

AICSS 2022

International Conference On Sustainable Development : Opportunities And Challenges

January 12-13, 2022



Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
American International University- Bangladesh



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AIUB INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (AICSS) 2022

International Conference on Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges

12-13 January 2022
aicss.aiub.edu



Organized by
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS)
American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB)
408/1, Kuratoli, Khilket,
Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh
www.aiub.edu

Rationale:

In consonance with the celebration of the 50th year of independence of Bangladesh and the emerging need for social commitment for sustainable development, American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB) aspires to address these challenges in the fields of economics, social science, literature, language, media, law, and public health. In the same spirit, we would like to celebrate the 27th anniversary of AIUB through this auspicious event in the pursuit of academic excellence.



AICSS 2022

Message from the Chairman Board of Trustees, AIUB



It is a pleasure to have you all join us for the 1st AIUB International Conference on Arts & Social Sciences (AICSS) 2022! On behalf of the AIUB Board of Trustees, I thank each and every one of you for your invaluable time, contribution, and support, without which, none of this would have been made possible today.

With so much changing around us, we are now having to tackle problems that probably did not exist in our wildest imagination 10 years ago. From the incremental and drastic changes in the environment, in the society, and in the world, we live in – we must prepare for the worst, and hope for the best. Hence, the theme of “Sustainable Development: Opportunities & Challenges” is the core focus for the way forward. I am sure that the intellectual discussions, innovative researches, and engaging sessions, have created constructive pathways that lead towards greater evolution, for both ourselves and our planet in the long run.

I would also like to take this moment to thank our esteemed speakers, panelists, and guests for their amazing insights and ideas that will undoubtedly help shape the future of sustainable development and approach its implications both locally and globally. I want to express my sincere gratitude for all of our valuable partners, without whose wholehearted support towards our institution and its initiatives are what drives us to continuously work towards developing as a community. And of course, the program would have been incomplete without your proactive participation, so thank you all for your time and contribution towards making the AICSS '22 such a great success! And finally, I wish to congratulate the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences (FASS) and the entire AIUB Administration for their relentless efforts in making this event a reality. Your hard-work and dedication are what makes AIUB what it is today – it is you who sustains it.

And sustainable development is the key to the future, not just ours, but our children's and even their children's. Like they say, we do not inherit this world from our ancestors, but rather borrow it from our next generations. And I do not want to protect the environment or defend the society – no. I want to create a world where neither the environment needs protection nor the society needs to be defended. Sustainable development is not only an option, but the only option for a shared future of a brighter tomorrow, and I hope we can all work together towards achieving just that. Thank you once again for your presence at the AICSS 2022 and we look forward to being able to welcome all of you to our beautiful campus in another such endeavor someday soon. Thank you.

Dr. Hasanul A. Hasan

Chairman

Board of Trustees

American International University-Bangladesh

Message from the Vice Chancellor American International University-Bangladesh



It is my absolute pleasure to invite the great academicians, young researchers, industry professionals, and brilliant students from all over the world to the “International Conference on Sustainable Development: Opportunities & Challenges”, organized by the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS) at American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB) from January 12 – 13, 2022.

In the 50th year of independence, Bangladeshis across the world take pride in the overwhelming achievements of the country and gear up to face the disruptive changes in the global landscape of economics, social science, literature, media, law, and public health. This conference highlights the recent research addressing the multifaceted opportunities and challenges on sustainable development through arts and social sciences.

The program features esteemed internationally-renowned speakers and scholars, who will share, discuss, and analyze significant new developments and propose meaningful social amendments that are necessary to tackle the onslaught of the current pandemic and bring about a transformative regrowth for communities across borders. AIUB has always focused on building a better future for the generations to come, working towards instilling leadership and social responsibility in its practices, and we sincerely hope that this event realizes just that.

I would like to express my gratitude towards all the speakers, participants, and partners, without whose valuable cooperation and support, this program would not have been possible. My best wishes to everyone for a constructive and successful conference. Thank you for being a part of the International Conference on Sustainable Development: Opportunities & Challenges!



Dr. Carmen Z. Lamagna

Vice Chancellor

American International University-Bangladesh

Chief Patron, AICSS 2022



Message from Dean Faculty of Arts And Social Sciences



It is my immense pleasure to welcome you to the first international conference organized by the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS), AIUB. We have been planning to launch this event for a long time and it is truly ecstatic to see it finally happening.

This conference has been conceived to provide a platform for the scholars from diverse fields of arts and social sciences to showcase their research projects and findings. Sustainable development has been selected as the central theme of the conference whereby we have solicited scholarly papers on the progress, challenges, and implications of ensuring and reinforcing long-lasting development across countries.

These issues require far deeper investigation in the wake of COVID-19 crisis that has disrupted the norms and assumptions of every sphere of social, political, economic, and cultural life. The discussions and deliberations of different sessions of the conference will inspire to rethink our previous approaches, remodel our interventions where necessary, and innovate novel methods to make more meaningful contributions. Some renowned and veteran academicians have agreed to be the keynote speakers of this event and I convey deepest gratitude for their sincere cooperation.

I would also like to thank the AIUB management for their support and my fellow colleagues for their tireless effort to make this event a reality. This conference marks an important milestone in our Faculty's pursuance of academic excellence and I wish this will open up new avenues for our scholarly endeavor in the coming days.


Prof. Dr. Tazul Islam

Dean,
Faculty of Arts And Social Sciences
General Chair, AICSS 2022

AICSS 2022

Message from Associate Dean Faculty of Arts And Social Sciences



We would like to celebrate the overwhelming achievements of Bangladesh over the last 50 years along with the existing upheaval in the field of Economics, Social Science, Literature, Media, Law, and Public Health. This international conference on sustainable development highlights the recent research and cutting-edge skills in multi-disciplinary domains of arts and social sciences to establish social commitments for future sustainable development.

I would like to gladly share with you that in this international conference we have laudable number of international participants from different countries like Nigeria, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, India, Sudan, Australia etc. Not only that but we have also managed to bring in conference session chairs from different countries like China, USA, India, Thailand, Vietnam as well.

This conference provides a unique opportunity for all of us because of its scope; it has attracted delegates from all over the world; people with wide-ranging knowledge on the issue of sustainable development in Bangladesh and globally. The demands and challenges are great and so will be the outcome of the conference if we work together and strive for it.

On behalf of the organizing committee, my sincere appreciation to our distinguished keynote speakers from USA, Japan, Malaysia, Australia, and Bangladesh, local and foreign participants, eminent panelists and gold and silver sponsors for making this event a success.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the organizing team for their tireless commitment and involvement in ensuring the success of this conference. A conference of this magnitude would not have been possible without the dedication, support, and concerted efforts from different committee members from the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of AIUB and support from the administrative offices of AIUB.

Thank you all for joining us to make the International Conference on Sustainable Development a memorable event.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. ABM Rahmatullah'.

Dr. ABM Rahmatullah

Associate Dean,
Faculty of Arts And Social Sciences
Organizing Chair, AICSS 2022



Conference Organizers



Dr. Carmen Z. Lamagna
Vice Chancellor, AIUB
Chief Patron



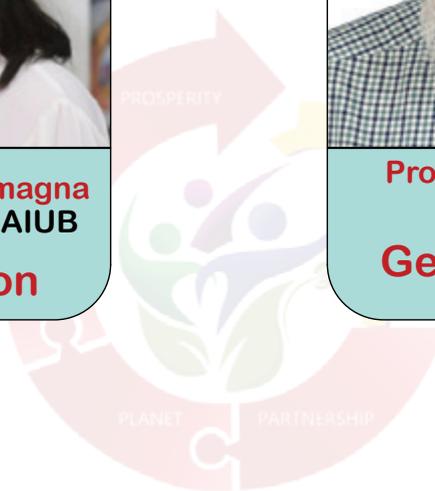
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Dean, FASS
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Dr. ABM Rahmatullah
Associate Dean, FASS
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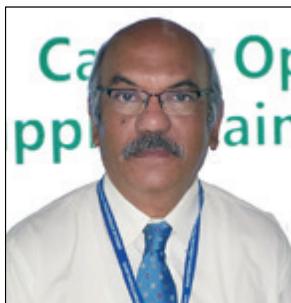
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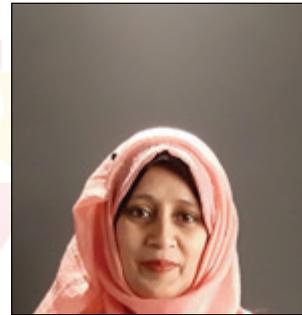
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Chair, FC



Dr. Iffat Tasnim Haque



Mr. Mehedi Kayser Pabitra



Ms. Shaira Matin



Riasat Azmi

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Ms. Farhana Rafiq



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Ms. Ferdousi Begum

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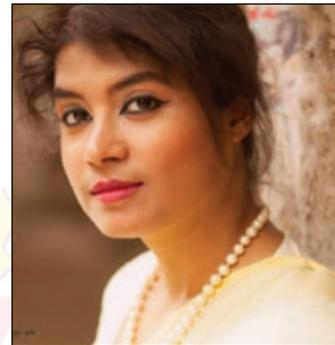
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Niaz Majumdar**



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**Mr. Md. Khalid
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Gomes**



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Chair, CEC



**Ms. Tasnia
Tarannum**



Mr. Shibaji Mridha



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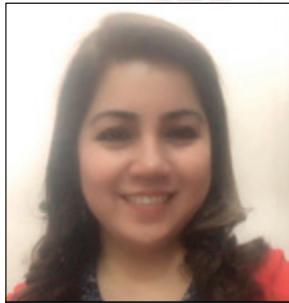


Mr. Abu Taher

Website Development and Maintenance Committee (WDMC)



Nelson P. Udaondo
Chair, WDMC



**Ms. Rani Ellen
V. Ramos**



Mr. Mosfiqur Rahman

Scope of Research:

Sub-themes set for six departments (Economics, English, Law, Media & Mass Communication, Public Health, and Social Science) of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS), AIUB, are given below. A tentative list of topics has been suggested under each sub-theme, though the researchers have the liberty to go beyond these topics to deal with any issue related to the overarching theme of the conference.

Economics

Policies for sustainable development

- Balanced growth
- Poverty and inequality
- Health economic policy
- Environmental economic policy
- Sustainable policy for finance
- Regional cooperation and sustainable development

Social Science

Challenges for Social dimension

- Culture & Society
- Social work and social policy
- Gender and development
- Social education and training
- Socio-economic issues
- Social responsibility and ethics

Media and Mass Communication

Media and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities

- Media, democracy, human rights
- Media Advocacy
- Media and geopolitics
- Social and behavior change communication
- Political economy of media
- New media and its implications

Law

Operations of Laws during the Challenging Time of Pandemic

- Gender discrimination and domestic violence
- Human rights and humanitarian law
- Ensuring justice through virtual court
- Constitutional remedy
- Business law and corporate crime

English

Creativity and Innovations in Challenging Times

- ELT Methodology
- Second Language Acquisition
- Testing and Assessment in ELT
- Reflections of Challenging times on literature
- Apocalyptic writings in English

Public Health

Emerging Public Health issues in Challenging Time

- Effect of Climate Change
- Mental Health and Nutrition
- Social Determinants of Health
- Communicable & Non-communicable Diseases
- Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Digital Health, Health Communication and Health Policy



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Program Schedule

Day-01 12 January 2022 (Wednesday) Opening Program (Auditorium) (Hybrid) 9.00 AM – 10.30 AM	
Time	
09:00 – 09:30 AM	Registration
09:30 – 09:35 AM	Opening Remarks by Organizing Chair
09:35 – 09:40 AM	National Anthem
09:40 – 09:45 AM	Recitation from Holy Quran
09:45 – 09:55 AM	Welcome Remarks by Chief Patron of the Conference, Vice Chancellor, AIUB
09:55 – 10:00 AM	Message by Special Guest Prof. Dr. ABM Siddique Hossain Dean, Faculty of Engineering, AIUB
10:00 – 10:05 AM	Message by Chief Guest Prof. Dr. Tazul Islam Conference General Chair, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, AIUB
10:05 – 10:10 AM	Plaque of Appreciation
10:10 – 10:15 AM	Conference Photo (Amphitheatre)
Plenary Session 01 (Virtual) Session Chair: Professor Dr. Taufiqul Islam Session Organizer: Riasat Azmi	
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Keynote Paper 1: Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to Provide Quality Public Health Services. Professor Dr. Youji Kohda, School of Knowledge Science, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan
11:00 – 11:30 AM	Keynote Paper 2: Media and Sustainable Development: Challenges for the Developing Countries. Professor Dr. David Mould, Professor Emeritus, Media Arts and Studies, Ohio University, USA
11:30 – 12:00 AM	Keynote Paper 3: Importance of Quality Education for Sustainable Development Professor Dr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Bangladesh Accreditation Council
10:45 AM-12:30 PM	Panel Discussion 01 (Auditorium) (Hybrid) Session Chair: Dr. ABM Rahmatullah Session Organizer: Dr. Iffat Tasnim Haque

Parallel Paper Presentation Slot- 01 (Virtual)			
Economics Session 01 Session Chair: Dr. Saran Sarntisart Session Organizer: Zahin Syed			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:45 AM – 12:45 PM	Eco 001	Budget Deficit and Macroeconomic Variables in Bangladesh: An Econometric Analysis	Md. Mahbub Alam Zayed Hasan Talukder Md. Nazmus Sadekin M.M.A Zamil Sarker
	Eco 002	Effects of COVID-19 on Education in Bangladesh: How Exposing and amplifying inequality?	Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim
	Eco 004	The effects of fraud calls on mobile banking transaction: Empirical evidence from Bangladesh.	Mohammed Redwan Chowdhury Fariha Shahana Zahin Dr. Md Nasir Uddin
	Eco 013	Primary School Drop Out in Bangladesh	Durdana Tabassum

Parallel Paper Presentation Slot- 01 (Virtual)			
English Session 01 Session Chair: Tien Thinh Vu Session Organizer: Shibaji Mridha			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:45 AM – 12:15 PM	Eng 002	Approaches and Challenges of Teaching ESL Essay Writing Online: A Study on an English Medium School.	Umme Hani Anika
	Eng 003	A Shift in the Traditional Framework in ELT Classroom.	Nishat Tabassum Nusrat Zaman
	Eng 004	Outcomes of a Teachers' Training Workshop on Higher Order Thinking Tasks.	Dr. Sabreena Ahmed Dr. Asifa Sultana Sheikh Mohammad Ali

Parallel Paper Presentation Slot 02 (Virtual)			
Economics Session 02 Session Chair: Dr. Anjan Bhuyan Session Organizer: Farhana Rafiq			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
12:45- 2:45 PM	Eco 005	The effects of human capital on aggregate economy in south Thailand: A comparative study between the region of insurgency and cooperation	Afrin Mahbub Dr. Md. Nasir Uddin Dr. Saran Sarntisart Dr. ABM Rahmatullah
	Eco 003	Social Protection System in Bangladesh: Looking Back and Moving Forward	Dr. Foyasal Khan Ms. Mehrin Karim
	Eco 007	The Effects of Equity Market Liberalization on Economic Growth: Evidence from Bangladesh	Saaz Hussain Zahin Syed
	Eco 019	Performance Evaluation of Private Commercial Banks in Bangladesh during Basel III Regime: A Case Study	Dr. Firoja Akter Khanam Dr. Kamrul Hasan
English Session 02 Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Sayeedur Rahman Session Organizer: Ashika Bari Jotee			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
12:45- 2:45 PM	Eng 005	Affecting Factors for Students' Motivation for Undergraduate Online English Class in Bangladesh.	Mehedi Kayser Pabitra Tasnia Tarannum
	Eng 006	Communicative Language Teaching Method in ELT in context to Bangladesh.	Abida Alam
	Eng 017	Affiliation between English Language Teaching and Quality Education, the Fourth Goal of SDGs.	Mili Rahman
	Eng 008	An Investigation into the Effect of Social Accommodation and Informal Input in Second Language Acquisition.	Borendra Lal Tripura Risala Ahmed

Parallel Paper Presentation Slot 02 (Virtual)			
Law Session 01 Session Chair: Dr. Syeda Afroza Zerin. Session Organizer: Md. Khalid Rahman			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
12:45- 2:15 PM	Law 010	The Unsupervised Business Practices Through Online Market Platforms Causing Barriers to Sustainable Economic Growth: Need for Legal Reforms	Tasnuva Anika
	Law 003	Efficacy of Virtual Court in Bangladesh during Covid-19 Pandemic: Challenges and a way to move forward.	Fariha Tabassum Shama
	Law 004	The Special Marriage Act 1872: A Law Without Legal Protection.	Lutfunnessa Sagor
MMC Session 01 Session Chair: Professor Dr. Golam Rahman. Session Organizer: Afroja Sultana			
12:45- 2:15 PM	MMC 001	Market Forces Determining the Television Output: A Case Study of Independent Television.	Tasfia Tasneem Rafa
	MMC 002	Policy Implication for online news portals in Bangladesh.	Nazrul Islam Ovi
	MMC 003	Trend of Using of Smartphone Applications: A Study on a Public University Bangladesh.	Mamunor Rashid
	MMC 004	How Beneficial Social Media is? Penetration of Social Media in Socio-Economic Changes: An Observation.	Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam
Public Health Session 01 Session Chair: Dr. Mahfuza Mubarak. Session Organizer: Dr. Iffat Tasnim Haque			
12:45- 2:15 PM	MPH 002	Mental health and nutrition of female garment factory workers: a qualitative study from readymade garment industry in Bangladesh	Sadika Sharmin
	MPH 003	Knowledge and Attitude (KA) on Early Sign of Autism Among 1st Year to 3rd Year Medical Students In a Selected Medical College in Bangladesh	Dr. Iffat Tania Prianka
	MPH 004	Knowledge about Gestational Diabetes Mellitus among the Pregnant Women Visiting a Selected Tertiary Care Hospital in Dhaka City.	Dr. Sifat E Jahan

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Social Science Session 01			
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Fakrul Islam, Session Organizer: Ms. Shaira Matin			
12:45-2:45 PM	SS 001	Innovation in Public sector management: Perspectives from Bangladesh.	Md. Mizanur Rahman Dr. Buddha Dev Biswas
	SS 003	Misreading the climate change and rhetoric of development in Sundarbans, Bangladesh	Md Rahamatullah
	SS 011	Impact of Covid-19 on Undergraduate Students' Academic Performance in a Developing Country: A Private University Case	Dr. MM Obaidul Islam AKM Kamrul Haque

Parallel Paper Presentation Slot 03 (Virtual)			
Economics Session 03			
Session Chair: Dr. Maliha Abubakar, Session Organizer: Zahin Syed			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
3:45 PM - 5:15 PM	Eco 009	Effect of Governance on Accelerating Literacy Rate to Ensure Sustainable Forest-land: A Multiple Regression Analysis on Developing Countries	Tanbir Hossain
	Eco 010	The dimensions of gender inequality in Education in Bangladesh.	Sheikh Tasnia Akhter Dr. ABM Rahmatullah Dr. Md Nasir Uddin
	Eco 011	Green IoT and Intention to Use Solar Energy towards Environmental Sustainability: The Role of Environmental awareness	Md Muhibbullah Rafia Afroz
English Session 03			
Session Chair: Prof. AMM Hamidur Rahman, Session Organizer: Shibaji Mridha			
3:45PM - 5:45 PM	Eng 009	Exploring personality and second language proficiency in Indian context.	Tajalli Manzoor Adil Zahoor
	Eng 010	Implementing Interactive Activities to the While-Reading Stage of an Online Reading Class.	Tien Thinh Vu Diem Bich Huyen Bui
	Eng 011	Possibility of Using Jamboard for Interactive Remote EFL Teaching and Learning: A Survey of Students' Perception.	Farjana Yesmin Shahrina Afrin Siddique
	Eng 007	Banker's Register in Bangladesh- A Sociolinguistic Analysis.	Mehedi Kayser Pabitra

Law Session 02			
Session Chair: Mr. Ragib Mahtab, Session Organizer: Abu Taher			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
3:45 PM - 5:15 PM	Law 012	Violence against Women: The Legal Connotations	Professor Dr. Taslima Monsoor
	Law 006	A Critical Appraisal of Hotel and Restaurant Act 2014	Debasree Bhowmik Aroup Raton Shaha
	Law 005	Nexus of Recruitment and Selection Matrix assimilating Social Justice, Employees' Rights and Corporate Governance for Sustainable amendment in the Manufacturing Industry.	Tarnima Warda Andalib Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen Shoshunth Chandra Sarker
MMC Session 02			
Session Chair: Dr. S. M. Shameem Reza, Session Organizer: Mohammed Foysal Chowdhury			
3:45 PM - 5:45 PM	MMC 005	Human Rights Redefined in the Digital Age: A Case Study on Pegasus Scandal.	Maliha Tabassum Priyanka Kundu Sanjoy Basak Partha
	MMC 006	Content analysis of top viewed YouTubers of Bangladesh.	Mehnaz Hoque Md. Zakaria Khan
	MMC 007	Critical Analysis of the Progress of SDG 16: Media, Democracy and Human Rights.	AHM Abdul Hai
Social Science Session 02			
Session Chair: Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Session Organizer: Dr. Buddha Dev Biswas			
3:45PM - 5:45 PM	SS 005	Impact of public hearings on field-level bureaucratic accountability	Md. Morshed Alom
	SS 002	Entitlement of Sustainable Solid Waste Management Act: Review of existing laws in Bangladesh.	Shaira Matin Farhana Rafiq Md. Mohai Menul
	SS 007	Urban Green Spaces and Sustainable Development: Lessons for Bangladesh.	Tapan Kumar Nath
	SS 008	The experts' experimental opinions on the development of the TRNC higher education sector and suggestions for achieving sustainable development	Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Gökçekuş Farhad Bolouri

