

★ 1. What is a Constitution? (5 marks)

Answer:

A constitution is the **supreme law of a country**. It lays down the **basic structure of the government**, distributes powers among different organs of the state, and guarantees the **fundamental rights of citizens**. It also defines the **relationship between the state and the people**. No law of the country can be valid if it violates the constitution. Therefore, the constitution is the foundation of a democratic state.

★ 2. Discuss the Types of Constitution (5 marks)

Answer:

Constitutions are mainly of different types:

1. **Written Constitution** – written in a document form, such as the Constitution of Bangladesh.
2. **Unwritten Constitution** – based on customs and conventions, like the UK.
3. **Rigid Constitution** – difficult to amend and requires special procedure.
4. **Flexible Constitution** – can be amended easily by ordinary law.

Bangladesh has a **written, rigid and enacted constitution**.

★★★ 3. Essentials of a Good Constitution (5 marks)

Answer:

A good constitution must contain some essential features. Firstly, it should be **clearly written** and easily understandable. Secondly, it must ensure **fundamental rights and freedoms** of the people. Thirdly, there should be **rule of law and an independent judiciary**. Fourthly, it should establish a **democratic and responsible government**. Finally, it must have a **balanced amendment procedure** so that it can be changed when necessary.

★ 4. Historical Background of the Constitution of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

After independence, Bangladesh adopted its constitution on **4 November 1972**, and it came into force on **16 December 1972**. The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1972, and a **Drafting Committee led by Dr. Kamal Hossain** prepared the constitution. The constitution originally consisted of **153 Articles, 11 Parts and 7 Schedules**. It reflects the spirit of the Liberation War and democracy.

★ 5. Salient Features of the Constitution of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

The Constitution of Bangladesh has several important features. It is a **written and rigid constitution**. The **supremacy of the constitution** is ensured by Article 7. Bangladesh follows a **unitary system of government** and has a **unicameral legislature**. It also provides **fundamental rights** to citizens and ensures the **independence of the judiciary**.

★ 6. Fundamental Principles of State Policy (5 marks)

Answer:

The Fundamental Principles of State Policy are stated in **Article 8** of the constitution. These principles are **Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism and Secularism**. They act as guidelines for the government in making laws and policies. Although they are not directly enforceable by courts, they are essential for ensuring social justice and good governance.

★ 7. Fundamental Rights in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Fundamental rights are basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Bangladesh to protect the liberty and dignity of citizens. These rights are included in **Part III** of the constitution. Important rights include **equality before law (Article 27)**, **freedom of speech (Article 39)** and **right to life and personal liberty (Article 32)**. These rights can be enforced through the courts.

★ 8. Amendment Procedure of the Constitution of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

The procedure for amending the constitution is mentioned in **Article 142**. An amendment bill must be passed by a **two-thirds majority of the total members of Parliament**. After that, the bill requires the **assent of the President**. This strict procedure makes the constitution of Bangladesh a **rigid constitution**.

★ 9. Fourth Amendment of the Constitution (5 marks)

Answer:

The Fourth Amendment was passed in **1975**. It introduced the **presidential form of government** instead of the parliamentary system. It also established a **one-party system** and reduced the powers of the Jatiya Sangsad. As a result, the **independence of the judiciary was weakened**, and democratic practices were restricted.

★ 10. Importance of the Twelfth Amendment (5 marks)

Answer:

The Twelfth Amendment was passed in **1991**. It restored the **parliamentary form of government** in Bangladesh. The **Prime Minister became the executive head**, while the President became the constitutional head. This amendment strengthened democracy and ensured accountability of the government to the Parliament.

★ 1. What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? (5 marks)

Answer:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of **17 global goals** adopted by the **United Nations in 2015**. Their main aim is to **end poverty, protect the environment, and ensure peace and prosperity for all people by 2030**. These goals address economic, social, and environmental development issues. All UN member states, including Bangladesh, are committed to achieving these goals.

★ 2. Mention the Main Objectives of SDGs (5 marks)

Answer:

The main objectives of SDGs are:

- To eradicate poverty and hunger
- To ensure quality education and good health
- To promote gender equality
- To protect the environment and combat climate change
- To ensure peace, justice, and strong institutions

These objectives aim to create a **sustainable and inclusive world** for present and future generations.

★ 3. Explain SDG 1: No Poverty (5 marks)

Answer:

SDG 1 aims to **end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030**. It focuses on eradicating extreme poverty, reducing poverty by half, and ensuring social protection for the poor. The goal also emphasizes equal access to economic resources, basic services, and resilience against natural disasters. Poverty reduction is essential for sustainable development and human dignity.

