***Social Studies***

1. **Define a state sovereignty and the necessary element for the sovereignty.  
   Ans:**

**Sovereignty**, in [political](https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-philosophy) theory, the ultimate overseer, or [authority](https://www.britannica.com/topic/authority), in the decision-making process of the [state](https://www.britannica.com/topic/state-sovereign-political-entity) and in the maintenance of order. The concept of sovereignty—one of the most controversial ideas in [political science](https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-science) and [international law](https://www.britannica.com/topic/international-law)—is closely related to the difficult concepts of state and government and of independence and [democracy](https://www.britannica.com/topic/democracy). Derived from the Latin *superanus* through the French *souveraineté*, the term was originally understood to mean the equivalent of supreme power. However, its application in practice often has departed from this traditional meaning.

**necessary element for the sovereignty:**

#### **(1) Permanence: Permanence is the chief characteristics of sovereignty. Sovereignty lasts as long as an independent state lasts. The death of the king, the overthrow of the government and the addiction of power does not lead to the destruction of sovereignty.**

**(2) Exclusiveness:** By exclusiveness we mean that there can be two sovereigns, in one independent state and if the two sovereigns exist in a state, the unity of that state will be destroyed. There cannot exist another sovereign slate within the existing sovereign state.

**(3) All Comprehensiveness:** The State is all comprehensive and the sovereign power is universally applicable. Every individual and every association of individual is subject to the sovereignty of the state. No association or group of individuals, however, rich or powerful it may be, can resist or disobey the sovereign authority.

**(4) Inalienability:**  Sovereignty is inalienable. By inalienability we mean that the State cannot part with its sovereignty. In other words, we can say that the sovereign does not remain the sovereign or the sovereign state, if he or the state transfers his or its sovereignty to any other person or any other state.

**(5) Unity: Unity is the very spirit of Sovereignty. The sovereign state is united just as we are united.**

**(6) Imperscriptibility: By imprescriptibility, we mean that if the sovereign does not exercise his sovereignty for a certain period of time, it does not lead to the destruction of sovereignty. It lasts as long as the state lasts.**

**(7) Indivisibility:** Indivisibility is the life-blood of sovereignty. Sovereignty cannot be divided state

**(8) Absoluteness: Sovereignty is absolute and unlimited. The sovereign is entitled to do whatsoever he likes. Sovereignty is subject to none.**

**(9) Originality: By originality we mean that the sovereign wields power by virtue of his own right and not by virtue of anybody’s mercy.**

1. **Define sovereignty and the necessary element of sovereignty.  
   Ans: (Same as answer no 1)**
2. **Define states and explain necessary elements for forming a state.  
   Ans:   
   State:** In common parlance, State is a country considered as an organized Political community by one government.  
   **Salmond** defines it “a society of men established for the maintenance of order and justice within a determined territory, by way of force.”   
   To sum up, we can define a state as a society of people politically organized within a definite territory, having its own government with coercive power to enforce obedience and which is free from external control.   
   These definitions draw attention to the fact that the state has four essential elements. These are: (1) population, (2) territory, (3) government, (4) sovereignty (or independence). The first two elements constitute the physical or material basis of the state while the last two form its political and spiritual basis.   
   **1.Population:** The state is a human institution. So population is its primary element. There is no hard and fast rule about population. The ancient Greek writers like Plato and Aristotle favoured a small population. According to Plato, an ideal state should have a population of 5040. In modern times, Rousseau, prompted by considerations of direct democracy, fixed the number at 10,000. In modern times states vary greatly from the few thousands of Monaco or of San Marino to the crores of China or of India. The modern tendency is in favour of large states. All that can be said is that a large population is an advantage from the point of view of military defense   
   **2.Territory:** A definite and more or less permanent territory is also regarded as an essential element of the state. In modern times, the citizens are bound together by residence on a common territory. Land, water, and air space comprise the territory of a state.   
   **3.Government:** A people occupying a definite territory cannot form a state unless they are politically organized i.e., unless they possess a government. Government is the political organization of the state. It is the concrete and visible instrument of state power.   
   **4.Sovereignty:** By far the most important characteristic of the state is its sovereignty. It is the characteristic that distinguishes the state from all other associations. It denotes the supreme power or the final authority from which there is no appeal.
3. **Describe bureaucracy and local government role in Bangladesh.  
   Ans:bureaucracy**, specific form of organization defined by complexity, division of labour, permanence, professional management, hierarchical coordination and control, strict chain of command, and legal authority. It is distinguished from informal and [collegial](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collegial) organizations. In its ideal form, [bureaucracy](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bureaucracy) is impersonal and rational and based on rules rather than ties of kinship, friendship, or patrimonial or [charismatic](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/charismatic) authority. [Bureaucratic](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Bureaucratic) organizations can be found in both public and private institutions.