Public Health Session 02			
Session Chair: Dr. Taufique Joarder, Session Organizer: Dr. Iffat Tasnim Haque			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
3:45 PM - 5:15 PM	MPH 005	Internet Addiction and its determinants among Medical Students in Dhaka city during COVID-19 Pandemic.	Dr. Nusrat Jahan
	MPH 006	Results of the COVID-19 mental health international for the general population (COMET-G) study	M Tasdik Hasan
	MPH 008	Assessment of Urban Health Clinic from Technological Perspective: A Pilot Study in Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC).	Dr. Humayra Ferdous Susmita Afroz

Day-02 13 January 2022			
Parallel Paper Presentation Slot 04 (Virtual)			
Economics Session 04			
Session Chair: Dr. Asad Karim Khan Priyo, Session Organizer: Zahin Syed			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Eco 014	Investigating the Major Influencing Factors of Early Marriage among Women in Bangladesh.	Shaugat Ashraf Khan Tasfiah Hoque Bushra Shahnaz Haque
	Eco 015	Can Monthly Repayment System Really Improve the Economic Status of the Household of the Women Borrowers? Evidence from Rural Bangladesh	Dr. Kazi Tanvir Mahmud Farhana Rafiq Shejuti Haque
	Eco 016	Exploring Government Effectiveness: Bangladesh and Global Perspective.	Md. Abdullah Al Mamun
	Eco 012	Eco-Friendly Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Green Environment: The Contribution of Green (Solar) Energy Technology to Green Innovation	Mohammad Rashed Hasan Polas Ridoan Karim Md Muhibbullah
English Session 04			
Session Chair: Prof. Mashrur Shahid Hossain , Session Organizer: Tanzil Tamanna			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Eng 013	Reclaiming Hope in a Sterile World: A Study of P. D. James's The Children of Men.	Sana Altaf
	Eng 019	Importance of Indigenous Literature for Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh	Sonika Islam

Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Eng 016	Alternative Archive to Teach History and Trauma through Literature.	Israt Jahan
	Eng 021	Love in Apocalypse: A Comparative Study through Deconstruction of Life is Beautiful (1997), Wall-E (2008), and Love and Monsters (2020).	Shihab Saqib
Law Session 03 Session Chair: Professor Dr. Farhana Helal Mehtab, Session Organizer: Ferdousi Begum			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Law 009	An Analysis of Rohingya Persecution with the International Standards involving Incitement to Genocide: A Theoretical Approach	Md Khalid Rahman
	Law 008	Applicability and enforcement of DNA test in rape cases of Bangladesh: A comparative study with United Kingdom.	Tanjum Monoara Pial Md Khalid Rahman
	Law 011	Regulating Blockchain: The Case for Bangladesh in Achieving Sustainable Development	Riasat Azmi
MMC Session 03 Session Chair: Mr. Omar Hernandez, Session Organizer: Mohammed Foysal Chowdhury			
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM	MMC 010	Achieving sustainable development of Bangladesh through the new media.	Navid Afzal
	MMC 011	Mediatized conflict: A case of Nigerian media reportage of farmer-herder conflict.	Ridwan Abiola Kolawole Babatunde Raphael Ojebuyi
	MMC 009	The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility communication through social media on customer Satisfaction and Loyalty. Evidence from Bangladeshi Banking sector.	Mr. AKM Kamrul Haque
	MMC 014	The scope of OTT and its challenges: perspective Bangladesh.	Fatema Amin Afroja Shoma
Social Science Session 03 Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Tulsi Kumar Das, Session Organizer: Ms. Shaira Matin			
10:00 AM - 12:00PM	SS 009	'Hair Fun by Mehjabin Rinty'- A Young-Female Entrepreneur of Bangladesh Creating Sustainability with Her Modern Business Practice.	Tamanna Nazneen Rahman
	SS 010	Sustainable Education and Human Resource Planning: Study on University Level Education of Bangladesh.	Dr. Md. Rashidul Islam Sheikh H. M. Khalid Hossain Bhuiyan

Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
10:00 AM – 12:00 PM	SS 012	Some Aspects of Statistical tools Applied in Business and Social Sciences	Dr. MM Obaidul Islam MD Sifatul Islam
	SS 018	Gender and Climate Action Policy: suggestions for a sustainable integration towards achieving SDGs.	Tanzia Amreen Haq
Public Health Session 03 Session Chair: Dr. Mohammad Sorowar Hossain, Session Organizer: Dr. Iffat Tasnim Haque			
10:00 AM – 12:00 PM	MPH 009	Barriers of teletherapy for children with special needs in Bangladesh: Prospecting towards solutions.	Md. Mutiul Islam Mahadi Emtiaz Jewel Arefeen Nisharggo Nijhum
	MPH 010	Health Care Seeking Behavior among Pregnant Women attending in selected Upazila Level Facilities of Bangladesh during COVID-19 Pandemic.	Dr. Tauhida Bulbul
	MPH 011	Understanding the impact of occupational health and safety intervention for the waste and sanitation workers in selected cities of Bangladesh.	Makfie Farah
	MPH 012	Association between perceived quality of life and parental stress in working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Dhaka, Bangladesh.	Chowdhury Nawsheen Farooqui Dr. Faria Sultana

Parallel Paper Presentation Slot 05 (Virtual)			
Economics Session 05 Session Chair: Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim Session Organizer: Farhana Rafiq			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
1:00 PM – 13:00 PM	Eco 018	Institutional Finance and SME Development in Bangladesh: An Evaluative Study.	Dr. Kamrul Hasan
	Eco 020	Relationship between Public expenditure and Poverty alleviation –An Econometric Analysis.	Mahmuda Akter Khanam
	Eco 021	An Assessment of the Income Tax Planning Measures in Bangladesh: Individual Taxpayer's Perspective	Dr. Mohammad Faridul Alam

English Session 05			
Session Chair: Theotonius Gomes, Session Organizer: Ashika Bari Jotee			
Time	Code	Paper Title	Presenter
1:00PM – 3:00 PM	Eng 015	Challenging times? Or Avant Garde era? - (R)Evolution in Digital Literature, Art and Media.	Farhat Tasannum Farah
	MMC 012	Education Through Arts and Aesthetics: Teaching Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore.	Niaz Majumdar
Law Session 04			
Session Chair: Dr. Mohammad Nazmuzzaman Bhuian, Session Organizer: Towfique Ahmed			
1:00PM – 3:00PM	Law 013	Hindu Women's Right to Inheritance in Bangladesh: Equality at Cross Roads.	Ferdousi Begum
	Law 014	Muslim Mother's Right to Guardianship of Minor Children in Bangladesh: Legal and Judicial Responses.	Dr. Syeda Afroza Zerine
	Law 015	The COVID-19 Crisis: Challenges and Prospects for Judiciary of Bangladesh.	Ahasan Habib
Social Science Session 04			
Session Chair: Dr. Ning Bo, Session Organizer: Dr. Buddha Dev Biswas			
1:00PM – 3:00 PM	SS 004	Child Sexual Abuse in South Asia.	Remaha Rumana Ahmed Dr. Faria Sultana
	SS 014	Opportunity Assessment and Feasibility Study of IoT based Smart Farming in Bangladesh for Meeting Sustainable	Nowshin Alam
	SS 015	Covid-19 and Socio Economic Impact in our Society: Perception from the People of Different Profession of Bangladesh.	Tasnia ELahi Proma Mandira Debi Kulsum Khalid Nishat
	SS 016	Resemblance of Sustainable Development with Bhutan's Philosophy of GNH: An Understanding from Green Perspective in Bhutan.	Shosunth Chandra Sarker Dr. Tarnima Warda Andalib Prof Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen

Plenary Session-02 (Virtual) Session Chair: Dr. Faria Sultana, Session Organizer: Riasat Azmi		
01:40 – 02:10 PM	Keynote Paper 4: Addressing the Bangladesh at 50: Achievements, Contradictions and Challenges.	M Niaz Asadullah, Professor, Development Economics, University of Malaya, Malaysia
02:10 – 02:40 PM	Keynote Paper 5: Addressing the Challenges for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development.	Professor Dr. Yasuyuki Sawada, University of Tokyo. Former Chief Economist, Asian Development Bank
02:40 – 03:10 PM	Keynote Paper 6: Addressing the Operations of Laws During the Challenging Time of Pandemic.	Prof Dr. Jurgen Brohmer, Dean of Law Murdoch University Australia

1:00 - 3:15 PM Panel Discussion -02 (Auditorium) (Hybrid) Session Chair: Dr. ABM Rahmatullah Session Organizer: Mehedi Kayser Pabitra		
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03:30 - 04:45 PM	Closing Ceremony (Auditorium) (Hybrid)	
03:30 – 03:35 PM	Opening Remarks by Representative of Technical Advisory Committee	
03:35 - 03:40 PM	National Anthem	
03:40 – 03:45 PM	Recitation from Holy Quran	
03:45 – 03:55 PM	Inspirational Message by Dr. Hasanul A. Hasan Chairman, Board of Trustees, AIUB	
03:55-04:00 PM	Concluding Remarks Professor Dr. Tazul Islam General Chair, AICSS 2022 Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences	
04:00 – 04:10 PM	Message by Chief Guest Md. Ashraf Ali Khan Khasru MP Honorable State Minister Ministry of Social Welfare Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	
04:10 – 04:20 PM	Plaque of Appreciation and Certificate Distribution .	
04:20 – 04:30 PM	Vote of Thanks by Organizing Chair Dr. ABM Rahmatullah Associate Dean, FASS	

Conference Keynote Speakers



David Mould, Ph.D
Professor Emeritus
Medial Arts and Studies
Ohio University

A university professor, a media trainer, a journalist, a freelance writer, who traversed across wide array of academic domains and narrow alleys of far corners of the world. He shared his knowledge with the peers and the students at home and travelled extensively to groom the future professionals of countries such as Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Thailand, South Africa, Mongolia, Russia, among other countries. Along the way he served as the administrative director for the Study of US Institute on Journalism and Media, conducted trainings for global organizations such as UNICEF, UNESCO, USAID, IREX, USIS, formed the Global Learning Community, worked as the Fulbright Senior Scholar in Journalism and Mass Communication in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and the list goes on.



Yasuyuki Sawada
Professor
Faculty of Economics.
University of Tokyo

His key research areas are development economics, microeconometrics, economics of disasters, and field surveys and experiments. From March 2017 until August 2021, he was Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Director General of its Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department. He has worked with well-known development and economic organizations, among them JICA, World Bank, Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS). Mr. Sawada obtained his Ph.D. in Economics from Stanford University

Conference Keynote Speakers



Professor Dr Jürgen Bröhmer
Dean of Law
Murdoch University

Author of the dissertation on "State Immunity and Violation of Human Rights" held by many law libraries around the world. Including Murdoch University Law Library. Professor Bröhmer specializes in European Union Law, Public International, International Institutions and Constitutional Law. He became head of school at UNE's Law School. Later on in his career, he was offered the position of Dean at the prestigious law school of Murdoch University. He is a big sports fan and passionate about soccer.



Youji Kohda
Professor
Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Graduate School of Knowledge Science

Youji Kohda received the B.S. degree in Information Science 1981 and the Dr. Eng. Degrees in Information Engineering from the University of Tokyo in 1986. He joined Fujitsu Limited in 1986 and joined Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd. in 1990. He was engaged in research of Fifth generation computing. He joined Fujitsu Limited again in 2007 and was engaged in several business innovations as a "field innovator" for four years. He has been a professor of Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology since 2011. He is now engaged in service research at Graduate School of Knowledge Science of the Institute.

Conference Keynote Speakers



M Niaz Asadullah
Professor of Development Economics
University of Malaya

Dr Asadullah is a Professor of Development Economics at the University of Malaya where also served as the Deputy Director of the Centre for Poverty & Development Studies (2014-2016). He received his Doctorate degree in Economics from Oxford University. Previously he held visiting/academic positions at Reading, Harvard, Oxford, Manchester, Kent, Chulalongkorn & Mindanao State Universities. Other active affiliations: Permanent member of the National Agricultural Advisory Council, Govt. of Malaysia; Global Labor Organization Lead for SE Asia; Research Fellow of IZA (Labor Economics); Life Fellow of RSA. His research focuses on poverty, education, labor, COVID-19 and gender issues in South/East Asia and has received funding from Australian govt, Leverhulme Trust, IGC, DFID, OIC, and World Bank. He has consulted for Asian Productivity Organization, Global Education Commission, Oxford Policy Management, UNESCO, WHO and World Bank. He has published 70+ journal articles and 200+ op-eds/interviews in media outlets such as the Project Syndicate, the Conversation, World Economic Forum, the Diplomat, Al-Jazeera, BBC, the Economist and Business FM. Professor Asadullah is an Associate Editor of 4 WoS journals (Journal of Human Development & Capabilities, International Journal of Educational Development, Singapore Economic Review and PLOS One) and on the editorial board of Poverty and Public Policy & Journal of Public Affairs.



Professor Dr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed
Chairman
Bangladesh Accreditation Council

Professor Dr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed is serving as a Chairman of the Bangladesh Accreditation Council. He was a visiting Professor in Manchester, UK. for one year in 1990-1991 on a Fellowship from the Royal Society. Professor Ahmed also served as Dean at the Faculty of Science, University of Dhaka. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the Jagannath University, Dhaka (2009-2013). Professor Mesbahuddin Ahmed obtained PhD from the University of Kent at Canterbury, UK. He completed his post-doctoral studies in Manchester and Cambridge.

Before joining as the chairman of BAC, Prof. Mesbahuddin was the head of the quality assurance unit, UGC, Bangladesh.

Economics

Eco 001

Budget Deficit and Macroeconomic Variables in Bangladesh: An Econometric Analysis

Md. Mahbub Alam¹, Zayeed Hasan Talukder², Md. Nazmus Sadekin³, M.M.A Zamil Sarker⁴

Abstract: Since 1972, Bangladesh has been encountering budget deficit because of a decrease in the source of income. This study aims to investigate the relationship between budget deficits and macroeconomic variables such as inflation, GDP, money supply, real effective exchange rate, and volume of trade in Bangladesh throughout 1980–2020 by utilizing the Johansen Cointegration Approach and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). This study used secondary data that were obtained from different sources specifically World Development Indicators (WDI) created by the World Bank (2019), as well as Bangladesh Economic Review distributed by Ministry of Finance, World Economic Outlook expressed by the IMF, and Bruegel annual datasets. Meanwhile, data of budget deficit from 1981 to 1993 are obtained from Benson and Clay (2002) that is produced by World Bank. Johansen's cointegration test outcome reveals that inflation, money supply, and real effective exchange rate positively affects budget deficit whereas GDP has a negative one. The short-run outcomes from the VECM reveal that money supply have an inverse nexus with the budget deficit. The study recommends the need for solid policy coordination between the fiscal and monetary authorities in Bangladesh to moderate and control the inflation, money supply, and real effective exchange rate.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Md. Mahbub Alam is from Department of Economics, Mawlana Bhashani Science & Technology University, Tangail, Bangladesh
2. Zayeed Hasan Talukder is an independent researcher.
3. Dr. Md Nazmus Sadekin is an Associate Professor at the Department of Economics, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Bangladesh. His filed of interests are environmental economics, sustainable development, poverty and food security, development economics, applied economics, entrepreneurship development, tourism, and international trade. Currently he is the Chairman of Economics Department and Dean of Social Science Faculty.
4. M.M.A Zamil Sarker is from Department of Economics, Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, Bangladesh.

Eco 002

Effects of COVID-19 on Education in Bangladesh: How Exposing and Amplifying Inequality?

Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim

Abstract: Sectors, which are likely to be highly impacted by COVID-19, education is probably the most seriously afflicted one across the world including Bangladesh. The enviable success that Bangladesh shows in all socio-economic indicators is already under massive threat. Education that serves as the strong foundation of inclusive and sustainable development, requires a special attention of the government amid this pandemic. It is noticed that a group of young students has already lost their sweet childhood, enjoyable school life, loving association of friends and peers leaving them as socially excluded fraternity that would never be compensated. There would be huge mental gap regarding the real learning between these corona-stricken students and generally brought up students irrespective of rural and urban, rich, and poor. Inter-generational gap between the corona-stricken and before is believed to amplify the inequality and widen too. The objectives of the study are to examine how COVID-19 impacts in the education sector and what measures Bangladesh has taken. It is a qualitative research followed based on both secondary data collected from the scholarly articles, government publications, and primary data from fifteen qualitative interviews with the educationists, teachers, students, and parents. It is found that the prolonged closure of education institutes has amplified and widened inequality with a possibility to continue at present and years to come. The study evidences the elongated closure would severely

hit the impecunious section because of the structural snags. The most striking issue is the effects that are spiraling on overall socio-economic and cultural development. There is a huge possibility to widen the gap between and among rural and urban. Child labor, child marriage, violence against girl child, and rape are likely to increase, as they do not have involvement with the study. Findings show that as women and girls tend to have limited access to digital devices due to the power dynamics in family structures, the situation will be exacerbated. The government has taken a numerous initiative to continue education, which include online classes, providing loans for laptops and smart phones, assignment system (alternative study mechanism), offering low-priced internet service for students, and mass vaccination program. The study suggests that a truly transformative recovery mechanism should be developed to sustainably recover the loss. Keeping students active in study is not merely a task of formal learning at schools by the teachers; parents must play the role of engaging their children in regular study at home. The highest administrative departments can centrally develop alternative study system consisting of weekly and monthly assignment options and implement during the pandemic. In addition, comprehensive social protection, elimination of school fees, easy access to credit for poor households, and regularizing payment of non-government teachers can be followed to bring back children to school, especially after pandemic.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim works at Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre for about 21 years and serves as part-time teacher at the Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka & BIGD, BRAC University and Bangladesh Institute of Governance & Management. His recent research issues include career and life, administrative reform politics, gender equality at work, policy analysis and evaluation, changing working culture, work-life balance, gender pay gap, capacity building, social development, education philosophy etc. He has more than 100 publications.

Eco 003

Social Protection System in Bangladesh: Looking Back and Moving Forward

Dr. Foyasal Khan¹ and Ms. Mehrin Karim²

Abstract: Bangladesh has recently been termed globally as a model for poverty reduction because of its remarkable progress in reducing poverty and sustained economic growth. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), extreme poverty came down to 10.5 percent in 2019 from 17.6 percent in 2010. Among many, one reason for this success is the expansion of social safety net programs in terms of coverage, budget allocation, and number of programs over the past three decades. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has come as a threat to this noticeable success in poverty eradication in the last decade. The income of the working class in urban and rural areas has fallen sharply due to the lockdown. So, due to the adverse impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, as predicted in recent studies, 16.4 million people could fall below poverty line in 2020 or become 'new poor' and the poverty rate in the country could be doubled from the existing 20.5 percent in 2019 to more than 40 percent. From these predictions, it is clear that a significant portion of the country's poor population may have to suffer from long-term poverty. Against this background, this paper aims to build a strong and inclusive social protection system in Bangladesh. Using a library research method, this study overviews the current state of poverty, impact of covid-19 on poverty and inequality, discusses on selected social safety nets programs and their impact. Furthermore, this paper provides some pathways to make social safety net programs more effective and pro-poor.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr. Foyasal Khan is an economist by training and currently an adjunct faculty in school of business at Uttara University. He graduated with his Ph.D. in Economics from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He holds BSS and MSS degrees in Economics from University of Dhaka. He has worked as a national consultant for UNDP and UNCDF Bangladesh. His research interests are religion, economics, and sustainable development.

2. Ms. Mehrin Karim is working as a Research Officer, Social Protection Policy Support (SPPS) at UNDP Bangladesh. She has completed her master's in economics from State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY Buffalo). During her professional career, she has worked on various projects related with social protection, education, and climate change. Her research interest is in the field of development economics.

Eco 004

The Effect of Fraud Calls on Mobile Banking Transaction: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh Mohammed Redwan Chowdhury¹, Fariha Shahana Zahin² & Dr. Md Nasir Uddin³

Abstract: The fraud calls related to mobile banking alarmingly increased in recent days in Bangladesh. As a result, people's behaviour towards mobile banking may change negatively. This study aims to find or analyze the effects of fraud calls on mobile banking usage. This paper collected primary data through the online survey, and the total number of respondents was 626. This paper employs regression analysis and dummy variable techniques to find whether the fraud call affects the number of payments on online banking. Interestingly, the results show that the mobile banking users who received fraud call their payments are 11% less than others. Moreover, the income of the people has a positive and significant effect on the transaction on mobile banking platforms. This paper also investigates whether the credit or debit card attachments on mobile banking apps impact mobile banking transactions; surprisingly, the results are insignificant. Finally, it contributes to the existing literature on mobile banking and helps to promote mobile banking through policy implications.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Student, Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
2. Student, Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
3. Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Eco 005

The Effects of Human Capital on Aggregate Economy in South Thailand: A Comparative Study between the Region of Insurgency and Cooperation

Afrin Mahbub¹, Md. Nasir Uddin, Ph.D², Saran Sarntisart, Ph.D³ & ABM Rahmatullah, Ph.D⁴

Abstract: The insurgency has been a problem in Deep South Thailand for more than a century. It acts as a deterrent towards the path of development in the southern region of Thailand. The issue of such chronic conflict may hinder the effects of human capital on the aggregate economy. This paper aims to analyze the comparative effects of education on the aggregate economy between the Deep South (a region with social conflict) and the rest of the South in Thailand. It uses the Thai Labor Force Survey (LFS) from 1995 to 2015, a nationally representative survey conducted by National Statistical Office, Thailand. Provincial panel data has been created from the LFS. It also uses the data from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). This paper employs a random effect model and finds a positive effect of schooling on the aggregate economy. Moreover, it confirms that the effect of educational inequality is a barrier to economic growth. Interestingly, the contribution of schooling to the provincial economy in Deep South provinces is 1.07% less than that in other southern provinces. Based on the results, this research contributes to policy implications to minimize the conflict leading to higher utilization of schooling in the Deep South of Thailand.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Student, Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh.
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh.
3. Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Development Economics, National Institute of Development Administration.
4. Associate Professor and Head, Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh.

