

The Arakan Case: People & Politics



Hacksaw
Ridge
*Welcome
to My Life*

Online Game
a Suicidal Tool!

Checking Malpractice
in **Examination**

Dream &
Honesty favor
Success



Writings Wanted

Dear Readers,

This is the Editorial Board calling out to every creative mind out there. **Clarion Call** is a brand new magazine which dedicates its efforts to support the new and blooming writers and to be frank, want to be writers, from all over the country by publishing their pieces on a nation-wide platform. Our question to you: What do you think? Do you have a thought, you want to share with the world?

Then Clarion Call is your open canvas! We give the paint brush to your hand to color and grace this platform. So, confused as you may be, here is a small list of topics as guidelines for you:

01. Entertainment
 - A. Sports
 - B. Self-defense/Health
 - C. Fashion Trends
02. At a Glance
 - A. Movie reviews B. Book Reviews
 - C. Drawing
 - D. Domestic & Int. Affairs E. Jokes
03. Biography of personalities
04. Story, article and poem (Write about your favorite person's life)
06. National events/celebrations/occasions
05. Campus life (Your School's Event News, life at your school, or simply your school's profile)
06. Foreign education/Applying abroad (If you have any tips for your fellow students of how to apply)
07. Smart Study (Your ways of studying effectively)
08. Picture corner (Send in your landmark clicks!)
09. Readers views (Write your letters and views about the magazine to the Board of Editors and the reply will be published in the next issue)
10. Recent news (Any recent event around the world that interests you)
11. Beauty tips (Share your beauty secrets)
12. Cartoon comics (Draw and Submit, we will publish)
13. ICT (Write about any technology that may come in handy if you feel like it)
14. History (Any historical event you are interested in or you want to deliberate on)

There is no barrier to write outside these topics. The paper is your open canvas. Color it in your own way. Let your mind be free and Let your pen fly!
Send us your writings, something good, do not hesitate. We are waiting to make it look good on paper!

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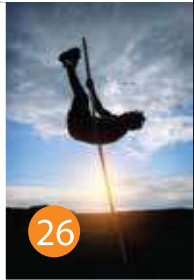
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From the Desk of Editor

Dear Readers,

Greetings and a warm welcome to the 3rd issue of Clarion Call! 'Clarion Call' is a magazine for the youth, by the youth, of the youth. Since its embryonic stage in 2016, this magazine has given budding youth a platform to pen their ideas through the magazine.

This unique magazine contains articles on contemporary issues pertinent to the youth and its content is mostly composed by the youth themselves. The content of the magazine will indubitably hold the interest and admiration of the readers. The readers will be truly happy to discover the juveniles' axiomatic creative talent and their fantastic thought process.

Despite our utmost care this magazine may retain some inadvertent mistakes. We admit that all errors and oversights are entirely our own. Your readership with a little patience and sobriety will help to see us through. We never can get the chicks by breaking the eggs; they hatch. Where there is life, there is hope.

Finally, I wish all the readers a happy reading!

**Md. Bazlul
Karim**





Checking Malpractice in Examination

By Md. Bazlul Karim

Malpractice in the examination is defined as any unfair or unlawful means adopted by examinees for obtaining undeserved grades in the examination. The matter of malpractice in examination has become a rampant phenomenon, which has led to problem of educational system in Bangladesh today. Students who are supposed to study hard to succeed in their exams depend on this quack arrangement.

Recently the malpractice in examination has become endemic in the education system. This predicament has witnessed increasing trend and the number of students taking resort to cheating and helping each other in public examinations is escalating. This bad habit has gone very deep into our society. In fact, malpractice in examination is cankerworms that portend a grave danger for the nation.

The involvement of malpractice in examination is influenced by many factors. Accusing fingers have been pointed at teachers, students, parents, academic heads, exam officials and even security personnel as responsible for this wrongful act. Learners are involved as they intend to attain their covetous success without working hard; parents and guardians want their children to secure good

grades without any hindrance; teachers and other officials want to derive financial, material and other intangible gains from involvement in this unethical job. In addition, candidates' fear of failure, lack of confidence, poor preparation, peer pressure, societal influence, laziness, and inadequate care from institutions are found to be responsible for malpractice in examinations. Consequently, the malpractices in examinations in certain regions have indeed become a thriving business for the examination mafia.



The detrimental effect of malpractice in examination is indeed evident. When some students are unfairly blessed with this system, others are likely to become de-motivated to persevere in their studies. Rather than studying hard, they tend to invest their time in planning the tactics they can apply to cheat in the examination. If these situations continue, the students will be lured into this practice and they will grow up to believe it to be a way of their academic achievement. Furthermore, this perception will have an impact on their occupational lives. They should understand; being educated means to be honest, sensible, polite, and respectful to all or else they will be destined a life of crime, fraud and corrupt practice.

As we know the proverb: "Education is the backbone of nation". This statement is not agreeable when it comes to 'cheating in education'. Malpractice in examination is a bane for the educational system. The succession of malpractice undermines the credibility of the set up. The examination process has been defiled and certifications gained by this means have almost lost its credibility. In fact, they no longer seem to reflect skill and competence.

Present educational system cannot make nation morally upright unless there is an incorporation of morals and ethics in the education. If education cannot teach learners to distinguish between right and wrong, vice and virtue, honour and humiliation, what is the point of learning then? Darkness cannot dispel darkness but only light can do it. In fact, ignoring the practice of cheating means that the country's affairs will be handed over to incapable or incompetent people who will remain at the helm of state affairs.

Malpractice in examination is an acute problem in our society. So, people from all walks of life ought to come forward to desist the people from this thievish deed. A functioning law with implementable penalties would go a long way to deter perpetrators. Anyone caught cheating should be made to face the music, irrespective of any affiliation. No leniency should be shown to the students caught with cheating. Government and concerned ministry should also take iron steps to stop the counterfeiters in examination.

Finally, if we all discuss this problem, and come up with an approach to show that it will not be tolerated, and have everyone sign onto doing something about it, only then the malpractice in examination can be curbed conspicuously.



Welcome to My Life

By Nazmul Hasan Shadhin


Mom looks so happy in that picture. Dad is holding her hand. It seems like the elegant hand has just found its right place. She looks safe, strong, lovely and happy. It seems they are made for each other. But the truth is; it's just a picture. Mom threw it away but I picked it up and hid it in my drawer. Since then it's the only thing that has changed my life radically. I still miss their warm hands cuddling me.

Life is often so cruel that we fail to predict it. Yes, I am a single parented kid. I always keep smiling and don't let others see my dark-sides. I always hope that everything gets well soon. But soon never comes. I simply make up another story when I get caught just to appear like other regular kids, because I know my actual identity will only fetch me sympathy and couple of odd looks. It can't give me a normal life and I have already been tired of all that sympathy the world has

shown me. So, I pretend to be someone else, someone happy. Yet the truth never stops haunting me. I live in the fear of getting exposed. I'm scared of those sympathetic faces that create a wall between me and everyone else. I keep my hopes up that someday everything will be alright. I live for that perfect day. I always return to Almighty believing that He will remove all my woes and worries. I only depend on Him and I submit myself fully to His supremacy fully. He is the only hope, and this sentiment makes me feel at ease. That also gives me a feeling that someday a miracle will happen and I will get to see my parents together like that precious moment.

For now I need to be strong for my mom, I need to wear that smile and tell her, "Mom, I'm fine, I never felt better and I love you." I know I'm the only person she breathes for; I am the only ray of hope, she clears out all the bitter pieces of life and tries to make everything perfect again. These days, family disputes have become a normal phenomenon and the breach in family relationship is on constant rise. For kids, family matters a lot, as it's a foundation on which they grow. It's always going to be pathetic, if a child does not have any family ties.

A good family, ensures proper grooming of a child. Unfortunately, many of us don't have one and I am no exception to it. Yet we dare to live, believing that God will take pity on us and save us from any mishap. Please God, shower your mercy on us and offer us fortitude to bear any loss. We don't want to feel broken, and stop believing the sparks of life.



The Decree of Naming a Baby (Arabic or Islamic)

By Jakia Sultana

Keeping Arabic names for babies has become a common practice in Muslim household. Often parents keep Arabic names for their children. Generally they believe that all Arabic names are sacred.

