

## Chapter 05

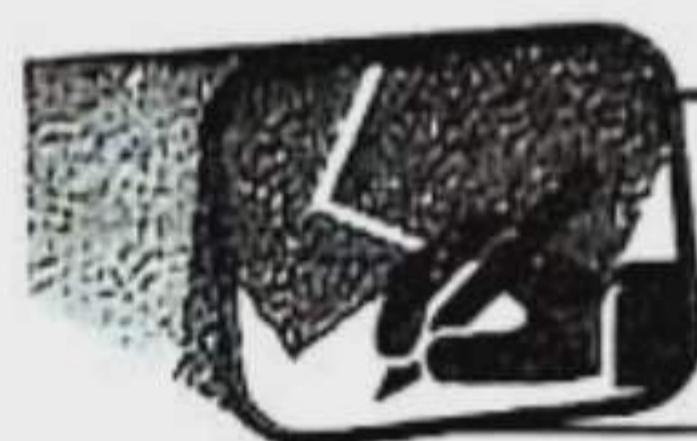
# Bangladesh : State and Government System

### Contents for Discussion

- Types of Government • Types of government of Bangladesh • Fundamental State Policies of Bangladesh • The Main Characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution • Different organs and functions of the Government of Bangladesh • Structure and Functions of Local Government • Good Governance in Government Administration.

### Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter I will be able to—

- describe the system of government in brief;
- narrate the fundamental rules of running the state of Bangladesh;
- describe the main characteristics of the constitution of Bangladesh and show respect to it;
- describe the formation and functions of different institutions of the government of Bangladesh;
- explain the formation and functions of local government of Bangladesh;
- realize the significance of good governance on governing the state of Bangladesh and accordingly help the ongoing process of good governance.



### Practice



Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A  
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

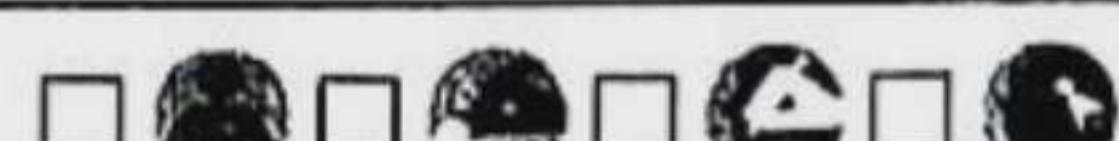
Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



### Textual Q/A



### Let's learn the textbook Q/A



### MCQs with Answers



- How many times has the constitution of Bangladesh been amended till today?  
**C** ① 11    ② 13    ③ 16    ④ 17
- Where are the fundamental principles of running the state written?  
**a** ① constitution    ② law book  
③ document of independence  
④ constitution of ruling party
- Read the stem and answer the questions 3 and 4 :  
Mrs. Taslima is a parliament member. But she was not the candidate in any of the constituency out of the 300 constituencies at

the time of parliamentary election. As an elected member, she tabled a bill in the parliament session in favour of women for increasing women quota in government service.

- Who elected Mrs. Taslima a parliament member?  
**a** ① people                      ② parliament members  
**b** ③ cabinet                      ④ Upazila Chairman
  - Mrs. Taslima was elected a parliament member in order—
    - i. to increase women representation
    - ii. to increase the number of parliament members
    - iii. to preserve the women interest
- Which one of the following is true?
- c** ① i & ii    ② ii & iii    ③ i & iii    ④ i, ii & iii

**Creative Questions with Answers**

- Ques. 01** Mr. Golam Kuddus is an inhabitant of Rahimpur village under the Hathazari upazila. He was elected chairman in the local government election of 2015. He installed five tube-wells to solve the problem of pure water of the inhabitants. He repairs and constructs roads of the union. He also provides scholarship to the meritorious students. Meanwhile he has become familiar as a popular person in his locality.
- How many District Councils are there in Bangladesh? 1
  - 'People are the root of all powers'. Explain it. 2
  - In which Local government is Mr. Golam Kuddus elected chairman?— Explain it. 3
  - 'Mr. Kuddus has to perform many more duties than he does as a chairman mentioned above'.— Explain it. 4

**Answer to Question No. 01 :**

- a There are 61 (sixty one) district councils in Bangladesh.
- b People are the source of all power. In democracy sovereign power of the state is vested in the hands of the people. People elect their nominated persons of political party by exercising their power of voting. The elected representatives from the government and administer of the country. Most of the countries in the world have such type of government.
- c According to the information in the stem we can say that Mr Golam Kuddus was elected chairman of union parishad.

The primary level of local government is union parishad. At present there are 4553 union parishads in the country. A union parishad consists of several

villages. Union parishad is the local government in village area. The aim of union parishad is to remove the village problems, spread the leadership at the local level and increase mass consciousness. In the stem, there is also described the activities of union parishad. Mr Golam Kuddus is an inhabitant of Rahimpur village under the Hathazari upazila. He was elected chairman in primary level of local government union parishad because a union parishad consists of several villages. Again his activities as a chairman is as like as the activities of union parishad. He sank five tube-wells to solve the problem of pure water of the inhabitants. He repairs and constructs roads of the union. He also provides scholarship to the meritorious students. From all the information which was given in the stem we can understand Mr Golam Kuddus is doing his duties and serving as a chairman of union parishad.

d Mr Golam Kuddus is a chairman of union parishad. As a representative he has to manage various activities for the development of the union parishad. He completes his duties by the help of government. Mr Golam Kuddus has to adopt various plans and implement these for the entire development of the union. He helps people at the time of natural disasters and makes arrangement for their shelter. To keep the environment neat and clean of the union and to protect the peace and order of the area is the duty of a chairman also. Besides, he makes proper arrangement to make successful family planning program. He also administers the tax collection of the area. Apart this he builds public awareness against the various crimes, sexual harassment and also dowry system.

All above discussion we can say that Mr Golam Kuddus performs many more duties than he does as a chairman mentioned in the stem.

**Multiple Choice Q/A****Designed as per topic**

- Types of Government** → Textbook Page 56
- What does constitutional monarchy belong to?  
① dictatorship      ⑥ democracy  
② feudalism        ⑦ absolute monarchy
  - The head of country 'Cha' takes all the decision of his country by himself.  
Which type of government is prevailing in that country? *(DB '19)*  
① Democracy        ⑥ Dictatorship  
② Federal            ⑦ Constitutional Monarch
  - The rule of one man of one political party is—.  
① autocracy        ⑥ democracy  
② constitutional monarch    ⑦ republic

- What is needed to form a state? *(SB '18)*  
① Religion            ⑥ Government  
② Nationalism        ⑦ Democracy
- What kind of institution is a state? *(BB '18)*  
① Serviceable        ⑥ Social  
② Political            ⑦ Economic
- In how many classes can the government be classified on the basis of the chief of a state? *(BB '18)*  
① ② 2      ⑥ 3      ② 4      ⑦ 5
- What type of government exists in Bangladesh? *(DjB '18)*  
① Monarchy          ⑥ Socialistic  
② Republic            ⑦ Bureaucratic

8. In which of the following states is the traditional monarchy existing at present? [BB '17]  
 Ⓛ United States of America Ⓜ India  
**Ⓒ Great Britain Ⓞ Bangladesh**
9. In constitutional monarchy a king or a queen is empowered by —. [Jhenidah Cadet College]  
 Ⓛ vote of people Ⓜ indirect election  
 Ⓛ inheritance  
**Ⓒ Ⓞ administrative process**
10. On the basis of which policy is the Govt. divided into two as unitary and federal Govt. [MB '19]  
 Ⓛ Sovereignty of people Distribution of power  
 Ⓜ Distribution of power  
 Ⓛ Taking power of the head of the state  
**Ⓓ Relationship between legislative and executive**
11. What type of government is prevailing in Bangladesh? [JB '18]  
 i. Unitary  
 ii. Republic  
 iii. Parliamentary

Which one is correct?

- Ⓒ Ⓛ i & ii Ⓜ i & iii Ⓛ ii & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii**
- Read the stem and answer the question No. 12 : Hasan is the head of an organization. He has got this power from his father. He does all the activities basing on the opinion of the majority. [RB '19]
12. Which government system is reflected in the organization of Hasan?  
 Ⓛ Dictatorship Ⓜ Republic  
 Ⓛ Constitutional Monarchy  
**Ⓓ Federal Government**

#### Fundamental State Policies of Bangladesh

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13. The principle of democratic government is —. [RB '18]  
 Ⓛ to establish human respect  
 Ⓜ to save human rights and freedom  
 Ⓛ to ensure people's participation in state work  
**Ⓒ Ⓞ to establish unity and solidarity**

14. In country 'Q' all the citizens enjoy rights and facilities equally. There is no class discrimination. To build a society free from exploitation is the oath of 'Q'. Which state policy has been followed in 'Q'? [RB '17]  
 Ⓛ Nationalism Ⓜ Socialism  
**Ⓓ Democracy Ⓞ Secularism**

#### The Main Characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution

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15. How many articles are there in our constitution?  
**Ⓒ Ⓛ 133 Ⓜ 143 Ⓛ 153 Ⓞ 163**
16. What does secularism belong to?  
 Ⓛ economics Ⓜ religion  
**Ⓓ politics Ⓞ gender**

17. On which date did the first constitution of Bangladesh get final approval in 1972? [CtgB '19]  
 Ⓛ 10 April Ⓜ 22 September  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ 30 October Ⓜ 4 November**
18. What is the basis of Bengali Nationalism? [CtgB '19]

