



BCCDI

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-2023



Prepared by:

Radwan CHOWDHURY

General Secretary, BCCDI

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সদস্য সচিব, বি,সি,সি,ডি,আই বাংলা স্কুল



MESSAGE FROM **RADWAN CHOWDHURY**

General Secretary, BCCDI

As I look back at 2022-2023, I am so proud to be a part of the Bangladesh Center for Community Development, Inc. (BCCDI). Despite a challenging and unpredictable year, BCCDI was successful at our short-term mission--to acquire new property that can accommodate a long waiting list of students and to find a place where we can do all of our activities while in search of new property, bot task was accomplished with the support our great community.

During the unprecedented global pandemic, spread our world, BCCDI Bangla School expertly delivered more online classes than ever. We forged new partnerships and discovered innovative ways to stay connected with our students, parents, and the community.

In the following pages, you will read about the organization's main areas of programmatic focus: Strength, Resilience, Health, Education, and Community, and the world-class specialized programs that promote these areas for community development. You will also find BCCDI financial statements and spending charts, along with information about our leadership and steadfast teammates.

And when it comes to BCCDI's teammates, there is only one thing to say--THANK YOU! Our organization is incredibly fortunate to be supported by so many patriotic and compassionate diasporas. Thank you for enabling our work through your generosity. You fuel our mission, and because of your commitment to those we serve, BCCDI will always be there in their time of need.

With gratitude and best wishes,

Radwan Chowdhury

WELCOME TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM)

Dear members of Bangladesh Center for Community Development, Inc. (BCCDI), on behalf of the 2022-2023 Board of Directors, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for your active participation in today's Annual General Meeting and all year long.

Bangladesh Center for Community Development, Inc. (BCCDI) commonly known as “Bangla School” started its journey in 1987 and since then we have achieved many milestones and become a trademark symbol among Washingtonian Bangladeshi diasporas. Bangla School has earned the trust as well as hearts and minds of Washingtonian Bangladeshi diaspora and become one of the finest prestigious organizations in the greater DMV community.

Bangladesh Center for Community Development (BCCDI) is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization established in 1987, to work on community development and capacity building among Bangladeshi Americans in particular and for the citizens of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William County, and the Greater Washington Metro area, in addition, to upholding cultural diversity and teaching various languages to our next-generation of youth.

BCCDI Bangla School's Mission is to forge a path that leads to a brighter future and to Maximize EACH Child’s Potential while connected to their ancestors' rich and vibrant cultural roots.

BCCDI Bangla School Vision and Objectives:

We encourage each child to think creatively, reason logically, apply knowledge usefully, and many other practical skills we can impart. We embrace Diversity in a Modern World, throughout our school community, we share a commitment to fostering a culture where differences are valued, and interactions are free of bias. We strive to provide a comprehensive teaching methodology.

BCCDI-Bangla School is managed by Bangladesh Center for Community Development, Inc, (BCCDI). Since its inception, BCCDI has taught Bangla to the US Department of State and supported many organizations with Translation and language services including local organizations and the Court as a volunteer by the BCCDI board of directors.

BCCDI has expanded its services and adopted many additional services to our community without regard to race, color, religion, creed, sex, national origin, age, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, marital status, military or veteran status, gender identity and expression, genetic information, or any other factor protected by law.

The year 2022 and 2023 phase was an extraordinary year for us in many ways. Facing many challenges, including the global pandemic of COVID-19, new dimensions, and far-reaching goals to achieve, BCCDI put forward calculated plans to keep its progress continued.

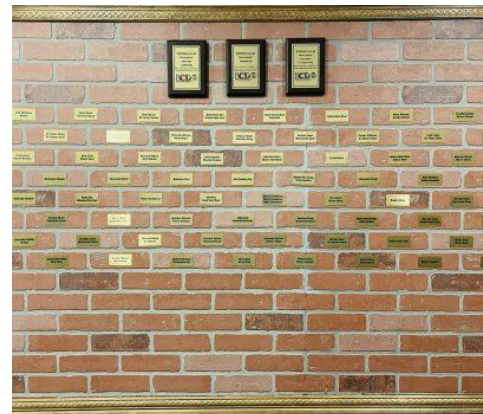
With the help of the organization's Wall of Honors, life members, general members, well-wishers, sponsors, parents, and the community at large, BCCDI accomplished its biggest milestone and purchased a self-standing building completely paid in full.

As we all know Bangla School symbolizes our organization and Bangla School has become synonymous with BCCDI. Awareness from that understanding, from the very beginning we made an all-out effort to take some reform work which was due for a long time. The following task was taken and completed with some success and some are still in process.

ACHIEVEMENTS and ACTIVITIES DURING 2022-2023 BOARD TERMS

WALL OF HONOR

- A historic number of supporters open their hearts and wallets to help build the future of our new generation.
- The total wall of honorees as of date is 71 Family members
- Created a “permeant wall” at the entry hall of BCCDI to display the honorees



LIFE MEMBERS

- Record Number of Life Members, almost double the size since its inception in 1987
- Total life members as of date is 112
- General members 28

FUNDRAISING and SPONSORSHIPS

- Record Number of Individual Donors
- Matching Funds from FaceBook and PayPal

STUDENTS and TUITION FEES

- Historic numbers of enrollment
- The highest tuition fee collected 97% in the history of BCCDI

DIGITAL FOOTPRINT

The board's goal was to re-design the website to permanently house the historical data, which was accomplished in a timely manner. Re-design included the following information keeping the previous version intact.