Are all Arabic names Islamic?

There is a common Muslim name - 'Abdul Mutalib'. The Arabic word 'Abdul' means 'servant of' and the name coming after it indicates the person whose servant the individual is. So, 'Abdul Mutalib' means 'servant of Mutalib'. 'Then who is Mutalib?'

'Mutalib' belongs to none of Allah (Asma-ul-Husna) names. A Muslim can never be subservient to anybody except Allah. So, the name 'Abdul Mutalib' means 'servant of Mutalib' which none of us will accept. The Quran says; "Do you know of any who is similar to Him?" (Sura Maryam; 19:65)

On the other hand, names like Rabbi (My Rabb), Rahman (Most Gracious), Samad (Self-sufficient Master), etc. cannot be the name of a human being because they all belong to the beautiful names of Allah. Calling a person by any of Allah's names would be an outright shirk (association of

any being/thing with Allah).

The names of Allah have two categories- the names that only belong to Allah and the names which indicate His attributes. The latter may be used for keeping human name. The name Samee (hearing) is one of many attributions of Allah. We can name anyone after this attribution of Allah. In this case, the meaning of the name gets changed for humans. Before keeping any Arabic name, one should consult with Quran and Hadith to understand permissible level.

At the end, the question is; what to name a Muslim?

The best names for any Muslim are the names of the prophets. The companions, wives and daughters of our prophets can also be a good option for naming our babies. Besides, it is recommended that naming children can be anything meaningful. An example shows-'Bushra' means 'good news'.

The significance of Muslim's name is immense in the life here and the life hereafter. So let us keep appropriate names for our beloved babies regardless of any language choice.

Flood: Sorrows and Sufferings with Blessings

By Moudud Ahmmmed Sujan

Shafiq is a student of class five of Fakirpara Government Primary School in Sariakandi Upazilla under Bogra District. His school and home have submerged into flood water for around three months. He had no chance to study for a single hour during this period as they were forced to take shelter on the roadside makeshift tiny rooms. No electricity, no proper sanitation, and scarcity of food; the whole situation was too much difficult to manage. Like Shafiq, students of over 3000 schools in the northern districts of Bangladesh have also suffered in the recent

flood. As of August 20, floods have killed 117 people in 31 districts across the country, according to the Disaster management department. As of 16 June, 2017 floods and landslides in the Chittagong Hill Tract region and surrounding areas have killed 156 people.

Flood hit not only Bangladesh but also hit Nepal and India massively this year. Besides, United States, Australia and some African regions were also affected by flood this year. May be you are not living in a flood affected

area? But, do you feel the impact of flood in your life? Most probably, you haven't thought of this before. If you are living in Dhaka city, you may have not or may have experienced such sufferings. But, sit down and think for a while. Can you feel the sufferings of the school going children like you? Can you feel the sufferings of the families like yours? Yes, we should extend our helping hand to the flood affected people as possible as we can.

What is flood?

Flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry. In the sense of "flowing water", the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide. Flooding may occur as an overflow of water from water bodies, such as a river, lake, or ocean, in which the water overtops or breaks levees, resulting in some of that water escaping its usual boundaries.

When Does Flood Occur?

Floods can occur in rivers when the flow rate exceeds the capacity of the river channel, particularly at bends or meanders in the waterway. For example- the latest flood in the northern districts of Bangladesh was caused by overflowing.

Floods can be grouped into three groups:

1. Monsoon Flood- seasonal, river water level rise up and down slowly and causes huge loss of lives and wealth flooding wide areas.
2. Flash Flood- caused by sudden hilly stream, torrential rain within a short time or by breaking down of natural or artificial dam.
3. Tidal Flood- lasts for short time, 3-6 meters in height and surrounds the drainage system of land.

Flood Situation in Bangladesh:

Usually 18 percent areas of Bangladesh become flood affected every year. In case of severe flood, it increases to 55 percent. After 1988 severe flood, this year's (2017) flood has broken all previous records in Bangladesh. Around 93 percent of the catchment area of three main river systems of Bangladesh- Jamuna, Ganges and Meghna, is situated in India, Nepal and partly in China. This year flood situation has broken all records due to the heavy rainfall in Nepal, India and Bangladesh which has affected a greater part of South Asia. However, Bangladesh has suffered most as rain water entered through all of three catchments in a body this year.



Primary effects

The primary effects of flooding include loss of life, damage to agricultural production, houses, buildings and other structures, including bridges, sewerage systems, roadways, and canals. Floods also frequently damage power station and sometimes power generation, which then has knock-on effects caused by the loss of power. This includes loss of water sources, which may result in loss of drinking water or severe water contamination. Lack of clean waters raises the risk of waterborne diseases including typhoid, diarrhea, cholera, etc. Damage to roads and transport infrastructure makes it difficult to mobilize aid to those affected or to provide emergency health treatment. Entire harvests for a country can be lost in extreme flood circumstances. The recent price hike of rice is believed to be an impact of harvest damage in Sylhet's haors and other regions of the country. Government is trying to restore the food reserve by importing rice which is difficult.

Secondary and long-term effects

Economic hardship due to a temporary decline in tourism, rebuilding costs, or food

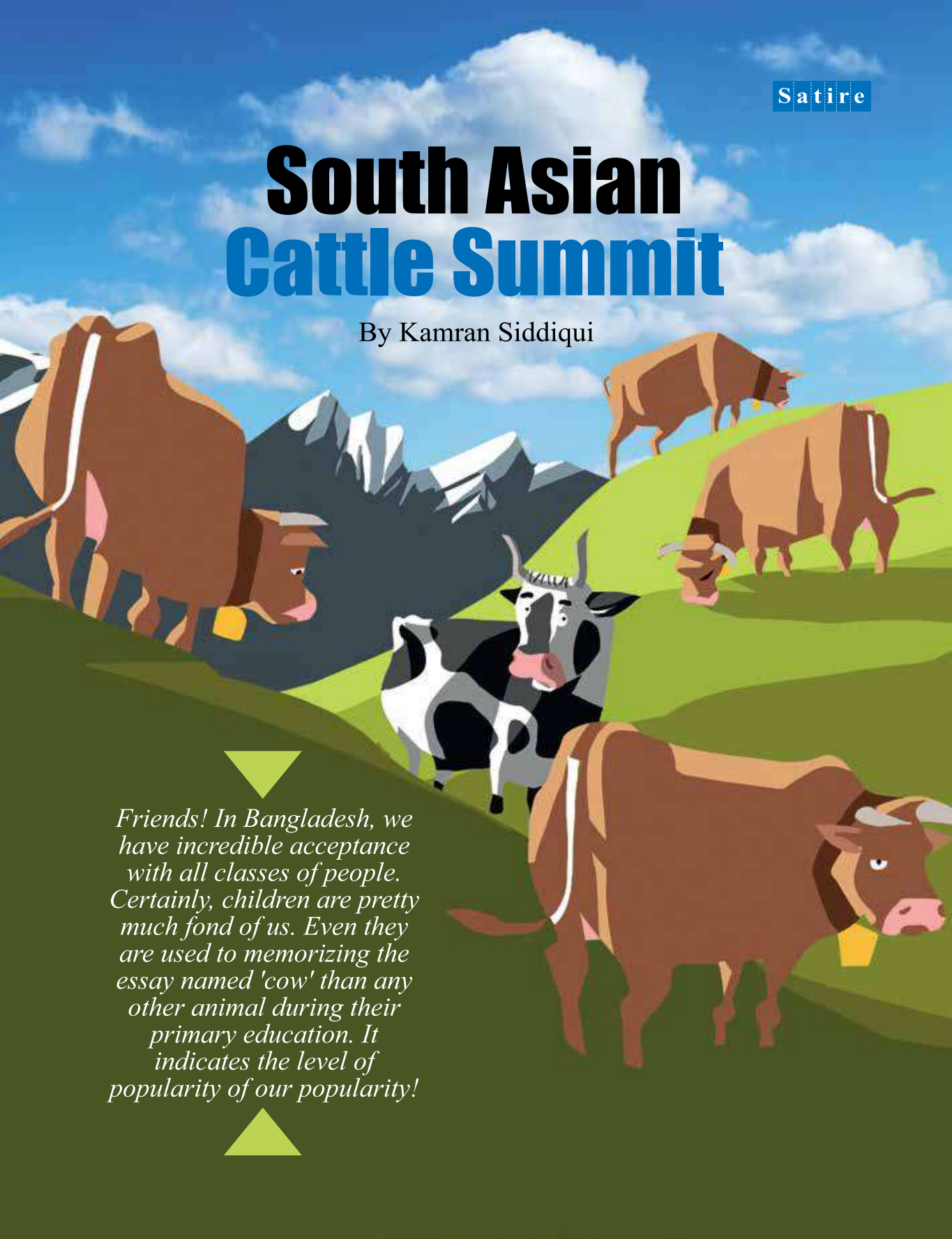
shortages leading to price increases is a common after-effect of severe flooding. Urban flooding has significant economic implications for affected neighborhoods. Residents of Dhaka city also have to suffer massive traffic jam and other complexities when heavy rain fall submerges in many streets of the city.