★ 4. Explain SDG 4: Quality Education (5 marks)

Answer:

SDG 4 aims to ensure **inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all**. It focuses on free primary and secondary education, access to higher education, skill development, and lifelong learning. The goal also emphasizes eliminating gender inequality in education and increasing the number of qualified teachers. Education is the foundation of social and economic development.

★ 5. Explain SDG 5: Gender Equality (5 marks)

Answer:

SDG 5 aims to achieve **gender equality and empower all women and girls**. It focuses on ending discrimination, violence, child marriage, and ensuring women's participation in

political and economic life. Equal access to education, healthcare, and property rights is also emphasized. Gender equality is essential for sustainable development.

★ 6. Explain SDG 13: Climate Action (5 marks)

Answer:

SDG 13 focuses on taking urgent action to **combat climate change and its impacts**. It emphasizes strengthening resilience to climate-related disasters, integrating climate policies into national planning, and improving awareness and education. Climate action is crucial for protecting lives, ecosystems, and sustainable development, especially for vulnerable countries like Bangladesh.

★ 7. Role of Bangladesh in Achieving SDGs (5 marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh has made significant progress in achieving SDGs, especially in **poverty reduction, education, gender equality, and access to electricity**. The government has implemented social safety programs, expanded education, and taken climate adaptation measures. However, challenges remain in healthcare, inequality, urbanization, and environmental protection. Continued effort and global cooperation are needed.

★ 8. Challenges of Achieving SDGs in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh faces several challenges in achieving SDGs, such as **poverty, climate change, population pressure, corruption, and lack of data**. Environmental pollution, unemployment, and rapid urbanization also create difficulties. Limited financial resources and the Rohingya refugee crisis further increase pressure on development efforts.

★ 9. Importance of SDGs for Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

SDGs are very important for Bangladesh because they help reduce poverty, improve education and healthcare, promote gender equality, and protect the environment. They guide

national development planning and ensure inclusive growth. Achieving SDGs will help Bangladesh build a **sustainable, resilient, and prosperous future**.

★ 10. What is SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals? (5 marks)

Answer:

SDG 17 emphasizes the importance of **global partnership** to achieve all SDGs. It focuses on financial support, technology transfer, trade cooperation, and capacity building for developing countries. Strong partnerships between governments, private sectors, and international organizations are essential to achieve sustainable development by 2030.

★ 1. What is Heritage? (5 marks – slightly long)

Answer:

Heritage refers to the **collective legacy of a nation** that has been inherited from past generations and preserved for the future. It includes both **tangible heritage**, such as monuments, archaeological sites, historical buildings and artifacts, and **intangible heritage**, such as traditions, music, festivals, beliefs and oral history. Heritage plays a vital role in shaping the **cultural identity** of a nation and helps people understand their history and values. Therefore, protecting heritage is essential for cultural continuity and national pride.

★ 2. What is Tourism? Explain its relation with Heritage. (5 marks)

Answer:

Tourism refers to the movement of people from their usual place of residence to other places for **leisure, education, culture or recreation**. Heritage and tourism are closely interconnected because heritage sites and cultural traditions act as **major tourist attractions**. Tourism helps in promoting and preserving heritage by creating awareness and generating revenue. However, excessive tourism can also damage heritage sites. Therefore, **sustainable tourism** is necessary to balance conservation and development.

★ 3. Types of Heritage (5 marks – slightly detailed)

Answer:

Heritage can mainly be classified into two types.

First, **tangible heritage**, which includes physical objects such as monuments, historical buildings, archaeological sites, museums and landscapes.

Second, **intangible heritage**, which includes non-physical elements such as folk music, rituals, festivals, traditional crafts and oral traditions.

Both types of heritage are important because they preserve the history, culture and identity of a nation and support heritage-based tourism.

★ 4. World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh has **three UNESCO World Heritage Sites**, which represent its rich cultural and natural heritage. These are **Paharpur Buddhist Monastery** and the **Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat**, which are cultural heritage sites, and **the Sundarbans**, which is a natural heritage site. These sites are internationally recognized for their historical, architectural and ecological value. They play a significant role in promoting tourism and global recognition of Bangladesh.

★ 5. Importance of Paharpur Buddhist Monastery (5 marks – high scoring)

Answer:

Paharpur Buddhist Monastery, also known as **Somapura Mahavihara**, is one of the most important archaeological sites in Bangladesh. It was built in the **8th century during the Pala dynasty** and is considered the **largest Buddhist monastery in South Asia**. The site reflects advanced Buddhist education, architecture and art. It attracts researchers, historians and tourists from different countries and contributes significantly to heritage tourism.