RE-DESIGN OF BCCDI WEBSITE (Redesign included)

- About BCCDI and Bangla School
- Wall of Honorees
- Life Members
- Historical Data (Founders and BOD)
- Historical Data of BCCDI Lifeline (Teachers)
- Historical Digital and print media (Interviews, pictures and videos)
- Classes being offered and books
- BCCDI Bangla School Library (Dedicated to Masuma Khatun)
- Membership processes and forms
- Rental processes and forms
- Sponsors and supporters
- Financial Data
- Events and activities
- Memoire (blogs)

BIGGEST MILESTONE OF BCCDI

Close of Escrow of New Property and Dissolution of previous property

- The current Board undertook one of the biggest challenges ever to find a bigger and better permanent house for the BCCDI. With the help of our great community board was able to buy the self-standing property with a private loan from the seller with zero interest (12662 Lake Ridge Dr., Suite # A, Woodbridge, VA 22192), and the close of escrow took place for the new property on the unforgettable Bangladesh Victory Day (December 16th, 2022).
- The board also took the bold decision to market and sell the previous condo (6189 Grovedale Ct, Suite # 200, Alexandria, VA 22310) with the help of Mr. Anis Khan and was able to close on a pay of the private loan and the current property is now FREE and CLEAR.



BANGLADESH NATIONAL DAYS

BCCDI-Bangla School is a symbol of our rich and vibrant heritage, it is a home away from home for all the Bangladeshi American diasporas in Greater Washington DC.

BCCDI-Bangla School arranges and celebrates all national holidays in Bangla School premises which include, Month long Mohan Ekushey February (21st February) is known in Bangladesh as “শহীদ দিবস” Shaheed Dibosh (Martyrs' Day), The Independence Day (“স্বাধীনতা দিবস” Shadhinota Dibosh) on March 26th, and the Victory Day (“বিজয় দিবস” Bijoy Dibosh) on December 16th. In the past two years (2022-2023) we have celebrated each of those days with our students, parents, members, well-wishers, and supporters. Our next (“বিজয় দিবস” Bijoy Dibosh) will be held on Saturday, December 16th at Glasgow Middle School, 4101 Fairfax Pkwy, Lincolnian, VA 22312.



BCCDI ANNUAL PICNIC AND SPORTS

Every year BCCDI Bangla School arranges an Annual Picnic and Sports competition. Many of you who participated in the past Annual Picnic and Sports will agree that this is a great cookout with BCCDI family and friends in an outdoor all-day event for our students, parents, members, sponsors, and supporters. The current Board has arranged such a picnic where we cooked whole goat and BBQ at the open park to enjoy the festivity with the Bangla School family.



BCCDI SIGNATURE EVENT “UPOHAR BANGLADESH MELA”

Upohar Bangladesh Mela is a BCCDI Bangla School signature event, it is a yearly cultural presentation of BCCDI-Bangla School and its entities Music and Dance Academy. Annually this is the event where the graduation ceremony takes place and all students represent their breathtaking extraordinary performances. Thousands of community members participate to enjoy the entertainment of the BCCDI students and shop in many cultural arts and crafts stores (vendors) and taste gourmet foods. Upohar Bangladesh Mela's stage and performance are unparalleled. For the first time in any Bangladeshi event in Metro Washington, a backdrop for the entire show was designed with a digital display changing color and video graphic display every second.



POHELA BOISHAKH (BENGALI NEW YEAR)

Pohela Boishakh (Bengali: পহেলা বৈশাখ) is the first day of the Bengali calendar which is also the official calendar of Bangladesh. This festival is celebrated on 14 April in Bangladesh and 15 April in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, and Assam (Barak Valley) by Bengalis regardless of religious faith.

The celebration of Pohela Boishakh traces its roots back to Mughal rule in this region and also the proclamation of tax collection reforms of Akbar.

The festival is celebrated with processions, fairs, and family time. The traditional greeting for Bengalis in the new year is শুভ নববর্ষ "Shubho Noboborsho" which is literally "Happy New Year". The festive Mangal Shobhajatra is organized in Bangladesh. In 2016, UNESCO declared this festivity organized by the Faculty of Fine Arts, the University of Dhaka as a cultural heritage of humanity. BCCDI was among the first organizations to start the festivity in greater Washington DC in an open park with music, dance, and other performances.



PITHA UTSHOB (INDIGENOUS FOOD FESTIVAL)

Pitha (পিঠা), is a Bangla word that refers to an indigenous food and food tradition of Bangladesh and spreads to some parts of India especially Bangla speaking region of India. Pitha Utshob (পিঠা উত্সব), is a part of food tradition and food culture of Bangladeshi cuisine and occupies an important place in our culinary culture emphasizing the importance of preserving and popularizing this art. For Bengalis, it has been a long tradition to make varieties of Pitha, particularly in the winter. “Utshob”, on the other hand, means festival.