- Ⓐ Exploitation free society  
 Ⓛ Equality in the eye of law  
 Ⓛ Freedom of following own religion  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ Unity on the basis of language and culture**
19. How many times has the constitution of Bangladesh been amended till 2014? [SB '18]  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ 11 Ⓜ 13 Ⓛ 15 Ⓞ 16**

20. What type of election is followed for electing the speaker of national assembly? [DjB '18]  
 Ⓛ Direct vote Ⓜ Yes-No vote  
**Ⓐ Ⓛ Indirect vote Ⓜ Local level vote**

21. Through which amendment of our constitution the four fundamental state policy is accepted? [SB '17]  
 Ⓛ Ninth amendment Ⓜ Tenth amendment  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ Fourteenth amendment Ⓜ Fifteenth amendment**

22. Who is the chief of Bangladesh Government? [DjB '17]  
 Ⓛ President Ⓜ Prime Minister  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ Speaker Ⓜ Cabinet secretary**

#### Different organs and functions of the Government of Bangladesh

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23. Our parliament consists of —.  
 Ⓛ 300 members Ⓜ 330 members  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ 340 members Ⓜ 350 members**
24. How many organs of the Government of Bangladesh are there?  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ 2 Ⓜ 3 Ⓛ 4 Ⓞ 5**
25. Who formulates laws?  
 Ⓛ the judges Ⓜ the magistrates  
 Ⓛ the president  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ the members of the parliament**

26. In which government system Executive department depends on Judiciary? [JB '19]  
 Ⓛ Federal Ⓜ Unitary  
**Ⓓ Ⓛ Presidential Ⓜ Parliamentary**

27. What is function of legislative? [CtgB '19]  
 Ⓛ The celebration of national day  
 Ⓜ Maintaining state peace and order  
 Ⓛ Fixing taxes on manufactured goods  
**Ⓒ Ⓛ To judge according to laws**

28. Who appoints the Chief Justice of Bangladesh? [SB '19]  
 Ⓛ President Ⓜ Prime Minister  
**Ⓐ Ⓛ Speaker Ⓜ Deputy Speaker**

29. What is the name of the legislative assembly of Bangladesh? [JB '18]  
 Ⓛ Supreme Court Ⓜ Secretariat  
**Ⓒ Ⓛ Parliament Ⓜ Gono Bhaban**



30. "The ruling system is operated from the office where Mr Karim works." The office of Mr Karim is— [CB '18]  
 ① Jatiyo Sangsad      ④ Secretariat  
**② Supreme court**      ③ High court
31. Which of the following plays its role as a guardian of our national exchequer? [DB '17]  
 ① Legislature      ④ Executive  
**② Judiciary**      ③ Bangladesh Bank
32. Who appoints the Chief Justice? [RB '17]  
 ① President      ④ Prime Minister  
**② Law Minister**      ③ Speaker
33. With which part of ship the Government could be compared? [Jhenidha Cadet College]  
 ① Mast      ④ Engine  
**② Rader**      ③ Body
34. Activity of executive— [DJB '19]  
 i. execute the laws  
 ii. protect the country from enemy  
 iii. formulate laws  
 Which one is correct?  
**① ② & ③**      ④ ② & ③      ⑤ ③ & ④      ⑥ ①, ② & ③
- Look at the picture and answer to question numbers 35 and 36 :

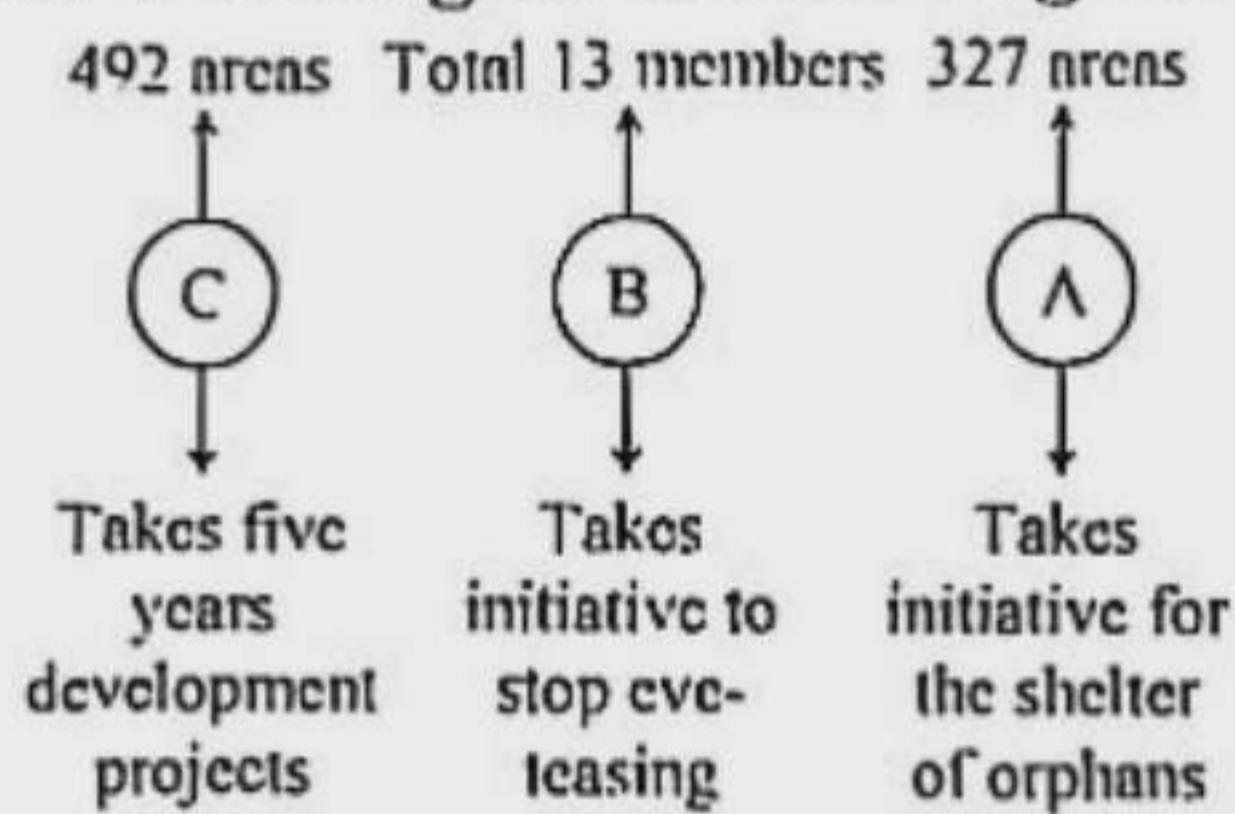


35. Where is building located at?  
 ① Motijheel in Dhaka      ④ Agargaon in Dhaka  
**② Kilgaon in Dhaka**      ⑤ Dhanmondi in Dhaka
36. The members of parliament elect—  
 i. the Speaker  
 ii. the Deputy Speaker  
 iii. the fifty female members  
 Which one is correct?  
**① ② & ③**      ④ ② & ③      ⑤ ① & ③      ⑥ ①, ② & ③

-  **Structure and Functions of Local Government** → Textbook Page 65
37. How many layers of local government are there in the village area of Bangladesh? [RB '18]  
**① 2**      ② 3      ③ 4      ④ 5
38. How many Pourashavas are there in Bangladesh?  
**① 209**      ② 309      ③ 409      ④ 509
39. How many Upazilas are there in Bangladesh?  
**① 480**      ② 482      ③ 483      ④ 484
40. Which type of local government arrangement receptions for important guests?  
 ① Union council      ④ Municipality  
**② District council**      ③ Upazilla council

41. Local government in urban areas—  
 i. Union council  
 ii. Municipality  
 iii. City Corporation  
 Which one is correct?  
**① ② & ③**      ④ ② & ③      ⑤ ① & ③      ⑥ ①, ② & ③
42. How many union parishes are there in our country at present? [DB '19]  
**① 12**      ② 327      ③ 492      ④ 4,554
43. Which council consists one-fourth female members out of total members? [DB '19]  
 ① District      ④ Upazila  
**② Pourashava**      ③ Union parishad
44. Who will be the advisor of District Council? [RB '19]  
 ① D.C. of the district  
 ② Mayor under the district  
 ③ M.P under the district  
**④ U.N.O under the district**
45. Which department of the government works for internal law and order? [JB '19]  
 ① Legislature      ④ Judiciary  
**② Law**      ③ Local Government
46. Which one of the following is included in the local government of town area? [CB '19]  
 ① District council      ④ Pourashava  
**② Union Parishad**      ③ Upazila Parishad
47. The ratio of female among the total members of Zila parishad is— [SB '19]  
**①  $\frac{1}{2}$**       ②  $\frac{1}{3}$       ③  $\frac{1}{4}$       ④  $\frac{1}{5}$
48. What is the number of city corporation in Bangladesh except divisional city? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]  
**① 11**      ② 12      ③ 3      ④ 9
49. The members of a municipality are called? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]  
 ① Chairman      ④ Councilor  
**② Mayor**      ③ Comissioner
50. Why the local government system has formed? [BB '19]  
 ① To solve local problem  
 ② To eliminate illiteracy  
 ③ Central governance  
**④ To accelerate development**
51. The necessary of Mr. Hasem is/are— [CtgB '17]  
 i. construction of orphanages  
 ii. Make arrangement of collecting the land tax  
 iii. arrange the proper construction of the houses  
 Which one is correct?  
**① ② & ③**      ④ ② & ③      ⑤ ① & ③      ⑥ ①, ② & ③
52. The functions of Union Parishad are— [BB '19]  
 i. arrange for the collection of land revenue  
 ii. provide irrigation to the land  
 iii. provide pure water supply  
 Which one is correct?  
**① ② & ③**      ④ ② & ③      ⑤ ① & ③      ⑥ ①, ② & ③

- Answer the following questions No. 53 and 54 after reading the following stem :**



[DB '19]

53. Which institution is indicated by 'C' mark?  
 ① Union parishad      ② District council  
 ③ Pourashava      ④ Upazila parishad
54. What is the similarity between the activities of marked 'A' and 'B'?  
 ① Take initiative to resist dowry  
 ② Take initiative to protect the environment of own locality  
 ③ Take initiative for the construction of houses according to the codes  
 ④ Take initiative for collecting the land tax

- Read the following stem and answer to the questions No. 55 and 56 :**

Mr Hasem is the head of a local government. He has 12 members under him. He is the resident of Ratanpur.