★ 6. Discuss the Intangible Heritage of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Intangible heritage refers to cultural expressions that do not have a physical form but are deeply rooted in society. In Bangladesh, intangible heritage includes **Baul songs**, folk music, traditional festivals, rituals and handicrafts. Baul tradition, recognized by UNESCO, reflects spiritual and humanist philosophy. Festivals such as **Pahela Baishakh, Eid and Durga Puja**

strengthen social harmony and attract tourists. Intangible heritage plays a key role in preserving cultural identity and promoting cultural tourism.

★ 7. Natural Heritage and Eco-Tourism in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh is rich in natural heritage, including the **Sundarbans**, **Chittagong Hill Tracts**, **Cox's Bazar** and **Saint Martin's Island**. These areas support eco-tourism, wildlife tourism and nature-based tourism. The Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world, is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger. Natural heritage contributes to environmental conservation, tourism development and sustainable economic growth.

★ 8. Challenges of Heritage and Tourism Development in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Heritage and tourism development in Bangladesh face several challenges. Poor infrastructure, lack of proper maintenance and weak management threaten heritage sites. Environmental problems such as pollution, climate change and deforestation also damage natural heritage. In addition, illegal encroachment and limited international promotion reduce tourism potential. Addressing these challenges is essential for sustainable tourism development.

★ 9. Prospects of Heritage-Based Tourism in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh has strong prospects for heritage-based tourism due to its rich history, cultural diversity and natural beauty. Sustainable tourism planning, digital promotion and community participation can improve the sector. Proper conservation of heritage sites and effective global branding can attract more international tourists. Heritage-based tourism can create employment and contribute to national economic development.

★ 1. What is Climate Change? (5 marks)

Answer:

Climate change refers to **long-term changes in temperature, rainfall and weather patterns** of the Earth. These changes can occur naturally, but in recent times they are mainly caused by **human activities**. Burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas releases **greenhouse gases** like carbon dioxide and methane, which trap heat in the atmosphere and cause global warming. Climate change leads to rising temperatures, irregular rainfall, floods, droughts and sea-level rise, affecting both humans and nature .

★ 2. Causes of Climate Change (5 marks)

Answer:

The main causes of climate change are human activities. The excessive burning of fossil fuels for electricity, transport and industries increases greenhouse gas emissions. **Deforestation** reduces the number of trees that absorb carbon dioxide. Agricultural activities and industrial processes also release methane and other harmful gases. These activities increase global temperature and disturb the natural climate system of the Earth .

★ 3. Why is Bangladesh Highly Vulnerable to Climate Change? (5 marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its **geographical location and low-lying deltaic land**. Almost 80% of the country is flood-prone and a large part lies close to sea level. High population density, poverty and dependence on agriculture increase vulnerability. Climate change effects such as floods, cyclones, salinity intrusion and sea-level rise threaten lives, livelihoods and economic development of the country .

★ 4. Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Climate change has serious impacts on agriculture in Bangladesh. Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns reduce crop production. **Floods, droughts and salinity intrusion** damage rice, wheat and other crops. Saline water in coastal areas decreases soil fertility and crop yield. As agriculture is the main livelihood for a large population, climate change threatens food security and rural income .

★ 5. Impact of Climate Change on Coastal Areas of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Coastal areas of Bangladesh are severely affected by climate change. **Sea-level rise, cyclones, storm surges and salinity intrusion** are increasing rapidly. Agricultural land, drinking water sources and infrastructure are being damaged. A rise in sea level could submerge large coastal areas and displace millions of people, creating climate refugees and increasing social and economic problems .

★ 6. Effects of Climate Change on Natural Disasters in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of natural disasters in Bangladesh. Floods, flash floods, cyclones, droughts and heat waves occur more often than before. Heavy monsoon rainfall causes river flooding, while rising sea temperature strengthens cyclones. These disasters cause loss of lives, damage to property and slow down economic development .

★ 7. Climate Change and Human Health in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Climate change affects human health in many ways. Floods contaminate drinking water and increase water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and cholera. Rising temperature increases heat stress, dengue and malaria. Food shortage caused by crop loss leads to malnutrition. Poor and vulnerable people suffer the most from climate-related health problems .

★ 8. Effects of Climate Change on Biodiversity and the Sundarbans (5 marks)

Answer:

Climate change threatens biodiversity in Bangladesh, especially the **Sundarbans mangrove forest**. Sea-level rise and increased salinity damage mangrove trees and wildlife habitats. Many plant and animal species, including the Royal Bengal Tiger, are at risk. Loss of biodiversity weakens ecosystems and reduces natural protection against cyclones and floods .

★ 9. What are Climate Refugees? Explain in the Context of Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

Climate refugees are people who are forced to leave their homes due to climate-related disasters such as floods, river erosion and sea-level rise. In Bangladesh, thousands of people lose their land every year and migrate to urban areas. Most of them live in slums with poor living conditions. Climate change is increasing internal migration and creating serious social challenges .