Pitha Utshob is a glorious exhibition in Bangladesh during the winter season where people get together to set up stalls and sell their homemade pithas. Pithas are traditionally made with ingredients such as sugar, molasses, milk, palm syrup/ date juice, and sometimes coconut.

In 1991, the Shishu Academy of Dhaka, Bangladesh arranged an exhibition of pithas, where 106 categories of Pithas were displayed. Pithas are popular all over the country and each area has its unique type of pithas. The most common and popular Pithas that are well-known throughout Bangladesh are Chittoi Pitha, Patishapta, Pakan, Bhapa Pitha, Andosha, Kulshi Pitha, Pata Pitha, Jhuri Pitha, Muthi Pitha, Roser Pitha and many more.

For the past 20 years, BCCDi hosting Pitha Utshob in Fairfax County, more than a few thousand community members participated to enjoy the entertainment by the BCCDi students and to shop in many cultural arts and crafts stores (vendors) and taste gourmets’ food. Our next Pitha Utshave is scheduled for Saturday, December 16th, 2023.





BANGLA SCHOOL STRATEGY

Redefining Bangla School strategy based on needs, adjusted curriculum, and innovative study (virtual and in-person) to accommodate more students. There are roughly 6500 spoken languages in the world today. The object of inquiry in linguistics is human language, in particular the extent and limits of diversity in the world's languages.



1. Leadership and Capacity Building

At BCCDI we offer an engaging, nurturing environment for every child, during the most critical early years. By adhering to extremely high standards, we help mold inquisitive, confident children, who are socially, physically, and academically prepared.

Everyone can enhance their leadership qualities by rethinking the essence of leadership and capacity building. First, we must view leadership as a reciprocal learning process that promotes broad-based participation. True educational leaders recognize the potential and right of every individual to lead. They encourage leadership in others by evaluating the leadership capacity of staff and schools, fostering a culture of inquiry, developing and implementing initiatives for building leadership capacity, and creating policies for leadership capacity building.

There are many techniques and methodologies for leadership, BCCDI focuses on and supports our youths in the following areas: Collaboration, Organizational culture, Leading Through Mediation, Professional Development, Coaching and mentoring, Leadership in management, Mastering Conflict Dynamics, Developing a Leadership Brand, and Building Leadership Impact. We provide a foundation to ensure children are prepared to navigate a changing world and our approach to early education ensures that they thrive and develop the necessary skills to embark on their future.

2. Basic Computer Training

A computer is more than just another household appliance. The vast amount of information and possibilities can be overwhelming.

To able to navigate the operating system and start applications. perform basic functions of file management. perform basic functions in a word processor and spreadsheet. Computer Skills for Beginners is for people with little or no prior computer knowledge. Our goal is to give you a solid foundation. Once you have understood these basics, you will clearly understand how to build your future learning and skills with computers and the Internet.

3. Dance Academy

The main objective of the Bangla School (BCCDI) dance academy is to nurture versatile dancers in a caring, dedicated, and safe environment. Students are prepared for examinations in all disciplines taught at the school. Foreign examiners conduct annual examinations in all disciplines.



Our Objective is to instill a great love of dance while inspiring self-confidence, discipline, and respect for the performing arts. We provide a solid technical foundation for developing dancers. We advocate the study of Classical dance as a foundation to instill an awareness of poise, alignment, and technique. Our goal is to give each dancer the tools they need to take dance as far as they dream to take it. We believe if you can dream it, you can achieve it!



Our instructors are skilled at identifying the specific needs of each student. We believe in enriching education and we recognize that every student has something to offer the arts and the arts have something to every student.

We appreciate that the heart of a dancer is born into many different bodies and the love of the dance can take on many different styles. We will develop well-prepared dancers, should they so choose to pursue the arts professionally or are college-bound. Once a dancer always a dancer, dance is something students can come back to during all stages of their life.

We urge each student to strive daily for their personal best, as well as to support one another in fostering a sense of teamwork in the classroom. The discipline, focus, and artistic enlightenment of dance create success in all aspects of life. Dance education contributes to the development of responsible, dedicated, determined, and creative adults in our society.

BCCDI acclaimed dance instructor and choreographer Rosemary Mitu Rebeiro and Rokeya Hashi, under their mentorship, the class of BCCDI Bangla School Dance Academy is thriving. Their students have had some of the best performances in the last couple of years.

4. Music Academy



To create a diverse musical community that is rich with cultural, social, and intellectual diversity, and give students an intensive professional education in their musical disciplines.

We prepare students with a solid foundation in music and an expansive education in the liberal

arts and develop informed and inquiring minds that enable each graduate to engage the fundamental issues of their art and to become effective cultural leaders in society.

Through its community education programs, it offers the highest quality music instruction and performance opportunities for students of all ages.

We offer Lessons in Piano, Electric and Acoustic Guitar, Drums, Bass, Trumpet, Tuba, Saxophone, Violin, Flute, And Voice. BCDI Music Academy runs under the direct guidance of Mr. Naser Chowdhury, one of the finest music teachers in greater Washington DC. And Mr. Ashish Barua, the most popular and finest instrument instructor in greater Washington.