55. Which local government is headed by Mr Hasem? [C/gB '17]  
 ① Zila Parishad      ② Union Parishad  
 ③ Upzila Parishad      ④ Hill tracts Zila Parishad
56. In which local government system the chairman is elected indirectly? [SB '17]  
 ① Union Parishad      ② Pourashava  
 ③ City Corporation      ④ Zilla Parishad

### Good Governance in Government Administration

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57. Which one of the followings is required for good governance? [DjB '17]  
 ① Individual interest  
 ② Establishment the rule of law  
 ③ Nepotism      ④ Corruption
58. Which of the following should be ensured to run a government? [DjB '17]  
 ① Individual interest      ② Self right  
 ③ Accountability      ④ Self-reliance



## Short Q/A



## Designed as per topic



### Types of Government

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#### Question 1. Briefly describe the role of government in a state.

Ans. The government acts as the main driving force of the state. It is essential for governing the state and all work is done through the government. Just as a car cannot run without an engine, a state cannot function without a government. The government's role in maintaining law and order in the state is immense.

#### Question 2. How has the concept of government been changed?

Ans. The government system has changed over the ages. Since the beginning of the state, there has been a change in the type and concept of government. In the present age, the government is run on the basis of various policies and structures. For this reason, the classification of government has also been changed with time.

#### Question 3. How many parts is the government mainly divided into?

Ans. The government is mainly divided into two parts. Namely- democracy and dictatorship. In a democracy, the people are the source of power and they elect representatives through voting. On the other hand, in a dictatorship, one person or party rules and the opinion of the people is not important.

#### Question 4. Define democracy.

Ans. Democracy is a system of government in which sovereign power rests with the people. People vote for their favorite political parties or individuals and make them victorious. The elected representatives form the government and work for the welfare of the people. It is prevalent in most countries of the world.

#### Question 5. Define dictatorship.

Ans. Dictatorship is the rule of one person or one party. It does not recognize the rights and opinions of the people. The will of the ruler is enforced as law. It is a system of government opposite to democracy.

#### Question 6. Write the characteristics of dictatorship.

Ans. In a dictatorship, power is concentrated in the hands of one person or one party. The rights and opinions of the people are not important in it. The dictator or party runs the state as they wish. There is no transparency and accountability in this system of government.

#### Question 7. How many parts is the government divided into based on the power of the head of state?

Ans. The government is divided into two parts based on the power of the head of state. Namely- constitutional monarchy and republic. In a constitutional monarchy, the head of state gains power by inheritance. In a republic, the head of state is elected by the people's vote.

#### Question 8. What do you mean by constitutional monarchy?

Ans. Constitutional monarchy is a system of government in which the head of state gains power by inheritance. In the present world, there are very few direct monarchical governments, with one or two exceptions. For example- Saudi Arabia.



**Question 9. How is a constitutional monarchy formed?**

**Ans.** A constitutional monarchy is formed through inheritance. The heirs of the royal family get the responsibility of running the kingdom. Direct constitutional monarchy is rarely seen in the present age. However, constitutional monarchies are in place in many countries to uphold tradition.

**Question 10. What do you mean by a republican government?**

**Ans.** A republican government is a system of government in which the head of state is elected by the people's vote. It considers the people as the owners of the state. In a republic, governance is conducted based on the people's opinion.

**Question 11. How many parts can a democratic government be divided into based on the distribution of power?**

**Ans.** A democratic government can be divided into two parts based on the distribution of power. These are- unitary government and federal government. In a unitary government, all power is vested in the center, while in a federal government, power is distributed between the center and the provinces.

**Question 12. What do you mean by a unitary government?**

**Ans.** A unitary government is a system of government in which all power rests with the central government. The center has direct control over the provinces or regions. Unitary governments are prevalent in countries like Bangladesh, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

**Question 13. What do you mean by a federal government?**

**Ans.** A federal government is a system of government in which power is shared between the center and the provinces. The powers of the center and the provinces are defined by the constitution. This system of government is usually prevalent in large and diverse countries.

**Question 14. Write the characteristics of a federal government.**

**Ans.** In a federal government, power is divided between the center and the provinces. The responsibilities of the center and the provinces are defined by the constitution. Both the provincial and central governments have fundamental powers and run the country independently and separately in their respective areas. That is, a dual system of government exists in it.

**Question 15. What do you mean by a Parliamentary form of government?**

**Ans.** A Parliamentary form of government is a system of governance in which the Executive department is dependent on the Legislative department and accountable to the parliament. The prime minister is elected by the members of parliament. The prime minister controls the parliament and conducts the governance activities.

**Question 16. Mention the characteristics of the parliamentary system of government.**

**Ans.** In a Parliamentary form of government, the Executive department is accountable to the parliament. The prime minister is elected through the members of parliament. The prime minister controls the parliament and is dependent on the Legislative department. It is conducted in a democratic manner.

**Question 17. What do you mean by a Presidential form of government?**

**Ans.** A Presidential form of government is a system of governance in which the president directly conducts the governance activities. The president controls the cabinet and is not dependent on the Legislative department. It is able to conduct governance activities independently.

**Question 18. Mention the influence of the Presidential form of government.**

**Ans.** In a Presidential form of government, the president directly conducts the governance activities. Here, the president is not dependent on the Legislative department. The Executive department works completely independently. It provides strong and independent leadership.

**► Types of government of Bangladesh**

► Textbook Page 58

**Question 19. What is the government system of Bangladesh?**

**Ans.** Bangladesh is a democratic state where a republican system of government exists. In this system, the people are considered the owners of the state. The work of running the state is done from a single center. In this system, a parliamentary form of government is effective.

**Question 20. How is the government system conducted in Bangladesh?**

**Ans.** A parliamentary or cabinet form of government system exists in Bangladesh. Here, the prime minister conducts the state as the chief executive. The cabinet is accountable to the legislative and performs various functions of the state. In this system, the legislative has precedence.

**Question 21. What are the roles of the head of state and the head of government in Bangladesh?**

**Ans.** In Bangladesh, a constitutional president serves as the head of state. The prime minister works as the head of government or the chief executive. He leads the cabinet and performs the main responsibility of running the state.

**Question 22. Write the characteristics of a cabinet form of government.**

**Ans.** The characteristics of a cabinet form of government are the precedence of the legislative



and the accountability of the cabinet for the performance of its duties. The cabinet performs the executive functions of the state according to the instructions of the legislative. It is conducted based on democratic principles.

#### ► Fundamental State Policies of Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 59

#### Question 23. Write about the fundamental state policies of Bangladesh.

**Ans.** The fundamental state policies of Bangladesh are nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism. These principles are defined according to the constitution of 1972 and the fifteenth amendment of the constitution. The constitution states that every citizen must abide by these principles.

#### Question 24. How has the foundation of nationalism been formed?

**Ans.** The language, literature and culture of the Bengali nation have formed the foundation of nationalism. This unity has consolidated the independence and sovereignty achieved through the Bengali struggle. The constitution mentions Bengali unity and solidarity as the foundation of nationalism.

#### Question 25. Why has socialism been adopted as a fundamental state policy?

**Ans.** Through socialism, economic equality is brought about, as well as equal opportunities for all are ensured. It is helpful in establishing an exploitation-free and just society. Its aim is to eradicate poverty and build an egalitarian society. That is why socialism has been adopted as a fundamental state policy.

#### Question 26. Briefly write about the goal of democracy.

**Ans.** The goal of democracy is to ensure the fundamental human rights and freedoms of citizens. Through this, the opportunity for people to participate directly in state governance is created. It establishes human dignity and freedom of expression. Democracy ensures public participation in all activities of the state.

#### Question 27. Write the importance of secularism as a principle.

**Ans.** Secularism gives every citizen the right to practice their religion freely. It ensures that the state will not be biased towards any particular religion. Through secularism, religious tolerance is maintained in society. It helps establish peace by preventing divisions based on religion.

#### Question 28. Why is it important to abide by the constitution?

**Ans.** The constitution is a sacred document of state governance. It dictates the fundamental laws and policies of the country. Abiding by the constitution is the responsibility and duty of every citizen. It ensures national unity, discipline, and good governance.

#### Question 29. Briefly write the importance of nationalism in the constitution.

**Ans.** In the constitution, nationalism has been mentioned as a symbol of the unity and solidarity of the Bengali nation. It is formed on the basis of the same language, literature, culture, and historical struggle. Nationalism keeps the people united to maintain the country's independence and sovereignty.

