

Personal profile of Mr. Mohammad Selim

Name :Mohammad Selim

Father's Name: Jainal Abedin

Mother's Name: Rajia Begum

Date of Birth: 10th October 1972

Nationality: Bangladeshi by Birth

Mailing Address: Mohammad selim, Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, Islamic University, Kushtia., e-mail: ssselim@gmail.com, rselim2003@yahoo.co.uk , Cell phone: 01715351430.

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Academic Qualification

Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) in Public Administration, from the Department of `Administration and Organization Theory at the University of Bergen, Norway in 2001. *Length of course*: two years. Title of the thesis: “**Problems of Higher Education in Bangladesh: A Study on Performance of the Teachers of Islamic University,¹ Kushtia..**” Supervisors: Professor Dr.Stein Ar Askvik

Master of Social Sciences (MSS) in Public Administration from the University of Chittagong, Bangladesh in 1989 (exam. held in 1992-3). *Length of course*: one year. Result: First class. Rank: Fourth, class size: 120 students.

Bachelor of Social Sciences with Honors in Public Administration from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh in 1994 (held in 1995). *Length of course*: three years. Result: First class. Rank: 2nd, class size: 120 students. Two minor subjects namely: (i) Sociology and (ii) political Science also studied during the first two years of the bachelor studies.

Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSC) Exam. from Chittagong College under B.I.&S.E. Comilla, Bangladesh in 1990. *Length of course*: two years. Result: First division, Rank: 3rd

Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Exam. from Lamabazar City corporation High School, Chittagong under B.I.&S.E. Comilla, Bangladesh in 1988. *Length of course*: ten years. Result: First division

Employment:

September 1998-till date: Associate Professor in the Department of Politics and Public Administration at the Islamic University at Kushtia, Bangladesh. Responsibilities include: regular teaching in under-graduate and graduate students of Public Administration and relevant research.

Computer literacy: Word Processing, MS Excel.

Language skill: Bengali (native), English (read-write-speak: good).

Research Publications:

.Rokshana Milli, Begum & Selim Mohammad (2008) “Micro-finance, utilization and poverty alleviation: Islamic Perspective. This article has been accepted for publishing in the Journal of Politics & Administration, in the forthcoming issue, Vol. 1, No.1, July-December 2008, ISSSN 1818-957.

Rabbani, Golam, H., Ishmail & Selim, Mohammad (2007) “Children engaged in household affairs: A Study”, The Journal of Social Development, Social Welfare and Research Institute, Dhaka University.No.1, June2007.

Selim, Mohammad & Hossain, Z.,M. (2007), “Control and Accountability of Bangladesh Public Administration”,The Journal of Politics and Administration,Dept. of Politics and Public Administration,Islamic University,Kushtia, Vol. 1, No.1, July-December 2006, ISSSN 1818-957.

Rabbani,Golam and Selim (2006) “Role of social workers and mass media in social development” The Journal of Social Development, Social Welfare and Research Institute, Dhaka University,No.1, 17th year,June2006

Uddin,Gias,M.and Selim, Mohammad, “Problems and prospects of sugarcane cultivation in Bangladesh :A study on Jheniadhha and Kushtia districts”,LOK PROSHASON SAMOEEKY (Quartely Journal of Bangladesh Public Aministration Training Centre), Vol.31,June 2004,ISSN 1605-2021

Uddin,M.,G..and Selim, Mohammad (2003) “Micro-credit operations of NGO’s in Rural Bangladesh: An empirical study” Social Science Review, The university studies, faculty of social sciences, Vol.20, No.1, June 2003, ISSN 1562-269x

Selim, Mohammad & Hossain, Z.,M. (2002) “The suicidal tendency of people in the district of Jhenaidah : A study” Bangladesh Lok Proshason Potrika, (Quarterly Journal of Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre), Vol.23, June 2002 ,ISSN –1605-202, Actual time of publication 2004

Hossain,M.,Z. and Selim, M.(2003) ,“The scenario and consequences of child marriage: A study” Bangladesh Lok Proshason Potrika, (Annual Bengali Journal of Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre), Issue No. 7, September 2003,ISSN 1605-7023