Eco 007

The Effects of Equity Market Liberalization on Economic Growth: Evidence from Bangladesh Saaz Hussain¹ & Zahin Syed²

Abstract: This paper focuses on making an investigation into how liberalization of the equity market of Bangladesh affected its economic performance. A large body of scholarly literature have speculated that equity market liberalization, that is to say, the opening up of the equity market to foreign investors, is likely to be beneficial for the economy because international integration of equity markets leads to a higher ability to hedge portfolio risks, thus, encouraging higher investment and, in turn, leading to increases in economic growth. The inflow of foreign capital is also conjectured to lead to a decrease in cost of capital resulting in further encouragement of domestic investment. Empirical analysis done in this paper yielded results that proved that following liberalization of Bangladesh's equity market, there was a statistically significant structural break in the market capitalization of Dhaka stock exchange, signifying that the resulting inflow of new investment had positive growth effects on the market size and value. Additionally, the paper also tried to isolate the effect of liberalization on per Capita GDP growth and concluded that, on average, liberalization leads to a 1.2% rise in per Capita growth rate which is in line with results put forth by other researchers in this topic.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Saaz Hussain is currently working as a Project Assistant under Synergos Bangladesh which is supported by Bloomberg Philanthropies.

2. Zahin Syed is currently working as a Lecturer at the Department of Economics in American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB).

Eco 009

Effect of Governance on Accelerating Literacy Rate to Ensure Sustainable Forestland: A Multiple Regression Analysis on Developing Countries Tanbir Hossain

Abstract: Deforestation has been considered an alarming issue where every developing country focuses on accelerating the digit of GDP growth backlogging the environment quality badly. The literacy rate is a handy and effective tool that has a long-lasting impact on the economy; a good government body can launch a sustainable learning system that can enrich the practice of a green economy. This paper aims to investigate the joint effect of good governance and literacy rate on sustainable forestland in developing countries. The author uses World Bank secondary open data where the author applies a multiple regression model to analyze the effect on forestland. Due to the use of secondary data, there are some missing values where the author implies interpolation in R studio to imply regression Model. A sound and effective educational policy with government intervention can maintain a good balance among ecology, economy, and socio-culture.

Keywords: Forestland, Deforestation, literacy rate, Good governance, Local people.

Bio of the Author:

Tanbir Hossain is a Senior Lecturer and Assistant Proctor at the Department of Economics, North Western University, Khulna. The author completed his BSS and MSS in Economics at Khulna University, Bangladesh. He completed Master's in Arts (Sustainable Development Management, M.A.) Under Deutschland stipend Scholarship, Rhine-Waal University of Applied Sciences: Kleve, North Rhine West Phelia, DE.

Eco 010

The dimensions of gender inequality in Education in Bangladesh

Sheikh Tasnia Akhter¹, Dr. ABM Rahmatullah², Dr. Md Nasir Uddin³

Abstract: This paper aims to investigate education inequality in different dimensions in Bangladesh. It uses a nationally representative survey (Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016) and employed descriptive statistics and Gini decomposition techniques to analyze magnitude of education inequality. Surprisingly, the findings of this paper confirm the existence of reverse gender inequality in education in Bangladesh. Moreover, the education inequality over birthyear is sharply decreasing among females compared to that of among males. This paper also investigates the rural-urban educational disparities and finds that the gap is narrowing over time. Interestingly, intra-area (within rural or urban) education inequality differences are not that high. The results suggest that the existing policy of Girls' Stipend Program in Bangladesh is efficient.

Keywords: Education inequality; gender inequality; rural-urban disparity; Female Stipend Program; Bangladesh.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Graduate Scholar, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, India.
2. Associate Professor, Department of Economics, American International University Bangladesh, Bangladesh.
3. Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, American International University Bangladesh, Bangladesh.

Eco 012

Eco-Friendly Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Green Environment: The Contribution of Green (Solar) Energy Technology to Green Innovation

Mohammad Rashed Hasan Polas¹, Ridoan Karim² & Md Muhibbullah³

Abstract: The aim of this study is to examine the factors influencing the intention of the entrepreneurs to adopt green energy (Solar) technology in Bangladesh. With recent advances in several global social issues, there is an increasingly growing interest in green energy technology to reduce the future problems with conventional energy plants. Many environmental researchers have described solar energy technology as one of the most exciting energy technologies among many forms of green energy technologies. Data from a sample of 288 rural Bangladeshi entrepreneurs were examined using a positivism approach to hypothetic deductive observation with Smart PLS 3.0 (SEM) and SPSS V25. The aim was to explore the direct effect of environmental concern, perceived ease of use, and attitude with adoption of green innovation towards a sustainable green environment. The indirect effects of these three factors on the intention to use green (solar) energy technology have also been tested. Our studies have reported a positive and significant association between environmental concern, perceived ease of use and attitude with adoption of green innovation. In addition, our data have confirmed that the intention to use mediates the relationship between environmental concern and perceived ease of use with the adoption of green innovation. However, there is no mediation role of intention to use in the relationship between the attitude and the adoption of green innovation. The results of this study help and direct governments, regulators and decision makers, marketing firms and stakeholders to better understand the public's needs and enablers of green energy technologies. The considerable increase in the energy usage caused by green energy technology has generated a new issue and directed our emphasis toward establishing a more environmentally friendly ecosystem.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Green Innovation, Green Environment, Green Energy, SEM.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Mohammad Rashed Hasan Polas is currently working as a researcher in Institute of Scientific Research and Graduate School, Universidad de Lima, Lima, Peru. He is also a PhD candidate of Management at the Center for Post Graduate Studies, Limkokwing University of Creative Technology, Malaysia. Moreover, he is the author of several papers in International Journal of Organizational Analysis, Journal of Enterprising Communities, Journal of Public

Affairs, and International Journal of Management Practice and Global Journal of Flexible Systems Management, Environment, Development and Sustainability and so on. His research interests lie in Green Innovation, Knowledge Management, Artificial Intelligence, and Sustainability.

2. Ridoan Karim is a Lecturer at the Department of Business Law & Taxation, School of Business, Monash University Malaysia. Being a passionate researcher and academic, Ridoan has widely published in peer-reviewed journals and presented papers in several national and international conferences in his areas of interest, i.e. 'legal and regulatory aspects of energy', 'science, technology and law', and 'Asian and comparative law', etc. Ridoan had acted as a Consultant and Fellow in projects funded by the University of Malaya, Malaysia. Ridoan Karim holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) from the Faculty of Law, University of Malaya, Malaysia.

3. Md Muhibbullah is a Doctoral Candidate in Economics under the Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences at International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He obtained the Bachelor of Science as well as Master of Science in Economics from Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. He is serving as a Lecturer (Part-Time) of Economics at IIUM Academy. He was appointed as Lecturer in Economics at Asian University of Bangladesh in 2013 and served as Deputy Director (Research & Publications) at the same institution. He assisted several extensive research during serving at Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies. His research interest includes Environmental Economics, Sustainable Development, Environmental Awareness and Education, Climate Change and Development Economics.

Eco 013

Primary School Drop Out in Bangladesh

Durdana Tabassum

Abstract: This paper examines factors connected with school dropout using a cross sectional data from several districts of Bangladesh. A sample of 1,870 children selected randomly from different government primary schools. This study included 1,190 enrolled students and 680 dropout students from the selected areas. Therefore, the dropout and enrolled students were from the same government school in which they had been received mainstream education. In the first round of the survey, students were selected, those who were being educated and who completed primary education recently. These children were of three types: (i) those who were enrolled and completed primary school (ii) those who dropped out before completing primary school (iii) those who excluded from education. First, children who dropped out from the schools were likened with those who are being educated. Those who dropped out were on average older, had repeated same grades, had parents with poor levels of education, came from poor income families, and significantly received less assistance from parents for their schoolwork. Secondly, the features of children who were abidingly excluded from education compared with children who enrolled but dropped out from school. Children who were permanently lopped from education were more likely to be helpless. These excluded children were impoverished, both economically and educationally, than families of children who enrolled. This study finds some possible interventions that could decrease educational exclusion. These include to diminishing in direct costs to households, more support for low achieving children or recompense for lack of educational support at household level.

Keywords: Primary Education, Dropout, Schooling, Children.

Bio of the Author:

Durdana Tabassum has professional experience of over five years of working with development sector. She holds a degree in Economics from the American International University Bangladesh and a post-graduation in Economics from the Jahangirnagar University. She has worked extensively in the areas of data management, research design, action research, M&E in development projects. She is presently working with ASA, as a team member of research and evaluation division.

Eco 014

Investigating the Major Influencing Factors of Early Marriage among Women in Bangladesh Shaugat Ashraf Khan¹, Tasfiah Hoque Bushra² & Shahnaz Haque³

Abstract: Despite the fact that early marriage is considered a violation of human rights, a significant proportion of women in Bangladesh marry before the age of 18. Women play an important role as a factor of production and as a family caregiver. Early marriage has harmed both women's physical and mental health, which may have ramifications for society as a whole. This study aims to investigate whether women's preference of time being married affects early marriage (not included in the previous studies) along with other socioeconomic factors that influence early marriage in Bangladesh using recently published data from the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2017-2018. Out of a total of 20,127 responses from ever-married women aged 15-49 years, 18,894 responses were included in this study due to some null values. A bivariate cross-tabulation with the chi-square test was used to determine the association between socioeconomic factors and women's early marriage. Later, binary logistic regression was performed and found that women who preferred to get married at the right time are less likely to have an early marriage. Besides not only women's education levels, but also partners' education levels, play an important role in reducing early marriage. Women who work outside the home before marriage and who are not Muslim tend to have fewer early marriages, necessitating government intervention to generate awareness programs, create more opportunities for women to work, and build vocational training institutions in rural and urban areas.

Keywords: Early marriage, Female education, Logistic regression, BDHS, Bivariate analysis, Influencing factors.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Shaugat Ashraf Khan is a student at the Department of Economics, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114.
2. Tasfiah Hoque Bushra is a student at the Department of Economics, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114.
3. Shahnaz Haque is an Associate Professor at the Department of Economics, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114.

Eco 015

Can Monthly Repayment System Really Improve the Economic Status of the Household of the Women Borrowers? Evidence from Rural Bangladesh Dr. Kazi Tanvir Mahmud¹, Farhana Rafiq² & Shejuti Haque³

Abstract: The main objectives of this study were to assess the impact of Monthly Repayment System (MRS) on the living- standard of the poor women borrowers. Primary data were collected from the women borrowers of NGOs under the Tangail district of Bangladesh. In this study, a total of 400 women borrowers were selected as samples by using the Simple Random Sampling (SRS) technique. Propensity Score Matching (PSM) technique was used to assess the impact of MRS on the household income and expenditure of the women borrowers. This study revealed that MRS had played a vital role in increasing the income, food, and healthcare expenditure of the household. A significant portion of the borrowers had their opinions that they became economically benefited because of practicing the MRS. Moreover, Binary Logistic Regression (BLR) results confirmed that three factors could influence the economic well-being of the women borrowers which included training, ownership of land, and amount of credit received by the borrowers. This study also suggests that MRS should be practiced among the women borrowers. Moreover, these poor women borrowers should be backed by the financial and technological supports for improving their economic welfare.

Keywords: Women, Impact, Repayment, Income, Bangladesh.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr. Kazi Tanvir Mahmud is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Economics, Southeast University (SEU), Banani, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh.
2. Ms. Farhana Rafiq is a Senior Assistant Professor at the Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh. She has obtained her Bachelor and Master's degrees in Economics from Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh and Master's in Public Policy from National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) Tokyo, Japan. She has several publications in national and international academic journals. She has research interests in Macroeconomics, Development Economics, Labor Economics, Gender and Women Entrepreneurship.
3. Shejuti Haque is a Lecturer at the Department of Economics, Southeast University (SEU), Banani, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh.

Eco 016:

Exploring Government Effectiveness: Bangladesh and Global Perspective

Md. Abdullah Al Mamun

Abstract: Government effectiveness is close to equilibrium of the services it provides and the citizens' preferences. This research aims to identify the factors leading to Government effectiveness in order to provide evidence on how it is affected by the economic & educational development, political constraints, internal characteristics, and public voice. For this, study used cross section data of current and previous 194 member countries of the United Nation. Results show that, Government effectiveness is clearly associated with countries' economic & educational development, political conditions, organizational characteristics, public voice, and educational budget. These are also the key indicators of worldwide good governance. In relation to the economic & educational development, GDP *per capita* and literacy rate have a strong positive correlation with Government effectiveness. In addition, the Government who is allocating more budgets on education leads to be an effective Government. In terms of organizational characteristics, country size (density) impedes Government effectiveness. On the other hand, in countries with lower political constraints, the executive can change the policies, when it desires, thus, citizens can get their desired outcomes. It can be concluded that, voice and accountability comprised of freedom, political rights, participation in the selection of Governments and independence of media positively bolster Government effectiveness.

Keywords: Government effectiveness, Political constraints, Economic & educational development, Public voice.

Bio of the Author:

The author is a Research Analyst in Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Eco 018

Institutional Finance and SME Development in Bangladesh: An Evaluative Study

Dr. Kamrul Hasan

Abstract: Financial institutions play a vital role in channelizing the funds towards the SME development in Bangladesh. To attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Bangladesh SME development is a *sine-qua-non*. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the role of institutional finance for SME development. The study selected 41 SMEs randomly financed by BASIC bank from different sectors like food and allied, textiles, paper & printing, chemicals and engineering. Both primary and secondary data have been used in the study to make it more analytical and informative. Multiple regression analysis has been used where for dependent variable SME Development (Y) defined through changes in sales growth, changes in employment growth, changes in productivity and changes in profitability. While for independent variables are Loans to Total Assets (X), Log of Assets (X2), No. of Years of Operations (X3), No. of customer (X4) and T-Bond Rate (X5). The study depicted that, financial assistance (loan to total asset) is the main contributor with change in sales, change in employment growth, change in productivity, and change in profitability of the assisted firms under study. Firm size (log assets) too has a significantly positive relation with sales growth. This suggests that the more banks expand their assets, the more sales they became. The study also found that, 47.26 percent started/restarted their

enterprises because of receiving financial help. The volume of production/sales was increased by about a fifth, 17.29 percent of the respondents, while the same percentage of the entrepreneurs increased working capital. Important to note that, a total of 56.39 percent of the owner/managers under study mentioned that they would not have survived or re-started their business, whilst 10.53 percent would have had to defer their projects without the financial help received. About 11.28 percent of the respondents would not have bought machines if they had not received loans. Financial assistance therefore having a considerable effect on SME development.

Keywords: SME development, Financial assistance, Factor analysis.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Kamrul Hasan is an Associate Professor in the Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Administration (FBA), American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB).

Eco 020

Relationship between Public Expenditure and Poverty Alleviation –An Econometric Analysis

Mahmuda Akter Khanam

Abstract: Poverty alleviation is considered to be one of the most important indicators of the socio-economic development of a country. The role of public expenditure in alleviating poverty has been acknowledged from time immemorial. The principal objective of the present study is to investigate the role of public expenditure in poverty alleviation in Bangladesh over the period of 1975-2019. The researcher has taken poverty Head Count Rate at national level data (POV) as the dependent variable and Real Development Expenditure (LRDEX), GDP Growth Rate (GROWTH), and trade openness (LOP) as the independent variables. The researcher has employed descriptive statistical technique, test of correlation, unit root test, Johansen and Juselius' cointegration methodology, Vector Error Correction model (VECM), Impulse Response Function (IRFs), Variance decomposition method (VDC) and Granger causality test. In accordance with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression result, it can be interpreted that the sign of the LRDEX is negative, and it is statistically significant implying that a one unit increases in LRDEX contributes 10.16565 unit decreases in POV provided that other independent variable is constant. Again, the coefficient of the GROWTH is found to be negative and statistically significant implying that a one unit increases in the GROWTH contributes 2.573456 unit decreases in the POV provided that other independent variables are constant. Moreover, the coefficient of the LOP is negative and statistically significant implying that a one unit increases in the trade openness (LOP) contributes 5.371991 unit decreases in incidence of national poverty (POV). In the model, the value of R-squared is 0.775725 implying that about 77 percent of the variations in the incidence of the national poverty (POV) can be explained by the explanatory variables (LRDEX, GROWTH and LOP). Since the R2 value (0.775725) is lower than the Durbin-Watson (D-W) Statistics=1.266614, implying that the model is not spurious. It is evident from the VECM statement that in the long run LRDEX, GROWTH and LOP have significant impact on reducing the poverty (POV) from Bangladesh. The error correction term has a negative sign, and it is significant. Thus, it takes 1.2176 years for the system to correct its previous period's level of disequilibrium. The Impulse Response Function (IRF) also reveals that there is a negative association among poverty and other independent variables. The result implies that to reduce rural poverty, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) should give highest priority to substantial investment in rural roads and agricultural sector. Government of Bangladesh (GOB) should also give priority towards trade policy that will enhance productivity, higher income, innovations, and economic growth and thus reduce poverty.

Keywords: Public expenditure, Poverty alleviation, Econometric analysis.

Bio of the Author:

Mahmuda Akter Khanam is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics, Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology (CUET).

Eco 021

An Assessment of the Income Tax Planning Measures in Bangladesh: Individual Taxpayer's Perspective Dr. Mohammad Faridul Alam

Abstract: Despite several reform measures, the Tax-GDP ratio in Bangladesh has been increased from 3.41% (1972-73) to 11.2% (2019-20) only, which is one of the lowest among the developing countries as well as the similar economies. In a country of around 17 crore people, the number of individual taxpayers is less than 2 percent. Tax evasion and avoidance, poor tax administration is the main problem of poor tax performance in Bangladesh. An effective use of tax planning measures can improve the tax compliance behavior of the individual tax payers. In view of the existing tax savings measures under the current income tax legal framework, an attempt is made to analyze the tax planning measures available for the individual taxpayers. By conducting qualitative document analysis, the study identified that analyzing tax slabs and tax rate differentials, claiming rebates for investment allowances, selection of businesses based on tax incentives, and maximizing tax savings from allowable deductions may reduce the tax burden significantly. Effective tax planning also leads to effective fund management to meet the financial objectives.

Keywords: Tax planning, Tax evasion; Tax avoidance; Tax compliance; Rebate; Fund management.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Mohammad Faridul Alam is an Associate Professor at the Department of accounting, American International University – Bangladesh (AIUB)

English

Eng 002

Approaches and Challenges of Teaching ESL Essay Writing Online: A Study on an English Medium School Umme Hani Anika

Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic of 2020, made most schools in Bangladesh switch to the online platform. Prior to the pandemic, schools mostly operated through face-to-face interaction between students and teachers, as such the transition from offline to online teaching made use of Zoom, Google Meet, or other similar software. The purpose of this research is fulfilled through the research questions which explore the reasons for teachers' preference towards using a particular essay writing approach online, their computer literacy, as well as challenges faced while teaching essay writing online and effectiveness of written assignments in fulfilling learning outcomes in an English Medium school in Dhaka. The research used two essay writing approaches- Product Approach and Process Approach, to identify the type of approach used to teach English essay writing online. Semi-structured interviews were used as qualitative data collection method and survey forms as quantitative data collection method. Eight teachers from a Dhaka based English Medium School were selected. The interview responses were analyzed thematically. Findings suggest that teachers use some aspects of Product and Process Approach based on various classroom situations, and more than the teachers' literacy on computers, some features of the school's web portal cause limitations in giving feedback, motivating students or teaching essay/paragraph. Furthermore, some teachers agreed that students' regular work needs checking apart from assignments. In conclusion, these findings provide insights into the writing approaches, reasons for teachers' predilection to an approach and hurdles faced as they adapt to using technology in ESL online classrooms in a Dhaka based English medium school.

Bio of the Author:

Umme Hani Anika, currently studying Master of Arts in Applied Linguistics and TESOL at the University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB). She has completed my Bachelor of Arts in English from ULAB as well. Her research interests are Second Language teaching and learning methods, Materials Design, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics and Conversation Analysis.

Eng 003

A Shift in the Traditional Framework in ELT Classroom

Nishat Tabassum¹ & Nusrat Zaman²

Abstract: Critical Pedagogy or CP is a framework in ELT which was developed by Paulo Freire as a response to marginalization and oppression of the Easterns by the Westerns in all fields, including education. His background was the main driving force in this development. As it is, English has been the global language for communication all around the world be it on national, or international platforms. It is this *lingua franca* which lifts any communication barriers, reduces the gap between nations, increases international trades and facilitates so many problems" (Padiz, Ketabi, 2020). It is widely being used at present for ELT & SLA classrooms because course instructors nowadays, firmly believe that more than paying attention to the linguistic features, it is important to raise the consciousness amongst the students about the oppression, injustice, discrimination that is occurring with them on the educational context alongside in real life. During this COVID situation, the focus of the students is at a very critical position. Students are losing their focus from studies and are least bothered to actively participate in class discussions. One of the most dominant reason behind it is because even on online platforms, they are being taught with the implementation of traditional frameworks. Hence, if we shift to implementing a framework which is outside the traditional and similar to CP, students are more than likely to have increased engagement during the lesson.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Nishat Tabassum is a student of the Department of Humanities and English, University of Liberal Arts, Dhaka.
2. Nusrat Zaman is a student of the Department of Humanities and English, University of Liberal Arts, Dhaka.