#### Question 30. How does the state gets benefited from secularism?

**Ans.** Secularism helps maintain peace and harmony in the state. It prevents divisions and conflicts based on religion. It ensures equal rights for all religious groups of the state and creates an environment of tolerance. Through this, stability is maintained in the state.

#### Question 31. Why is it necessary to abide by the principles of the constitution?

**Ans.** The principles of the constitution act as the foundation of state governance. They help establish national unity, good governance, and justice. Citizens abiding by these principles strengthens the development of the state and democracy. As a result, peace and stability are maintained in society. That is why it is necessary to abide by the principles of the constitution.

#### ► The Main Characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution

► Textbook Page 60

#### Question 32. What do you mean by the constitution?

**Ans.** The constitution refers to the set of rules by which a state is governed. The constitution is the basic document of state governance. It defines the structure of the state, citizens' rights, and policies for conducting government activities. The constitution of Bangladesh records how the government will be and what the rights of citizens will be.

#### Question 33. Why is the constitution called the basic document of state governance?

**Ans.** The constitution is called the basic document of state governance because it provides the basic policies for conducting the state's governance system. It records the structure of the government, the rights and responsibilities of citizens. The constitution ensures the rules of state governance.



**Question 34. Briefly write the history of the constitution's drafting.**

**Ans.** The work of drafting the constitution of Bangladesh began on April 10, 1972, in the Constituent Assembly. A draft of the constitution was prepared in six months under the leadership of Dr. Kamal Hossain. It was finally approved on November 4, 1972, after discussions on October 30, 1972.

**Question 35. How does the constitution of Bangladesh come into effect?**

**Ans.** The constitution of Bangladesh was finally approved on November 4, 1972, after discussions in the Constituent Assembly. The constitution drafting committee prepared a draft in six months under the leadership of Dr. Kamal Hossain. It came into effect on December 16, 1972.

**Question 36. Why has the constitution been changed or amended?**

**Ans.** The constitution is changed or amended according to the needs of the time. This is done to meet the demands of state governance and fulfill public aspirations. The effectiveness of the governance system is increased through amendments to the constitution. However, sometimes it has been brought about undemocratically.

**Question 37. Mention the main features of the constitution of Bangladesh.**

**Ans.** The main features of the constitution of Bangladesh are the People's Republic government, parliamentary system of governance, written constitution, fundamental principles state policies, and fundamental rights. It also includes the independence of the judiciary and a unitary system of governance.

**Question 38. What does the constitution of Bangladesh say about religion?**

**Ans.** The state religion of Bangladesh is Islam. However, the constitution ensures equal status and rights for followers of all religions including Hindu, Buddhist, and Christian. Special emphasis has been given in the constitution to maintain religious freedom. It plays a helpful role in maintaining religious harmony and unity in the country.

**Question 39. How is the sovereignty of the people ensured in the constitution?**

**Ans.** According to the constitution, the people are the owners of all power of the state. The people elect their representatives through elections and they take the responsibility of running the state. The constitution ensures the opinion and participation of the people. It establishes the foundation of democracy.

**Question 40. What do you mean by fundamental rights?**

**Ans.** Fundamental rights are the constitutional rights of citizens, which are protected by the state. These include the right to life, the right to freedom of movement, the right to freedom of speech, the right to religious freedom, and the guarantee of education and equal rights. These rights help protect the dignity and freedom of citizens.

**Question 41. Mention the conditions for amending the constitution.**

**Ans.** The support of two-thirds of the members of parliament is required to amend the constitution. This condition helps protect the basic structure of the constitution. This method is important in bringing development and change to the state governance system according to time and need.

**Question 42. Write about universal adult franchise.**

**Ans.** The constitution has given voting rights to all citizens aged 18 or above. It ensures equal opportunities regardless of race, religion, or color. Universal adult franchise reflects the voting power of the people. It is an important element of the democratic state system.

**Question 43. What do you mean by unitary government?**

**Ans.** A unitary government is a system where all governance activities of the country are conducted under the central government. Bangladesh does not have any provinces or states, so the governance is conducted centrally. This makes the administration easy and effective.

**Question 44. Briefly write the characteristics of the parliamentary system of government.**

**Ans.** In the parliamentary system of government, the prime minister is in charge of running the state and is accountable to the parliament. The prime minister and his cabinet represent the majority party in the parliament. The precedence of the legislative and the accountability of the Executive department to the parliament are important features of this system.

**Question 45. Mention the basic goals of the constitution.**

**Ans.** The basic goals of the constitution are to provide specific policies and structures for state governance. It gives guidelines on citizens' rights, government responsibilities, and law making. The constitution is the highest legal document of the state which establishes the foundation of the overall governance system.

**Question 46. Briefly write the rules for conducting elections in the constitution.**

**Ans.** According to the constitution, elections will be held within 90 days of the end of the term of parliament. In special circumstances, if the parliament is dissolved, it is mandatory to arrange elections within the same time limit. This rule maintains a fair democratic process.

**► Different organs and functions of the Government of Bangladesh** → Textbook Page 62

**Question 47.** What is the main driving force of the state? Briefly write.

**Ans.** The main driving force of the state is the government. It conducts all activities of the state and works to improve the standard of living of the people. The government enacts laws, protects citizens' rights, and ensures security. It also plays a role in fulfilling the basic needs of citizens, including food, education, and medical care.

**Question 48.** Why can't a state function without a government?

**Ans.** A state cannot function without a government because it performs the main responsibility of running the state. It is through the government that law making, governance, and justice are established. It also plays an important role in meeting the basic needs of the people, protecting rights, and providing peace in case of law violation.

**Question 49.** What is the formation process of the National Parliament?

**Ans.** The National Parliament is composed of a total of 350 members. Among them, 300 are directly elected and 50 seats are reserved for women members who are indirectly elected. The term of parliament is five years and the speaker and deputy speaker are elected from among the members of parliament.

**Question 50.** How are the reserved seats women members of the National Parliament elected?

**Ans.** The reserved seat women members of the National Parliament are indirectly elected by the votes of the 300 elected members of parliament. However, they can also contest in direct elections. In this way, they participate in the activities of the parliament.

**Question 51.** Give an idea about the three main organs of the Bangladesh government.

**Ans.** The three main organs of the Bangladesh government are the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. The legislative enacts laws through the National Parliament. The executive implements laws and runs the country. The judiciary establishes justice according to the constitution.

**Question 52.** Briefly write the work of the legislative.

**Ans.** The main work of the legislative is to enact and amend laws. It controls the government's income and expenditure and approves the national budget. It also drafts, changes and amends the constitution. It also acts as the guardian of the country's national treasury.

**Question 53.** Mention the role of the Executive department.

**Ans.** The Executive department implements laws and maintains peace and order to run the state. It works to protect independence and sovereignty and develop international relations. It also ensures the welfare of the people by conducting administrative activities.

**Question 54.** Who are included in the Executive department?

**Ans.** The Executive department includes the head of state, the head of government, the cabinet and administrative officers. They implement laws, maintain peace and develop international relations.

**Question 55.** How does the Executive department work with the legislative?

**Ans.** The Executive department implements the laws enacted by the legislative. It conducts the governance of the country and sets policies according to the law. The main responsibility of the Executive department is to implement the decisions of the legislative.

**Question 56.** How does the Executive department provide citizen services?

**Ans.** The Executive department provides citizen services by implementing laws. It conducts activities of security, education, health and other government services. It also plays a role in disaster management and maintaining international relations.

**Question 57.** Mention the main work of the judiciary.

**Ans.** The main work of the judiciary is to establish justice and conduct judicial proceedings according to the law. It protects the constitution, preserves citizens' rights and ensures the punishment of criminals. It also interprets various articles of the constitution and disposes of cases.

**Question 58.** How is the Supreme Court formed?

**Ans.** The Supreme Court consists of two divisions: the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. Its chief justice and other justices are appointed by the president. They conduct judicial proceedings according to the prevailing laws of the country.

**Question 59.** Briefly write the importance of the independence of the judiciary.

**Ans.** The independence of the judiciary ensures good governance and plays a role in protecting citizens' rights. It suppresses crime and establishes justice according to the constitution and law. If the judiciary is independent, the legitimate activities of the state are conducted properly.



**Question 60.** Describe the role of the Supreme Court justices.

**Ans.** The Supreme Court justices conduct judicial proceedings in the Appellate and High Court Divisions. They interpret the articles of the constitution and protect citizens' rights. Their verdicts set precedents in the country's legal system.

**Question 61.** Briefly write the work of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

**Ans.** The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reviews the judgments of the lower courts and gives final decisions. It is the highest court in the country and is the highest authority of the judiciary. The verdict of the Appellate Division is very important in the country's legal system.

### ► Structure and Functions of Local Government

► Textbook Page 65

**Question 62.** Briefly write the main purpose of local government.

**Ans.** The main purpose of local government is to conduct governance and development activities at the local level. It plays an effective role in solving local problems of the people and reduces the pressure on the central government. Local government ensures democratic participation along with improving the living standards of the people.

**Question 63.** Why is local government important?

**Ans.** Local government is important because it solves local problems quickly. It helps the work of the central government and meets the needs of the people. It plays a role in the overall development of the country by accelerating local level development.

**Question 64.** What levels are there in the local government structure of rural areas?

**Ans.** The local government structure of rural areas is divided into three levels. These are- Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad and District Councils. Each level conducts specific activities for local governance and development.

**Question 65.** How is the local government structure of urban areas formed?

**Ans.** The local government structure of urban areas is divided into two levels. These are- Pourashava and City Corporation. Pourashavaities operate in small urban areas and City Corporations operate for large cities. This structure plays an important role in the development of local governance and citizen services.