Benefits

Floods can also bring many benefits, such as recharging ground water, making soil more fertile and increasing nutrients in soils. Freshwater floods particularly play an important role in maintaining ecosystem in river corridors and are a key factor in maintaining floodplain biodiversity. Flooding spread nutrients to lakes and rivers, which lead to improved fisheries for a few years. However, loss of flood could be reduced by taking some measures. Such as building barrage, keeping river ways free from blockade and flood protected house, etc. In addition, there is no way of cooperation between the mass people like us and the government to mitigate the sufferings of the flood affected people.

South Asian Cattle Summit

By Kamran Siddiqui



Friends! In Bangladesh, we have incredible acceptance with all classes of people. Certainly, children are pretty much fond of us. Even they are used to memorizing the essay named 'cow' than any other animal during their primary education. It indicates the level of popularity of our popularity!

Bangladeshi Cattle: Hamba. Hamba. Hamba...

Oh! Dear friends, welcome you all in my homeland Bangladesh. I am Hiru. My owner Monu Mia has named me after this. But, locally I am known as 'Damda Goru'. Interestingly, it's a great mystery about how we met together here in Dhaka. Anyways, I know you are very tired from the long journey.

As you know, on the occasion of Eid ul Ajha (Qurbanir Eid), every year a huge gathering of our 'cattle brothers and sisters' occurred in different areas of all over the world. More importantly, today it is an exceptional gathering because we have come from five different countries; India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Now we all are under the cover of same owner 'Monu Mia'. Really, it's called fate!

The name of this place where we've gathered is Gabtoli cattle market in Dhaka. Last year, I also came to Gabtoli. My caretaker Monu Mia brought me there in order to sell me for slaughtering. But, he could not meet his purpose as expected price in exchange of me was not available that time.

Friends! In Bangladesh, we have incredible acceptance with all classes of people. Certainly, children are pretty much fond of us. Even they are used to memorizing the essay named 'cow' than any other animal during their primary education. It indicates the level of popularity of our popularity!

I want to mention a special feature of my country. 'communal harmony'. People of all beliefs and religions are living here with mutual respect and dignity. We are not familiar with any imbalance relation and disrespect between Hindu and Muslim community on 'cow' issue. Contrarily, our neighboring country India has shown the opposite picture and facts in this concern. I expect, our Indian friends would mention the current situation of India in their speeches.

Brothers and Sisters, today we are going to discuss about various issues related to us. The proceedings, resolution and findings of the summit will send to all classes of people and Governments of 5 south Asian countries. So, it is mandatory to introduce ourselves in details. I would like to request our Bhutanese sister to introduce our whole cattle society.

Bhutanese Cow: Hamba...

Greetings to all. We can introduce ourselves from different angles. The word 'cattle' comes from the Old French 'chatel' as in chattel, meaning property. In many parts of the world, we remain as an indicator of economic wealth.

Young cattle are generally known as calves. Adult females of us are generally called cows and adult males are called bulls. Meat from our adult is known as beef and meat from calves is known as veal. We were first domesticated in southeast Turkey around 10,500 years ago. From the original 80 progenitors, an estimated 1.3 billion of us exist today.

We have favorite friends like human who become stressed when we are separated. Thank you everyone. Now I am giving the floor to our Nepalese brother for his valuable speech.

Nepalese Bull: Hamba. Hamba...

Greetings to you all from Nepal. I want to talk about the great contribution of whole cattle society to humans.

Friends, once upon a time, we were just wild, yet now we are the most useful domestic animals for humans. People of all over the world prefer beef very much over other meats. Cow milk is very nutritious especially for human children to grow up. Ghee, butter, curd and many other products are made from cow milk. Our dung is a good manure and it is also used as a fuel. Our bones, horns, hide and hoofs are used for different purposes. Starting from our milk to feces, every bit is important to humans.

Although they know about it, I think it has to be discussed frequently for obtaining a good position of cattle in the animal kingdom. For our great contribution, humans should declare us as the 2nd greatest animal on earth. I demand this from today's summit.

Best wishes for whole cattle society. Now I request to our Indian cow sister for her speech.

Indian Cow: Hamba! Greetings to all.

Brothers and Sisters, I know you are eagerly waiting to hear about the latest situation of my country on 'cow slaughtering'. You know the ruling party BJP believes that cows should be protected; because cows are considered as holy animal to Indian's majority Hindu population. There are strict laws to protect us. Several killings and attacks on Muslim people by aggressive Hindus have frequently been occurring for allegedly eating beef.

On May 25, 2017, the Environment Ministry of my country issued a notification banning cow slaughtering across the country, which has led a lot of controversy. According to the notifications, only those who produce a written declaration that the cattle will not be sold for the purpose of slaughtering will be allowed to sell. Some 18 Indian states have already banned slaughtering of cattle.

Dear Friends; very a few optimistic scenarios have also been shown due to such banning. The liberal people from various religions have protested the banning. Among them, a lawmaker from India's southern state of Kerala announced that he is returning to eating meat, fish and eggs after practicing vegetarianism for nearly two decades.

There's nothing unusual about a lapsed vegetarian but VT Balram said his decision was prompted by the federal Hindu nationalist BJP government's attempt to seize the people's right to eat what they wanted. 'I have been living without eating meat, fish or eggs since 1998. But now the time has come break it and uphold the right politics of food assertively,' Mr. Balram said, while posting a video of him eating beef with friends and fellow party workers.

Personally, I agree with Mr. Balram. Because, each has rights to practice his own belief and has freedom of eating. Although, we lose and sacrifice our life; it's the norms of nature. We urge the Indian government to withdraw the banning on cow slaughtering immediately.

Thanks for the patience to hear me out. I now request our honorable Burmese brother to deliver his speech.

Burmese Bull: I would like to point out a scientific issue related to us; the 'food chain'. Scientists have proved that there are many food chains in the environment. We are also a part of food chain where humans are indeed in the important part of that food chain. They eat our meat and we eat grass. Thus, the ecological balance is maintained. If the slaughtering of us to be stopped completely, how will the ecological balance be maintained! We may fall in food crisis due to increasing number of us. As a result, whole animal kingdom will be the loser. So, I think the banning of slaughtering is not the ultimate solution. There should be freedom of choice for eating food and chance to practice religion for all.

Thanks. I am giving Floor to the Bangladeshi Bull for concluding the summit.

Bangladeshi Cattle: I am really happy to hear from you all. Thanks for raising your voice. We will include all demands and description in our proceedings of the summit. I pray to Almighty creator for the wellbeing of whole animal kingdom. May Allah help us to serve humanity.

Best wishes for all. Good bye.




Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

(Profile of a paperboy)


By Md. Foaiz Ullah

Legendary scientist Avul Pakir Jainul Abdeen Abdul Kalam was known as Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. He was honoured with the title Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, for his contribution to the nation's space and nuclear programme. He had served as the 11th President of India since 2002 to 2007. In 2002 he was elected against Lakshmi Sehgal.