LANGUAGE CLASSES

1. Bangla Language

Bengali (Bangla) generally known by its endonym Bangla (বাংলা [Bangla]), is an Indo-Aryan language native to the Bengal region of South Asia. It is the official, national, and most widely spoken language of Bangladesh and the second most widely spoken of the 22 scheduled languages of India. With approximately 300 million native speakers and another 37 million as second language speakers, Bengali is the fifth most-spoken native language and the seventh most-spoken language by the total number of speakers in the world. Bengali is the fifth most spoken Indo-European language. Bangladesh is the only country on the Earth that was born on a world map based on the Glorious Language movement of 1952 culminating in the bloody birth of the nation in 1971. Its language “Bangla” is one of the official languages of the **United Nations**.

Bengali is the official and national language of Bangladesh, with 98% of Bangladeshis using Bengali as their first language. Within India, Bengali is the official language of the states of West Bengal, Tripura, and the Barak Valley region of the state of Assam. It is also the second official language of the Indian state of Jharkhand since September 2011. It is the most widely spoken language in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and is spoken by significant populations in other states including Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, and Uttarakhand. Bengali is also spoken by the Bengali diasporas (Bangladeshi diaspora and Indian Bengalis) in Europe, the United States, the Middle East, and other countries.

Bengali has developed over the course of more than 1,300 years. Bengali literature, with its millennium-old literary history, was extensively developed during the Bengali Renaissance and is one of the most prolific and diverse literary traditions in Asia. The Bengali language movement from 1948 to 1956 demanding Bengali to be an official language of Pakistan fostered Bengali nationalism in East Bengal leading to the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971. In 1999, UNESCO recognized 21 February as International Mother Language Day in recognition of the language movement.



Bangla language instruction class is divided into three levels starting from Level-1 (Beginners) with no proficiency in language structure, Level-2 (Intermediate) with some proficiency, capable of making/writing the word but not a full sentence, and Level-3 (Senior) with improved proficiency on reading and writing in Bengali.

To keep the class size small and manageable, Level-1 is divided into two groups, Level-1 Group-A, and Level-1 Group-B. A specific curriculum was chosen to be followed in every class. Teachers were instructed to follow the school syllabus and instruction from the Bangla book assigned for the Level.



Amar Bangla Boi (Prothom Sreni) composed by National Education Board Dhaka was selected to be taught in Level-1 and Level-2. Amar Bangla Boi (Tritio Sreni) composed by the National Education Board Dhaka was selected to be taught in Level 3. All Books are available for your review at the BCCDI website (a PDF file is available on the [BCCDI website](#)).

2. Arabic Language

Arabic (العربية, al-‘arabiyyah) is a Semitic language, like Hebrew and Aramaic that first appeared in the mid-ninth century BCE in Northern Arabia and the Southern Levant. Unlike the latter two, where the former drives from the other, however, Arabic is itself a root language, like Latin. Unlike Latin, it is still widely used and spoken today. Around 292 million people speak it as their first language. Many more people can also understand it as a second language. The Arabic language is written from right to left in a consonant alphabet, which is also called an abjad. Since it is so widely spoken throughout the world, the language is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. The other official languages of the UN are English, French, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese.



Many countries speak Arabic as an official language, but not all of them speak it the same way. The language has many dialects, or varieties, such as Modern Standard Arabic, Egyptian Arabic, Gulf Arabic, Maghrebi Arabic, Levantine Arabic, and many others. Some of the dialects are spoken so differently from one another that some speakers have a hard time understanding the other. Many dialectic words however are

nonetheless still rooted in the original, or classical language.

Most of the countries that use Arabic as their official language are in the Middle East. They are part of the Arab World, and the largest religion in the region is Islam. Arabic is very important in Islam because Muslims believe that Allah (God) used it to talk to Muhammad through the Archangel Gabriel (Jibril), giving him the Quran in the language. Many but not all Arabic speakers are Muslims. The miracle of the Quran is believed to be in its language.

Arabic is also becoming a popular language to learn in the Western world even though its grammar is sometimes very hard to learn for native speakers of Indo-European languages. Many other languages have borrowed words from Arabic because of their importance in history. Some English words that can be traced to Arabic are sugar, cotton, magazine, algebra, alcohol, and emir.

3. Sanskrit Language

Sanskrit is regarded as the ancient language in Hinduism, where it was used as a means of communication and dialogue by the Hindu Celestial Gods, and then by the Indo-Aryans. Sanskrit is also widely used in Jainism, Buddhism, and Sikhism.

Sanskrit ('sænskrit; attributively संस्कृत-, saṃskṛta-; nominally संस्कृतम्, saṃskṛtam), is a classical language of South Asia that belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European languages. It arose in South Asia after its predecessor languages had diffused there from the northwest in the late Bronze Age. Sanskrit is the sacred language of Hinduism, the language of classical Hindu philosophy, and the historical texts of Buddhism and Jainism. It was a link language in ancient and medieval South Asia, and upon transmission of Hindu and Buddhist culture to Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Central Asia in the early medieval era, it became a language of religion and high culture, and of the political elites in some of these regions. As a result, Sanskrit had a lasting impact on the languages of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia, especially in their formal and learned vocabularies.