**Question 66.** Write the difference between the local government structure of rural and urban areas.

**Ans.** Rural local government is divided into three levels. Such as- Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad and District Councils. Urban local government is divided into two levels. Such as- Pourashava and

City Corporation. Rural areas play a role in rural development and urban areas in urban development activities.

**Question 67.** How many members are there in total in the Union Parishad?

**Ans.** There are a total of 13 members in the Union Parishad. Among them, 1 chairman, 9 general members and 3 reserved women members are included. These members work for local problem solving and development. The Union Parishad is engaged in the service of rural areas.

**Question 68.** Briefly write the work of the Union Parishad.

**Ans.** The main work of the Union Parishad is to conduct rural development and service activities. It plays a role in road construction, education and health service development and implementation of social protection activities. It also works to solve the problems of the local people quickly.

**Question 69.** Briefly write the work of the Upazila Parishad.

**Ans.** The Upazila Parishad works for local development activities such as education, health and infrastructure development. It coordinates the activities of Union Parishad and Pourashava. It also solves local problems and supervises administrative activities.

**Question 70.** How are the members of the District Councils elected?

**Ans.** The members of the District Council are elected through indirect votes. In the election, the chairmen of the Union Parishads, the mayors of the Pourashavaities, and the councilors of the city corporations vote to elect the members. 20 members including the chairman conduct the activities of the Zila Parishad.

**Question 71.** Write about the main responsibilities of the City Corporation.

**Ans.** The main responsibilities of the City Corporation are to ensure the development of the city and citizen services. It works for road construction, waste management, water supply and environmental development. Its main goal is to improve the living standards of the city's citizens.

**Question 72.** Who is the head of the Pourashava and write about his responsibilities.

**Ans.** The head of the Pourashava is the mayor. His responsibilities are to ensure good governance in the Pourashava area, develop infrastructure and provide citizen services. The Pourashava conducts development activities in small cities.

**Question 73.** Write about the term of office for conducting the work of local government.

**Ans.** The term of office for conducting the work of each level of local government is five years. During this time, they implement local development and administrative activities. It also undertakes various projects in the interest of the local people.

**Question 74. Mention the main function of local government.**

**Ans.** The main work of local government is to conduct governance and development activities at the local level. It plays a role in solving local problems and meets the needs of the people through public welfare and development work.

**Question 75. Mention the functions of the Union Parishad.**

**Ans.** Notable among the works of the Union Parishad are providing pure water supply for the residents of the area, keeping the environment clean, maintaining peace and order and creating public awareness about birth control. It also plays a role in primary medical care, providing scholarships to poor students and solving social problems.

**Question 76. Write about the main function of the District Council.**

**Ans.** The main function of the District Council is to conduct district development work. This includes road construction, establishment of educational institutions, construction of orphanages and libraries and development of water irrigation systems.

**Question 77. Write about the responsibilities of the Pourashava.**

**Ans.** The main responsibilities of the Pourashava are to provide pure water supply, ensure the sale of healthy food and protect the city's environment. It also includes road construction, tree planting, establishment of parks and gardens and registration of births and deaths.

**Question 78. Briefly mention the functions of the City Corporation.**

**Ans.** The functions of the City Corporation include providing pure water supply, supervising house construction, controlling traffic and planting trees on both sides of the road. It also plays a role in preserving the city's environment and building parks.

**Question 79. Why is local government important?**

**Ans.** Local government is important because it reduces the pressure on the central government and helps solve local problems. It ensures the development of the people and strengthens democratic participation.

**Question 80. Write the difference between Pourashava and City corporation.**

**Ans.** The Pourashava conducts development activities in small urban areas, while the city corporation does development work in large cities. The city corporation performs relatively greater responsibilities and conducts work based on population.

 **Good Governance in Government Administration**

► Textbook Page 70

**Question 81. Define good governance.**

**Ans.** Good governance is a system of government that ensures transparency, accountability and rule of law. In this, every department of the administration becomes responsible in a corruption-free environment. The interest of the institution is given more importance than the personal interest. It increases trust and understanding between the state and the citizens.

**Question 82. Mention the main factors for establishing good governance.**

**Ans.** The main factors for establishing good governance are transparency, accountability, rule of law and human rights. Through these, the government's accountability to the people is ensured. Responsible administration and fair policies help in establishing good governance.

**Question 83. How does corruption obstruct the establishment of good governance?**

**Ans.** Corruption is a major obstacle to good governance because it destroys the transparency and accountability of the administration. People are deprived of justice and fairness. Due to corruption, progress in government activities is hampered and public confidence decreases.

**Question 84. Briefly write the responsibilities of citizens for establishing good governance.**

**Ans.** Citizens need to be aware and cooperate with the government's activities to establish good governance. They have to be vocal against corruption and respect the law. They have to maintain responsibility in their behavior.

**Question 85. What problems are created due to lack of good governance?**

**Ans.** Due to lack of good governance, administrative inefficiency, corruption and human rights violations are seen. Justice and security are not ensured in public life. Moreover, it becomes a major obstacle to economic development and democracy.

**Question 86. Why is accountability important in establishing good governance?**

**Ans.** Accountability makes the administration responsible and transparent. As a result, people trust the government's activities. It plays an important role in establishing justice and proper administration of the state.

**Question 87. How does good governance help in the development of the country?**

**Ans.** Good governance eradicates poverty, establishes justice and improves the living standards of the people. It makes the administration efficient and corruption-free. Through this, the country becomes economically and socially strong.

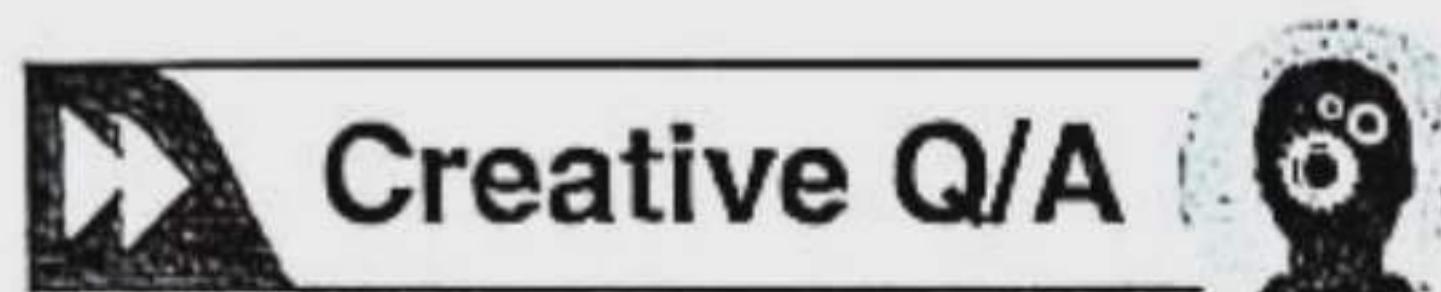


**Question 88.** How is democracy harmed due to lack of good governance?

**Ans.** Due to lack of good governance, democracy becomes weak and people's rights are not protected. Corruption and nepotism reduce trust in the government. It harms civil liberties and state stability.

**Question 89.** Mention the obstacles to establishing good governance in Bangladesh.

**Ans.** The main obstacles to establishing good governance are corruption, lack of administrative accountability and nepotism. Moreover, human rights violations and inefficient policy implementation also create obstacles. These hamper progress in administrative activities.



Designed as per learning outcomes

**Ques. 01** Mihir Das, the resident of Modhupur village arranged his puza with great pleasure and merriment. Most of the villagers helped him in this regard. Observing the ongoing clash among the villagers, some young boys formed a social organization. Their aim is to develop the language and culture and establish a developed Modhupur by removing clashes among the villagers.

- When was the constitution of Bangladesh made effective? 1
- "People are the source of all power"— Explain. 2
- Which principles of the state policy has been reflected by the act of Mihir Das? Explain. 3
- The social organization of Mudhupur village helped the state to achieve its goal. Give your opinion. 4

#### Answer to Question No. 01 :

a. The constitution of Bangladesh was made effective on the 4<sup>th</sup> November, 1972.

b. People elect their representatives through directly applying their voting power in a democratic country like Bangladesh. Our constitution has ensured sovereignty of the people. A particular authority exercise people's power on behalf of them. Obviously, people creates this opportunity.

c. In the constitution of Bangladesh, four fundamental principles of state policy have been formulated. These are : Nationalism, Socialism, Democracy and Secularism. According to the passage, the act of Mihir Das reflect secularism. He is a Hindu resident of Modhupur village who arranged his puza with great pleasure and merriment. Most of the villagers helped him in this regard. We see, there is communal fraternity in the village, without which Mihir Das could not arrange his religious festival with great pleasure and merriment. He invited all the villagers irrespective of race and religion. We know, Bangladesh has ever been a land of communal fraternity; the Bangali are a secular nation. Though the majority of the people are Muslims, people of other religions are equally treated. Muslims are seen to attend their festivals. They all live in peace.

d. I thank the young boys of Modhupur village from the core of my heart. They have formed a social organization with a view to developing language and culture and establishing a developed Modhupur by removing clashes among the villagers. The goal of the state is also the same—to establish a developed Bangladesh. However, it is never possible if we fail to ensure collective participation of all the citizens. Development is not a matter of individual endeavour. It necessitates mass involvement. Ours is a secular and democratic country. Clashes among people will hinder both democracy and secularism. Various social and cultural organizations contribute to the goal of the state. The organization stated in the passage is simultaneously social and cultural in nature. The young boys realised that they could not develop their village if there prevailed clashes among people.