As a scientist he worked with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) prior to becoming the President of India in 2002. He made significant contributions to India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998 which made him a national hero in India. He developed launch vehicle and ballistic missile technology and earned the title the '**Missile Man of India**'. His development of Agni, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul and Nag missiles became a household name in India and raised the nation's image to global estimation. His devotion to governmental agencies made him the Scientific Adviser to the Defense Minister of India in 1992. In 1999, he was appointed as the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government with the rank of cabinet minister.



He spent plenty of time conducting one-on-one meetings with young people to inspire them to achieve their best. His motivational speeches and his interactions with the student community made him quite popular among the youth. In 2011, he started a mission for the youth of India called 'What Can I Give Movement' which focused on defeating corruption in the country.



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam belonged to the JSS University in Mysore and the Anna University in Chennai as professor of Aerospace Engineering. Besides, he worked as visiting professor at the Indian Institute of Management, Indore; the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; and the Indian Institute of Management, Shillong. He also served as the honorary fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, and the Chancellor of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology at Thiruvananthapuram.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was also a visionary in many fields. In 1998, he recommended a country wide plan called 'Technology Vision 2020' to make India a fully developed nation by the year 2020. Over the course of his five-year tenure as a president of India, he remained committed to his vision of transforming India into a developed nation. He spent plenty of time conducting one-on-one meetings with young people to inspire them to achieve their best. His motivational speeches and his interactions with the student community made him quite popular among the youth. In 2011, he started a mission for the youth of India called 'What Can I Give Movement' which focused on defeating corruption in the country. Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931, in a Muslim family at

Rameswaram district in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. His father Mr. Jainul Abdeen was a boat-owner, and his mother Mrs. Ashiamma was a housewife. He had four elder siblings. As a young boy, he had to sell newspapers in order to support his family with meager income.

Kalam was a brilliant student and keen learner. He always wants to learn more about how things occurred. He completed his schooling from Ramanathapuram Schwartz Matriculation School and then he studied physics at the Saint Joseph's College and graduated in 1954. Subsequently in 1955, he went to study aerospace engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology, graduating in 1960. Though he received average grades in school, he was seen as a diligent and bright student with a strong desire to learn things. He was also a prominent author who had composed books like "India 2020", "A Vision for the New Millennium (1998)", and "Wings of Fire", an autobiography.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam remained as an active person till death. On 27 July 2015 he was assigned to deliver a lecture at the "Indian Institute of Management, Shillong". During his lecture, due to a massive cardiac arrest he collapsed and breathed his last. Thus the world has lost a veteran and versatile genius.

The Arakan Case: People & Politics

By Zakaria Mohammad

One may ask why we need politics. The answer is simple; politics is unavoidable in our society. Where there are people, politics must exist. For simplicity, let's talk about a movie. The name of the movie may sound familiar to you, "Cast Away", directed by Robert Zemeckis. It was released in Hollywood in 2000.

In the movie, the hero was an employee of the global courier company "FedEx". People, who work for courier services, are usually very busy people with little or no free time. They carry people's love, pleasure and sorrows, in the form of parcels, every day from one part of the world to the other. So, every moment of an employee is very crucial, and must be used for a good cause. Suddenly, the plane in which the hero was the passenger, crashed, and he ended up stranded on a deserted tropical island for four years. He had no other choice but to spend these four years alone. Time slowed down for him. We see, he was searching for someone to accompany him. He opened almost all the boxes and discovered a few items, to help him live. After several failed attempts, he was finally able to start a fire. Wilson Volleyball was found in a box, which eventually became his only friend. From then onwards, he began to express his emotions to the ball. As viewers, we get the message that humans can't live in isolation. We are bound to argue with people we



International Affairs

love and care about. This is how it works. Politics is all about human relationships in society. Sometimes co-operation is evident, but mostly we see conflicts or both simultaneously. Therefore, politics is fundamentally linked to us, human beings.

We must not forget the fact that from the past to this day, there was always a system which was, and still is, evident in our society. The presence of a group of people made everyone else question-who rules them? Do they govern themselves, or is there a king, leader or a lord to rule them? Hence, politics deals with this question. However, we need to know where the word "politics" came from. In Greek language,

the word was once written as 'Politik', which meant 'City State'. Therefore, politics is something closely related to the state, or the country. Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322 BCE), first used this word to refer to 'the noble action for the happiness of the people', or citizens.

Referring to what has been said above, it doesn't imply that Aristotle was the only person, at that time, who further developed this political concept. In Ancient Greece, he used the word first. His teacher Plato (428-348 BCE), thought about it, and wrote books named "Republic". Plato first talked about a king who would soon become a philosopher-perhaps that very same

king would understand the problems. Plato's teacher, Socrates, also thought about the society, and its people. During ancient times, civilisations existed in other places as well. People lived in Egypt, Persia (Iran), India, Arabia and China. There was very little communication between the people in Greece, compared to that of other civilisations. Wherever there was a group of people, it was for sure they had their own system, rules, norms and laws.

Afterwards, communications developed. Goods and ideas travelled. One community got acquainted with the others, some fought while some cooperated, some divided and some

integrated, some were powerful while the others were weak. History tells us that powerful people soon conquered the weaker ones. Gradually, politics became synonymous to power.

The powerful people claimed their conquest was unbiased. Greek king, 'Alexander', later became known as 'the great', because of his chivalrous attitude. Conquerors felt, 'our point is more accurate'. Politics would soon go on to become the game of us versus others; French fought Germans, Christians fought Muslims, Jews fought Muslims, Nazis fought Jews, Whites fought Blacks, Capitalists fought Socialists; Now, politics isn't only for us, the people. We fight for our people, others fight for their people. So, we unite our people and call ourselves a 'nation', and picture others as our enemies. Keeping a few basic concepts regarding politics in our mind, let's look at Myanmar. The country's south-western state is named "Rakhain", which was once called "Arakan". The state is diverse. There are Muslims, Buddhists and a few other religious communities. Ethnically, some people are labelled as "Rakhains", while the others are called "Rohingyas". One community soon became powerful in the state, and denied the others. The "Rakhains", the more powerful community, became more possessive. They began to think that "Rohingyas" should no longer have a place to live in their state. The weaker community was deprived of all the necessities. So, they had to leave their homeland, risking their lives. Now they live in a camp, sacrificing their liberty. Now they are categorized as 'refugees'.

What are your thoughts now? Unfortunately, it is true that politics is cruel in 'reality'. Though, 'ideally' it could have been the 'noble action' for the happiness of the people'. Now, can you differentiate between the concepts of 'real' and 'ideal' politics? I think you should.





Hacksaw Ridge

By Hameem Hoque

Every so often a film comes along that really surprises you and provokes reflection, creating a lasting impact on the viewers. Hacksaw Ridge is one of those exceptional films. What makes this story special-immensely different-from any other war film, is that Doss is a pacifist and refuses to carry, or even train with, a weapon.

Hacksaw Ridge is based on the extraordinary true story of Desmond Doss (Andrew Garfield) who, in Okinawa during the bloodiest battle of World War II, saved 75 men without firing or carrying a gun. He was the only one American soldier in the War to fight on the front lines without a weapon, as he believed that while the war was justified, killing was nevertheless wrong.

As an army medic, he single-handedly evacuated the wounded from behind enemy lines, braved fire while tending to soldiers and was wounded by a grenade and hit by snipers. His commanding officers and fellow soldiers cannot understand Doss' beliefs and mistake his faith for cowardice, but as he goes on his journey to become the first conscientious objector to be given the Congressional Medal of Honor, their eyes are opened to the strength, resilience and bravery beneath the surface.

Doss was drafted and ostracized by fellow soldiers for his pacifist stance but earned respect and adoration for his bravery, selflessness and compassion after he risked his life... without firing a shot... to save 75 men in the Battle of Okinawa.

Online Game a Suicidal Tool !

By Juthika Basharat Karim

Playing video or online games has become a popular pass-time for people of all ages. Though People have different views about games, by and large, games are considered to be an entertaining activity. But the detrimental impact of online games cannot be underestimated.

As we are living in a cyber age, we are overly dependent on internet for doing almost everything. From getting information to having fun, we can possibly maintain everything through this media. These days, children's waste of time by surfing net has been on constant rise. Teens often spend even more time than younger children. In fact, playing various games using modern gadgets have become trendy amongst them.