Eng 004

Outcomes of a Teachers' Training Workshop on Higher Order Thinking Tasks

Dr. Sabreena Ahmed¹, Dr. Asifa Sultana² & Sheikh Mohammad Ali³

Abstract: Critical thinking skills are considered as essential skills by the present employers around the world. To instill this skill among students, the practice of thinking critically should begin from students' schooling years. The authors of this qualitative study have explored how English teachers of Bangladeshi secondary schools may be trained on higher order thinking (HOT) tasks to foster students' critical thinking skills. The authors combined a selection of HOT tasks from de Bono (2010) and Bean (2011) and combined them with HOT questions based on Bloom's revised taxonomy (Anderson and Krathwohl, 2001) and trained 13 English teachers at secondary mainstream Bangladeshi schools. During the training sessions, the teachers learnt how to use the HOT tasks on the *English For Today* book for their students. The teachers were also asked to take demo class of their peers so that they can practice the tasks well. The posters from group tasks, teachers' individual written tasks and video recording of the demo classes revealed that most of the teachers understood the techniques well and could implement in the demo class. However, two of the teachers were using the same old lecture mode of teaching in the demo class. The findings are significant in terms of rethinking about including critical thinking techniques into the teachers' training modules for all mainstream schools that will contribute in sustainable development of English pedagogy in and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) context in Bangladesh.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr Sabreena Ahmed is an Assistant Professor at the Department of English and Humanities, BRAC School of Humanities and Social Sciences, BRAC universit.
2. Dr Asifa Sultana is an Associate Professor at the Department of English and Humanities, BRAC School of Humanities and Social Sciences, BRAC University.
3. Sheikh Mohammad Ali is an Associate Professor and Training Specialist in National Academy of Educational Management (NAEM).

Eng 005

Affecting Factors for Students' Motivation for Undergraduate Online English Class in Bangladesh

Mehedi Kayser Pabitra¹ & Tasnia Tarannum²

Abstract: Motivation is considered as a key contributing factor for successful language learning in an EFL context such as Bangladesh. Its importance is even more intensified in the new normal academic context of online classes since early 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic. This paper examines the undergraduate students' motivation dynamics in online English classes at American International University- Bangladesh (AIUB). The paper intends to identify the major factors that may affect students' motivation which eventually influence their performance and success in English reading, writing, business communication and English B.A. (Hons) major courses. It presents a rigorous analysis of data collected from one hundred undergraduate students of AIUB attending online English courses as part of their university curricula during the covid-19 pandemic. The findings of the paper indicate that students' preconceived negative ideas about online class environment, peer interaction, teacher feedback, and their online grading have significant impact on student motivation in online English classes. The paper also presents a detailed guideline for teachers to improve students' motivation and manage a conducive language learning environment in online classroom.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Mehedi Kayser Pabitra is currently teaching at the department of English of American International University Bangladesh (AIUB). He did his honors and masters in English with Applied Linguistics and ELT as his major from Dhaka University, Bangladesh. Later, he completed a Fulbright foreign language teaching assistant program at Syracuse University, USA. Besides teaching, he is a business communication trainer at various local private corporations. Business communication, new age media, and language education are his area of research.

2. Tasnia Tarannum is a Lecturer in the Department of English at American International University- Bangladesh. She obtained BA (Hons) in English and MA in Applied Linguistics and ELT from Dhaka University. She has a teaching experience of more than seven years and has previously worked in two other renowned private universities of Bangladesh.

Eng 006

Communicative Language Teaching Method in ELT in context to Bangladesh

Abida Alam

Abstract: Communicative Language Teaching or CLT started with the vision of focusing on the learners' communicative aspects rather than language proficiency. In other words, CLT method attempts to work on developing the communicative competence of the learners. As seen from past research, there are insufficient academic researches on developing the CLT practices in English language teaching or ELT, not only in Bangladesh but in other non-English countries. As a result, this paper studies how CLT is practiced, with its effectiveness and the possible problems faced in the aforementioned country by both the participating roles, teachers and students, in order to propose possible solutions. The implementation of four basic skills of the language and use of different realia in CLT classroom are some results. The research questions include the current learners' English language proficiency, comfort level, and knowledge on CLT, as well as teacher's qualification to implement this method and the usefulness of the current materials used in Bangladesh classrooms. It uses both primary and secondary data to explore the techniques used in CLT classrooms of Bangladesh. The former includes quantitative survey to study the CLT implementations in ELT in Bangladesh, while the latter consists of research findings published on this method and ELT in Bangladesh. Therefore, the paper is expected to result solutions in the growing body of CLT on both national and global context. Additionally, this study will be able to contribute to the national policy makers and relevant board members to effectively develop CLT method in ELT in Bangladesh.

Bio of the Authors:

Currently, Abida Alam is a 4th year undergraduate student at the Department of English and Humanities, ULAB and has completed 3 academic research papers (reports and proposal). Additionally, she is with an academic platform for

high-achieving students who strive for academic excellence and are ready to explore extensive educational opportunities not covered by the standard curriculum. She has completed the international credit course English for Career Development of University of Pennsylvania, with 100% grade in it, as a requirement of the Scholars Program. Furthermore, she is currently the Organizing Committee Vice President (OCVP) for Sales and Sponsorships for the 'Code Fest 2021' event, organized by youth-based organization AIESEC in Bangladesh.

Eng 007

Banker's Register in Bangladesh- A Sociolinguistic Analysis

Mehedi Kayser Pabitra

Abstract: The linguistic utterances of professionals at workplace, academically known as office register or discourse, is a vast area of sociolinguistic analysis but yet to receive sufficient attention in the local linguistic research literature of Bangladesh. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze local corporate bank's office discourse. Qualitative in its nature, the paper examines the primary spoken data collected from their recorded daily interactions of a group of bankers' face to face and over the phone conversations with their colleagues, customers, and stakeholders at a branch office located in Dhaka. The spoken data analysis shows a large volume of code switch, its patterns, banking vocabulary, and contextual problem solution both in Bengali and in English. The bank officials also participated in a group interview for the research that identified intended purpose, strength, and limitation of their office communication. The paper concludes with suggestions for further communication training and development possibilities for corporate bankers in Bangladesh.

Bio of the Author:

Mehedi Kayser Pabitra is currently teaching at the department of English of American International University Bangladesh (AIUB). He did his honors and masters in English with Applied Linguistics and ELT as his major from Dhaka University, Bangladesh. Later, he completed a Fulbright foreign language teaching assistant program at Syracuse University, USA. Besides teaching, he is a business communication trainer at various local private corporations, Business communication, new age media, and language education are his area of research.

Eng 008

An Investigation into the Effect of Social Accommodation and Informal Input in Second Language Acquisition

Borendra Lal Tripura¹ & Risala Ahmed²

Abstract: This paper emphasizes on the fact that learners can learn a Second Language (L2) without conscious motivation through providing a proper schooling system and supplying enough materials of interest. Comprehensive inputs and accommodation contribute to L2 acquisition to a great extent, which even can cause variables in learner's competences because of the differences in the amounts and opportunities for receiving input and accommodation. However, differences in input and social accommodation bring different outcomes in learners. This paper examines the effects of input hypothesis and speech accommodation theory with qualitative observation and interview of two primary school students from Thailand and three Bangladeshi first year students of tertiary level.

Bio of the Authors:

- 1. Borendra Lal Tripura is an Assistant Professor in the Department of English at American International University – Bangladesh (AIUB).*
- 2. Risala Ahmed is an Assistant Professor in the Department of English at American International University – Bangladesh (AIUB) . Prior to AIUB , she worked in an English medium school in Dhaka . She has completed her Honors and Masters from Department of English, University of Dhaka. Her interested research areas post-colonial studies and Shakespearean drama.*

Eng 009

Exploring personality and second language proficiency in Indian context

Tajalli Manzoor¹ & Adil Zahoor²

Abstract: Based on a sample of students from several Indian universities, this study examines the impact of idiosyncratic personality traits on proficiency in second language (English in this case). We also investigate whether classroom engagement mediates the said relationship between personality and second language proficiency. Study data was solicited using a structured questionnaire based on scales developed in previous research works. However, we tested the psychometric properties (validity and reliability) of the research instrument before final data analysis. Empirical results revealed that (i) students' personality bears a significant positive influence on their classroom engagement as well as second language (L2) proficiency, (ii) classroom engagement is not a significant predictor of L2 proficiency, and (iii) engagement does not mediate the impact of personality on proficiency. The study concludes with a discussion on the implications of the findings, limitations of the study, and directions for future research.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Tajalli Manzoor is a Research Scholar in the Department of English, School of Arts, Languages and Literature, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
2. Adil Zahoor is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Management Studies, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Jammu and Kashmir, Awantipora

Eng 010

Implementing Interactive Activities to the While-Reading Stage of an Online Reading Class

Tien Thinh Vu¹ & Diem Bich Huyen Bui²

Abstract: Online teaching and learning have grown in popularity around the world, especially since the outburst of COVID-19 pandemic. English teachers have expressed concerns about how to increase students' interest in online reading programs. This study aimed to investigate the efficiency of adopting interactive activities in the while-reading stage of an online reading class, students' engagement, and students' attitudes on the application of these activities. A total of 64 students from two elementary intensive English classes at a Vietnamese university was split into a control group and an experimental group. The treatment for the experimental participants was a variety of interactive activities in the while-reading reading stage. Observation of students' participation in each class meet was kept for reference in need. After 7 weeks, the students of both groups were required to do the post-test, and those in experimental group were asked to complete a short survey. The test results showed that students in the experimental group gave more accurate answers in the reading comprehension post-tests. Findings from the teacher's diaries and surveys reported a high level of involvement and satisfaction of students towards the new learning mode. Beside the positive feedback, the survey revealed some drawbacks for teachers' consideration when applying this learning mode in reality.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Tien Thinh Vu is from International University, Vietnam National University – HCMC.
2. Diem Bich Huyen Bui is from International University, Vietnam National University – HCMC.

Eng 011

Possibility of Using Jamboard for Interactive Remote EFL Teaching and Learning: A Survey of Students' Perception

Farjana Yesmin¹ & Shahrina Afrin Siddique²

Abstract: COVID-19 has forced the world to encounter a new experience which has also brought an unforeseen revolution in the world education system. Traditional norms and practices of classroom teaching are being challenged continually. Chalkboards and whiteboards are now being replaced by multiple technological tools, teachers are delivering

class lectures via various video teleconferencing software programs and study materials are being published as pre-recorded video clips or uploaded on different sites. In such an era, Google Jamboard can be utilized as a significant tool for transforming digital education into infotainment for the tertiary level EFL learners of Bangladesh. The present study sought to investigate the possibility of using Google Jam Board to create an interactive virtual classroom environment for the tertiary level EFL students. All the data for this study was collected using a questionnaire survey following the quantitative research approach from various departments of a private university in Bangladesh.

Keywords: COVID-19, ELT, Technology in education, Digital board, Tertiary education.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Farjana Yesmin is a faculty member of the Department of English, Daffodil International University, Dhaka.
2. Shahrina Afrin Siddique is a faculty member of the Department of English, Daffodil International University, Dhaka.

Eng 013

Reclaiming Hope in a Sterile World: A Study of P. D. James's *The Children of Men*

Sana Altaf

Abstract: Apocalyptic literature documents the author's vision of the end times in which the world and/or human civilisation seems to be falling apart. This subgenre of science fiction chronicles the attempts to prevent an apocalyptic event - which can either be climatic, natural or man-made or deal with the impact and consequences of the event itself. The novel *The Children of Men* (1992) by British writer P. D. James depicts an apocalyptic scenario wherein humans have mysteriously lost the power to reproduce. The novel blends the features of a feminist dystopia with an apocalyptic narrative, employing the trope of mass infertility to throw light on the anxieties and despair of a waning population living under a totalitarian government. The paper attempts to analyse the subtle ways in which the authoritarian regime exercises relentless power over the apathetic and disconsolate populace who feels helpless and hopeless in the face of this impending disaster. It also aims to examine the novel as an ideal example of feminist critical dystopia in which the hope for the revival and redemption of society seems to be connected with a woman, Julian, who appears to be the only embodiment of hope in this bleak apocalyptic milieu. Finally, it attempts to highlight how the miraculous birth of Julian's son - who is supposed to be the "hope of the world" brings salvation to humanity, rejuvenates the hopeless cycle of life and breaks the yoke of a despotic oppressor.

Keywords: Feminist dystopia, Apocalypse, Resistance, Infertility.

Bio of the Author:

Sana Altaf is a Senior Research Fellow in the Department of English, University of Kashmir. Her research concentrates on analysing Feminist Dystopian Fiction written across cultures. Her focus is mainly on the feminist dystopias written towards the end of the twentieth century and beyond. She has presented papers in one national (organised by Chandigarh University) and two international conferences (organised by KAASH, Mumbai and ULAB, Bangladesh).

Eng 015

Challenging times? Or Avant Garde era? - (R) Evolution in Digital Literature, Art and Media

Farhat Tasannum Farah

Abstract: The analysis of the motif of the Plague and Pestilence in the world literature turned to the modern perception of COVID-19 in the modern "digital literature" and art. It has been proved that in the times of uncertainty and troubles, people engage themselves more into Digital Literature, Art and Media as the source of inspiration and stoicism, and therefore get hope and the reference point. Precisely, digital literature constitutes a contemporary avant-garde, which



does its work of experimentation outside or in opposition to the mainstream. The avant-gardes of twentieth-century modernism made claims about the function of art that remain surprisingly influential today – within the art community and popular culture. While the digital literature community is in general committed to formal innovation, some are critical of this commitment, in part on the political grounds that (technological) innovation has become a byword for the digital culture industry. Although the modernist problem is still apparent in some digital art and digital literature today, however, for the first time in the history of humankind, every person can not only be the passive reader or observer, but to contribute to the internet his/her own narratives of the opportunities and/or challenges. This paper discusses about the issues and the role of digital literature, art and mass media during the COVID-19 and post pandemic society.

Bio of the Author:

Farhat Tasannum Farah is an Assistant Professor at the Department of English, American International University-Bangladesh. She is a B.A. (Honours) in English and M.A. in English Literature from Jahangirnagar University. She shows keen interest in Film, Media, Communication and Literature.

Eng 016

Alternative Archive to Teach History

Israt Jahan

Abstract: This study explores the existing curriculum of four private universities of Bangladesh to make a case study on the present prospect of Film Studies in the departments of English among English Literature concentration courses. This paper intends to share the findings, challenges, and probable outcomes of including Film Studies as either individual course or as a part of other literature courses. Tertiary education in Bangladesh has already commenced to implement Outcome Based Education (OBE) in most of its universities. This study strives to discuss the stigma associated with studying a film in the class as Deborah Cartmell and Imelda Whelehan point out in *Teaching Adaptations*, “showing films is sometimes still regarded as effortless and captivating, but it need not be a guilty pleasure, as it tended to be in English Studies in the last half of the twentieth century” (2014). Therefore, while the paper seeks to demonstrate the significance of Film Studies in general, it intends to delineate the significance of Film Studies as alternative archive in teaching history of a nation in particular.

Bio of the Author:

Israt Jahan teaches English Literature as an Assistant Professor in the department of English at East West University, Bangladesh. She has published several papers in national and international peer-reviewed journals. Currently she is conducting research for her Ph.D.

Eng 017

Affiliation between English Language Teaching and Quality Education, the Fourth Goal of SDGs

Mili Rahman

Abstract: English language teaching has received an immense attention to produce eligible graduates based on quality education in contemporary world to stamp out global communication gap, leadership crisis and technical challenges at many national and international workplaces. Being a foreign language in Bangladesh, English language teaching environment still remains challenging for undergraduate level students. This study focused on the triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative methods to achieve the overall objectives of the study. Expected study results exhibit that the crisis of quality education backed by English Language Teaching will be overcome keeping in mind the associated challenges and opportunities. The main purpose of the study is to examine the association between English language teaching and quality education specially at the undergraduate level in Bangladesh.

Bio of the Author:

Mili Rahman is an Associate Professor in the Department of English, Dhaka International University, Bangladesh.

Eng 019

Importance of Indigenous Literature for Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh

Sonika Islam

Abstract: Bangladesh in its fifty years has achieved lots of goals in fulfilling sustainable development goals towards a fair and just planet. It is taking innovative measures to combat the impact of climate change by initiatives to preserve the forest and the water bodies. This paper will discuss how indigenous literature is a key for achieving sustainable development goals in preserving the nature and ensuring women's rights-the two most prominent goals Bangladesh is trying to achieve. This paper will show indigenous literature gives voice to plants, trees and animals which can be contextualized in the anticipation of a post-human world which suggest that the world is not just for human beings but more for the other non-human lives. In this covid-19, the world has realized once again the importance of nature and the harmony needed between humans and no-human species. Then, the paper will show it is mainly from the literature crafted by matrilineal communities, we not only see the importance of animals in maintaining the sustainable development for the world but how women are important agents to preserve the planet. This paper will conclude showing the importance of bringing the indigenous literature in the mainstream education so that the inherent message and the deep philosophy of these texts can be the lighthouse for using traditional knowledge beside modern scientific knowledge to achieve the sustainable development goal of ensuring gender equality and saving the planet for the impacts of climate change.

Bio of the Author:

Sonika Islam works as an Assistant Professor in Eastern University. She is currently conducting research on indigenous literature of Bangladesh. Her research interest mainly focuses on feminism and post colonialism.

Eng 021

Love in Apocalypse: A Comparative Study through Deconstruction of Life is Beautiful (1997), Wall-E (2008), and Love and Monsters (2020)

Shihab Saqib

Abstract: Human nature can be explored through their reaction to various stimuli. These stimulants can be either positive or negative and numerous authors since the classical period have depicted the affective response to contrasting realities. Through a deconstructive approach the paper will attempt to compare and examine the emotional response of protagonists to the catastrophic settings portrayed in three motion pictures namely Life is Beautiful (1997), Wall-E (2008), and Love and Monsters (2020) to explain the resilient aspect of love in the face of apocalypse. In the backdrop of the Second World War, Life is Beautiful (1997) captures the strength of a father's love that empowers the son in a time and place that can only be described as hopeless. Wall-E (2008) is a post-human fairy-tale that questions the structures that build human identity and redefines it. The third film on the list, Love and Monsters (2020) shows how hope and love can define what is possible and further depicts protagonist's response the disillusionment of fantasized reality. The paper will refer to resilience theories, humanistic theories of Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow, personality theories and social psychology theory of love to analyze the motivations of the protagonists and explain their behavior.

Keywords: Apocalypse, Love, Resilience, Reality, Identity.

Bio of the Author:

Shihab Saqib is an Assistant Professor in the Department of English, American International University-Bangladesh. He teaches English Literature and Functional English courses. His field of study is poetry, short stories, film, comics, graphic novels, and children's literature. An avid reader of fairy tales he is interested in mythmaking and rhetoric aesthetics of storytelling. He also loves to watch films of various genres and considers the possibility of studying them as literary texts.

Law

Law 003

Efficacy of Virtual Courts in Bangladesh during COVID-19 Pandemic: Challenges and a Way to Move Forward

Fariha Tabassum Shama

Abstract: The right to have equal protection of law is a fundamental right recognized by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It is a life-threatening work to join the court to get justice during COVID-19 pandemic. Bangladesh has started the virtual courts in May 2020 which shows the digitalization and progress of the country as well as it is a test to overcome the challenges while carrying out the virtual courts utilizing the minimum resources. If the virtual courts work properly while ensuring justice, it will cut down much time which will eliminate the biggest challenge of our judiciary, i.e., the delay in court proceedings. This paper aims to investigate the challenges of the virtual courts in ensuring justice in Bangladesh during the COVID-19 pandemic and the solution to those challenges. In doing so, the article detects the problems and loopholes of the virtual courts and ways to resolve those problems. It argues where greater attention needs to be paid to open up the possibilities for advancing technologies and legal requirements to establish virtual courts effectively. Lastly, it paves the ways to ensure justice while using virtual courts in a short span of time. This article is based on doctrinal research to identify, analyse and synthesize the content to find out the challenges and solutions for modified virtual courts in Bangladesh to ensure justice.

Keywords: Virtual Courts, Enforcement of law, COVID-19 Pandemic, Justice.

Bio of the Author:

Fariha Tabassum Shama is a student of Law and a researcher. She is pursuing her LLB (Honours) degree from American International University- Bangladesh. She has concentrated on research since 2020 and now she is working on several articles and research paper especially on Criminology, legal systems etc. She had also attended several courses and seminars on various aspects of legal issues.

Law 004

The Special Marriage Act 1872: A Law without Legal Protection

Lutfunnessa Sagor

Abstract: The Special Marriage Act, 1872 prevailing in Bangladesh grants men and women the right to marry and live socially acceptable lives with limited legal assistance. This Act merely denies the right to critical legal remedies to any married couple that are necessary to give marriage a proper shape and legal security and makes them socially vulnerable. The main objective of this research is to find out the legal stance about inter religion marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 as well as the social stigma against such kind of marriage. It is a qualitative study based on critical analysis of various laws, i.e., the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance (MFLO), 1961; the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1972; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. This research finds out that, the right of inheritance of the heirs of any married couple who are married following the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 have commendable ambiguities that yet to be debated. The provision of this Act needs to be upgraded in order to develop the transparency of the judicial remedy in Bangladesh regarding inheritance.