Sanskrit generally connotes several Old Indo-Aryan language varieties. The most archaic of these is the Vedic Sanskrit found in the Rig Veda, a collection of 1,028 hymns composed between 1500 BCE and 1200 BCE by Indo-Aryan tribes migrating east from what today is Afghanistan across northern Pakistan and into northern India. Vedic Sanskrit interacted with the preexisting ancient languages of the subcontinent, absorbing names of newly encountered plants and animals; in addition, the ancient Dravidian languages influenced Sanskrit's phonology and syntax. Sanskrit can also more narrowly refer to Classical Sanskrit, a refined and standardized grammatical form that emerged in the mid-1st millennium BCE and was codified in the most comprehensive of ancient grammars, the Aṣṭādhyāyī ('Eight chapters') of Pāṇini. The greatest dramatist in Sanskrit, Kālidāsa, wrote in classical Sanskrit, and the foundations of modern arithmetic were first described in classical Sanskrit. The two major Sanskrit epics, the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa, however, were composed in a range of oral storytelling registers called Epic Sanskrit which was used in northern India between 400 BCE and 300 CE, and roughly contemporary with classical Sanskrit. In the following centuries, Sanskrit became tradition-bound, stopped being learned as a first language, and ultimately stopped developing as a living language.

The hymns of the Rigveda are notably similar to the most archaic poems of the Iranian and Greek language families, the Gathas of old Avestan, and the Iliad of Homer. As the Rigveda was orally transmitted by methods of memorization of exceptional complexity, rigor, and fidelity, as a single text without variant readings, its preserved archaic syntax and morphology are of vital importance in the reconstruction of the common ancestor language Proto-Indo-European. Sanskrit does not have an attested native script: from around the turn of the 1st millennium CE, it has been written in various Brahmic scripts, and the modern era most commonly in Devanagari.

Sanskrit's status, function, and place in India's cultural heritage are recognized by its inclusion in the Constitution of India's Eighth Schedule languages. However, despite

attempts at revival, there are no first-language speakers of Sanskrit in India. In each of India's recent decennial censuses, several thousand citizens have reported Sanskrit to be their mother tongue, but the numbers are thought to signify a wish to be aligned with the prestige of the language. Sanskrit has been taught in traditional gurukuls since ancient times; it is widely taught today at the secondary school level. The oldest Sanskrit college is the Benares Sanskrit College founded in 1791 during East India Company rule. Sanskrit continues to be widely used as a ceremonial and ritual language in Hindu and Buddhist hymns and chants.

4. Pali Language

Pāli language, the classical and liturgical language of the Theravāda Buddhist canon is a Middle Indo-Aryan language of north Indian origin. On the whole, Pāli seems closely related to the Old Indo-Aryan Vedic and Sanskrit dialects but is not directly descended from either of these.

Pāli's use as a Buddhist canonical language came about because the Buddha opposed the use of Sanskrit, a learned language, as a vehicle for his teachings and encouraged his followers to use vernacular dialects. In time, his orally transmitted sayings spread through India to Sri Lanka (c. 3rd century BCE), where they were written down in Pāli (1st century BCE), a literary language of rather mixed vernacular origins. Pāli eventually became a revered, standard, and international tongue. The language and the Theravāda canon known as Tipiṭaka (Sanskrit: Tripiṭaka) were introduced to Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Pāli died out as a literary language in mainland India in the 14th century but survived elsewhere until the 18th.

The word 'Pali' is used as a name for the language of the Theravada canon. The word seems to have its origins in commentarial traditions, wherein the Pāli (in the sense of the line of original text quoted) was distinguished from the commentary or vernacular translation that followed it in the manuscript. K. R. Norman suggests that its emergence was based on a misunderstanding of the compound pāli-bhāsa, with pāli being interpreted as the name of a particular language.

The name Pali does not appear in canonical literature, and commentary literature is sometimes substituted with tanti, meaning a string or lineage. This name seems to have emerged in Sri Lanka early in the second millennium CE during a resurgence in the use of Pali as a courtly and literary language.

5. Bible Language

The Bible is a collection of religious texts or scriptures sacred in Christianity, Judaism, Samaritanism, and many other religions. The Bible is an anthology – a compilation of texts of a variety of forms – originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Koine Greek. These texts include instructions, stories, poetry, and prophecies, among other genres. The collection of materials that are accepted as part of the Bible by a particular religious tradition or community is called a biblical canon. Believers in the Bible generally consider it to be a product of divine inspiration while understanding what that means and interpreting the text in various ways.

The religious texts were compiled by different religious communities into various official collections. The earliest contained the first five books of the Bible. It is called the Torah in Hebrew and the Pentateuch (meaning five books) in Greek; the second oldest part was a collection of narrative histories and prophecies (the Nevi'im); the third collection (the Ketuvim) contains psalms, proverbs, and narrative histories. Tanakh is an alternate term for the Hebrew Bible composed of the first letters of those three parts of the Hebrew scriptures: the Torah ("Teaching"), the Nevi'im ("Prophets"), and the Ketuvim ("Writings"). The Masoretic Text is the medieval version of the Tanakh, in Hebrew and Aramaic, that is considered the authoritative text of the Hebrew Bible by modern Rabbinic Judaism. The Septuagint is a Koine Greek translation of the Tanakh from the third and second centuries BCE (Before the Common Era); it largely overlaps with the Hebrew Bible.