**Ques. 02** Father says, "There are a few forms of government — Absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy, dictatorship and democracy. Both constitutional monarchy and republic belong to democracy. We are fortunate that ours is a democracy, neither absolute monarchy nor dictatorship."

- When was the constitution of Bangladesh framed? 1
- Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential forms of government. 2
- Describe the practice of democracy in Bangladesh. 3
- Justify the last sentence. 4

#### Answer to Question No. 02 :

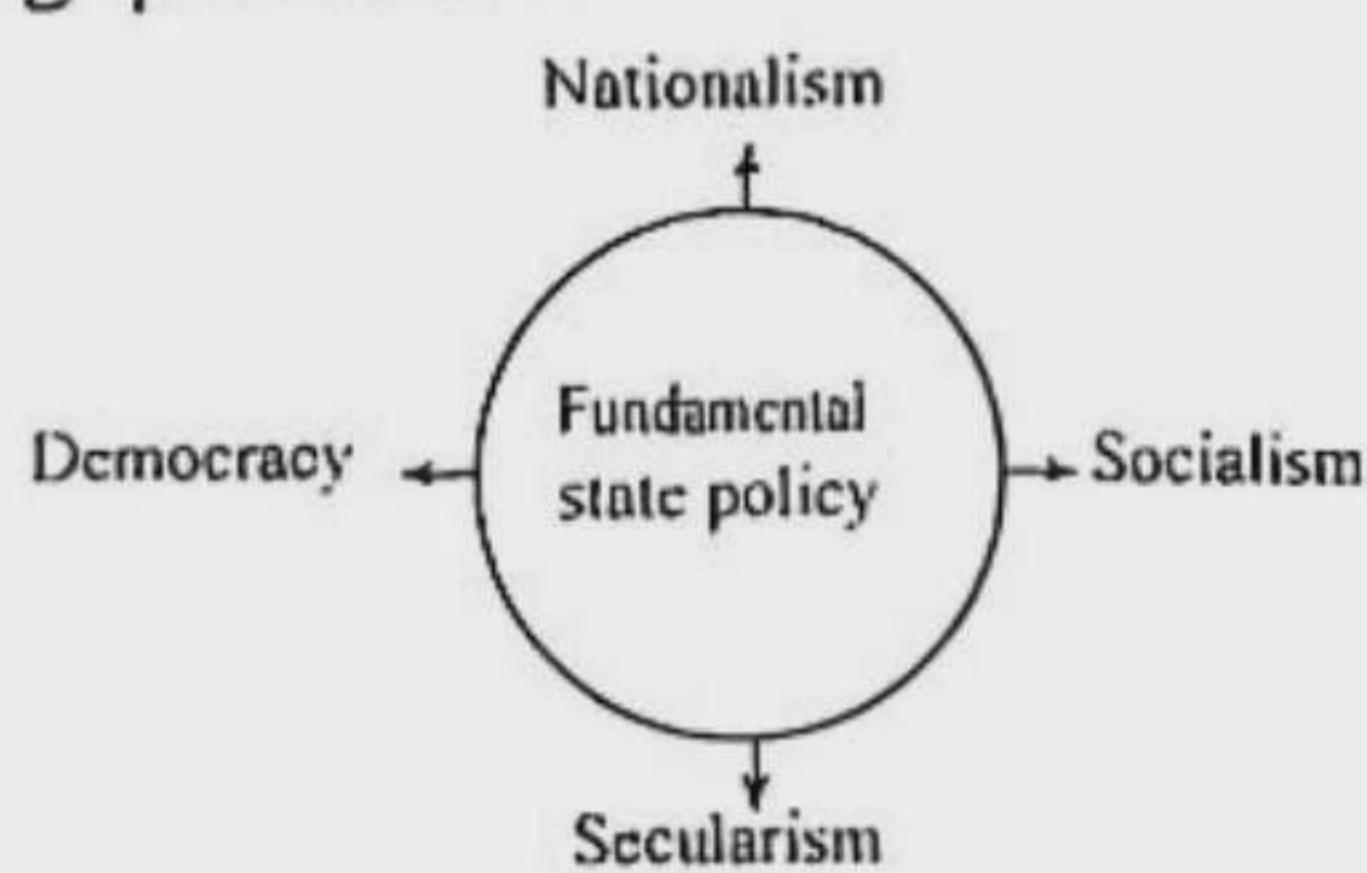
a. The constitution of Bangladesh was framed in November, 1972.

b. In Parliamentary form of government, the Executive as a whole is responsible and dependent to the legislative department. On the other hand, in Presidential form of government, the Executive department does not remain accountable to the legislature; rather the president and his cabinet governs the country directly.

**c** Bangladesh has been practising democracy since independence. The constitution of Bangladesh was approved on the 4<sup>th</sup> November, 1972. The constitution ensures democracy in the fullest sense. The official name of our country is People's Republic of Bangladesh. All powers of the state belong to the people and a particular authority exercise this power on behalf of the people. We have a parliamentary form of government which is unitary in nature. Our legislature is unicameral which means the provision of a single chamber in the parliament. Each of the representatives, whether he/she be a member of a Union Parishad or of the parliament are directly elected by the people (excepting the reserved seats for women). When the parliament breaks fresh election is arranged within 90 days. The tenure of the government is five years.

**d** Father feels fortunate that ours is a democracy, neither absolute monarchy nor dictatorship. I also feel happy at this. Both absolute monarchy and dictatorship mean one man rule. In general, neither of the systems reflect the expectations of the people. The ruler governs the country not according to the taste and choice of the people but according to his whims and caprices. They govern the country as long as they wish. In case of absolute monarchy the king's son will be the next king — might he be a worse ruler than his father. Once upon a time, there was monarchy in our country. People were called "subjects" and were often oppressed by the kings and their accomplice. We may also cite the name of Hitler on the top of the list of dictators of the modern world who killed millions of people in Europe and caused massive destruction. The people of Germany did not want so. However, democracy ensures the sovereignty of the people. We elect our representatives who form the government. If they cause evil to us, we can raise movement or file cases against them. We can lead our lives in our own way. The government collects taxes and revenue and implement development activities. Again, we could not practise secularism if there were a conservative king or dictator.

**Ques. 03** Look at the diagram and answer the following questions :



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. What are the two major forms of democracy?   | 1 |
| b. Illustrate the term "Socialism".   | 2 |
| c. Suppose, you are a member of the parliament. Explain how can you materialize people's hopes and aspirations? | 3 |
| d. "In Bangladesh, democracy is in practice while socialism has ever been a dream."— Evaluate the statement.    | 4 |

**Answer to Question No. 03 :**

**a** The two major forms of democracy are Constitutional Monarchy and Republic.

**b** In the modern world, the idea of socialism was first used by Karl Marx. The idea reveals that people are to work for the state according to their ability and get from the state according to their need. Socialism has been accepted as a fundamental state policy of Bangladesh with a view to bringing an equitable distribution in economic sector and ensuring the amenities and facilities for all.

**c** People have elected me a member of the parliament. They have a great demand to be fulfilled. I am to try my level best to materialise their hopes and aspiration. Mine is an underprivileged area. Most of the people are poverty-ridden. Being a low-lying area, it is affected by flood and the people suffer much. I need to erect high embankments and enclosures where necessary. Some roads need to be built and some to be renovated. I must grant a sanction to establish two medical centres in my area. To alleviate poverty, crisis of pure drinking water, unemployment, poor condition of the school buildings and crisis of teachers, I need a huge amount of money which I will demand to the government during the upcoming budget. I will also eradicate all forms of violence, crime and terrorism from my area together with the help of the people and the police.

**d** It is true to the letter that democracy is in practice while socialism has ever been a dream in Bangladesh. We have parliamentarian form of government. A member of the parliament as well as a member of a Union Parishad is elected by the people. Election is held every five years. People can enjoy sovereignty in regard to power of the state. The Executive is accountable to the legislative department. The judiciary is independent and can showcase the government. Thus we can say that democracy has been established. But in case of socialism, there prevails a frustrating feature. The state is committed to the people to ensure equitable distribution in economic sector, amenities and facilities for all exploitation-free society and impartial justice. But reality shows the opposite



environment. What is true is that there is inequality and exploitation every where. Amenities and facilities for the poor are too insufficient to describe. They are deprived of even their basic rights. Only 10% people own 90% of the total wealth of the country. Not a single poor man has been nominated for candidature in the parliament election. There are many other instances of social injustice, exploitation and discrimination.

- Ques. 04** Mahmud is a member of a committee. All the committee members are elected by the people of Rajnagar locality. This committee maintains the law and order situation of the locality. It also maintains good relationship with the other localities. On the other hand, Mr Ahsan is working in an important post of the administration of Bangladesh government. He hates corruption and makes the best use of the money that he gets from the government for the development of his concerned territory.
- What is called Judiciary? 1
  - Why is local government important? 2
  - Which organ of the government has similarity with the committee of Rajnagar?— Explain. 3
  - "The work of Mr Ahsan is important for the national development." — Evaluate this statement. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2019

#### Answer to Question No. 04 :

a The organ which administers impartial judgment according to the law of the country is called judiciary. The judiciary consists of the judges of all the courts of Bangladesh.

b Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. In this case, the local government reduce the extra pressure of the central government solving the local problems.

c The committee of Rajnagar mentioned in the stem has similarity with the union parishad, a local government.

Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems. In the village area of Bangladesh, there are three layers of local government. Among them union parishad is the

last one. At present there are 4,553 union parishads in the country. A union parishad consists of several villages. The aim of union parishad is to remove the village problems, spread the leadership at the local level and increase mass consciousness. Every union parishad consists of an elected chairman, nine members from nine wards and three female members in the reserved seats having a total of thirteen members.

A union parishad has to perform a variety of functions. Among them, some functions are—

- to design and implement plans for the development of the union parishad.
- to make arrangement for pure drinking water.
- helping the affected people and managing their rehabilitation.
- to keep environment clean and tidy in the Union Parishad .
- maintaining law and order in the area.
- making arrangement for awarding stipend to poor and meritorious students and arranging adult education for removing illiteracy.

d The description about Mr. Ahsan mentioned indicates that Mr. Ahsan is an executive. The organ which is entrusted with the administration of the country is called the executive. In a wider sense, executive means the officers and employees who are entrusted with the state's functions. In this regard, from the head of the state down to village guards all are the part of the executive. In the real sense, the executive consists of the head of the state, head of the government, members of the cabinet and officers of the secretariat. The executive administers the country and executes the laws passed by the legislature. It maintains the internal law and order in the country. It also maintains relationship with foreign countries. It works for the defense, liberty and sovereignty of the country.

If the executives are sincere, honest like Mr. Ahsan, there is no corruption, chaos to be prevailed in the country. As a result, all the citizens of the country can enjoy their rights and they get better service everywhere; the best establishment of law and democracy gets ensured and corruption, individual interest and nepotism get stopped; most of the citizens do their duties sincerely. It is necessary to establish good governance in every corner of the country to eliminate poverty, to establish justice and to ensure development.

We have to make ourselves responsible to build Bangladesh as a prosperous and corruption free country in the canvass of the world.

**Ques. 05** Mr Rahman is a representative of the people who is elected by the direct vote of the people. He plays a significant role in removing illiteracy, giving scholarship to the meritorious students and preventing dowry. On the other hand, Mr Arman being appointed by the president punishes the corrupt according to existing law.

- a. What is called unitary government? 1
- b. 'People is the source of all power?— Explain. 2
- c. Which local government does Mr Rahman work as the chief?— Explain. 3
- d. Which department Mr. Arman is an employee? "In making citizen's life easy and peaceful the role of Mr Arman is undeniable." — Analyze it. 4

• Jashore Board 2019

#### Answer to Question No. 05 :

- a. Unitary form of government is a system in which all the power is vested upon the central government.
- b. In a country, all powers are executed by the government and the government is selected by the people. No government can be formed without people's concern. Again, it is people who execute all the functions of the country. In democracy, people is considered to be the root of all power.

- c. From the passage mentioned in stem, it is clear that Mr Rahman works as the chairman of a union parishad.

Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems. In the village area of Bangladesh, there are three layers of local government. Among them union parishad is the last one. At present there are 4,553 union parishads in the country. A union parishad consists of several villages. The aim of union parishad is to remove the village problems, spread the leadership at the local level and increase mass consciousness. Every union parishad consists of an elected chairman, nine members from nine wards and three female members in the reserved seats having a total of thirteen members.

A union parishad has to perform a variety of functions. Among them, some functions are—

- to design and implement plans for the development of the union parishad.
- to make arrangement for pure drinking water.
- helping the affected people and managing their rehabilitation.

- to keep environment clean and tidy in the Union Parishad.
- maintaining law and order in the area.
- making arrangement for awarding stipend to poor and meritorious students and arranging adult education for removing illiteracy.

- d. According to the passage mentioned in the stem, Mr Arman is an employee of judiciary department; that is, he is a judge.

The organ which administers impartial judgment according to the law of the country is called judiciary. The judiciary consists of the judges of all the courts of Bangladesh. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in the judicial department. The chief of this institution is called the Chief Justice. The President appoints the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court has two divisions—Appellate division and High court division. The President also appoints the justices of these two divisions. The judiciary administers justices according to the existing laws of the country. It makes civil life simple and beautiful and establishes fair justice by punishing the guilty and criminals. The judiciary conducts and gives verdict of the different cases and litigations filed in court.

When the judges play fair play, there remain no anarchy, stealing, robbery, corruption and so on in the society. As a result, the citizens of the country live a peaceful and easy life. Moreover, it interprets the provisions of the constitution and does various investigative works. The judiciary also acts as a safeguard of the constitution and rights of its citizen and it also conducts the works on various enquiries.

**Ques. 06** Mr. Sobhan conducts all the activities of a government policy making institution. 50 members of his institution are indirectly elected. On the other hand Mrs Rajia works in another government institution which implements the decisions taken by Mr Sohban's institution.

- a. What is constitution? 1
- b. Explain the importance of good governance to conduct the government. 2
- c. In which department of the government does Mrs Rajia work?— Explain. 3
- d. "Mr Sobhan's institution ventilates people's opinion." — Analyze. 4

• Cumilla Board 2019

#### Answer to Question No. 06 :

- a. A constitution is a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled and what rights citizens possess.



**b** It is essential to ensure responsibility and accountability in administration to run the government. For the good establishment of rule of law and democracy, corruption, individual interest and nepotism should be stopped. Besides establishment of human rights is vital for a country so that the people can get justice. It is necessary to establish good governance in every corner of the government to eliminate poverty, to attain self-reliance, to establish justice and to ensure development.

**c** From the passage mentioned in the stem, it is sure that Mrs Rajia works in the executive department. A brief description about the executive department is given below :

The organ which is entrusted with the administration of the country is called the executive. In a wider sense, executive means the officers and employees who are entrusted with the state's functions. In this regard, from the head of the state down to village guards all are the part of the executive. In the real sense, the executive consists of the head of the state, head of the government, members of the cabinet and officers of the secretariat. The executive administers the country and executes the laws passed by the legislature. It maintains the internal law and order in the country. It also maintains relationship with foreign countries. It works for the defense, liberty and sovereignty of the country.

The executives should be sincere, honest, dutiful to make our country free of corruption and chaos. And then the country will remain peaceful as well as rapid development will take place.

**d** Here, Mr Sobhan's institution refers to the legislative or the Jatiya Sangsad.

The legislative of Bangladesh is unicameral. Its name is Jatiya Sangsad. It consists of 350 members. Among them 300 members are elected from 300 constituencies by the direct vote of the people.

And 50 seats are reserved for women who are elected indirectly by the MPs. The legislative enacts and amends general laws of the country. It controls government income and expenditure. It also ventilates and expresses public opinion. In the Jatiya Sangsad, the MPs represent the people's well and woe of their constituencies and they get allotment to satisfy the people's demand and conduct development activities in their areas. In this way, people all over the country find their demand and desires to be materialized. So, the legislative is the highest place for the people's opinions to be represented.

**Ques. 07** Mr 'X' is the head of a local organization. Parliament members of concerned areas provide him various advice and suggestions. On the other hand Mr 'Y' is the head of another local government. There are more than three hundreds similar organizations in the whole country. Mr X is elected by his direct vote.

- a. What is socialism? 1
- b. Why is government called the basic controlling power of the state? 2
- c. Of which organization is Mr 'X' the head?— Explain. 3
- d. "Role of Mr. 'Y' is important for the development at local level."— Analyze. 4

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#### Answer to Question No. 07 :

**a** Socialism is a fundamental state policy to ensure impartial justice and building up exploitation free society.

**b** Among the four fundamental elements of the state, government is one of them. This is the basic controlling power of the state. As a ship cannot run without an engine, in the same way a state cannot run without a government. Every function of the state is performed by the government.

**c** According to the information mentioned in the stem, Mr 'X' is the head of district council. A brief description about the district council is hereunder. A district council consists of some upazilas. There are 61 district councils out of 64 districts under the Ministry of Local Government Affairs. Khagrachari, Bandarban and Rangamati- these three district councils are under the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. The district council consists of one chairman and twenty members. Out of 20 members there will be five female members. The Chairman with all other members will be elected indirectly. They are elected by the votes of Mayor and Commissioners of all the city corporations under the district council, all the Chairmen of upazilla, Mayor and Councilors of all the pourashavas and all the Chairmen and members of union parishad. The members of the parliament under the district will be the advisors of district council.

**d** From the information stated in the stem, it is clear that Mr 'Y' is the Mayor of his pourashava. The pourashava is a local government in urban areas. There are 325 pourashavas in Bangladesh at present. A pourashava consists of one Mayor, one Councilor from each ward and female Councilors from the reserved seats. The number of members of pourashava can be more or less on the basis of territory and population.

The functions those are implemented under the Mayor are enough for the development at local level that can be guessed from the following functions.

A pourashava performs its functions like a union parishad, such as maintaining the public health, education and public welfare activities and judicial types of works. Besides these, other functions are —

- making arrangements for pure water and removing the blocked water.
- controlling the sale of unhygienic and adulterated food.
- adopting plans and implementing them for maintaining a good environment in the towns.
- arranging the proper construction of the houses and homes.
- constructing and maintaining the roads and controlling vehicle movement.
- planting trees on both sides of the roads, establishing parks and gardens and preserving

**Ques. 08** The father of Sunny is an elected people's representative. He places demands to construct bridge and repair roads to ensure the development of his locality. On the other hands, being appointed by the Head of the state Roni's father tries to protect the rights of the people according to the rules of the country.