Though some online games have educational content, many popular games pose negative themes. Many of the most popular games are violent. Children and adolescents have become excessively involved with those violent games. Children, exposed to violent games may become insensitive to violence, imitate the violence, and show more violent behaviour. Violent game play is linked to increased aggression in players.

Children have sponge like brain where things can be easily shaped. They are also easily indoctrinated by any influence. Bad games with bad characters affect game addicts adversely. So players are often found to be idiosyncratic in their manners. They learn foul language and show obscene gestures to others from some games. Some internet games also allow juvenile to have chats with unknown adults and peers.

Recently, a homicidal game known as "Blue Whale Challenge, has been introduced. This peculiar game involves 50 challenges which are monitored by a curator. In the beginning of this game, the curator alerts the player about the game's rules and regulations. This game consists of

This risky game also induced teens to suicide in many countries including: Kenya, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Spain, Turkey, United States and Uruguay.

multiple hazardous tasks with a final challenge that compels the players to suicide. The horrific tasks include self-harming, watching horror movies, waking up at odd hours, remaining silent or mute for the entire day, poking oneself with needle, and many more. Players are also told to take photos of these challenges and upload them for the curator's approval. Players are soon encouraged to carve the outline of a whale on their arms with a razor and perform other activities to make them psychologically sick and socially isolated. It continues to provide the players with various challenges until it is the time for them to self-murder. Soon the curator sends the perishing time of the players. Then the players commit suicide accordingly.

Philipp Budeikin, a despicable character, designed this game in Russia in 2013. He introduced this

game with an intention to eliminate the people whom he considered worthless, from the society by influencing them to suicide. To prove innocence he stated that he was hoaxing all these times. In 2016, Budeikin was accused of inciting 16 teenage girls to commit suicide. In 2017, Ilya Sidorov, a postman in Moscow also encouraged children to self-harm and ultimately suicide by forming a "Blue Whale" group.

He misled 32 children to join his cohort and follow commands. The same year, authorities in Russia discovered approximately 130 separate cases of suicide related to this game. This risky game also induced teens to suicide in many countries including: Kenya, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Spain, Turkey, United States and Uruguay.

This game was ignored until a 14 year old Bombay boy committed suicide by jumping off the roof of his house. The boy committed self murder while he was playing this tragic game. A 19-year-old college student committed suicide in Madurai, possibly the first so-called victim of the 'Blue Whale' challenge, in Tamil Nadu ... wrote in a note: "Blue Whale is not a game but a danger; and once entered, you can never exit". About 61 death cases were suspected in connection to this dangerous phenomenon.

The hazardous outcome of this online game has gone out of hand. Each and every state should take an iron step to stop such serious situation. In addition, parents should be more watchful of their children's activities. And yet youngsters should not be left unattended with electronic devices or get a chance to stroll on social media until they are mature enough to handle it positively.

Shakib Al Hasan made history, Nathan Lyon broke 130 years long standing record and many more happened in the tiger's home series against Australia. It was a long awaited series between two countries since 2005/06 when Australia came to Bangladesh for the first time and won the two matches test series by 2-0. After 11 years of slamming and criticizing Bangladesh cricket, Australia finally felt that it's the right time to go to Bangladesh.

In recent years Bangladesh played very well in all three formats of cricket. Tigers won test matches against cricket power house England, Sri Lanka and Australia within the past year. In the previous 16 years of their Test existence, they had defeated only Zimbabwe and a second-string West Indies outfit ravaged by a player strike. The significance of their success over the past 12 months cannot be overstated. Not surprisingly enough, the major contributors to this triumph were the two of their most experienced players, Shakib and Tamim Iqbal.

Shakib and Tamim Iqbal, both were playing their 50th Test against Australia; neither of them will ever forget the milestone. Tamim scored 71 in the first innings and 78 in the second; Shakib posted 84 on the first day and picked up five wickets in each innings, for the second 10wickets in the Test cricket of his career. There

is no other player in history that has aggregated at least 80 runs and 10 wickets on two separate occasions in a Test. Shakib did so against in 2014, and now he had done it again. By these two greatest players' performance and outstanding captaincy of Mushfiqur Rahim, Bangladesh beaten Australia by 20 runs for the first time in 17 years test history. It was really a shocking defeat for the Australians as they did not believe in test status for Bangladesh is right. Many former Aussie cricketers including Shane Warne and other great players were criticizing



Finally Tigers hunt Kangaroos

By Rasadur Rahman

Bangladesh for having test status before this defeat. Aussie captain Steve Smith praises the tigers and claims that Bangladesh undoubtedly is a dangerous team at their home land. After finishing two match test series 1-1 in Chittagong Smith said in a press conference, he would love to come again and play cricket with the tigers. After one defeat the situation completely changed and now the tigers had opportunity to fly high up in the sky. But, the body language of Mushfiq men was calm and quiet; it's like nothing special happen. There

was a time when the tigers won a match and whole country was celebrating this victory. For now even it is Australia, people remained calm and quiet, the whole country hoping that tigers can make it to the next level. Even they could beat Australia in their home soil!

Bangladesh could have won the two matches test series by 2-0 and could have made a history. But the tigers were unlucky in Chittagong as they conceded a defeat by 7 wickets. In the 2nd match of the series tigers fought back time to time but one Australian bowler Nathan Lyon and one batsman David Warner changed everything. Warner made it back to back century (112 & 123) and Lyon broke a record for Australia. This Aussie off-spinner had another milestone under his belt on his golden tour of Bangladesh, eclipsing a 130-year old record on day four of the second Test in Chittagong. With his third wicket of Bangladesh's second innings and his 19th of the series, Lyon secured the record for the most



wickets by an Australian in a two-test series. Lyon went past that mark set by JJ Ferris in the two-test 1887 Ashes series, where he snared 18 scalps in his the first two matches of his international career. Nathan Lyon finally got 22 wickets in this series second to Sri Lanka left-earmer Rangana Herath who claimed 23 wickets on Sri Lanka's tour of Pakistan in 2014.

Though the tigers had to share the trophy but a lot of things they have achieved like confidence that now we could beat anyone in this cricket world. Aussie captain Steve Smith salute Bangladesh team for their unprecedented performances and now no one could claim that Bangladesh do not have right to contain Test status even Australians. The victory against Aussies in Mirpur will be a mile stone for Bangladesh cricket history in coming days and it will help cricketers to be hungry for more success.

Stat:

Highest Run

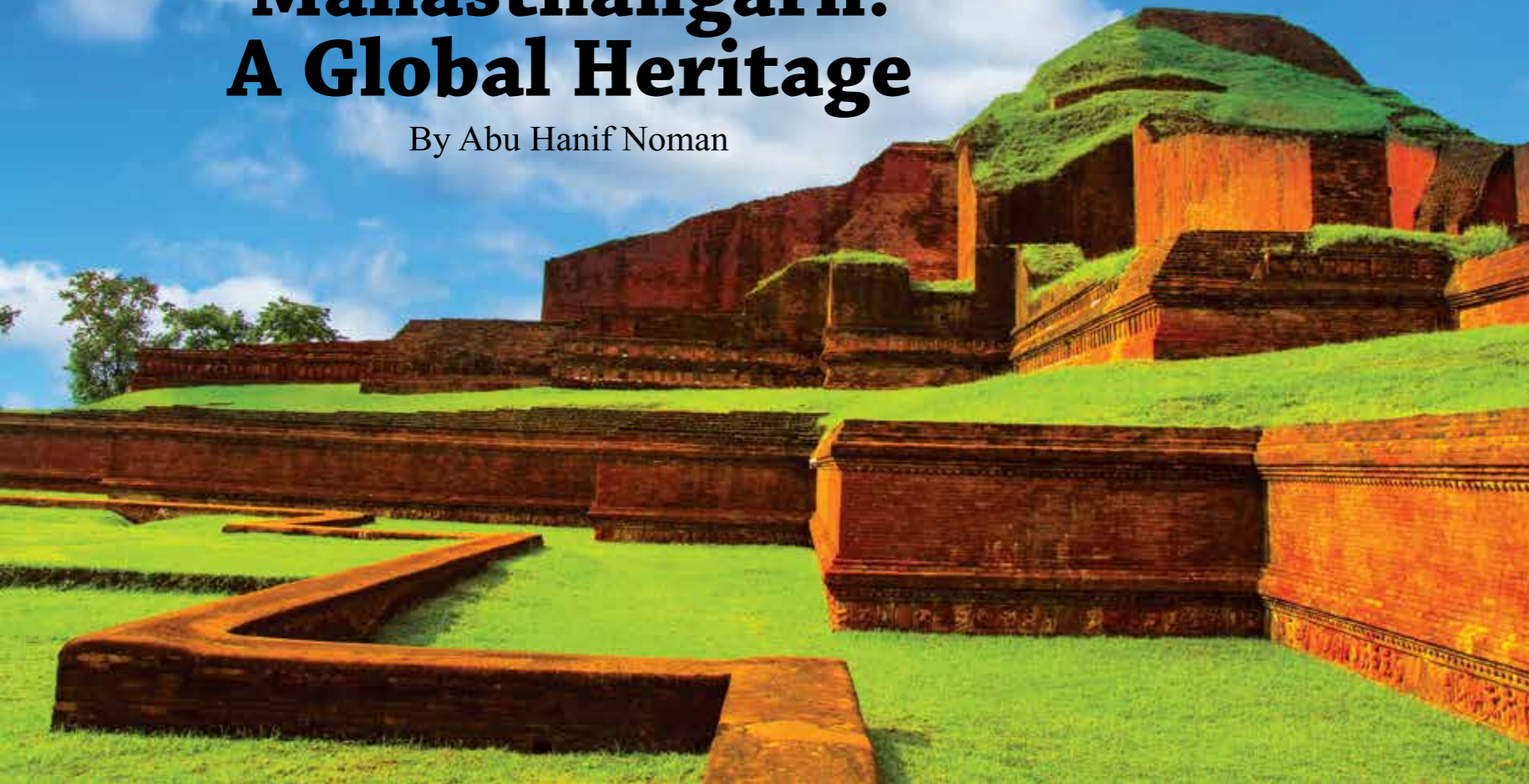
Batsman	Mat	Inns	HS	100/50	Total
David Warner	2	4	123	2/0	251
Tamim Iqbal	2	4	78	0/2	170
Mushfiqur Rahim	2	4	68	0/1	158

Highest Wickets

Bowling	Mat	Inns	BBI	BBM	Wikts
Nathan Lyon	2	4	7/94	13/154	22
Shakib Al Hasan	2	4	5/68	10/153	12
Mehidy Hasan	2	3	3/62	5/142	8

Mahasthangarh: A Global Heritage

By Abu Hanif Noman



Mahasthangarh is one of the earliest urban archaeological sites in Bangladesh. This ancient site presents a glorious past about two thousand and five hundred years of Pundranagar, which was the capital of Pundra Vhardan Bhukti. The earlier name of Mahasthangarh was Pundranagara or Paundravardhanapura.

Punduru Bardhan was bordered by the Himalayas to the North, river Padma to the South, Korotoa to the East and Mahananda to the West. A Chinese traveler Huen Shang stated that the perimeter of "Punduru Bardhan" was 8 hundred miles in the seventh century. Mahasthangarh is located in Bogra District. It is the oldest urban-style fortified settlement in Bangladesh to date. It is still ambiguous when and how the Muslim rule came to Mahasthan. The legend Mahisawar came here in the 14th century for spreading Islam.

This archaeological attraction was discovered in the early 1800s by famous archeologists. They were involved in uncovering its cultural and historical significance. Francis Buchanan

Hamilton was the first to visit Mahasthangarh in 1808. Later archaeologists C.J.O'Donnell, E.V.Westmacott, and Beveridge also visited the place. Alexander Cunningham was the first to identify the place as the capital of Pundravardhana in 1879.

Systematic archaeological excavation of Mahasthangarh first commenced in 1928-29 under the guidance of K.N.Dikshit of the Archaeological Survey of India. After a long interval, the excavation was resumed in 1960-61. The work continued till 1988. Again, since 1993, excavation got a new impetus with the joint venture of Bangla-Franco. The excavations led to the recovery of a large number of items.

Museum sites belongs a lot of ancient symbols of the lost civilizations. They include six lines limestone slab inscribed with words in Brahmin script and a Persian inscriptional slab of 1718-19. Persian inscriptional slab indicates the construction of a mosque during the reign of the Mughal emperor Farrukhshiyar. Silver punch market coins from between the 4th century BC and the 1st to 2nd century AD; coins of the British East India Company of 1600; shards of ceramics; a 5th century stone sculpture of Buddha; and a number of terracotta plaques were also found in the excavation. In addition, a number of sand stone door-frames, pillars and lintels, numerous Buddha bronze sculptures, terracotta Surya and numerous other pieces were discovered at Mankalir Bhita. Many of them are displayed in the museum.

The fortified Mahasthangarh was in use until the 18th century AD. The fortifications of the area includes the interesting places like; Govinda Bhita, Jiat Kunda, Mankalir Dhap, Parasuramer Basgriha, Bairagir Bhita, Khodar Pathar Bhita, Munir Ghon, etc. There are some gateways at different points: Kata Duar (in the north), Dorab Shah Toran (in the

east), Burir Fatak (in the south) and Tamra Dawaza (in the west).

At the north-eastern corner, there is a flight of steps (a later addition) that goes by the name of Jahajghata. In front of it, there is a museum, displaying some of the findings. There is also a rest house just beside it.

In 2010, "**Global Heritage Fund**" identified Mahasthangarh as one of the twelve worldwide sites. This is a fascinating place to visit from the historical and cultural perspectives. In addition, its elevated position offers spectacular views of the surrounding areas.

Currently, the construction of new walk way and comfortable sitting arrangement have added more attraction to it. This place has become a tourist attraction. The good news is; commute to this place from any part of the country has become much more convenient with the construction of Bangabandhu Bridge across the Jamuna River. This place visited by many visitors from home and abroad. In fact, Mahasthangarh is a place of historical interest.



Dream &
Honesty favor
SUCCESS

By Belal Hossain Rahat

Human life comprises the amalgamation of tiny thoughts, small dreams and silly deeds. Each thought and dream influences the life. Man dreams in his everyday life. Actually he can't survive except the dreams. Dreams are classified into two sorts. One of these is ordinary dream-which we experience while asleep. Such type dream carries no meaning. Another one is which we styles our 'life image'. This is the fancy of doing something, of being successful in life. This dream controls our lives. Concerning this dream, spoke the former President of the most powerful country of the subcontinent APJ Abdul Kalam. He was not only a President, but also a profound thinker, explainer, philosopher, teacher and a political scientist. He symbolizes a vision full of dreams to the lakhs of youths of the world including India who was the peddler of dreams. He moved forward with his fancy in life, as same as he made others dream during his whole life. Succession of his one dream causes inception of weaving another one's web.

The dream peddler APJ Abdul Kalam has a renowned quote. He proposes, 'Dream is not that which you see while sleeping, rather it is something that does not let you sleep'. He was always favored by the dream. Because he believed, the dream and its holders always can exceed the border. He always inspired to have a dream and to pursue that. Dream can't come true if it's not dreamt. So he suggests men to dream. The dream turns to thoughts. And thoughts inspire men to work.

But now-a-days capitalist thinking is persuading us to pursue money instead of belonging good dreams. That is causing honesty to vanish gradually. But practicing honesty is mandatory to glorify our character and to be successful in our lives. It's essential to show honesty in every walk of our lives.

As per we should be accustomed to keeping honest from our childhood besides dreaming. We should practice honesty. So it's said that, honesty is one of the great virtues of human nature. Practice and try to achieve this virtue can reach a man to the apex of glory and dignity. He who can achieve this virtue gets fame as an idle person in the society. So honesty is called to be the ornament of character. Honesty refers to the virtue of keeping oneself honest. Honesty is expressed through the tendency of remaining honest of a follower of it. One of the characteristics of honesty is to lead the life to the way of truth and justice, refraining from unjust and illegal deeds. The main way to make life successful, and effective is honesty. Great virtues like honesty manifest through honest thinking and honest deeds. So from the early age, men have been establishing truth and justice in society via practicing honesty. The man, rich of honesty, is the idol person in the society. Consequence of honesty manifests in hundreds of ways.