Christianity began as an outgrowth of Judaism, using the Septuagint as the basis of the Old Testament. The early Church continued the Jewish tradition of writing and incorporating what it saw as inspired, authoritative religious books. The gospels, Pauline epistles, and other texts quickly coalesced into the New Testament. It has had a profound influence both on Western culture and history and on cultures around the globe. The study of it through biblical criticism has indirectly impacted culture and history as well. The Bible is currently translated or being translated into about half of the world's languages.

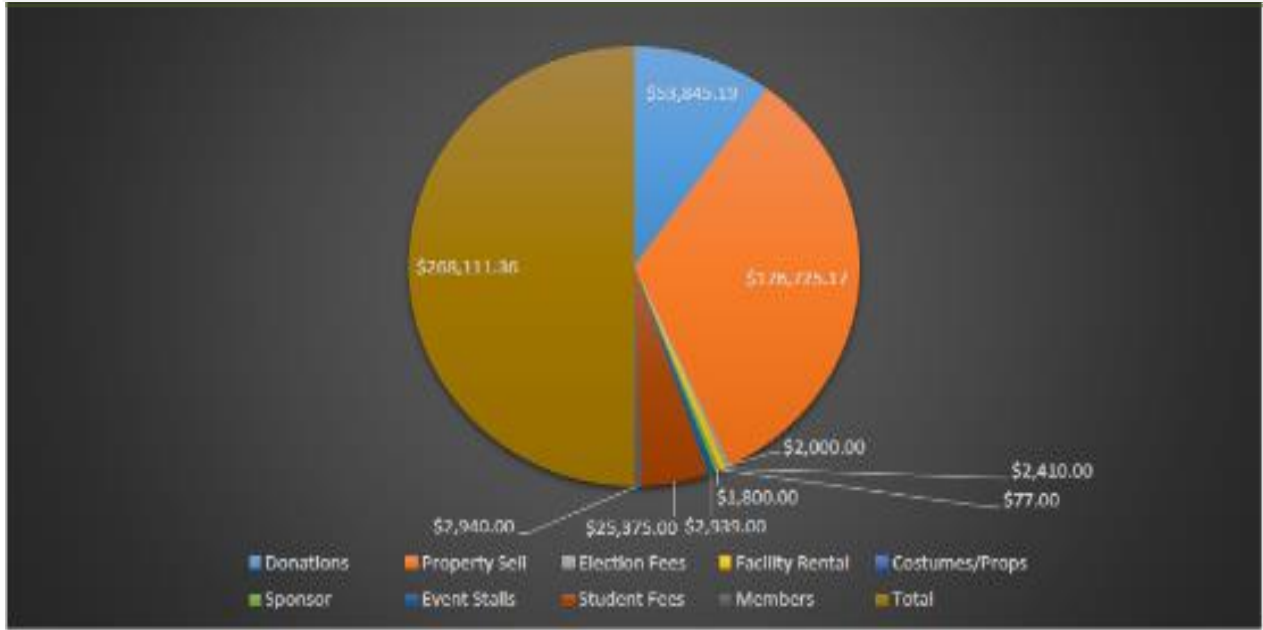
BCCDI FINANCIALS (Financial report also available at the AGM Presentation Report)

Balance as of December 8, 2023, is **\$ \$49779.21**

BCCDI 2022 Income Expense Statement

Reconciliation Category	Amount
Opening Balance	\$8,817.36
Total Income	\$268,111.36
Total Expense	\$227,149.51
Closing Balance	\$49,779.21
Bank	49614.24
Check	\$165.00