There are 8 divisions and 64 districts in Bangladesh, each district further subdivided into upazila (lit. subdistricts). The area within each subdistrict, except for those in metropolitan areas, is divided into several unions, with each union consisting of multiple villages. Direct elections are held for each union (or ward), electing a chairperson and a number of members. In 1997, a parliamentary act was passed to reserve three seats (out of 12) in every union for female candidates.[1] Following elections in the 2014–16 period, 25.2% (14,763/ 58,543) of councillors were women, up from 23.4% in the 2011–13 period.[2]

In Bangladesh the rural and regional local government have four tiers:

• Divisional administration

• District administration

• Sub-district administration

• Rural, Municipal and City administration

1. **Describe the nature and scope of political science.  
   Ans:** In short, political science is a social science that can study any aspect of government, the relations between people and their governments, and the relations between different governments.

**The nature of political science** is that it is a social science. This means that it is concerned with the relationships between human beings and between human beings and their societies. As a social science, political science is not a “hard science.” What this means is that political science is not a science in which researchers can conduct experiments to find answers that are true beyond a doubt. Instead, political scientists have to do the best they can to try to find answers about human society by observing human beings and their societies.

**The scope of political science** is very broad. Political science covers a variety of topics. The basic area that political science studies is government. However, political scientists can study a variety of subjects that are tangentially related to government. For example, they can study political philosophy, looking at the philosophical origins of things like liberalism. They can study the relationship between the media and government. They can study the ways in which people come to form their political opinions and values.

1. **Describe the nature and scope of political science.  
   Ans: (same as answer no. 5)**
2. **Describe unitary and federal government systems.  
   Ans:**
3. **Describe the various forms of states and government.  
   Ans:**Types of States can be separated into two categories:  
   1. Democracy  
   2. Dictatorship  
     
   Governments can vary in many ways. Major of them are,

| **From Sheet** | **From google** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Monarchy 2. Democracy 3. Oligarchy 4. Authoritarianism 5. Totalitarianism | 1. Direct Democracy 2. Representative Democracy 3. Socialism 4. Communism 5. Monarchy 6. Oligarchy 7. Autocracy |

1. **Difference between public administration and political science.  
   Ans:**
2. **Differentiate the Nation and State and describe the basic elements of those?  
   Ans:**
3. **Differentiate the presidential and parliamentary system of government  
   Ans: (Same as answer no 12)**
4. **Differentiate the presidential and parliamentary systems of government and their merits and demerits.  
   Ans:**
5. **Discuss briefly the classification, content, and importance of a constitution for a State.  
   Ans:**
6. **Discuss different types of government systems and which system you prefer and why?  
   Ans:**
7. **Discuss elaborately the role and influences of Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman’s for the economic and political emancipation of the Bengali Nation.  
   Ans:**
8. **Discuss human rights and fundamental rights enunciated in the Bangladesh Constitution.  
   Ans:**
9. **Discuss the formation of local government and its importance for the citizen charters?  
   Ans:**
10. **Discuss the human and fundamental rights enunciated in Bangladesh Constitution.  
    Ans:**
11. **Discuss types of governments and which governmental system do you prefer and why?  
    Ans:**
12. **Explain 6 points of demand and their consequences for our liberation movement.  
    Ans:  
    6 points Demands:**1. Pakistan would have a federal structure of government based on the spirit of the Lahore Resolution of 1940, with a parliament elected on the basis of a universal adult franchise;

2. The central government would have authority only in defense and foreign affairs and all other subjects would be handled by the federating units of the state of Pakistan;

3. There would be two freely convertible currencies for the two wings of Pakistan or two separate reserve banks for the two regions of the country;

4. The power of taxation and revenue collection would be vested in the federating units;

5. There would be two separate accounts for foreign exchange reserves for the two wings of Pakistan;

6. East Pakistan would have a separate militia or paramilitary force as a measure of its security.

1. **Explain good governance and discuss with Bangladesh References.  
   Ans:**
2. **Explain good governance and discuss with the references of Bangladesh. Ans: (Same as answer no 21)**
3. **Explain the 6 point movement and its consequences in our liberation war.  
   Ans:**
4. **What are the roles and responsibilities of the members of parliament in a parliamentary system of government?  
   Ans:**
5. **What is the relation between government and state?  
   Ans:**
6. **Why is an independent Judiciary is required? Discuss the role of the Judiciary to ensure of rule of law in a state.  
   Ans:**
7. **Write the classification of the constitution and explain the importance of the constitution for a state.  
   Ans:**
8. **Write the composition and function of the executive body and its role in sustainable development in Bangladesh.  
   Ans:**
9. **Write the historical background of the Liberation war of Bangladesh.  
   Ans:**
10. **Write the power and function of the legislative, assembly, and executive organs of a government.  
    Ans:  
    Legislature:** A legislature is a deliberative assembly with the authority to make laws for a political entity such as a country or city. Legislatures form important parts of most governments; in the separation of powers model, they are often contrasted with the executive and judicial branches of parliamentary government.  
    **Functions**: Democratic legislatures have six major functions: representation, deliberation, legislation, authorizing expenditure, making governments, and oversight.