Keywords: Inter-religion Marriage, Inheritance, Special Marriage Act, 1872.

Bio of the Author:

Lutfunnessa Sagor is an Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, AIUB.

Law 005

Nexus of Recruitment and Selection Matrix assimilating Social Justice, Employees' Rights and Corporate Governance for Sustainable Amendment in the Manufacturing Industry

Tarnima Warda Andalib¹, Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen², & Shoshunth Chandra Sarker³

Abstract: This paper aims to reflect recruitment and selections methods engraved in the Human resource management practices in the listed manufacturing companies of Bangladesh. These companies have their own HRM policies and practices with customized recruitment and selection methods. Human resources of employees of any company are divided into mainly two sections, which are firstly, white collar or executives or management employees and secondly, blue collar or labours. However, whenever the term 'human resources' are used another term comes along and that is 'employee rights. Bangladesh govt. has got Bangladesh Labour Act declared in the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 and this law is being suggested as a mandatory guideline for all the companies of Bangladesh. Every year all the listed companies of Bangladesh are being audited based on this BDL codes also. BDL has specific protocols regarding recruitment and selection of employees in the manufacturing companies as well. In this paper, twelve case studies have been done to dig more into the situation and to comprehend the practical scenario more. Nevertheless, the implementation or inclusion of BDL codes or any other International standardized employee rights protocols are observed not that much prominent in these studies. The application of Labour Act drives the entire organization towards social justice and corporate governance as well since the protocols clearly indicate the well-being of the employees. Researchers have incorporated BDL Act protocols in the prime dimension named "Recruitment and Selection Method" of HRM framework in this research for sustainable amendment.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Tarnima Warda Andalib is an Assistant Professor, BRAC Business School, BRAC University.
2. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen is a Professor, College of Business Administration, Universiti Sains Malaysia.
3. Shoshunth Chandra Sarker is an Assistant Professor, Department of English, Rajdhani Mohila College.

Law 006

A Critical Appraisal of Hotel and Restaurant Act 2014

Debasree Bhowmik¹ & Aroup Raton Shaha²

Abstract: A comprehensive law for the establishment and operation of Hotels and Restaurants in Bangladesh is very significant for the protection of the rights of consumers as well as for the growth of the tourism industry. The mentioned law is also a sine qua non in order to achieve the sustainable development goal for the nation. The government enacted Hotel and Restaurant Ordinance 1982, which eventually repealed and replaced by the Hotel and Restaurant Act 2014. It covered many essential areas of hotel and restaurant sector but left few important issues unaddressed. This endeavor will sketch out broadly four different issues. It begins with the discussion with necessary requirements for the establishment of a hotel and restaurant. Secondly it identifies rights and liabilities of the consumer. Thereafter it highlights causal link between hotel and tourism industry with attainment of 'good health and well-being' and 'climate action', the third and thirteenth goal of the sustainable development goals. Lastly, it puts forward some important aspects, the addition of which can make this Act more exhaustive.

Keywords: Good health and well-being, Climate action, Rights of consumer, Tourism industry.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Debasree Bhowmik is a Lecturer at the Department of Tourism & Hospitality Management, Business Studies Group, National University, Gazipur, Bangladesh.
2. Aroup Raton Shaha is a Lecture at the Department of LAW, Cox's Bazar International University, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

Law 008

Applicability and Enforcement of DNA Test in Rape Cases of Bangladesh: A Comparative Study with the United Kingdom Tanjum Monoara Pial¹ & Md Khalid Rahman²

Abstract: DNA tests are frequently considered as decisive proof in rape cases where a presumed charged should be distinguished, or where the blamed individual's contribution in the wrongdoing should be adjudged yet there are few issues (i.e., right to privacy, right against self-incrimination violation etc) which are debatable. This paper is a discourse about the significant application, importance and implementation of DNA test in rape cases in Bangladesh. DNA proof can represent the moment of truth at the point when law authorization researches an instance of sexual brutality. DNA proof has grown as a standard piece of examining and arraigning a spacious range of wrongdoings. It is regularly used as a significant device in accomplishing equity for overcomers of rape cases. The purpose behind this paper is to elucidate that however DNA test has a few debatable issues yet may be utilized as essential proof in assault in rape cases in Bangladesh after tackling those issues. An answer with rapport to this phenomenon can be perceived by contrasting the scenario of Bangladesh with that of the United Kingdom.

Keywords: Rape, DNA test, Right to privacy, Self-incrimination.

Bio of the Authors:

1. *Tanjum Monoara Pial completed her graduation from the Department of Law, AIUB. Her research interest includes Human rights, judicial systems, international law, etc.*
2. *Mr. Md Khalid Rahman is an Assistant Professor of Law at the American International University-Bangladesh, as well as an independent researcher, travel photographer, and filmmaker. From the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh, he earned his LLB (Honors), LLM, and MSS (Criminology and Criminal Justice). Public international law, human rights, genocide, refugees, terrorism, and other topics are among his study interests. He has delivered research papers at national and international conferences such as IAGS (International Association of Genocide Scholars), Central University of Kerala (India), University of Dhaka (Bangladesh), Liberation War Museum Bangladesh, and others.*

Law 009

An Analysis of Rohingya Persecution with the International Standards involving Incitement to Genocide: A Theoretical Approach Md Khalid Rahman

Abstract: Rohingya persecution has been coined by the UN as the 'textbook example of ethnic cleansing', probably for the strict legal interpretation of the term 'genocide' which demands to prove 'specific intent' to establish the crime in the international court of law. However, among a few crimes which are stipulated in the 'Genocide Convention 1948' as a punishable act, 'incitement to genocide' is said to be a complicated one as issues have arisen while comparing 'incitement to genocide' with 'hate speech' as well as the debate with the scope of 'freedom of expression'. In this paper, the author intends to focus on the interpretation of the 'incitement to genocide' from the international treaty law along with national and international case references. Besides, the author anticipates exploring the hate speech with the 'incitement to genocide' during the Rohingya persecution committed by the Tatmadaw, Myanmar officials, and the Rakhine Buddhists community.

Keywords: Rohingya, Genocide, Persecution, Incitement to genocide, Freedom of expression.

Bio of the Author:

Mr. Md Khalid Rahman is an Assistant Professor of Law at the American International University-Bangladesh, as well as an independent researcher, travel photographer, and filmmaker. From the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh, he

earned his LLB (Honors), LLM, and MSS (Criminology and Criminal Justice). Public international law, human rights, genocide, refugees, terrorism, and other topics are among his study interests. He has delivered research papers at national and international conferences such as IAGS (International Association of Genocide Scholars), Central University of Kerala (India), University of Dhaka (Bangladesh), Liberation War Museum Bangladesh, and others.

Law 010

The Unsupervised Business Practices through Online Market Platforms Causing Barriers to Sustainable Economic Growth: Need for Legal Reforms

Tasnuva Anika

Abstract: The main ethos behind SDG goals is to recognize that any action in one area can impact results in others. The goals are focused on attaining a balanced and all-inclusive development which will ensure a harmonious relation between social, economic, and environmental feasibility. To maintain a sustained economic growth through online market and to safeguard such business practices which have gained immense popularity during the COVID- 19 pandemic, a set of legal rules is required. But unfortunately, the required standard of legal development has been failed to emulate the rate of rapid digitalization and AI revolution in Bangladesh. The vacuum is getting greater with the passing of time and because of this, numerous fraud cases are being occurred. The age-old Sale of Goods Act 1930 has merely any applicability in attending and defining virtual business conducts. Besides, the lack of monitoring and infrastructural development is encouraging more illegal practices such as misrepresentation in online advertising, business frauds and tax evasion. The E-commerce Association of Bangladesh (E-CAB) a welfare organization for the marketeers, practicing e-commerce in Bangladesh through helping the companies to unite and exchange views. It has no authority to supervise the transactions. Moreover, the increased practices of online business transaction through social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram etc. have made it a concern in recent times. The people in cities being locked down in their houses at the outset of the pandemic have saved their lives mostly buying goods from online shops. On the other hand, people at home took endeavor to run small business through such platforms more freely than ever. It has allowed economic solvency to many people and saved them from the harsh impact of global economic distraught due to COVID-19 outbreak. But the worry pertains to the absence of supervision of such transactions. Who will oversee if there is any illegal transaction or frauds being committed? The platforms do not require any verified information from the marketeer to start an online shop. Besides, most of the shops do not have any e-BIN number which let the sellers to evade taxes. So, a separate business world has been created online which is left unattended by the laws of the land. This paper through data analysis and qualitative method of research will focus on the urgency of legal reforms and protection mechanism for controlling such business activities which is creating obstacles to achieve the sustained growth of economy and productive employment in a developing country like Bangladesh.

Keywords: Legal reforms, Sustainable economic Growth, Online market, Social media.

Bio of the Author:

Tasnuva Anika is a Lecturer in Law at American International University- Bangladesh (AIUB). She received her LL. B (Hons.) from the University of Dhaka in 2019. Then she completed her LL.M in International and Comparative law from the same institution in 2021. She previously worked with an international organization named NCSC Bangladesh as a Legal Assistant under the project named Strengthening Rule of Law Program. She also completed a nine-month internship under the same organization. Having been a law student she always had a passion for professional practice and teaching. She has also worked at a corporate law firm named Lex Counsel where she had the opportunity to learn different skills of verbal and written communication, drafting legal documents, solving legal issues as well as analytical reasoning. Her current areas of interest are teaching, doctrinal and interdisciplinary research on law and legal issues, etc.

Law 011
Regulating Blockchain:
The Case for Bangladesh in Achieving Sustainable Development
Riasat Azmi

Abstract: In the realm of FinTech (Financial Technology), the buzzword right now seems to be blockchain. There has always been a veil of mystery and confusion surrounding this phenomenon and its derivatives. Smart contracts, cryptocurrency, bitcoin etc. all these new additions have added even more dimensions to existing transactional methods and norms. In the era of neoliberal economy, there remains a bigger chance of using these technologies to maximize profit, often by subduing the collective development. That is when the need for regulations arises; regulations that can go hand in hand with the development of these relatively new technologies. Bangladesh should also be on the move to keep up with the breakneck speed of modern FinTech. Baby steps can be seen in drawing up the 'National Blockchain Strategy' aimed at making the country blockchain enabled. This paper discusses whether the steps taken are adequate and what future directions we can move forward to achieve sustainable development while shedding light on the relatively new blockchain phenomenon and its associated terminologies. The paper follows a qualitative methodology of research and in doing so, it seeks aid from other research papers which are done previously in this field. The focus of the study is to analyze whether the legal system is prepared enough to deal with the ongoing significant changes that are believed to be brought about by blockchain technology. It shows the lacuna that we have and possible ways to mitigate those with sustainable solutions.

Keywords: Financial technology, Blockchain, Neoliberal economy, Sustainable solution.

Bio of the Author:

Riasat Azmi is a lecturer of law at American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). He obtained his LL.B. degree from University of Dhaka and LL.M. in Commercial Law from the same institution. His area of interest in research is Media, Entertainment and Commercial Law.

Law 012
Violence against Women: The Legal Connotations
Professor Dr. Taslima Monsoor

Abstract: With technological innovations, the world keeps its stride to promote development of mankind, especially in the challenging times. Yet women are subjected to be a victim of violence and unfortunately the sufferings of women have not been changed since the early nineteenth century to the periods of COVID-19. Along with the vicious trend of the world, Bangladesh is not different in this aspect rather to some extent the gravity of the violence is fearsome due to the patriarchal attitude of the society even during the pandemic. The study shows that the victims are exposed to violence by close members of the family, i.e., partners. With the terrifying statistics on the reported cases, surprisingly there are lots of unreported cases as well where the victims are unwilling to report the violence due to fear of skepticism, disbelief, or further violence. However, the rights of women should be protected and the violence should be controlled and reported with a structural and systematic legal process through proper and adequate revision and implementation of laws. The author, in this connection, explores the current legal requirements to address several crimes like murder, rape, dowry-related crimes, sexual harassment, etc. for which women are endangered. Besides, the author criticizes the traditional framework as it fails to protect the women and ensure justice for them. Moreover, the author argues that media can play a greater role to initiate social awareness which may become a weapon to the victims to fight violence and guarantee justice for them.

Keywords: Violence against women, COVID-19, Sexual harassment, Legal connotation.

Bio of the Author:

Professor Dr. Taslima Monsoor is the Advisor at the Department of Law, American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB).

Law 013

Hindu Women's Right to Inheritance in Bangladesh: Equality at Cross Roads

Ferdousi Begum

Abstract: Discriminatory laws regarding Hindu women's right to properties are still in existence in Bangladesh even after fifty years of independence. Except Stridhan properties, Hindu women are getting a limited interest in inherited properties. They cannot dispose any of those properties without legal necessities. This distinguish feature of Hindu women's right to properties get attention again due to having a case recently where the High Court Division of Bangladesh declares that Hindu widows can get share in agricultural properties and the interpretation of laws regarding this issue was misguided in Bangladesh for last eighty-three years. On receiving this declaration by the High Court Division of Bangladesh, this paper revisits the laws of Bangladesh regarding Hindu women's right to properties to find out the loopholes and probable solutions in implementing these provisions whereby Hindu women can get their proper share in inherited properties including agricultural lands. This is doctrinal research where the researcher makes an analytical examination of the existing laws and cases regarding Hindu Women's right to properties. The paper finds those laws to be discriminatory in nature which go against 'gender equality', one of the major goals of sustainable development goals. We need to follow the guidance of the High Court Division in order to ensure gender equality in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Stridhan, Inheritance, Custom, Agricultural lands.

Bio of the Author:

Ferdousi Begum serves as a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Law, American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). She had pursued LLM on International Law at the South Asian University, New Delhi, India by securing Merit as well as Silver Jubilee Scholarship. She had pursued LLM on Commercial Law and LLB (Hons.) from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Law 014

Muslim Mother's Right to Guardianship of Minor Children in Bangladesh: Legal and Judicial Responses

Dr. Syeda Afroza Zerin

Abstract: The Legal framework on guardianship of minors emerged under the Roman law. Later on, Islamic Law also addressed the issue in a progressive and dynamic manner. Though most of the jurists have failed to appreciate the beauty of that dynamism thereby could not interpret it in a manner which is conducive to the changing needs of the society. During the British rule in the Indian-sub-continent, the principal legislation governing the guardianship and custody of the children in Bangladesh was enacted keeping the personal laws intact. The law apparently favours fathers and in practice tilted father as an absolute guardian of minor in any case irrespective of the interest and betterment of the children. International law dealing with the rights of the children also called upon the states to give the paramount importance on the best interest of the children on any matter including the guardianship. But our precedent setting courts cannot go beyond the black letters of law and largely remained indifferent on their role in removing injustice and in establishing substantive equality and justice in the society. Only exceptionally, our higher court has given the guardianship to mothers. Almost all the family courts of Dhaka remained closed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the situation of the mother's right to guardianship and custody of the children frustrated a lot during this period. Moreover, due to the practice of the South Asian countries to handover the child to the father or the mother considering the citizenship of the child, a couple of cases regarding custody and guardianship have created a landmark rule in the history of Bangladesh. The submission of the research is to break down the silence which leads to grave injustice as well as to propose some alternatives to ensure the judicial service for those who goes through the problems regarding family matter during the national or international crisis.

Keywords: Custody, Guardianship, Minor, Legal and judicial responses.



Bio of the Author:

Dr. Syeda Afroza Zerin obtained LLB (Hons.), LLM and PhD from the University of Dhaka. She serves as a Chairperson at the Department of Law, Uttara University. She is a passionate academician who has dedicated her entire career in the area of teaching.

Law 015

The COVID-19 Crisis: Challenges and Prospects for Judiciary of Bangladesh

Ahasan Habib

Abstract: The sudden and unexpected onslaught of the COVID-19 crisis has created considerable challenges for the rule of law in a country like Bangladesh, including the functioning of courts during states of emergency and lockdown. The court, as the last resort, should always have vital functions as offenders cannot stop doing crimes and during pandemic, crimes like domestic violence, online harassment, property offences etc. have risen in a considerable rates. Therefore, victims should in no circumstances be deprived of their right to seek redress and uninterrupted access to courts should be ensured in other urgent legal matters, and to uphold access to justice in general. In Bangladesh, we have witnessed three phases of courts' functioning during the onset of COVID-19 crisis namely – closure of court at the beginning of pandemic, virtual court and special virtual court with physical appearances. This paper aims to broadly provide a more comprehensive picture of the countrywide scenario of court and justice administration, and the impact of the COVID-19 crisis particularly in three phases we have witnessed in the period during and after lockdown. It will also outline the inclusion of major technological initiatives in court administration in Bangladesh and how the situation could have been better handled at various levels, including the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and subordinates' courts. As the pandemic does not seem to end very soon, it will finally discuss some future prospective of e-judiciary including the impact of newly drafted virtual court act and major hurdles facing the court administration post COVID-19.

Keywords: Court administration, COVID-19, E-judiciary, Virtual court in bangladesh.

Bio of the Author:

Mr. Ahasan Habib currently works as a lecturer in law at American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). He received his LLB and LLM from University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. His research interest is concerned with intellectual property law, constitutional law and law of evidence.

Media and Mass Communication (MMC)

MMC 001

Market Forces Determining the Television Output: A Case Study of Independent Television

Tasfia Tasneem Rafa

Abstract: Power relations among different stakeholders play an integral part in crafting, managing, and censoring the content of television. To further investigate the extent of this strategic maneuver, catalogue analysis has been conducted on Beximco's media entity, Independent Television, to analyze the scheduled programs shown on the channel. Even though there are 45 licensed television channels in Bangladesh, currently 30 are in operation. For this study, the content of Independent Television, a 24/7 news channel, has been examined. The data has been collected from July 25, 2021 to August 9, 2021. The arguments of this paper are constructed on the theoretical framework of Vincent Mosco's political economy of communication. The findings produced have been related and coordinated with concepts of commodification, spatialization, and structuration. It was found that the channel purposefully censored some news items while trivializing others, while tailoring the content according to their own interest. At the same time simultaneous attempt has been

made to foster consumer culture among its audiences. The target is to motivate people towards purchasing and availing of goods and services. These aspects have been further explored in detail entailing examples of headlines, title news, bulletins, news content and advertisements which align with this aforementioned phenomenon. While studies have been conducted previously on evaluation of Bangladeshi channels' programs as a whole, this paper aims to add to the existing literature by focusing on one single channel's content in depth to evaluate how power relations can be exercised to influence the content we see on television.

Bio of the Author:

Tasfia Tasneem Rafa is a seventh semester undergraduate student of the Department of Media and Mass Communications at American International University-Bangladesh. She is a scholarship recipient with a CGPA of 3.96 who is currently Majoring in Journalism. Aside from her academic engagement, she is a volunteer at UNESCO's Communication and Information Unit where she provides support in activities related to promotion of press freedom, journalistic safety, community media and media information literacy. She's also the Reform and Innovation Team Associate at Youth Policy Forum, a non-profit organization that closely works with government officials and grassroots networks to engage young professionals in inclusive policy-making.

MMC 002

Policy Implication for online news portals in Bangladesh

Nazrul Islam Ovi

Abstract: The Internet has revolutionized the news-making and circulation process across the world and Bangladesh has also experienced radical changes in the journalism sector due to the information and communication technology. The established and renowned newspapers started launching their online versions in late 1990s in Bangladesh. Besides the number of online-only news portals (those which do not have any print version) is also on the rise. Many local news portals are failing to maintain standard primarily because of plagiarism. The practice of copying from other portals without giving due credit has become a common trend. The laws for regulating online portals have also been termed confusing by many industry practitioners as well as researchers. One replicates the content of other news portals in abundance. The law for online portals regulation is also being misused because of confusing and unclear statements. With the phenomenal growth of online news services, the quality and credibility of the report and copyright infringement have become major concerns for the country's news sector. On one hand, there is a growing demand for regulation to bring discipline and accountability in the sector. On the other hand, there is also concern that government intervention might disrupt the free flow of ideas. This study will explore the complexities of the challenge facing the news industry of Bangladesh. By analyzing the primary and secondary documents, this research will attempt to better understand the multifaceted problem of contemporary online journalism in the context of our country. These concerns will be examined through the theoretical framework of political economy that underpins the necessity of ensuring public interest in the age of ever-expanding capitalist media entities. This study will facilitate in conceptualizing the major constraints of framing and implementing appropriate policies for the online news portals of Bangladesh.

Bio of the Author:

Md. Nazrul Islam Ovi is studying in MMC (Media and Mass Communication) Dept. in AIUB. Currently, he is completing an internship. He has fostered interest in media studies since his early academic days.