It's to be accustomed to honesty to make our lives beautiful, successful and effective besides belonging good dreams. A man with honesty can never be engaged in bad or dishonest deeds. An honest man is certainly virtuous and great. He is believed by all in the society. Honesty strengthens a man with moral power. An honest person never bows his head to falsehood and injustice. So significance of honesty in life is unlimited. A bad person also can change his life-style being influenced by honesty of an honest person.

The great saint Hazrat Abdul Kadir Zilani (RA) was adorable to everyone for his honesty and truthfulness. He did not tell a lie even after he was caught by the robbers. Sequentially the robbers gave up robbery and became good people being charmed at the youth Zilani's honesty. So we ought to achieve honesty for leading a happy, prosperous and beautiful life. Finally I would draw conclusion through a quote narrated by Mahatma Gandhi-I could realize from my life experience that, the world can be conquered only with honesty and love.

You might have easily guessed what kind of two-wheeler I am going to talk about. If you notice, it appears like everyone's in a rush to buy it. But why? Let me give you an insight to the world of high-spec cycles.

Cycles have been around for ages. For so long that we might consider them a part of our culture. The thought of cycles bring up the image of a 'Bangla-Cycle', the legendary old black framed cycle our fore fathers used to ride, but I'm going to introduce you the more mainstream cycles, the ones hitting our markets like storm.

Cycles can mainly be of Two Types:

1. Road bikes: Much like the Bangla-cycles, they are mainly designed for road. They are light weight and easy to put speed on, however, their thin wheels remain vulnerable to our harsh road conditions. If you ride regularly through potholes and bumps, expect your road bike to last a very short time, and it would be wise to always brace yourself for bent rims and injuries. However, give them the perfect road condition and they'll be a dream to ride on. Two subcategories of road bikes are:

- A. **Commuters:** For the boring day-to-day commuting.
- B. **Racing bikes:** For overtaking others at ease.

2. Mountain bikes (or MTBs): Like the name suggests, they are ready for mountain riding and rough use. They are a lot more durable than road bikes, but the cost to that is their heavy body, which comes from additional parts than the road bikes such as suspension forks and wider wheels. I myself bought a mountain bike, and the adventures thus far, I'll cherish for eternity.

So now we know what people are riding in the streets, but what for? Well, everyone's buying it, that's enough reason for some to make their purchase. I justify my case for calling it a trend. Then again, this trend introduced to many, a necessity which they always felt, but never knew exactly what it was for. I am one of them. I bought a bike for the mere fun of it,

THE TWO WHEEL TREND-AN ACTUAL TREND OR NECESSITY?

By Usama Nafis

but soon realized just how much of a necessity it can be for some. Let me elaborate. I reside in Shahjadpur, and went for class at Banani. Bus fare to my destination range between Tk15 to 20, and on a busy day takes about an hour. By the rickshaw, I can make it within 25 minutes, if I'm willing to spend Tk80. But what about the cycle? I can make it to my destination within 15 minutes, at ease. And the costs? Tk16 if I consider treating myself to drinks for every ride. And there we have it. By commuting by cycle for five days a week, I can save about Tk 3500 in rickshaw fares. Then there's the time saved.

Now for the fun part. Have you ever considered how much fun you can have on your cycle? I go out exploring new routes with my cousin, but to attend every Friday ride organized by Bdcyclists. Most of these rides



consisted of long routes to the outskirts of Dhaka, some way far beyond. Imagine the fun you'll have, all of it with the expense of burning your fat. Lay off riding cycles if you wish to keep it.

If you have already considered buying your manual-powered fat-burning two-wheeler pony, allow me to make an estimate of how far they're going to set you back. The price ranges mentioned are applicable to both road bikes and mountain bikes. Lower budget 'gear cycles' (as they're called), ranges from around Tk 10,000-15,000. They may be sufficient for your regular needs, but it would not be wise to expect too much from them. I bought mine for Tk15,000. The mid range includes cycles with a price tag of Tk16,000-30,000. This budget is best if you're looking for quality products. Prices above tk30,000 are more or less

performance-based, high end, 'pro' cycles, which is definitely not the best range for your first bike. And above all else, if you do buy one, don't save any money on getting cheap locks. You couldn't imagine how many cycles get stolen each week, just because of weak locks. I would recommend getting a quality chain and the best possible lock from the hardware store.

You now know what price you will have to pay to have these amazing inventions at your possession. Before picking one up, I recommend you gather up as much information as possible, and the internet is able to provide you with any material necessary. To get an even better idea of what kind of bikes you might expect to see at the market, you can check out bicyclebd.com. Till next time, stay cool and ride safe!



My Mother My Melody

Jakia sultana

My mother my melody
 My mother is like a never-ending song
 Whose beautiful lyrics can never be sung wrong?
 She is like a sweet melody, composed
 In the sweetest of rhythms, I suppose
 She is a ray of hope
 In my times of despair,
 An embodiment of love
 Guiding me with care
 She is the like autumn breeze
 Caressing my pains
 She is like the evening Star
 Showing me the way
 She is my best friend
 And she is my prickle
 Without her, surly
 I could not survive.

Out of Love

Rochdi Bouille

Out of love and out of fear,
 Blessed be the atmosphere.
 Out of love and out of fear,
 Rituals of submission,
 Communion; twelve months a year.

Out of love and out of fear,
 Allah is listening,
 Allah is always near.
 Out of love and out of fear,
 Peel the darkness inside.
 Surrender to the rising tear.

Rush to Him! Run or fly!
 Be like a bird! Be like a bee!
 Rush to Him! Run or fly!
 Be like a dancing butterfly!

Love

Abdul Kadir Jibon

Love is heaven
 Love is the end of the hearing
 Love brings peace
 Those who make love
 They fall in the trap of love.

Love is gold
 Who care of her?
 They get as a wish them
 If it's not, them will heaven fallen.

Love is pearl and jewel
 Love friend's crew
 You know love is to die for
 In thousands of love young people.

Love is only from of two words
 If it will satisfy God
 The almighty will forgive his servant
 And every love will be
 acceptable to heaven.



Pasta

Get a taste of authentic Italian food with our delicious pasta dishes. The cheesy aroma of our oven-baked pasta, and the tender meat in it, will surely make your mouth water!

Home
Delivery
01723-684 068

cafe
appeliano
Think Green, Eat Fresh



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Paper!

By Arafat Hossain

Imagine yourself reading this article on a smooth posh piece of silk, or on a clumsy papyrus, or on goat skin or vellum. Worst it can be you are reading it on an extremely heavy bamboo. Since the beginning of 21st century, through the bloom of internet, the habit of reading has been ever declining. If it were not for the invention of paper, the passion for reading books would have been divorced by this generation. Ancient Egyptian writing material papyrus gave birth to the word paper. Papyrus was produced as early as 3000 BCE in Egypt, and in ancient Greece and Rome. Paper, not only it brought ease to the readers and writers but also revolutionized the realm of knowledge and intellectualism. It boosted the development of mankind. If it was not for paper, we would still be living in a 10th century world. Only GOD knows how long it would take us to flourish in science & technology, art & culture, philosophy and wisdom. Even the major religions of the world would find hard times spreading around the mankind without paper.

Given the importance of paper in our everyday life, here lies the biggest irony; most of us do not know, if asked, who invented paper? Did you know who invented paper before reading this article? Jingzhan by courtesy name, Ts' Ai Lun or Cai Lun is the infamous man who invented paper in the year 105 A.D. It is not a matter of surprise, since we are so influenced by the Western education and norms, it is more likely Cai Lun being from China, who invented paper is least praised and glorified in other parts of the world. He was from Europe, he was a celebrity till the end of time.