★ 10. Measures to Reduce Climate Change Impacts in Bangladesh (5 marks)

Answer:

To reduce climate change impacts, Bangladesh should focus on **climate adaptation and mitigation**. Flood control embankments, cyclone shelters and early warning systems can reduce disaster damage. Renewable energy use, afforestation and sustainable agriculture can reduce emissions. International cooperation and climate finance are also essential for protecting vulnerable communities .

Ethnic Diversity of Bangladesh

Only Important Question–Answer (Exam Ready)

Q1. What is Ethnicity?

(5 Marks)

Answer:

Ethnicity refers to a shared social and cultural identity of a group of people. People of the

same ethnicity share common elements such as language, culture, history, ancestry, religion, and customs. Ethnicity creates a sense of belonging and collective identity among people. For example, Bengalis are an ethnic group because they share Bangla language, culture, and history.

Key points:

- Common language
 - Shared culture & tradition
 - Same history and origin
 - Sense of belonging
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Q2. Distinguish between Race and Ethnicity.

(5 Marks)

Answer:

Race and ethnicity are different concepts. Race is mainly related to physical characteristics such as skin color and facial features. On the other hand, ethnicity is related to cultural identity, language, traditions, and social belonging. Ethnicity focuses on shared culture rather than physical appearance.

Difference:

- Race → Physical features
 - Ethnicity → Culture & identity
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Q3. What is Ethnic Diversity?

(5 Marks)

Answer:

Ethnic diversity refers to the coexistence of people from different ethnic groups within a society or country. These groups have different languages, cultures, traditions, and histories. Bangladesh is ethnically diverse because, besides Bengalis, many indigenous groups such as Chakma, Marma, Garo, and Santal live here.

Keywords:

Multiple ethnic groups, coexistence, cultural variety

Q4. Why is Bangladesh considered an ethnically diverse country?

(5 Marks)

Answer:

Bangladesh is considered an ethnically diverse country because it is home to many ethnic groups besides the Bengali majority. Indigenous communities like Chakma, Marma, Santal, Garo, Khasi, Tripura, and Manipuri live in different regions of the country. Each group has its own language, culture, religion, and traditions, which create ethnic diversity.

Q5. Describe the Bengali ethnic group of Bangladesh.

(5 Marks)

Answer:

The Bengali ethnic group is the largest ethnic group in Bangladesh. They speak Bangla and live all over the country. Bengali culture is rich in literature, music, and festivals such as Pohela Boishakh and Eid. The Language Movement of 1952 and the Liberation War of 1971 played an important role in shaping Bengali identity. Bengalis value family bonding, education, and cultural heritage.

Q6. Write a short note on the Chakma ethnic group.

(5 Marks)

Answer:

The Chakma are the largest indigenous ethnic group in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. They mainly live in Rangamati, Khagrachari, and Bandarban. Their language is Chakma, and most of them follow Theravada Buddhism. Agriculture, fishing, and handloom weaving are their main occupations. Biju is their most important festival.

Q7. Describe the lifestyle and culture of the Santal community.

(5 Marks)

Answer:

The Santal community mainly lives in northern Bangladesh. They speak the Santali language and have a rich folk culture with music and dance. Traditionally, they worship

nature, though many are now Christians. Agriculture and labor work are their main occupations. The Santal Rebellion of 1855 is an important part of their history.

Q8. What is matrilineal society? Name two ethnic groups of Bangladesh that follow it.

(5 Marks)

Answer:

A matrilineal society is a social system where family lineage and property are inherited through the mother. In Bangladesh, the Garo and Khasi ethnic groups follow a matrilineal system. In these communities, women play a significant role in family and social life.

Q9. Write a short note on the Garo ethnic group.

(5 Marks)

Answer:

The Garo ethnic group mainly lives in Mymensingh and nearby areas. They speak the Garo language and follow a matrilineal family system. Many Garos are Christians today. Agriculture and handicrafts are their main occupations. Wangala is their major harvest festival.

Q10. How does ethnic diversity make Bangladesh proud?

(5 Marks) ★★ ★

Answer:

Ethnic diversity makes Bangladesh proud by enriching its cultural and social life. Different ethnic groups contribute their unique languages, traditions, music, dances, and festivals. This diversity promotes unity, mutual respect, and social harmony. It also preserves traditional knowledge and attracts cultural tourism. Thus, ethnic diversity strengthens Bangladesh's national identity.

Q11. Name five indigenous ethnic groups of Bangladesh.

(Short / 2–3 Marks)

Answer:

Chakma, Marma, Santal, Garo, Khasi