MMC 003

Trend of Using of Smartphone Applications: A Study on a Public University Bangladesh

Mamunor Rashid

Abstract: Smartphone Applications have a great deal on education, entertainment, communication, business and so on. Mobile applications (apps) are mainly responsible for all the activities of Smartphone Applications. A mobile app or smartphone application is a computer program or software application designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone/tablet or watch. Apps were originally intended for productivity assistance such as email, calendar, and contact



databases, but the public demand for apps caused rapid expansion into other areas such as mobile games, factory automation, GPS and location-based services, order-tracking, and ticket purchases, so that there are now millions of apps available. Apps are generally downloaded from application distribution platforms which are operated by the owner of the mobile operating system, such as the App Store (iOS) or Google Play Store. The higher education sector has witnessed a drastic change due to new advanced technologies including computers and smartphones. As a result, higher education will need to establish a solid foundation aided by information communication technologies (ICT) where mobile applications can extend learning opportunities for students and graduates so they meet the requirements of the fast-changing jobs market. The objectives of the paper is to 1)To ascertain the Smartphone application used as a tool of learning academic purposes, 2)To determine the frequency and types of Smartphone application, 3)To find out usages pattern of Smartphone application, and 3)To understand the pros and cons of apps known by the students. This study will include Uses and Gratifications, Mastery Learning Theory and Online Sense of Community Theories. Each theories provides a segment of understanding for Smartphone application and mobile technology. In this study both quantitative and qualitative research method design will be used. A survey through structured questionnaire will be conducted among the students of Khulna University. The sample size for this study is 300 who will be randomly selected from different Khulna University of the. The collected data are coded in SPSS version 25 and analyzed using descriptive statistics with reference to devices such as tables, frequency counts and simple.

Keywords: Trend, Smartphone applications, Public university, Bangladesh.

Bio of the Author:

Mamunor Rashid is an Assistant Professor of Mass Communication and Journalism Discipline, Khulna University, Khulna.

MMC 004

How Beneficial is Social Media? Penetration of Social Media in Socio-Economic Changes: An Observation

Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam

Abstract: Social media are the growing phenomena in mass media world. Mass communication can assist the development activities by increasing its pace. It is presumed that usages of social media in development activities can open the new window which should utilize by creating a suitable environment. Because of the user-friendly features, the usage of social media is increasing day by day. For that reason, the impact of social media is important for the development of any country, especially when the users can afford the necessary devices within their financial capacity and can operate the technology with a very simple effort. So, it can facilitate development initiative very easily. In this research data has been collected from 150 respondents from the research area by using pretested questionnaire. The objective of the research is to assess the reflection of changes for the impact of social media in development. I also tried to find out the prospects of utilizing social media. Findings showed that maximum respondent use social media for personal social contact (55%) and collecting news (24%). The uses pattern of the respondent is somewhat less target oriented. The maximum user uses social media most often for pastime. The study suggested using this new media more rigorously to utilize it properly in development activities.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam is an Associate Professor at Mass Communication and Journalism of Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur. He completed his PhD from Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS) RU on "Effectiveness of Electronic Media for Sustainable Agricultural Development: An Investigation into TV Programs". His research interest is included Social Communication Media, Fake Information, Information Cross Checking Tool, Digital Security, Right to Information, Media's Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Journalism Education Trend etc.

MMC 005

Human Rights Redefined in the Digital Age: A Case Study on Pegasus Scandal

Maliha Tabassum¹, Priyanka Kundu² & Sanjoy Basak Partha³

Abstract: Every individual in a democratic society is entitled to privacy, which is one of the fundamental components of the idea of human rights. According to Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), no citizen shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home, or correspondence. Violations of the right to privacy result in deprivation of justice, denying fairness for all and contradicting one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that calls for guaranteeing peace and justice. However, the advancement of digital technology appears to be changing the conventional view of privacy, justice, and human rights. Spywares like as Pegasus, which are capable of tracking conversation, cracking passwords, and trespassing data, are being designed to sustain immoral surveillance, which is a blatant violation of human rights. The purpose of this research is to debate if the concept of human rights has to be revised in light of the advancement of digital technology. The methodological approach is qualitative content analysis, while the sample strategy is purposive sampling.

Keywords: Sustainable development goals, Human rights, Right to privacy, Democracy, Digital age, Pegasus.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Maliha Tabassum is a Lecturer of Mass Communication and journalism at Bangladesh University of Professionals. She received her Bachelor and Master's degree in the same discipline from Dhaka University and done her second Master's in from Coventry University, UK. Her research interests include communication arena, media, films and culture.
2. Priyanka Kundu is a Lecturer of Mass Communication and journalism at Bangladesh University of Professionals. She received her Bachelor and Master's degree in the same discipline from Dhaka University. Her research interests include communication arena, press freedom and Journalism arena.
3. Sanjoy Basak Partha is a Lecturer of Mass Communication and journalism at Bangladesh University of Professionals. He received his Bachelor and Master's degree in the same discipline from Dhaka University. His research interests include communication arena, media ethics, press freedom and journalism arena.

MMC 006

Content Analysis of Top Viewed YouTubers of Bangladesh

Mehnaz Hoque¹ & Md. Zakaria Khan²

Abstract: The rise of digital media technologies in the 21st century have influenced nearly every aspect of our lives. Digital media is part of the everyday life of many children and young people, as they use digital technologies to communicate, consume, learn, interact, and to create. YouTube is one of the digital media where any content creator invests a lot of time. Successful content creators become social influencers with a lot of persuasive influence. Their influence and fame can be compared with traditional celebrities. The content they share via social media has influence on the viewers. Social influencers share their daily lives, experiences and personal opinions through blogging, vlogging or through short forms of content (e.g. Instagram, SnapChat etc.). So, the content that they are posting is important. To understand the trend of these content, the current study explores the videos of 10 most viewed YouTubers of Bangladesh, identified by using social blade. As there already is research available on the content of traditional media, the aim of this research is to give an overview of the current YouTube community of Bangladesh. A content analysis will be conducted to examine the themes present in videos, the discussions. The following four themes would guide throughout the research: (1) Behavior; what types of behavior YouTubers use in their content, (2) identification; how these popular YouTubers identify themselves, (3) influences; what influence YouTubers try to create and (4) awareness; trends of creating awareness by the YouTubers.



Bio of the Authors:

1. Mehnaz Hoque is a Lecturer in the Department of Mass Communication & Journalism, Jagannath University, Dhaka.
2. Md. Zakaria Khan is a Lecturer in the Department of Mass Communication & Journalism, Jagannath University, Dhaka.

MMC 007

Critical Analysis of the Progress of SDG 16: Media, Democracy and Human Rights

AHM Abdul Hai

Abstract: In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) it is inevitable to follow a right mechanism of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. SDG 16, shortly termed as Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, is particularly of immense significance to ensure the enabling environment to implement all other goals and targets of SDGs, as it has addressed the issues of media freedom, transparent and democratic institutions, and human rights. However, the challenges are enormous including the pandemic of Covid – 19. Partially influenced by the Corona pandemic and other socio-economic crises the child labor rose to 160 million in 2020. 331 human rights defenders have been reportedly killed in 32 countries in 2020, which is 18% higher than the previous year. Till 2020 only 82 countries have independent national human rights institutions, where the nature and level of independence of these institutions are mostly varying and questionable to some extent. The core democratic values can exist only when the media plays its role as “Watchdog” reflecting the voice and interests of the mass people against all kinds of repression, suppression, violation of rules and violation of civic and human rights. The normative role of the media for democracy and good governance is inter-related with the watchdog function, agenda-setting function and gate-keeping function creating civic forum for diverse interests and viewpoints. The media can investigate the issues, analyze the government projects and policies, pick up the public opinion on the government plans and policies and place an effective check and balance on the government.

Keywords: SDG, Media, Democracy, Human rights.

Bio of the Author:

AHM Abdul Hai is currently PhD Researcher in the University of Bonn, Germany. He has completed master's in international media studies from the University of Applied Science of Bonn-Rhein-Sieg in 2014. He has been working in the media and development field for about twenty years. He has worked with German international broadcaster Deutsche Welle as freelance editor for about five years from 2009.

MMC 009

The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility communication through social media on customer Satisfaction and Loyalty. Evidence from Bangladeshi Banking Sector

Mr. AKM Kamrul Haque¹ & Dr. MM Obaidul Islam²

Abstract: Many researchers in the field of corporate social responsibility (CSR) have focused on its relationship with various types of organizational -related concept such as promotion, branding, tax exempt etc. The importance in analyzing marketing related outcomes are not explored but investigated CSR with a philanthropic viewpoint done by many researchers. However, this study examines the influence of corporate social responsibility communication on customer satisfaction and loyalty in the Bangladeshi banking sector. Nowadays, it is not easy to have a continuous growth or sustain in the fiercely competitive markets. That is why greater attention paid to sustainability issues in the business. The researchers will examine the level of awareness of CSR and identify the significance of using social media for effective CSR communication. A convenience sample of 300 customers from private and public bank in Bangladesh. Pearson's Correlation Coefficients were generated, using statistical analysis software to test the study hypotheses. The empirical of this study show that CSR communication through social media have a strong and positive impact on customer satisfaction and loyalty. The study also found that customer loyalty is positively linked with customer

satisfaction. According to Statista, Bangladesh has total about 48 million face book users, this information depicts that Bangladesh has a tremendous potential of social media for CSR communication. The communication through social media is more transparent and helpful in shaping favorable stakeholder behavior. The current study will analyze the role of using social media for CSR communication. The findings of this study will be highly resourceful for academicians and corporate policy makers.

Keywords: CSR, Consumer loyalty, Customer satisfaction, Sustainability, Social media.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Mr. AKM Kamrul Haque is a Sr. Asst. Professor in the Faculty of Business Administration, American International University – Bangladesh.
2. Dr. MM Obaidul Islam is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Business Administration, American International University-Bangladesh.

MMC 010

Achieving Sustainable Development of Bangladesh through the New Media

Navid Afzal

Abstract: The objective of the paper is to achieve sustainable development of Bangladesh through the new media. This abstract provides about how new media plays a role on a sustainable development and the challenges and opportunities associated with it. Social media is a platform that facilitates variety of people's contact and ensures that many topics are addressed in a multivocal and multi diverse manner. Whenever we consider the impact of social media around the world, it can be concluded that it has a highly diverse impact. While on the one hand, we raise such a level of awareness that governments fall apart, on the other hand, in some nations, we can only see what is designed to be seen to us, and we are actually oblivious to what is really going on around us. The problems provided by the global development agenda necessitate consideration of political parties' role and contribution to development processes in the online environment. Political campaigns have used social networks to build bidirectional engagement with citizens, which has been characterized as a part of their methods. This environment encompasses a variety of social, economic, political, and, most importantly, communication aspects that have a considerable impact on how individuals interact. Thus, this engages the new media to perform a vital role in achieving sustainable development.

Keywords: Diverse, Development, Bidirectional, Communication, Media, Awareness.

Bio of the Author:

Navid Afzal is a student of EEE department, AIUB. His hobbies are writing, listening to nasheeds, playing cricket, and reading books. He is a social persona and an animal lover. He enjoys reading children's magazines that have various motivational stories.

MMC 011

Mediatized Conflict: A Case of Nigerian Media Reportage of Farmer-Herder Conflict

Ridwan Abiola Kolawole¹ & Babatunde Raphael Ojebuyi, PhD²

Abstract: One of the insecurity challenges facing Nigeria is the farmer-herder conflict. Ranked as second to Boko Haram insurgency, the pervasive nature of the farmer-herder conflict has constituted impediments to sustainable development in Nigeria owing to its adverse impact on livelihoods and property. The farmer-herder conflict, although not new, has gained sustained attention in the media which has given it increased publicity and varying perspectives. However, existing media studies in peacebuilding have not copiously explored the nature and dimension of the publicity and perspectives with their implications for escalation or mitigation of the conflict. This paper, therefore, examines the dimension of this publicity and perspectives vis-à-vis conflict (de) escalation narratives. Specifically, the study examines how Nigerian media are implicated or exonerated in constructing damning frames about the farmer-herder conflict and

audience stakeholders' perception of the media reportage of the conflict. Combining quantitative and qualitative content analysis with in-depth interviews, the study investigates the narratives presented by the media about the farmer-herder conflict in Nigeria. While three national newspapers were selected for content analysis, the media audiences were drawn from five geo-political zones of the country. The findings revealed that the media are overtly or covertly implicated in the escalation of farmer-herder conflict through the use of blameworthy frames and name-calls all of which are antithetical to building a peaceful society and strong institution.

Bio of the Authors:

1. *Ridwan Abiola Kolawole teaches journalism and communication in the Department of Mass Communication, Fountain University, Osogbo, Nigeria. He is a doctoral student in the Department of Communication and Language Arts, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. His research interest interests include Media Studies and Journalism, and Development Communication. He is a 2020-2021 Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellow of the Next Generation Social Sciences in Africa of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC).*

2. *Babatunde Ojebuyi has his B.A., M.A., and PhD from the Department of Communication and Language Arts, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He is currently a Senior Lecturer at the same Department where he has been lecturing since 2008. Ojebuyi's teaching and research interests include Media Studies and Journalism, New Media, Media Theories and Ethics, Development Communication, and Research Methods. He has published well-researched articles in reputable local and international academic outlets.*

MMC 012

Education through Arts and Aesthetics; Teaching Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore

Niaz Majumdar

Abstract: None of us can refute that the foremost association of the word "education" is with the written word focusing on the academic aspect of education. The progress of mankind does not consist merely in man's mastery and understanding of the mysteries of nature. The aim of all education is the making of integrated personalities to avert the catastrophe towards which our civilization is heading. T.S. Eliot has rightly stated that: Between the idea and the reality between the motion and the act falls the shadow. All the education must, therefore, necessarily direct us to fill the gaps in our living. Liberal education is an education for thought and for aesthetic appreciation. Both geometry and poetry are essential as turning lathes in our lives. The study of arts and aesthetics should not be considered as an aristocratic education implying leisure. The absence of aesthetic education in our educational curriculum is now felt by all scholars, educationists, administrators, and policy makers. The present paper focuses particularly on the role and significance of the arts in the process of primary schooling to higher education. Education through art can give us real freedom. It is therefore essential that in the process of education we achieve the all-round development of the individual for harmonious adjustment to reality. The arts should be an essential part of life and of education, as it is only through the arts that it is possible to express one's experience and recognition of the harmonious connection between the universe, the individual reality and immortality, in addition to their being a source of pleasure. Only the arts (and nature as a teacher) enable the development of the entire personality, as well as the perception of the reality of existence. The role of arts in the life of an individual is a key factor in the formation of his/her personality, contributing to humanity.

Keywords: Mysteries of nature, Significance of arts, Aesthetic education, Harmony.

Bio of the Author:

The writer is presently a senior faculty member, department of Media and Mass Communication, American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB), Dhaka. He did his post-graduation (Master's in Fine Arts) and research from Kala Bhavan, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India. He taught many Indian and Bangladeshi Universities including Delhi University, New Delhi, School of Architecture and Planning, New Delhi, India Kerala University, Trivandrum, Kerala, India, Shanto-Mariam University of Creative Technology, Dhaka, Adamas University, Kolkata, Calcutta University, Kolkata, India. He got many National and International awards in the field of fine arts, Media and mass communication, advertising, graphic design and book design. Currently he is the Secretary of an art group called LINE (a group devoted to drawing), N. Delhi, member, Central Lalit Kala Academy, New Delhi

and editor and coordinator (in Bangladesh) of an international children magazine called OUR WORLD, published, and printed from Denmark SAVE THE CHILDREN an international organization for children.

MMC 014

The Scope of OTT and Its Challenges: Perspective Bangladesh

Fatema Amin

Abstract: The whole world is revolving towards the technology and OTT, the new platform has emerged as an advance. OTT can be the next big thing for us as we have a big market to reach for. OTT is a streaming media service which directly reaches the viewers via internet as data where the traditional distributors are absent, cable operators or satellite television platforms also absent. In Bangladesh, OTT is getting popular as a global trend and websites are taking over the television industry sometimes cinema industry by storm. But we don't have that infrastructure from content curation to the sufficient work force. Though we have a big market of potential subscribers, we cannot grow our market size with that. This paper will endeavor to draw an outline of the scope and the challenges of Over the Top (OTT) in Bangladesh to create some thinking about it. In this article we will investigate some issues by interviewing four director, producer, and other stakeholders to create an analytical analysis to understand the rise and future of this platform. We need to analyze some answers to these particular questions. The very idea will run with the particular investigations: 1. Lack of initiatives by the government and the other private investors; 2. Lack of any infrastructure for the content curation; 3. We have limitation in understanding and creating the right types of app for the target audiences; 4. Lack of the collaboration of distributors, producers, and the target audiences; 5. Why the legalization process is not friendly for the streaming company? 6. Why haven't Netflix invested in our local market as they already have invested in India? 7. What are the next necessary steps for attaining international exposure? Keeping the goal of establishing a true 'Digital Bangladesh' in mind we need to focus more on these prospects to expanding a new relevant business locally and globally. I am sure; it will change the landscape of media and will bring more option to the streaming services.

Bio of the Author:

Fatema Amin, is a lecturer in the Department of Film and Television, Jagannath University. Her research interest is Creative Writing, New Media, Partition and Cinema.

Public Health

MPH 002

Mental Health and Nutrition of Female Garment Factory Workers: a Qualitative Study from Readymade Garment Industry in Bangladesh

Dr. Sadika Sharmin

Abstract: The ready-made garment industry in Bangladesh has made employment opportunities for female workers as more than 85 percent of the production workers are female. These female workers maintain a very poor living condition to obtain their basic needs for survival. They are sufferer of food insecurity, poor nutritional status, and infirmity with unwellness because of their low payment. The objectives of the study are, i) to generate an over-all idea about female garment factory workers' food security, nutritional condition, healthiness and well-being ii) to suggest recommendations to improve the living standard and mental health for female garment factory workers. A qualitative study employed six focus group discussions (FGD) (n=60) with female garment factory workers from six factories in Gazipur city. Data collection was performed from September 2014 to December 2014. Purposive sampling was carried out to select the individuals. Interview transcripts were coded in MAXQDA, 2020. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis approach. This study has found that 71.9 percent female workers are food insecure and only 28.1 percent workers are food secure. Their insufficient income force them to live from hand to mouth without intake of nutrient enriched foods.



Except for steamed rice, lentil and potato, all other food items (meat, fish, fruit, vegetable, egg, dairy items) are consumed either weekly or monthly. The female workers are harassed by production managers and other male officials inside the factory. Conclusion: Garment workers' salary should be increased to maintain workers' physical, mental and nutritional health which ultimately results in more production. Working environment should be suitable for female workers without any harassment. To maintain the working hours and working conditions, labor rules should be strictly followed.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Sadika Sharmin is a Faculty member of the Department of Rural Sociology, Faculty of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology in Bangladesh Agricultural University.

MPH 003

Knowledge and Attitude (KA) on Early Sign of Autism among 1st Year to 3rd Year Medical Students in a Selected Medical College in Bangladesh

Dr. Iffat Tania Prianka

Abstract: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder but not a curse. In Bangladesh maximum people have no clear conceptions about the early signs of Autism. Today's medical students are our future doctors. This paper discuss about the knowledge and Attitude (KA) on early signs of Autism among 1st year To 3rd year medical students in a selected medical college in Bangladesh. Knowledge of medical students are the necessity to build up their skills for early diagnosis of Autism. This study was a descriptive type of cross-sectional study. This study is conducted in Ibrahim Medical College, study population was 1st year to 3rd year medical students and sample size was 240. Most of the respondents were from 18 years to 21 years among them 58% of the respondents were female and 42% were male. Most of the respondents' families were from middle class where their percentages were 44.2%. Among the students 42% were 1st year, 32% were from 2nd year and 26% were 3rd year students. 68.8% respondents got information about early sign of autism from their friends and relatives. Overall, 56.7% respondents had poor knowledge and attitude and 43.3% had good knowledge and attitude on early sign of autism. Socio demographic characteristics- age, sex, year of medical education and word of mouth had highly significant association with knowledge and attitude on early sign of autism. In multivariate analysis the respondents who got information from Campaign and religious leader had significantly higher odds compare to the respondents who got information from friends and relatives which is more 2.25 times higher. But the overall knowledge and attitude on early sign of autism among 1st year to 3rd year medical students in Ibrahim Medical College was poor. The study suggests training on early signs of autism; thus, it offers ample clinical expertise to allow students to deal with cases for better early signs through screening, diagnosis, and therefore better prognosis.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Iffat Tania Prianka is a faculty member in the Department of Community Medicine and Public Health, Ibrahim Medical College (BIRDEM).

MPH 004

Knowledge about Gestational Diabetes Mellitus among the Pregnant Women Visiting a Selected Tertiary Care Hospitals in Dhaka City.

Dr. Sifat E Jahan

Abstract: Gestational Diabetes Mellitus means high blood glucose level during pregnancy, which is related to the complications both for the mother and the baby. This study assessed the knowledge about gestational diabetes mellitus and its impact on both newborn baby and mother's health outcome among the diagnosed gestational diabetes mellitus patient. The study was based on cross-sectional study which analyzed among 203 respondents in both indoor and outdoor in Green Life Hospital Ltd., Green Road, Dhaka, from August 2020 to May 2021. It was found from result analysis that about 77.83% respondent's had satisfactory knowledge and most of the respondents about 62.07% were 26-35 years old and 82.7% were higher educated. 51.72% know about Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and 48.76% respondents had a correct perception about Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus, 42.85% respondents had no idea about wound infection may

happen after delivery in case of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. 55.17% respondents had correct knowledge about newborn baby weight which should be >4.5 kg and 56.65% respondent's had proper knowledge about newborn baby's blood sugar level which may decrease around 40mg/dl or 2.2mmol/L after 30-60 min delivery in the case of Gestational Diabetes mellitus. This study reflected a significant positive correlation between the level of knowledge about risk factors and neonatal and mother's health outcomes due to Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. So, It can be concluded that risk factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus can be reduced by providing proper health education and practicing a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: Gestational diabetes mellitus, Maternal outcome, Neonatal outcome.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Sifat E Jahan completed her MBBS from Kumudini Women's Medical College on 2014 and MPH from American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB) in 2021 with excellent results. She had achieved Vice Chancellor's Award, Magna Cum Laude Award. At present she is working as an indoor medical officer in Green Life Hospital Ltd. She is a regular member in Lions Club International.