Rahman, A.K.M.Motinur, Selim Mohammad (2002) “Caretaker Government: abolish or reform of electoral procedure”, The Islamic University Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.10, No.2, Published in 2005

Selim, M., Rabbani.G., Hossain,Z.M.(2000), “Role of mass media: A content analysis of on |the Daily Star”, Social Science Review- a multidisciplinary journal of social science, Dhaka University Studies, Vol. 17, No.1, Part-D, June 2000, ISSN 1562-269x

Uddin,M.,G..and Selim, Mohammad (2000) “An inquiry into the nature and consequences of child marriage in Bangladesh”, the journal of Business and Society(JBS), Preston University, USA Vol. 1, No.1, June 2000

Hossain,M.,Z. and Selim, M.(2000) “Socio economic and political status of Pourashava Commissioners in Bangladesh” The Islamic University Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.8 , No.1, Part.B, June 2000

Hossain,M.,Z. and Selim, M.(2000) “The contributing factors in migration from village to town and urbanization: Bangladesh perspective” The Journal of Local Government, NILG,Vol.29 , No.2, July-December 2000

Selim,. and Toha, S.(2002) “Ombudsman in Bangladesh: An overview” The journal of Islamic University Studies, Faculty of Law and Muslim Shariah, Vol.3, No.2, Islamic University, Kushtia

Selim, Mohammad & Hossain, Z.,M. (2000) “The present status of child labour in Bangladesh: a few proposal for ensuring better conditions of child labour”, Islamic university Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Islamic University,Kushtia, Vol.9,No.12000

Hossain,M.,Z. and Selim, M.(2002) “Child birth registration program in Bangladesh: A study on a village” Islamic university Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Islamic University,Kushtia, Vol10, No1, Islamic University.

Paper presented in seminars/workshops:

“Curriculum Reform and University Education”- The paper presented in a two day long workshop on ‘Epistemology and Curriculum Reform’ held on 2-3 May 2008 at Islamic university, Kushtia, organized by Bangladesh Institute of Islamic Thought (BIIT)-Islamic University Chapter.

“Women and water: An empirical study”- The paper was presented at a seminar on Women and Water Management, Organized by Folklore Research Institute, Kushtia, Bangladesh, 4 February 2008

“Role of women in households affairs: A study on a village”- The paper was presented at the workshop on Rural Development and Women Empowerment, Organized by Folklore Research Institute, Kushtia, Bangladesh, 1 September 2005

“The teacher as instrument, the teacher as professional: The dilemma of teacher development in the south” – The paper presented at the annual conference of Norwegian Association for Development Research (NFU) in the workshop 4 “North-South Initiatives in Higher Education. Multilateral Organization and Knowledge for Development”, Bergen, Norway, 30 September-1 October 2004

Attended Seminars/ Workshop:

A workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management, Held on LGED Auditorium, Funded by JICA, Organized by Folklore Research Institute, Kushtia, Bangladesh, 2008,

A workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management, Organized by Folklore Research Institute, Kushtia, Bangladesh, 4 December September 2007

A seminar on “student politics and alternative vision” was particularly arranged for young scholars, more specifically for young faculties of all public universities. The seminar was organized by BIIS, Dhaka in 1999.

A comparative study on water and sanitation system of Jhenaidah-Kushtia districts. This research work will also start from 3 September of 2008. The key objective of the empirical study is know the opinion of the urban water user about the existing water

supply by the concern Paurashova, pattern of water use, participation of the user in every level of water supply management, water pricing, harassment by water officials etc.

Affiliation with Folklore Research Institute (FRIKB):

Folklore research Institute, Kushtia, Bangladesh was established on January, 1970 with the end in view of using knowledge and wisdom of folk people on one hand and modern scientific tools for a self-reliant society based on justice, equity and sustainability. FRIKB has had a water management and sanitation program together with health and environment. The main vision is to introduce appropriate water management and sanitation technology into the community according to the needs of people living in highly vulnerable and remote areas of the country. FRIKB has been working to develop effective community participation involving community-based/community empowering water, sanitation, health/hygiene or environmental issues through community institution building for sustainable development. I have been working as an executive member and seminar/ workshop organizer in this institution since