2023 Income



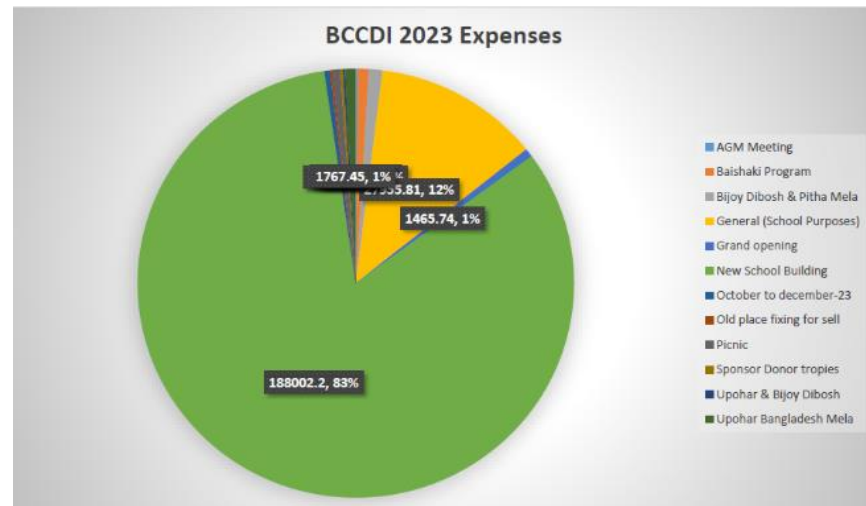
BCCDI 2023 Expenses by Category

Expenses	Sum of Amount
AGM Meeting	353.19
Grocery	45.19
AGM Food	308
Baishaki Program	1811.35
Food	84.69
Music	150
Park Fees	485
Sound System	700
Supplies	32.19
Hotel for Singer	145.54
Artist Travel	213.99
Bijoy Dibosh & Pitha Mela	2302.18
Hall Rent	2240
Supplies	62.18
General (School Purposes)	27955.81
Bank Fees	324.59
Camera SD card	80
County Tax	3587.2
Dance Teacher	1950
Electricity bill	1605.23
Food	88
Grocery	433.43
Liability Insurance	177
Maintenance	120
Mortgage	9000
Music Teacher	1800
PayPal Fees	59.34
Post Office	2.2
Printing	68.12
Renovation	5366.83
Supplies	441.26
Water Bill	455.69
Website Design	418.92
HOA Fees	1890
School Lunch	88
Grand opening	1465.74
Grocery	1212.74
Renovation	253
New School Building	188002.2
Decoration	196.31
Maintenance	225
Phurchase	181000
Renovation	6580.89

October to december-23	961.39
HOA Fees	961.39
Old place fixing for sell	398
Renovation	398
Picnic	1279.75
Gift Items	210.11
Grocery	869.64
Park Fees	200
Sponsor Donor tropies	494.45
Supplies	494.45
Upohar & Bijoy Dibosh	358
Banner Print	358
Upohar Bangladesh Mela	1767.45
Gift Items	717.2
Hall Rent	485
Sound System	500
Supplies	65.25
Grand Total	227149.51

BCCDI 2023 Income Statement

Account	Amount
Donations	\$53,845.19
Property Sell	\$176,725.17
Election Fees	\$2,000.00
Facility Rental	\$2,410.00
Costumes/Props	\$77.00
Sponsor	\$1,800.00
Event Stalls	\$2,939.00
Student Fees	\$25,375.00
Members	\$2,940.00
Total	\$268,111.36



Event	Amount
AGM Meeting	353.19
Baishaki Program	1811.35
Bijoy Dibosh & Pitha Mela	2302.18
General (School Purposes)	27955.81
Grand opening	1465.74
New School Building	188002.2
October to december-23	961.39
Old place fixing for sell	398
Picnic	1279.75
Sponsor Donor tropies	494.45
Upohar & Bijoy Dibosh	358
Upohar Bangladesh Mela	1767.45

WALL OF HONOREES

- 1 A.M. Mozharul Hoque
- 2 Adity Barua and Soumitra Barua
- 3 Afroza Mannan and Md. Aminur Rahman
- 4 Aklima Hasan Rain and Shamim Hasan Suvro
- 5 Aparna Saha Choudhury and Gautam Dutta
- 6 Ashim Barua Rana
- 7 Asma Khanam and Burhan Ahmed
- 8 Atia Mahzabeen and Raihan Ahmed
- 9 Dil Afroza Sultana and Md. Badrul Bhuyian
- 10 Dr. Saima Mukta and Dr. Rayhan Alam
- 11 Fahmida Hossain Shampa and Akter Hossain
- 12 Faizunnessa Kohinoor and Aameen Hoque
- 13 Farhana Hanip and Abubokor Hanip
- 14 Farhana Islam and Mohammed Kajol
- 15 Fatema Siddique and Dr. Nazrul Islam
- 16 Inara Islam and Dr. Faizul Islam
- 17 Irene Azad and Abdul Kalam Azad
- 18 Jolly Zaman and Kazi W Swapan
- 19 Kelly Saha and Bikash Saha
- 20 Khodeza Begum and Najib Ahmed
- 21 Laila Nazneen and Mustafa Hussain
- 22 Lamia Ahmed Shumu and Mamunur Rashid Manan
- 23 Lucky Barua
- 24 Manjuara Ahmed Shikha and Jashim U. Ahmed
- 25 Masuma Khatun and Wali U Fahmi
- 26 Merina Rahman and Dr. Arifur Rahman
- 27 Mohammed Alamgir
- 28 Mohammed Mollah
- 29 Mohosina Rimi
- 30 Moin Choudhury, Esq.
- 31 Mousumi Mitra Shampa and Pankaj Chowdhury
- 32 Muhammad Hossain
- 33 Nahid Chowdhury and Radwan Chowdhury
- 34 Naim Rahman
- 35 Nandini Saha Chowdhury
- 36 Nasema Alam and Mohammed Nurul Alam
- 37 Naser Chowdhury
- 38 Neil Barua and Sanjib Kumar Barua
- 39 Nicole Chowdhury, Norris Chowdhury, and Keith Chowdhury