MPH 005

Internet Addiction and Its Determinants among Medical Students in Dhaka City during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Dr. Nusrat Jahan

Abstract: The Internet has become an integral part of our everyday life in this era. But it has a deleterious impact on the life of young adults particularly if it is not utilized in a controlled and right way. Now, Internet Addiction has become an emerging global public health issue throughout the world. This problem has become more aggravated due to COVID-19 pandemic, which can change many social habits in young people and may cause devastating consequences on their mental health. The study was designed to estimate the proportion of Internet Addiction during COVID-19 pandemic and associated factors among the medical students in Dhaka. An online based cross-sectional study was conducted in 439 medical students from 20 public and private medical colleges of Dhaka city with the help of semi-structured questionnaires with questions related to demographic and internet usage information, and Young's internet addiction test. We found the proportion of internet addiction among medical students in Dhaka city to be 34.9% and significantly associated factors with internet addiction were staying in private accommodation, daily time spend (>4 hours) on internet, monthly internet expenditure (>800Tk), usual logging status, physical inactivity and maintaining social distancing. Taking the findings of the study into consideration, it is imperative to provide preventive measures and strengthen education on Internet Addiction among medical students, their guardians and other concerned authorities with consolidation and promotion of mental health literacy, psychological warning signs, and adaptive psychiatric services during this tumultuous time.

Keywords: Internet addiction, Medical students, COVID-19.

Bio of the Author:

Dr. Nusrat Jahan is a faculty member of the Department of Biochemistry, Ibrahim Medical College (BIRDEM).

MPH 006

Results of the COVID-19 Mental Health International for the General Population (COMET-G) Study

Dr. M Tasdik Hasan

Abstract: There are few published empirical data on the effects of COVID-19 on mental health, and until now, there is no large international study. During the COVID-19 pandemic, an online questionnaire gathered data from 55,589 participants from 40 countries (64.85% females aged 35.80 ± 13.61 ; 34.05% males aged 34.90 ± 13.29 and 1.10% other aged 31.64 ± 13.15). Distress and probable depression were identified with the use of a previously developed cut-off and algorithm respectively. Descriptive statistics were calculated. Chi-square tests, multiple forward stepwise linear regression analyses and Factorial Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) tested relations among variables. Probable depression was detected in 17.80% and distress in 16.71%. A significant percentage reported a deterioration in mental state, family dynamics and everyday lifestyle. Persons with a history of mental disorders had higher rates of current depression (31.82% vs. 13.07%). At least half of participants were accepting (at least to a moderate degree) a non-bizarre conspiracy. The highest Relative Risk (RR) to develop depression was associated with history of bipolar disorder and self-harm/attempts (RR = 5.88). Suicidality was not increased in persons without a history of any mental disorder. Based on these results a model was developed. The final model revealed multiple vulnerabilities and an interplay leading from simple anxiety to probable depression and suicidality through distress. This could be of practical utility since many of these factors are modifiable. Future research and interventions should specifically focus on them.

Keywords: COVID-19, Mental disorder, Distress, Depression, Biopoler disorder, Suicidality.

Bio of the Author:

Tasdik designed a digital mental health intervention to reduce depressive symptoms among adults attending primary health care facilities in Bangladesh as his PhD project at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia as a FIT Scholar. He is currently serving as an Assistant Professor of Public Health at State University of Bangladesh (SUB) and Research Lead of Jeeon Bangladesh Ltd. He is a medical doctor, received the Chancellor's Award for academic excellence in Masters in Public Health, Vice-Chancellor's Gold medal for the best thesis of the year and the Summa cum laude award from American International University-Bangladesh. He has a post graduate diploma in Disaster Management from University of Dhaka. Tasdik received the prestigious Commonwealth Scholarship 2017/18 to study MSc in Global Mental Health at London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine & Kings College London. Tasdik was awarded as the New Voices in Global Health by the World Health Summit 2017, Berlin, the Lancet Prize 2018 from the Lancet Psychiatry & University of Oxford, UK and Fukuoka Student Award 2018 from the World Social Science Forum, Japan. He published more than 60 scientific papers in reputed international journals and contributed in UNHCR commissioned report on Culture, Context & Mental Health of Rohingya Refugees. He has expertise in managing large scale clinical trials, formative research, mixed method research & medical leadership. Tasdik was the Chair of Trainee Advisory Committee (TAC) of Consortium of Universities for Global Health (CUGH) for the term 2019/20. He also has an Honorary Research Associate position at Department of Primary Care and Mental Health, University of Liverpool and contributing as a Consultant of Columbia University, NYC to a project on Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar.

MPH 008

Assessment of Urban Health Clinic from Technological Perspective: A Pilot Study in Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC)

Humayra Ferdous¹ & Susmita Afroz²

Abstract: Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated country in the world. One third of its population reside in urban area of Bangladesh. Population growth in urban areas is 2.5%, compared to the national population growth rate of less than 1.4%. However, Dhaka tops the list with far difference to the other major cities such as Chattagram and Rajshahi. It is indeed a huge challenge for the government as well as local bodies to ensure a standard healthcare facility for its urban citizen. However, it becomes more complicated when continuous relocation happens from village to cities.

Though the country has framed “National Urban Health Policy” in 2014 but it is far below to achieve in ensuring standard health care system for its city dwellers. In the pilot current study “Urban Health Center” are assessed in terms of maintenance facility. Currently, in Dhaka North City corporation (DNCC), there are over hundred such clinics are operating with limited resources. They are providing primary healthcare services to the local people especially low-income or marginalized people. But study shows maintenance facility of the medical equipment utilized in those clinics are very limited. The entire health facility remains on halt if any instrument is not functional or remain out of order. Even the emergency service is also hampered for inadequate logistic support. Sometimes repurchase of newly installed equipment is inevitable for such poor maintenance facility, which ultimately hit hard on the budget of the health service. The current study also focuses how inclusion of biomedical engineers, clinical engineers’, academicians related to these fields would improve the scenario. Therefore, this issue needs to be addressed in country’s health policy and necessary measures should also be taken immediately.

Keywords: Biomedical engineers, Clinical engineers, Health policy, DNCC, Urban health clinic.

Bio of the Authors:

1. *With a keen interest in public health and health policy Dr. Humayra Ferdous has been conducting research in the field of Biomedical Physics and Technology for the last ten years. Her research area includes lung impedance measurement, electrical properties of living bodies etc. Upon completion of her Doctoral studies from the University of Oslo, Norway in 2014, she continued her academic career in the Department of Physics, American International University’ Bangladesh (AIUB). There she has been currently serving as an Associate Professor. However, she received her Master of Science and Bachelor Science (Hons) degree in Physics from the University of Dhaka in 2009 (session 2005-06). She has conducted several research projects in the field of Physics Education too.*
2. *Susmita Afroz is serving as a Lecturer, Department of Computer Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, AIUB and pursuing her Ph. D In the University of Eastern Norway.*

MPH 009

Barriers of Teletherapy for Children with Special Needs in Bangladesh: Prospecting towards Solutions

Md. Mutiul Islam¹, Mahadi Emtiaz², Jewel Arefeen³ & Nisharggo Nijhum⁴

Abstract: Children with special needs require extra care and facilities throughout their life. They require multidisciplinary clinical and educational services including speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, counseling as well as special schooling. The availability and consumption of these therapeutic services were impeded because of the COVID-19 pandemic that affected their lives negatively. However, an alternative way of these services emerged worldwide that is conducted through online teletherapy. The purpose of the current study is to investigate the barriers and solutions of teletherapy practice in Bangladesh to ensure continual and effective single/multidisciplinary services. Primary data for this study were collected by interviewing 20 parents/guardians of children with special needs. All participants were selected through the purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed in the qualitative-descriptive method. The findings of the study depict the availability and consumption as well as barriers and solutions of teletherapy practice. The idea and practice of teletherapy vary considering educational background, socioeconomic status, locations, availability, etc. Although some therapy centers and special schools provided online therapy and schooling, children with special needs and their family members face multiple barriers concerning teletherapy. Those barriers and obstacles can be eliminated by taking several necessary measures. Government and concerned stakeholders including NGOs, authorities of therapy centers, clinics, hospitals, and special schools should work with proper planning to ensure necessary teletherapy service for a better quality of life for these children.

Keywords: Teletherapy, Children with special needs, Barriers, Solutions, COVID-19.

Bio of the Authors:

The study is conducted by a group of students of department of Communication Disorders, University of Dhaka. First three authors graduated from the department and currently studying in the same department. They have experience

of providing teletherapy during COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, they are motivated to conduct the study. The fourth author is Nisharggo Nijhum, a 3rd year student of the Bachelor program in the same institute.

MPH 010

Health Care Seeking Behavior among Pregnant Women Attending in Selected Upazila Level Facilities of Bangladesh during COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr. Tauhida Bulbul

Abstract: Little is known about the relationship between the healthcare-seeking behavior of pregnant women attending in selected upazilla level facility of Bangladesh during the COVID-19 outbreak. We aimed to explore the healthcare-seeking behavior of pregnant women and the factors associated with it during COVID-19 outbreak. It was a cross-sectional study with a 389-sample size. Respondents were selected by convenience sampling. The target population was the pregnant women attending the Daudkandi Upazilla Health Complex, Cumilla, Bangladesh. A well-designed and pretested set of the structured questionnaire was used to collect the information. The total study duration was for 3 months of the period following the approval of the protocol. Data were analyzed using IBM STATA 16.52.2% of the mother was aged between 21 to 30 years, and the majority (58.1%) of the study population were from the rural area. 65.3% of the respondents had good knowledge regarding COVID-19, and 48.3% of the respondents had good knowledge regarding danger signs during pregnancy. Among the pregnant women, 65.3% had positive healthcare-seeking behavior. Age, Education below primary, Education of the husbands, occupation of the pregnant women, monthly family income, Knowledge regarding COVID-19, and danger sign during pregnancy were significantly associated with positive health-seeking behavior ($p < 0.005$). In this study, positive healthcare-seeking behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic has been found among the pregnant women of Bangladesh.

Keywords: COVID-19, Health care- seeking behavior, Pregnant women, Danger sign.

Bio of the Author:

Tauhida Bulbul is currently working as Deputy Manger-Service Delivery, Strengthening Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Gender-Based Violence Prevention services in Cox's Bazar.

MPH 011

Understanding the Impact of Occupational Health and Safety Intervention for the Waste and Sanitation Workers in Selected Cities of Bangladesh

Makfie Farah

Abstract: The waste and sanitation workers are economically and socially marginalized with limited access to essential services and are exposed to various occupational hazards with an alarming risk of diseases, injury, and death. To improve the workers' occupational safety, personal hygiene practices, and adherence to infectious diseases preventive measures, it is pertinent to understand their knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) during service delivery. A study was conducted to understand the impact of capacity-building intervention for the workers. The study was conducted in 10 cities (7 intervention areas and 3 control areas). A mixed-method approach was followed to reach participants – frontline workers and LGI officials. Total 499 surveys, 30 in-depth interviews, and 50 structured observations with five types of frontline workers and key informant interviews with seven types of LGI officials (20) were conducted. Most of the workers are aged between 20-30 years and have least education level. Their knowledge about communicable diseases increased by 23% in intervention areas compared to an 11% increase in control areas. Adherence to safety guidelines improved by 26% in intervention areas, remained steady in control areas. Opinion on the importance of using PPEs in the intervention areas improved by 78% although reduced in control areas 45%. Workers were reported forbidding their family members to come close to them before they are cleaned showing a 23% reported improvement in intervention areas, while decreased by 13% in control areas. The practice of the workers of using cover while coughing or sneezing was observed to have improved substantially in intervention areas 20% while reduced in control areas 0%. The study found that capacity-building intervention may have helped improve various OHS aspects of the workers and the study recommends

for these interventions to be adapted for other cities.

Keywords: OHS, sanitation workers, KAP, Communicable disease, Hygiene practice.

Bio of the Author:

Makfie Farah is currently pursuing a master's in public health at the American International University- Bangladesh. She works as the Knowledge Management Specialist at International Training Network of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology. Ms. Makfie Farah is working in the Water Sanitation and Hygiene sector for more than six years. Her areas of expertise include advocacy, training, knowledge management, project planning and networking in the urban WASH including fecal and solid waste management, menstrual hygiene management and handwashing. She completed her M.A. in Public Policy and Governance from University of Passau, Germany and, BSS and MSS in International Relations from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

MPH 012

Association between Perceived Quality of Life and Parental Stress in Working Mothers During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Chowdhury Nawsheen Farooqui¹ & Faria Sultana²

Abstract: The objective of the current study is to assess the associations between perceived quality of life and parental stress and to investigate if physical activity has an impact on the parenting stress to affect the quality of life in this sample of working mothers. Participants in this cross-sectional study were 108 full-time working mothers residing in Dhaka city (mean age = 35.21 years) who have to work full-time during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants were randomly selected from different occupations and they completed International Physical Activity Questionnaire Short-Form, the World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale-Brief Version, the Parental Stress Scale, and a demographic questionnaire. Pearson's Bivariate Correlations and Multiple linear regression analysis were conducted to understand whether parental stress can be predicted based on different domains of quality of life and extent of physical activity carried out by the working mother. There was a moderate, positive correlation between level of physical and psychological health with parental stress, which were statistically significant. In addition to that, there was also positive correlation seen between social relationships and environmental health with parental stress. In the case of physical activity there was a negative correlation observed with parenting stress and positive association seen with total quality of life of the participants. The study indicated that perceived higher quality of life was associated with greater parenting stress and any kind of physical activity may reduce the negative impact of parenting stress during the time of COVID-19.

Keywords: Quality of life, Parental stress, Working mother.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Chowdhury Nawsheen Farooqui, Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, North South University (NSU),
2. Dr. Faria Sultana, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, American International University – Bangladesh (AIUB),

Social Science

SS 001

Innovation in Public sector management: Perspectives from Bangladesh

Md. Mizanur Rahman, PhD¹ & Buddha Dev Biswas, PhD.²

Abstract: Through this paper, an attempt is made to tap the changes and innovations taking place in the civil service of Bangladesh due to various causes, which include technological change, globalization, knowledge economy, e-governance and e-commerce, NGO revolution, changes in service delivery mechanisms, donor pressure, international conventions, World Trade Organization, concept of market economy, New Public Management, Public Private Partnership, governance, digital convergence, Structural Adjustment Policy, civil society movement and democratic values etc. The paper is written using secondary data, the author's own knowledge and experience developed through institutional attachment and learning, and discussion with colleagues. The innovation and changes that occurred in Civil Service due to the above factors are explained in a matrix. The analysis also highlighted that the third world bureaucracy poses a great threat to bringing any change and innovation to Civil Service. The same is the case with Bangladesh. In the end, the article concluded with the view that bureaucratic resistance can never be overcome unless the political institution is strengthened.

Keywords: Governance, Innovation, Public sector, Bureaucracy.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr. Rahman obtained a Bachelor of Social Sciences (BSS) and Master of Social Sciences (MSS) in Public Administration from the University of Dhaka. He did his 2nd masters in Master in Public Policy and Governance (MPPG) from the North South University, Dhaka. Later he did his Ph.D. in Development Administration from the Graduate School of Public Administration in National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Bangkok, Thailand. Mr. Rahman has more than 26 years of experience in social research, training and action research in broader areas of rural development, governance, local government, and decentralization etc..

2. Dr. Buddha Dev Biswas is an academic by profession, currently teaching as an Associate Professor in the Department of Social Science of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). Having studied Social Welfare in his BSS (Hons.) and MSS at the University of Dhaka, he pursued his M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Sociology at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in New Delhi, India. Prior to his life as an academic, he had attained versatile experience and expertise from his career in NGOs as a grass root level organizer-trainer and research..

SS 002

Entitlement of Solid Waste Management Act : Review of existing laws in Bangladesh

Shaira Matin¹, Farhana Rafiq² & Md. Mohai Menul³

Abstract: Bangladesh being one of the most densely populated countries of the world has experienced rapid Urbanization in recent decades. Dhaka has become the primate city due to disproportionate urban-centric migration. As a result of this uncontrolled urbanization both city corporations of Dhaka are facing difficulties in providing major urban services including 'Conservancy service'. In spite of some recent improvements, the management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) still represents a challenging sector due to the legislative gaps and loopholes found in the existing system. Therefore, keeping pace with the developing nations around the world, we need an attention to the existing MSW Management regulations of our country. The study reviewed existing environmental laws and policies relevant to Municipal Solid Waste Management. Furthermore, the effectiveness of existing legal tools related to Solid Waste Management system have been investigated for Dhaka North City Corporation. The study found no independent regulatory document to deal with the large volume of solid waste. A conceptual framework has been developed based on reviewed literature which revealed necessity of Entitlement of Solid Waste Management Act for an effective and integrated sustainable Waste management system to resolve the present challenges of both city corporations. At the

end, a comparative discussion between COP26 approach and rationality of a new act for waste management has been presented which could be a lens to development-policy decisions.

Keywords: Urbanization, Entitlement, Sustainable, Waste management, Conservancy service, COP26.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Shaira Matin is presently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Science, American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). She has been teaching in the Department of Social Science, AIUB since 2007. She has completed her Honors and Masters in Sociology from Dhaka University. Her areas of interests are Gender and Development, Environment and Climate Change, and also Youth Advocacy. She is one of the Founder Member and Treasurer of Professional Women's Association (ProWA).

2. Ms. Farhana Rafiq is currently a Senior Assistant Professor at the Department of Economics, American International University-Bangladesh. She has obtained her Bachelor and Master's degrees in Economics from Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh and Master's in Public Policy from National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) Tokyo, Japan. She has several publications in national and international academic journals. She has research interests in Macroeconomics, Development Economics, Labor Economics, Gender and Women Entrepreneurship.

3. Md. Mohai Menul Haque recently joined as Research Associate at Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP). He has completed his Master of Social Science in Disaster and Human Security Management from the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences in 2019. He is a research enthusiast, he would like to explore in the field of Disaster Management, Social science, Legislation and policy-making.

SS 003

Misreading the Climate Change and Rhetoric of Development in Sundarbans, Bangladesh

Md Rahamatullah

Abstract: The common discourse about Bangladesh is most vulnerable and prone to disaster country due to climate change. All the donor agencies, developmentalist, and researchers are mainstream concerns about the cutting-edge scholarship on climate change. Funding by centering climate change is now becoming lucrative. Getting access to the fund related to climate change mitigating, adaption, and migration Bangladesh's NGOs, state-bureaucratic and researchers are focusing that their proposal must be related to climate and should meet donor agency's perspectives. The objective of this piece is not to ignore climate change but examine how climate change is misreading by the name of so-called 'development' in Sundarbans coastal area of Bangladesh by narrating a colonial history. This research has been conducted by using environmental history and an ethnographic study through in-depth interviews and systematic literature review. This research shows that due to getting access to the donor agency's climate-related funds, most research institutions, development agencies, and NGOs are making research proposals and setting up their goal according to the agency's perspective by presenting Bangladesh as an epicenter of climate change. Due to climate change, global warming is an uprising, ice is melting, sea level is rising that may the result for the low-lying part of Bangladesh are going to drown and people are fleeing and buffeting due to floods and natural disasters; this turn into climate refugee. Where simplified narratives by development intervention can help to understand which is related to climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience for the sake of attracting aid funds.

Keywords: Aid fund; Capitalism, Climate change, Coastal vulnerabilities, Decolonization, Development, Gender studies and water politics in south asia.

Bio of the Author:

Md Rahamatullah did his honor's degree in Sociology from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science & Technology University, Gopalganj, Bangladesh and master's degree in Sociology from South Asian University, New Delhi, India. He also obtained a PGD course in Human Rights, International Humanitarian and Refugee Law from Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), New Delhi. He is an independent researcher. His research interest is broadly in Anthropocene and Climate Change, Human-Water Interface, Environmental Anthropology, Sundarbans

SS 004

Child Sexual Abuse in South Asia Remaha Rumana Ahmed¹ & Dr. Faria Sultana²

Abstract: The concern of child sexual abuse has largely gone uncontested as a result of which the act itself has persisted quietly in society. Many children are encountering sexual abuse daily and little is being said and done to provide them with security. At home, guardians, and victims themselves remain silent to protect themselves from social prejudice. Poverty, religion, social and cultural norms play a great role in the continuity of the phenomenon. This paper aims to shed light on the issue at a regional scale covering the South Asian Countries of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan so that further discussion is encouraged to overcome what can only be described as a social crisis. A comparative literature review based on information and data from various credible sources was carried out to understand the context of ongoing abuse on children around this region. Findings of this study indicate that numbers do not portray the real picture due the perpetual silence from the victims rendering the credibility of any overall report and relating interventions counterproductive.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Remaha Ahmed completed her graduate studies in Development Studies. She is currently employed as an Administrative Assistant at the United States Department of Justice, Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training under the Bureau of Counterterrorism and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. She has special interest in gender-based violence, human trafficking, violent extremism, and youth empowerment. When she has time to spare, Ms. Ahmed utilizes her leisure in counselling young adults. Before beginning, Ms. Ahmed would like to declare that the research study and the observations made are that of her own and does not represent the U.S. Embassy Dhaka or the United States Government.

2. Dr. Faria Sultana is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the American International University -Bangladesh (AIUB). Her areas of research are Health Economics, Public health, and Development Economics. She poses an interest in exploring socio-economic difficulties around various economies and their impacts on the quality of life of the targeted population, which in turn, have consequences on the holistic growth and development of countries around the world.

