



**Daffodil International University**

Department of Computer Science and Engineering  
Faculty of Science and Information Technology  
Final Examination Semester: FALL 2020  
Course Title: Art of Living Course Code: GED-131  
Course Facilitators: Muhammad Sajidul Islam

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**Exam Duration: 2 Hours**

**Total Marks: 30**

**Section A – (10X 2 = 20 Marks)**

Developing a long-term skill-building and improvement strategy, aligned to national growth strategy, will be fundamental to preparing for skills and jobs in future. The coronavirus pandemic has caused great upheaval in global economic and employment conditions. Rebuilding the employment landscape requires nations to reimagine the jobs of the future and make significant leapfrog in terms of preparing for such jobs. Technological adaptation, digital data literacy, soft skills, and skills for future growth drivers have become fundamental to cope up with the employment scenario. As with many other developing countries, it is a challenge for Bangladesh to develop the skills of young people; more than two million of who will continue to join the job market in the foreseeable future annually. A better-skilled workforce, tuned to the changing nature of jobs, would enable Bangladesh to take advantage of new economic opportunities and boost the employment options for the country's growing workforce.

**The jobs agenda: Why does it matter for Bangladesh?**

Bangladesh has seen impressive economic performance in the last decade. This led to a triple pay off for Bangladesh: faster growth rate, fewer poor people, and better human development. Between 2000 and 2016, poverty rates declined from 48.9 to 24.3 percent, while growth has averaged 6-7 percent over the last decade. Bangladesh, 39th largest economy in the world according to the IMF, is also one of the most gender-equal nations, being ranked 50th out of 153 countries worldwide, according to the World Economic Forum Building on these achievements, the country aspires to become a developed country as envisioned in the Vision 2041. To ride on the 4th industrial revolution, the vision plan places a

strong focus on skills development. The path ahead for Bangladesh is more challenging and requires adjustment in strategic goals on employment, private investment and trade. Bangladesh's major gains in poverty reduction and shared prosperity are linked closely to jobs outcomes. Reductions in poverty are primarily driven by increased earnings.

### **Covid-19 and the evolving job scenario**

Covid-19 casts a shadow on global prosperity and job drivers. According to the IMF, the global growth rate is projected to contract by 4.4 percent in 2020. Moreover, global foreign direct investments have plunged by 49 percent in the first half of 2020. Massive employment loss, about 17 percent of total full-time employment globally, with a harder impact on the lower-middle-income countries and women, has created a huge challenge. Statistics from various organizations of Bangladesh also paint a grim picture.

According to a BIDS report, about 13 percent of all employments have been lost. The ADB and ILO project up to 1.6 million youths face unemployment. Besides, a BIGD report also suggests that 36 percent of urban jobs are lost. All said, there lies a bright horizon for Bangladesh but charting the path ahead correctly is critical for any sustainable gains. Taking advantage of the opening requires defining the future of work. An increasing global trend is that works are being disconnected from jobs, and jobs are being disconnected from companies. In this rapidly changing dynamic, how we plan for our careers and how organisations unleash in the continuum of talents is crucial. Advanced technologies and software are altering the perception of job-related tasks. Use of robots and automation are transforming manufacturing and warehousing. At the same time, digital reality technologies are helping workers transcend limitations of distance, resulting in a division of labour between people and machines. The social contract between employers and employees has altered dramatically, allowing enterprises and employees flexibility in various options involving full time, outsourced, independent contractors, and gig workers.

### **Preparing for future jobs: Strategies and policy options**

In response to the emerging job challenges, policy-makers in Bangladesh must take a three-pronged strategy to create more and better jobs, and prepare for the

changing nature of employment: i) Modernizing the trade and investment environment; ii) Strengthening systems that protect workers and build resilience; and iii) Improving policies and programs that enhance access to jobs vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, the export of manufactured goods – a space where Bangladesh excels among LDC peers – share of skill-based manufacturing falls significantly behind its performance in labour intensive manufacturing. Educational institutions, business enterprises, skills training providers and the job aspirants – all are responsible for this mess. Outdated curriculum, poor teaching and learning environment, weak industry form some of the important institutional failures. The lack of interests from the business enterprises and employers to provide workplace-based trainings adds to this problem. Weak employability and poor knowledge about the job market trends and the necessary demands make the job-seekers a big part of the problem. Developing a long-term skill-building and improvement strategy, aligned to national growth strategy, will be fundamental to preparing for skills and jobs in future.

In this respect, private public partnership (PPP) in delivering skills, and regulatory reforms to adjust to Covid-19 and post Covid-19 realities will help strengthen the efforts.

1. How much you are concern on your career? How can you set your career goal by living in this rapid changing uncertain world? Describe with relevant example? <sup>10</sup>
2. What is happiness to you? Is there any conflict between happiness and negativity, write your observation and opinion? Describe your present mindset about life within 5 sentence?<sup>10</sup>

## **Section B**

Answer to the question (10\*1=10)

By time management we mean the proper managing of our day so that we can be successful in completing all the tasks and activities we need to do in the most efficient and best possible way. By drawing a practicable time table we can accommodate our activities for each day in a proper way so that each activity gets the duration of time it deserves. If we waste time on useless activities we will have less time for useful and important activities because the time we have in a day is fixed. If we waste our time, we get stressed out doing the important and necessary activities for the day. We also need time to relax and sleep so that we may be refreshed and rejuvenated otherwise we will not be able to work at our optimal and most productive level. Therefore it is important to manage our time well.

1. How your seriousness works on time management? Write about three creative works to deduct excessive time on so called social network sites and PUBG.<sup>10</sup>