- 40 Niva Barua and Ashish Barua
- 41 Nusrat Jahan
- 42 Parul Rani Barua and Mano Ranjan Barua
- 43 Parveen Patwary and Kabir Patwary
- 44 Pratima Barua and Debashish Barua
- 45 Rachna Mawla and Sheikh Mawla Milon
- 46 Rasheda Khanam and Firozur Rahman
- 47 Rokeya Hashi and Mahshadul Alam Rupam
- 48 Rokshana Perven and Mohammad Mostafa
- 49 Rumana Shumi Chowdhury and Shamim Chowdhury
- 50 Runa Afroz Sampa and Mamunar Rashid Manik
- 51 Sabrina Rahman Sharmi and Arifur Rahman Swapan
- 52 Samsun Nahar Chowdhury and Abu Rumi
- 53 Shaheda Abdin and Mohammad Abdin
- 54 Shaheda Akther and Air Ahmed
- 55 Shamema Rahman and Mohammad Kamal
- 56 Shamema Sultana and Nazmul Ahsan
- 57 Shereen Akter and Arif Ahmed Ornob
- 58 Shimul Saha Mou
- 59 Sobita Gope and Monaj Gope
- 60 Soma Bose and Sudeep Bose, Esq.
- 61 Sraboni Barua Mimi and Saroj Barua
- 62 Sultana Pervin and Nurul Amin
- 63 Sumaiya Ismail Shorna and Nur Mohammad Liton
- 64 Tania Khan and Anise Khan
- 65 Tasnuva Khan and Hamza Jahangir
- 66 Urmila Barua and Sanjoy Barua
- 67 Wahed Hossaini
- 68 Zakir Hossain
- 69 Bithika Bose
- 70 Lipika Chowdhury and Dipak Barua
- 71 Rehana Siddika and Mohammed M Hossain

NOTE OF THANKS

We often get overwhelmed with day-to-day activities and forget to take the time to thank those who deserve the most. BCCDI members are the core of this prestigious organization, without your help and unwavering support this organization will not succeed.

BCCDI is forever grateful to our teachers for their unconditional commitment and hard work resulting in the paramount success of Bangla School students. Our sincere gratitude to the parents of Bangla School for their unparalleled contribution, to strengthening our beloved organization.

BCCDI is fueled by our wall of honors, sponsors, well-wishers, and the community at large. We thank you for your financial contribution and moral support. Without the financial support, we wouldn't be where we are today, you are the backbone of BCCDI.

We are also, grateful to all the community-based organizations for their support of our organization. We truly believe our small yet greater DMV community members are the same. We must work coherently in collaboration to serve them for the betterment of our community at large, especially for the next generation.

Every two years BCCDI holds its board of directors' election to choose its leaders and the current board nominates and elects 3 election commissioners. Over the years many have served these positions honorably and we are forever grateful to them. Mr. Arifur Rahman Swapan, Attorney Sudeep Bose, Esq, and Dr. Nazrul Islam have been among the three for the past several years honorably serving as election commissioners, our sincere thanks for their service to BCCDI and our community at large. They are the true guide to keep the BCCDI moving forward within the context of the By-Laws.

Thanks to many news media outlets and discussion groups, forums for their support for BCCDI and Bangla School. They are the lifeline in-between BCCDI (Bangla School) and their constituency Bangladeshi expatriates in greater Washington DC.

BCCDI Bangla School Board of Directors 2022-23



Pankaj Chowdhury
President



Jashim Ahmed
Vice President



Radwan Chowdhury
General Secretary



Mohammad Abdin
Assistant Secretary



Nur Mohammad
Treasurer



Niva Barua
Education Director



Irene Akhter
Cultural & Sports Director



Adity Barua
Press & Publication Director



Mohammad N Alam
Program Director

We are also, great-full to James Lee Community Center, Franconia Government Center, Arlington Arts, Arlington County Cultural Affairs, Fairfax and Arlington County School Boards, Arlington County, Fairfax County, and Prince William County for supporting BCCDI programs.

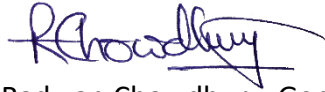
I'm honored and grateful to my colleagues on the Board of Directors and Bangla School Executive Committee for providing me with their support and guidance in completing my duty as the General Secretary of this very prestigious organization.

Last but not least, BCCDI Lifeline (teachers), BCCDI is run by the teachers, and their unwavering commitment, their volunteerism are unparalleled. Under the leadership of Principal Shamim Chowdhury, all the teachers manage the school curriculum and activities and with the support of the parents and board they carry out the most difficult jobs of BCCDI Bangla School and we are forever grateful to them and their families. The lineup of BCCDI Lifeline:

Naser Chowdhury, Ashish Barua, Rokeya Jahan Hashi, Rosemary Mitu Rebeiro, Atia Mahzabeen, Irene Azad, Tania Khan, Niva Barua, Runa A. Sampa, Chandrika Tisa Barua, Anuj Dasgupta, Pratima Barua, Rumana Shumi Chowdhury, Mousumi Mitra Shampa, Sumaiya Ismail Shorna, Dolon Barua, Venerable Maithree Mahathero, Lamia Ahmed, Parveen Akhter, and Shamim Chowdhury.

On behalf of the 2022-2023 BCCDI Board of Directors, we congratulate the newly elected BCCDI Board of Directors and make a pledge on behalf of our board that we will give our complete support for the new leadership and work together for the betterment of our beloved organization.

With Utmost Sincerity,



Radwan Chowdhury, General Secretary
BCCDI Board of Directors, 2022-2023