SS 005

Impact of Public Hearings on Field-Level Bureaucratic Accountability Md. Morshed Alam

Abstract: While political accountability happens through the voting exercise of citizens, bureaucratic accountability happens through the establishment of mechanisms. Such mechanisms require authoritative control over the oversight of bureaucratic actions from internal and external sources. Both of these sources have formal and informal dimensions. Bangladesh's Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) has been holding public hearings to bring the field-level bureaucracies' activities under its oversight mechanism to enhance public service quality. The ACC brings the field-level bureaucrats, and their clients face to face in its public hearing sessions where the bureaucrats answer their clients' questions related to public services. This study was designed to know how the public hearing works as an accountability tool—the answerability of the field-level bureaucrats to their clients. Forty-three qualitative telephonic interviews of complainants from ten public hearing locations were conducted. The average length of these interviews was over sixteen minutes. The cleaned verbatim transcriptions produced 40,945 words which were analyzed thematically. The findings revealed that the relative influence of the actors in the accountability relationships determined the outcomes of the public hearings. The hearing contributed to establishing a fire-alarm accountability mechanism through citizen engagement in it. It emboldened the ACC with 'voice' in addition to its 'teeth'. However, the public hearing had uneven effects on the accountability of the field-level bureaucracies, and, therefore, it was context-dependent. This study adds to the impact evaluation literature on social accountability tools.

Keywords: accountability, public hearing, Anti-Corruption commission, field-level bureaucracy.

Bio of the Author:

Morshed Alom is a trainer and researcher at the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC). He has been working at BPATC since 2001. He trains in the field of research methodology, public policy, transparency, and accountability. His research interest includes transparency and accountability in the public sector, organization and management, and public policy. He is the current editor of the Bangladesh Journal of Public Administration. He has worked with BRAC University's Institute of Governance Studies as a research associate during 2007-2009 on lien from BPATC. He acted as a focal point for designing and conducting training programmes at BPATC on the right to information act jointly organized with the Manusher Jonno Foundation under a memorandum of understanding signed between the two parties. He studied BSS and MSS in International Relations at Dhaka University, MA in Southeast Asian Studies at Chulalongkorn University, and Ph.D. in Development Administration at the National Institute of Development Administration in Bangkok. He has a number of publications in national and international journals.

SS 007

Urban Green Spaces and Sustainable Development: Lessons for Bangladesh

Tapan Kumar Nath

Abstract: Urban green spaces (UGS) are private, communal or publicly owned managed accessible natural vegetated areas within urban landscapes, commonly used for recreation and other leisure activities. These include parks, gardens, children's playgrounds, mountain trails, golf courses, and other open natural areas, and may be large or small, have trees, open areas, water bodies, and are sometimes equipped with equipment for games and exercise. In this paper, I will discuss how UGS positively influence social, economic, and environmental outcomes, which are the basic goals of sustainable development in cities and draw useful policy implications towards sustainability of UGS in Bangladesh. UGS encourage neighboring residents to engage in outdoor activities which in turn promote a general sense of community feelings, regular social interactions, and decrease feelings of loneliness needed for social support, leading to greater personal resilience, well-being, and the generation of social capital and cohesion. Green exercise, socializing, and viewing scenic landscapes in UGS bring positive effects on human well-being through psychological, social, and direct health benefits. Ecosystem services of UGS help to improve urban environmental quality, provide habitats for urban wildlife, and thus support local biodiversity conservation. These health and well-being benefits translate into economic benefits including savings to public health service and increased economic output due to a reduction in ill health and absence from work. Research shows that 30-minute walk three days a week by 2.12 million individuals in the UK can generate an economic benefit of £1.75 billion per year. In Bangladesh, the importance of UGS as one of options of nature-based solution to sustainable cities has not yet been substantially realized either through research or policies. We have very limited research on UGS and only few studies so far have been carried out in Dhaka and Chittagong focusing on accessibility, connectivity, and health outcomes. Based on 2006 data, Dhaka has only 8.5% green coverage against an ideal 20%, while in Chittagong currently per capita open spaces is 0.18 m² against the recommended 9 m². Moreover, there are instances of illegal occupation of public UGS across the country. To achieve sustainable development in urban Bangladesh, I suggest promotion and support for UGS in Bangladesh be seen as an integrated policy intervention, which requires effective coordination of relevant stakeholders.

Keywords: Urban landscapes, Personal resilience, Urban green space. Biodiversity conservation, Eco system.

Bio of the Author:

Tapan Kumar Nath, School of Environmental and Geographical Sciences, University of Nottingham Malaysia, Jalan Broga, Selangor, Malaysia.

SS 008

The Experts' Experimental Opinions on the Development of the TRNC Higher Education Sector and Suggestions for Achieving Sustainable Development

Hüseyin Gökçekuş¹ & Farhad Bolouri²

Abstract: Today, higher education institutes' (HEI) sustainability is one of the important challenges and of course opportunities in achieving sustainable development and the sustainable development goals (SDGs 2030). Given TRNC's focus on higher education and the annual admission of thousands of students from around the world, the importance of HIE's sustainable development in the country is becoming even more important. A questionnaire was prepared to assess the current situation in the development of HEI and its coordination with sustainable development. The questionnaire had 3 main sections and each section had sub-sections. The third section (The 5-choice Likert scale questions section) had 6 sub-sections and 22 questions. The questionnaire was reviewed and completed in a face-to-face meeting with the presence of more than one hundred of the highest managers of higher education and higher education experts in the country. According to the choice of respondents, the cases "The geographical location of the TRNC is a chance for higher education institutions", "Higher education institutions that have existed for a long time in the TRNC have special advantages" and "Local demand for higher education in the TRNC is quite high" were introduced as having the highest priority to achieve the desired development in higher education, respectively. It is also possible to achieve the SDGs, by "Increasing environmentally friendly infrastructure in the HEI's environment", "Upgrading online structures in HEI" and "More student exchange with HEI with top rankings in sustainable development and green management in the world".

Keywords: Higher education institutes, TRNC, Equality in education, Questionnaire, Sustainable development goals.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Hüseyin Gökçekuş, *Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Near East University, Nicosia, TRNC, via Mersin 10, Turkey.*
2. Farhad Bolouri, *Ph.D. student and Doctoral Research Assistant, Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering Near East University; Climate Interactive En-Roads Ambassador; Ambassador - Volunteer at International Ocean-Climate School.*

SS 009

'Hair Fun By Mehjabin Rinty'- A Young-Female Entrepreneur of Bangladesh Creating Sustainability With Her Modern Business Practice

Tamanna Nazneen Rahman

Abstract: This research paper deals with young and energetic female entrepreneur in Bangladesh and how she is providing a sustainable business. I will try to unfold how her business is a sustainable business towards herself, this society, how she is willing to take up all this trouble to give her idea to give resonance. So, the first thing is how she is motivated to solemnly conduct her business. Is her product bringing good to her customers and herself? How she is providing employment to her very new business in terms of fortifying Bangladeshi economy, providing families to earn their daily living from. She is also providing an educational development by enabling families who are working for her business to send their kids to educational institution. Even during this pandemic how she kept on providing salary to her employees and didn't lay off even during this hardship. She is all about building not only her business but also her employees which will be looked into this paper. She is using organic products which will also benefit the farmers and NeoFarmers to supply her with the ingredients needed to make her hair product. She brings some of the ingredients from abroad which are boosting the import sector of Bangladesh. Here it is important to mention, she has come up with this hair product, which is paraben free, natural and helps any age group people who wish to have healthy hair and scalp. The product will be described in this paper and it's benefits as well. She has fought against her family's wish to join a government job, instead she has put her heart and soul in believing she can be an entrepreneur and create sustainability. She is conducting this entire business via online platform and how she set up a successful sustainable online platform because she is a modern and advanced woman with skills and education in her research to develop this

new hair product which is helping thousands of customers both males and females. This is an extraordinary outlook on a female entrepreneur and how her new business to thrive so popular among her target customers and also because of her CSR. She motivates others to become entrepreneurs like her which shows her positive reinforcement for creating a sustainable development through her charismatic- selfless act. Interview over the phone technique will be undertaken to gather the data. Because qualitative analysis will give me the scope to allow the interviewee to maximum explain her answer. So, this is an open-ended questionnaire. In this paper, I will research into 'Hair Fun By Mehjabin Rinty'. How she created a sustainability in various ways for the better of Bangladeshi Society towards sustainable development.

Keywords: Hair fun by mehjabin rinty, NeoFarmers, Society, Business, Female entrepreneur, Hair product, Online business, Sustainability, Sustainable development, CSR, Bangladesh, COVID.

Bio of the Author:

Tamanna Nazneen Rahman completed her BA in International Communication from DCU, Ireland. She had completed her MSC in Business Management from DCU, Ireland in 2015. In 2017, She went to Australia to get Postgrad Cert in Educational studies (Leadership) from Monash University, Melbourne and bagged a prestigious distinction there.

SS 010

Sustainable Education and Human Resource Planning: Study on University Level Education of Bangladesh Dr. Md. Rashidul Islam Sheikh¹ & H. M. Khalid Hossain Bhuiyan²

Abstract: Education for sustainable development inevitably requires a holistic approach from macro level perspective. In order to support the rising industry and service sectors, market is demanding for high-skilled people for technical and managerial jobs. On the contrary, tertiary educational institutions are facing challenges while producing efficient graduates. Unemployment rate among tertiary graduates is constantly increasing. Quality education is rare to find, and necessary as well as it is linked with the goal 4 of sustainable development goals. As a result, it is critical to ensure balance between the two components, and providing quality postsecondary education for trained human resources who will contribute to higher quality outcomes, ultimately contributing to sustainable development in Bangladesh. A macro level human resource planning may resolve the issue and ensure the smooth process of sustainable development. This paper aims to find the ways to resolve the issues towards sustainable development on education sector. It will evaluate the effectiveness of human resource planning from the macro level perspective in a developing country like Bangladesh. The study will use a qualitative approach with a content analysis method, for primary & secondary data collection. Data and information available in the secondary resources will be used to analyze and explore the development dimensions of education in Bangladesh. Convenient and purposive sampling method will be used to get the responses from respondents, then responses will be transcribed accordingly.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Education sector, Effectiveness of human resource planning, Quality education. Holistic approach.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr. Sheikh is working as a Professor and Head at the department of Public Administration in Comilla University. He was also an Dean of law faculty and syndicate member at Comilla University. He has completed his PhD in the area of Public Education Expenditure from Graduate school of Public Administration (GSPA), National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Thailand. Apart from that, Dr. Sheikh has published plenty of research articles from national and international journals and also published books. He has kin interest on research in Education, Budgeting and expenditure, good governance, issues of public administration in Bangladesh etc.

2. H. M. Khalid Hossain Bhuiyan is a lecturer of Public Administration in the Department of Public Administration, Comilla University.

SS 011

Impact of Covid-19 on Undergraduate Students in a Developing Country: A Private University Case

Dr. MM Obaidul Islam¹ & Mr. AKM Kamrul Haque²

Abstract: Covid-19 has dramatically changed the way we live and work and so does education. It has changed the way of teaching and learning methods in the higher academic institutions throughout the world. Hence, the main objective of this study is to understand the impact of Covid-19 on undergraduate business students' academic performance in a private university in a developing country-Bangladesh. The grades of those students who have experienced two different successive modes of teaching and learning process such as face-to-face and online platforms are compared. The summary and inferential statistics are used to analyse the data. Primary data analysis shows that there is a significant difference in students' academic performance (measured by grades) between face-to-face and online distance learning methods. This study will fill up the existing gap in the theoretical knowledge and will help researchers and policy makers of the higher academic institutions to better understand the issue and act accordingly. Several policy implications and recommendations are provided.

Keywords: Covid-19, Corona virus, Academic performance, Bangladesh, Face-to-face learning, Online learning.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr. MM Obaidul Islam is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Business Administration, American International University-Bangladesh
2. Mr. AKM Kamrul Haque is a Sr. Asst. Professor in the Faculty of Business Administration, American International University – Bangladesh

SS 012

Some Aspects of Statistical Tools Applied in Business and Social Sciences

Dr. MM Obaidul Islam¹ & MD Sifatul Islam²

Abstract: Statistics is dominating the uncertain world to make the lives of people easier. The dominance has resulted in broad application of statistical tools in every aspect including business management. Statistical tools are applied effectively to operate the business effectively to take better decisions regarding investment, marketing, designing new products, managing the quality of products & services, acquiring raw materials for producing the finished good, employee management. However, to extract complete benefit of statistical tools, it is necessary for business managers to understand the importance of statistics. In statistics, business managers use representative sample observations to estimate the population characteristic. To do so, some statistical tools such as summary statistics and inferential statistics are applied. Summary statistics is helpful to understand the important features of the data set based on past event. On the other hand, inferential statistics is used to calculate the chance that something will occur in the future. Further, probability is a powerful tool to understand the risk and random events and provides a way of evaluating the likelihood of various potential outcomes. In addition, statistical modeling such as MLR is a powerful tool that uses several predictors to predict the outcome of a dependent variable. The report is an academic demonstration of where and how some fundamental statistical tools are applied in business to utilize minimum resources to produce maximum output. This will help managers to better understand when and how statistical tools can be applied to make an effective decision. Furthermore, Bangladesh is focusing on achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030. As such, the businesses are experiencing a paradigm shift with respect to corporate social responsibility (CSR) to achieve a sustainable environment for the stakeholders. Therefore, the statistical tools will benefit the managers to analyze the business and take prompt decisions to guide the business to achieve SDGs.

Keywords: Statistical tools, Applications of statistics, Descriptive statistics, Inferential statistics, Mean, Standard deviation, Statistical modeling, SDGs.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Dr. MM Obaidul Islam is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Business Administration, American International University-Bangladesh.
 2. MD Sifatul Islam* is a student, Bachelor of Business Administration, Faculty of Business Administration, American International University-Bangladesh
- *Corresponding Author.

SS 014

Opportunity Assessment and Feasibility Study of IoT based Smart Farming in Bangladesh for Meeting Sustainable Development Goals

Nowshin Alam

Abstract: The growing world population has placed increased pressure on the agricultural sector on a global scale, and all over the world efforts are being made to increase food production. Smart farming is an Internet-of-Things (IoT) based approach that optimizes productivity in terms of quality and quantity without compromising the farmers' economic circumstances or adding to their workloads. In this paper, the scope of smart farming has been considered in the perspective of Bangladesh where the internet coverage is still not very reliable, and majority of field workforce are victims of poverty and illiteracy. Despite such barriers in the realization of smart farming, there have been several public and private projects aimed at gradually transforming the agricultural sector through the adaptation of sensor usage, IoT based monitoring and satellite tracking. The feasibility of such endeavors has been reviewed in this paper, and the current implementation challenges have been discussed with some suggestions on possible solutions. The effect of such digital agriculture on the economy and the environment has also been linked to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) defined by the United Nations General Assembly. Towards the end, a conceptual framework for a low-cost smart farming system has been proposed that mainly comprises a number of ESP32 microcontrollers for collecting sensor data, a Raspberry Pi for hosting the database of sensor readings and the web application for viewing them from any device connected to the same network as the Pi. The wireless communication is performed over Wifi, LoRa and GSM protocols.

Keywords: Smart farming, Adaptation, Sensor usage, Implementation challenges, Feasibility.

Bio of the Author:

Nowshin Alam is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, American International University - Bangladesh.

SS 015

Covid-19 and Socio Economic Impact in our Society: Perception from the People of Different Profession of Bangladesh

Tanzia Amreen Haq

Abstract: There is growing evidence that climate change perpetuates gender-based violence and hinders women from progress and economic participation. Despite this mounting evidence, and Bangladesh's commitment to the SDGs, a clear path for gender integration into climate action policy has not developed. Bangladesh's vulnerability to annual climate disasters has played a significant role in perpetuating gender inequality. In agrarian communities, it is still common practice to marry off girls under 18 years of age when crops are impacted during floods, and this is a single example. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated this situation, with child marriages increasing by 67 percent. Development organizations have increasingly incorporated climate mitigation in their work in gender-based violence, livelihood security, child protection, etc. but a clear national framework specific to the context of a post-COVID-19 Bangladesh is not yet in place. This paper reviews the climate action strategies currently in operation in Bangladesh and the scope for gender integration within those strategies. The paper focuses on three key focus areas: 1. The impact of climate change on gender inequality. 2. The economic implications for Bangladesh as women fall behind and 3. The link



between gender-sensitive climate action policies and sustainable economic growth. Data is presented through impact studies done in areas vulnerable to climate disasters. Gender equality is a proven counter to poverty and not providing security for this section of the population will compound Bangladesh's already disadvantaged economic position due to its geographical shortcomings. This paper only attempts to present a path to a solution to gender equality and climate action.

Keywords: Gender based violence, Child marriage, Climate change, Economic implications.

Bio of the Author:

A development practitioner working at World Vision Bangladesh.

SS 016

Resemblance of Sustainable Development with Bhutan's Philosophy of GNH: An Understanding from Green Perspective in Bhutan

Shosunth Chandra Sarker¹, Dr. Tarnima Warda Andalib², & Prof Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen³

Abstract: Sustainable development, as a paradigm of development, has emerged with significant magnitude in the development discourse in the last few decades. Evolved extensively with the 'Brundtland Report' in 1987, sustainable development stands basically for meeting the present needs keeping the resources well preserved for the future especially natural resources. And this is almost what Bhutan has been doing over the years through its development policy of Gross National Happiness (here after GNH). Rested on four pillars, two pillars- sustainable and equitable socio-economic development, and environmental conservation are directly linked with the very spirit of sustainable development and the other two pillar of GNH - preservation and promotion of culture and good governance - are also related somehow with the issue of environmental conservation. And this review article mainly aims at exploring how Bhutan's GNH resemble very much also with the core feature of sustainable development. In so doing, we have attempted to make a systematic review of literature and content analysis scrutiny and data for this qualitative study are collected and analyzed based on the epistemology paradigm with single case study. And the study argues that the issue of environment as reflected in different pillars and domains of GNH echoes almost the same sound as sustainable development likely does and the study result can contribute significantly for the development practitioners to think how a country can protect the nature keeping the pace of economic growth as Bhutan is successfully doing applying the policy of GNH and formulate policies accordingly.

Keywords: Brundtland report, Environment, GNH, Sustainable development, Economic growth.

Bio of the Authors:

1. Shosunth Chandra Sarker is an Assistant Professor in the department of English in Rajdhani Mohila College, Dhaka. His focus area is the issues related to governance and development. Recently he has been awarded as the writer for the best paper in ICBM 2021 organized by BRAC University. He is currently an MPhil researcher in the Faculty of Social Science, University of Dhaka. He has published 7 articles in International and National Journals and few others are on the process of publication both at home and abroad.

2. Dr. Tarnima Warda Andalib has been working as a Post-Doctoral Fellow and Lecturer at School of Management, University Sains Malaysia, and Malaysia since 2019. Her focus area during PDoc has been Entrepreneurial Bricolage, Crowdsourcing, Manufacturing SMEs, Technology Management and etc. She completed her PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) in Technology Management focusing on the Industrial Management, Human Resource Management, Organizational Behaviour and Employee rights area. So, far she has published 30 articles in the International Journals having Scopus / WoSindex, having 99 citations with h-index 7 and i10-index 4.

3. Prof Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen is selection grade Professor at Faculty of Political Science, University of Dhaka. She has published around 20 articles in International and National Journals with 3 Academic books. Five students completed PhD under her supervision and 30 students completed Mphil under her Supervision.

Gender and Climate Action Policy: Suggestions for A Sustainable Integration towards Achieving SDGs

Tanzia Amreen Haq

Abstract: There is growing evidence that climate change perpetuates gender-based violence and hinders women from progress and economic participation. Despite this mounting evidence, and Bangladesh's commitment to the SDGs, a clear path for gender integration into climate action policy has not developed. Bangladesh's vulnerability to annual climate disasters has played a significant role in perpetuating gender inequality. In agrarian communities, it is still common practice to marry off girls under 18 years of age when crops are impacted during floods and this is a single example. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated this situation, with child marriages increasing by 67 percent. Development organizations have increasingly incorporated climate mitigation in their work in gender-based violence, livelihood security, child protection, etc. but a clear national framework specific to the context of a post-COVID-19 Bangladesh is not yet in place. This paper reviews the climate action strategies currently in operation in Bangladesh and the scope for gender integration within those strategies. The paper focuses on three key focus areas: 1) The impact of climate change on gender inequality. 2) The economic implications for Bangladesh as women fall behind and 3) The link between gender-sensitive climate action policies and sustainable economic growth. Data is presented through impact studies done in areas vulnerable to climate disasters. Gender equality is a proven counter to poverty and not providing security for this section of the population will compound Bangladesh's already disadvantaged economic position due to its geographical shortcomings. This paper only attempts to present a path to a solution to gender equality and climate action.

Keywords: Gender inequality, Gender-based violence, Climate action, Climate policy, Gender integration, Sustainable development goals, COVID-19, Integration strategy.

Bio of the Author:

Tanzia Amreen Haq is a communications specialist at World Vision Bangladesh currently affiliated with the organization's Humanitarian Emergency Affairs department. She completed her BSc in Economics from the Independent University, Bangladesh and her MA in International Relations from Monash University, Australia. Tanzia is also a research volunteer with the women's rights organization Naripokkho. She has previously written for the University of Nottingham's Asia Dialogue series. Tanzia is interested in sustainable climate policy, women and children's rights and ethical economic development.

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