Cai Lun, born in 50 A.D, in Guiyan (modern day Leiyang) was an official of the Chinese Han Dynasty. Since the 2nd century B.C, early forms of paper like papyrus had existed in China. "The date usually given for the invention of paper is 105 A.D but this date is chosen rather arbitrarily, since the first experiments in papermaking from disintegrated fiber probably extended over a long period before the process was actually brought to any degree of perfection and publicly announced".¹ The first sample of paper was presented to Emperor Ho Ti by Cai Lun. Despite the unfair lack of praise from the Western world, the people of China never shied away from their honorable admiration toward Cai Lun since his advent till the present time. A famous 5th century Chinese scholar Fan Ye in his official history of the Han Dynasty, a golden era in Chinese history, gratified Cai Lun for the invention of paper. He wrote "In times, writings and inscriptions were generally traced upon pieces of bamboo, or upon strips of silk... silk being costly and bamboo heavy these two materials could not be used conveniently. It was Cai Lun who conceived of the idea of making paper from the bark of trees, hemp waste, old rags and fish nets."

With all the benefits paper brought to mankind, there is one invention that not only complied with paper but also worked as a catalyst to further benefit the use of paper. You guess it, it

is the printing press, invented by the German genius Johannes Gutenberg. Paper did help the spread of knowledge but if it was not for the printing press the expansion of knowledge would not had been boosted by much. Michael H. Hart in his infamous book "The 100" put Gutenberg in the 8th position right after Cai Lun. Hart even stated that if it was not for Gutenberg, it would have taken longer time for people to realize how PAPER revolutionized mankind. Again, at the end of the day, who would ever think to innovate a printing press if there were no paper to print on!

Gutenberg was a European and paper entered Europe through the help of the Arabs. In fact, if it was not for the Arab Muslims, only GOD knows how long the world would remain ignorant about paper, since China concealed their paper technology for many generations. Their secrecy on paper for a long period of time had elevated them intellectually from the rest of the world. A dispute between the Chinese and the Arabs ended up in a war, and the Chinese being lost in that war, some of their important soldiers were caught upon by the Arabs. Later, their freedom was traded by giving up the paper making technology to the Arabs. For revealing the long-kept secret of paper technology, Arabs tribute to the world for paper should be well acknowledged.

Cai Lun was indeed an unforgettable hero for his contribution to devising paper. Unlike many other brilliant minds of this world, the demise of Cai Lun was rather heart touching. "Despite his accomplishments, Cai Lun became involved in imperial intrigue, assisting the empress in dealing with a romantic rival for the emperor's attention. When power shifted in 121 A.D., he was called to be judged for his role. Rather than appear for judgment, Cai Lun bathed, dressed in his finest robes and then drank poison, ending the life of the man who was one of the greatest inventions and innovations in history."²

Referance:

¹Dard Hunter: *CaiLun and the invention of paper*

²Paperdiscoverycentre.org



A Ramadan Conference, organized by the Magazine 'Clarion Call' was held on the 10th June, 2017 in 'Intraco Convention Hall' at Baridhara. The students from different English Medium Schools of Dhaka City were present there. Their guardians also accompanied them. The hall was teemed with the audience. Dr. Manzur-E-Elahi spoke, as a key-note speaker, on "Duty of a youth towards Islam". Chief Advisor, Colonel [Retd.] Mr. Ashraf Al Deen and Advisor, Brg. Gen. [Retd.] Mr. Md. Anwarul Islam spoke on the occasion. They discussed the challenges of the contemporary world and their ways to overcome the same. Chief Editor of the magazine Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim delivered an encouraging speech for the juvenile to raise their voice in writing through 'Clarion Call'. Executive Editor, Monjurul Islam was in the chair while Assistant Editor, Md. Foaz Ullah anchored the conference. Planning Editor, Abu Hanif Noman along with the other Members of Editorial Board including Md. Saiful Islam Khan, Md. Hasanuzzaman, and Imdadul Haque was also present there.



'Aspire Scholarship Project' of 'Clarion Call', organized a scholarship examination on the 24th December, 2017 in Zilla Porisod Auditorium at Chittagong City. 105 students from different English medium schools of Chittagong City vied in the examination of whom 40 students won the scholarship. A scholarship award ceremony was held subsequently. The chairman of Aspire scholarship project, Dr. Shirin A Chowdhury distributed crests to the winners. She also spoke to the talents and thanked 'Aspire Scholarship Project' for arranging this wonderful program. Chief advisor of 'Aspire Scholarship Project', Monjurul Islam, in his speech, advised the participants to be dutiful towards their family, friends and society. The Editorial Member of 'Clarion Call', Md. Saiful Islam Khan also attended the program as special guest. General Secretary of 'Aspire Scholarship Project', Johirul Islam Rashed was in the chair of the program. Dr. Sarwar Kamal, Kazi Forhad Hossen, Tarek Mahmud, Jesan Towhid were also present there.

Drawing



Abdullah al Mahmud
Dhaka



Musfika Tarader
Rangpur



Kazi zawad bin Hassan
Dhaka



Badhon
Chittagong

There are various types of magazines that I have read in my life. I must say, that "Clarion Call" is the most interesting and enjoyable amongst them. It is very much exceptional to me. I'm really impressed about it. I eagerly wait for the next issue to be published soon. I'm a bit saddened as it comes at a three months interval; not every month. The magazine fascinates me and helps me to develop my creativity.

Md. Nafis Islam

*The Millennium Stars School and College,
Rangpur*

I like the 'Clarion Call' magazine because, this magazine contains many interesting things such as; jokes, movies, games, and many others. I can gain additional knowledge by reading this magazine. It has a great educative value. I also suggest my friends to read this magazine.

Hasanul Banna

Mirpur English Version School and College

Clarion call is an excellent magazine of knowledge. It consists of many interesting topics and information. This magazine is filled with writing which helps increase a student's knowledge. It helps one to be a good student. This magazine is excellent, and I hope it will be popular soon.

Abdullah al Mahmud

Ideal School and College, Motijheel



Reader's Views

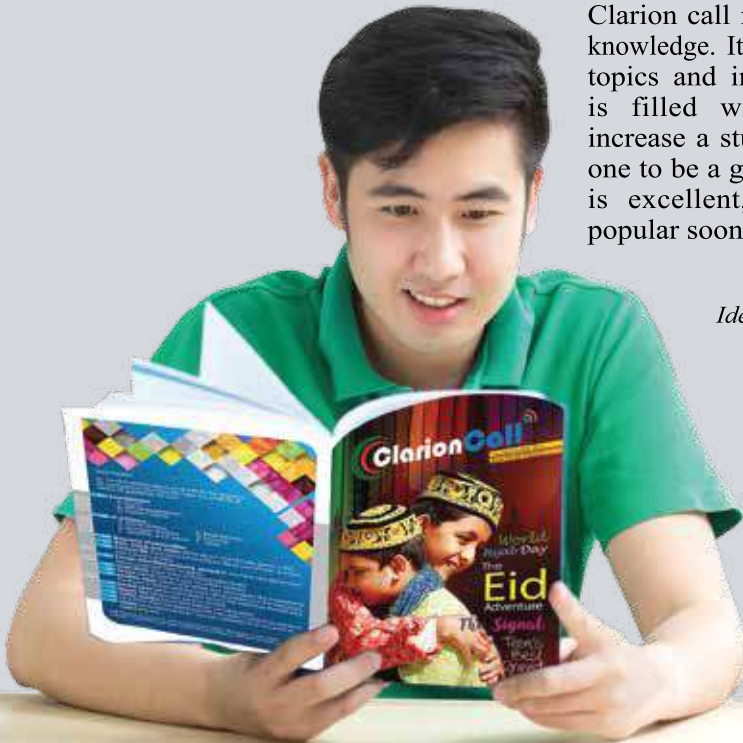
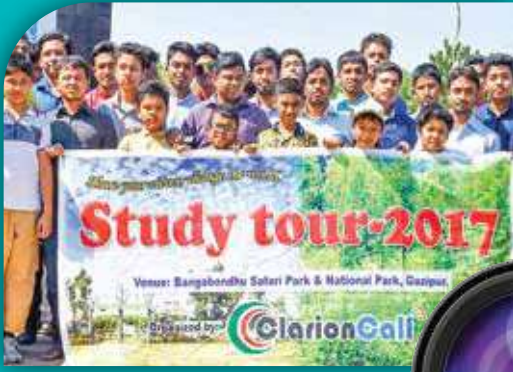


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