- a. What is constitution? 1
- b. What is the necessity of the local government? 2
- c. Write down the name of the division of the government in which Sunny's father is a member and explain it's activities. 3
- d. The organ of the government in which Roni's father serves makes the life of the people well and easy. Analyse. 4

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#### Answer to Question No. 08 :

**a** Constitution is a basic document of running the state. The administration of the state is run according to the constitution.

**b** Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems.

As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. In this way the extra pressure of the central government is reduced and the solution of local problems also becomes easy. It is an important part of Bangladesh administration.

**c** Sunny's father is a member of 'District Council'. The activities of District council are described below :

The functions of District Council are to conduct different development programs of District Council. It builds roads, bridges and culverts in the reserved area of Upazila and Pourashava. The construction of educational institutions, residential hotels, training centers, orphanages, libraries and night schools, agriculture farms, flood control embankments are also the functions of District Council. It arranges irrigation, preserves public health and works for the development of communication and transportations.

**d** According to the stem, we can say that Roni's father serves in the judiciary' department of the government and this organ of government makes the life of the people well and easy.

The organ which administers impartial judgement according to the law of the country is called judiciary. The judiciary consists of the judges of all the courts of Bangladesh. The Supreme Court is the highest court of Justice in the judicial department. The chief of this institution is called the Chief Justice. The president appoints the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court has two divisions Appellate division and High court division. The President also appoints the justices of these two divisions. The judiciary administers justices according to the existing laws of the country. It makes civil life simple and beautiful and establishes fair justice by punishing the guilty and criminals. The judiciary conducts and gives verdict of the different cases and litigations filed in court. It interprets the provisions of the constitution and does various investigative works. The judiciary also acts as a safeguard of the constitution and rights of its citizen and it also conducts the works on various enquiries.

**Ques. 09** 'M' is an elected representative. He gives opinion while taking any decision at national level. On the other hand, 'N' play appropriate role to execute those decisions. Because he know that public welfare depends to some extend on the success of his department.

- a. How many articles are there in the constitution of Bangladesh. 1
- b. Why are the people considered as the owner of the state?—Explain. 2
- c. Explain the formation of the organ where 'N' is a member. 3
- d. "Public opinion is ventilated through the organ of 'M'. Analyse. 4

• Cumilla Board 2018

#### Answer to Question No. 09 :

**a** There are 153 articles in the constitutions of Bangladesh.



**b** The people are considered as the owner of the state because without people it is totally impossible to form a state. The primary element of the state is its people. Politically the number of people of a state can be some crores. Even it can be few thousand.

**c** 'N' is a member of the 'Executive' department. The formation of the organ 'Executive' is described below—

The organ which is entrusted with the administration of the country is called the executive. In a wider sense executive means the officers and employees who are entrusted with the state's functions. In this regard, from the head of the state down to village guards all are the part of the executive. In the real sense, the executive consists of the head of the state, head of the government, members of the cabinet and officers of the secretariat. The executive administers the country and executes the laws passed by the legislature. It maintains the internal law and order in the country. It also maintains relationship with foreign countries. It works for the defense, liberty and sovereignty of the country.

**d** "Public Opinion is ventilated through the organ of 'M'. In the stem, we find that 'M' is an elected representative of the legislative department.

The legislative of Bangladesh is unicameral. Its name is Jatiya Sangsad. It consists of 350 members. Among them 300 members are elected from 300 constituencies by the direct vote of the people. While 50 more seats are reserved for women.

The legislative or the Jatiya Sangsad enacts and amends general laws of the country. It also ventilates and expresses public opinion, controls government income and expenditure, formulates and amends the constitution, if any allegation is raised against the President; the legislative takes this into consideration. Besides this, it also plays its role as a guardian of our national exchequer. Taxes are levied and the budget is approved by it.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. What is democracy?  | 1 |
| b. Why is the constitution called the main tool to govern the country?                                       | 2 |
| c. Which organ of the government will be in the "?" place of figure-1? Explain.                              | 3 |
| d. What is the importance of the "?" institution of the figure-2 in the development of the country? Analyse. | 4 |

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#### Answer to Question No. 10 :

**a** Democracy means a form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as whole and is exercised by them.

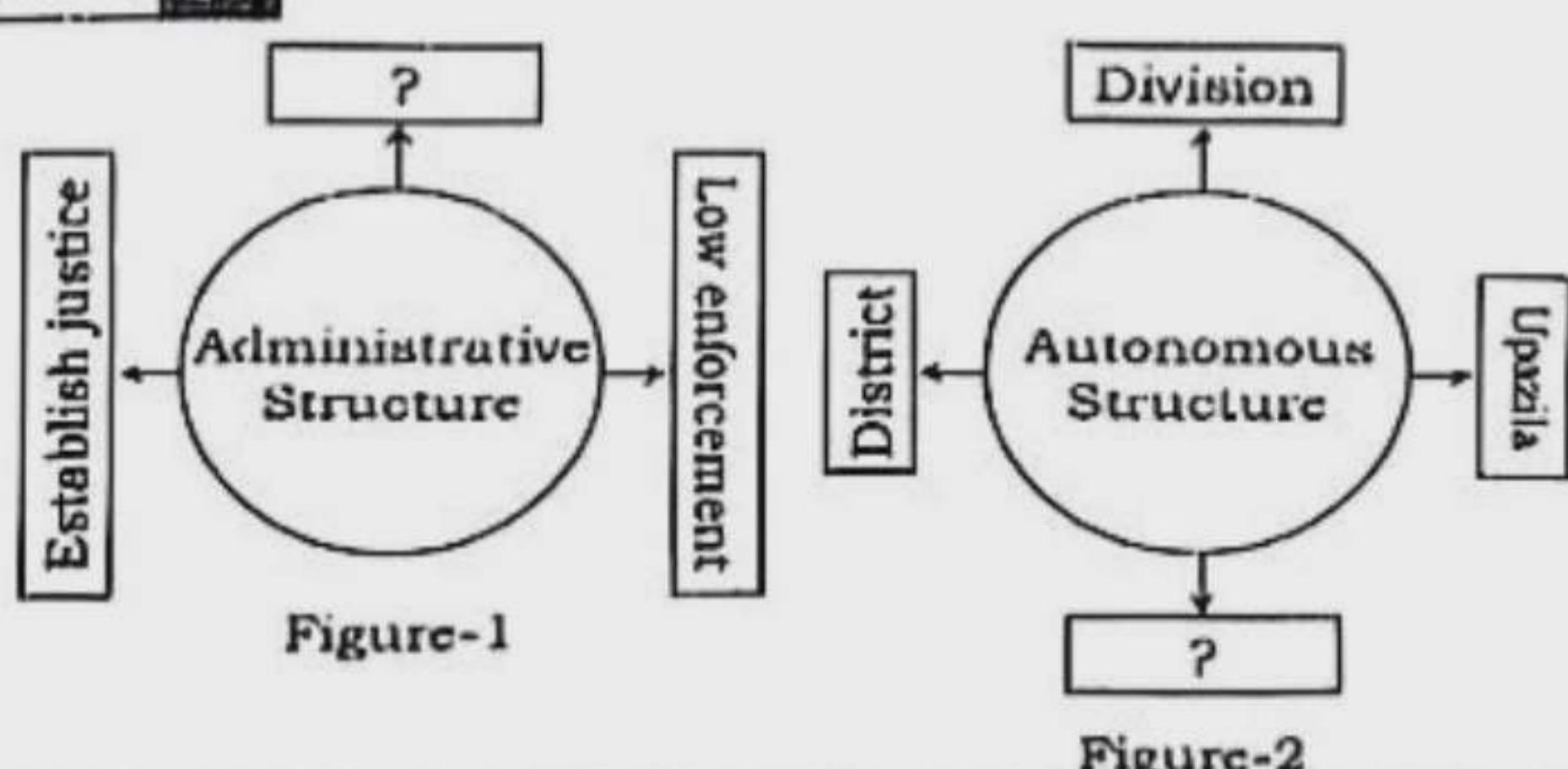
**b** The constitution is called the main tool to govern the country because constitution is a basic document of running the state. As a building or construction is made according to a design, in the same way the administration of the state is run according to the constitution.

**c** The organ which is entrusted with the administration of the country is called the executive. In a wider sense executive means the officers and employees who are entrusted with the state's functions. In this regard, from the head of the state down to village guards all are the part of the executive. In the real sense, the executive consists of the head of the state, head of the government, members of the cabinet and officers of the secretariat. The executive administers the country and executes the laws passed by the legislature. It maintains the internal law and order in the country. It also maintains relationship with foreign countries. It works for the defense, liberty and sovereignty of the country.

**d** Union Parishad is indicated by the "?" of figure-2. The importance of Union Parishad is very great in the development of the country. The development functions of Union Parishad are described below :

- to make and implement plans of total development of Union Parishad.
- to make arrangement for pure drinking water.
- helping the disaster affected people and managing their rehabilitation.
- to keep environment clean and tidy in the Union Parishad.
- to make arrangement for medical facilities
- creating mass awareness and making various family planning equipments available for the implementation of family planning programs.
- making arrangement for awarding stipend to poor and meritorious students and arranging adult education for removing illiteracy.
- maintaining law and order in the area.

#### Ques. 10



- i. to make arrangement of collecting the land tax in the area.
- i. creating mass awareness against the crime and informing the police if any offence or bad incident happens in the area.
- k. working to raise consciousness against different social problems like sexual harassment, dowry system, etc.
- l. to settle the local disputes to maintain peace and harmony in the area.

**Ques. 11** Mr. 'M' has recently visited Bangladesh. He met a chief elected representative who is the head of a local government in urban area. In the urban area, it is the lower level of local government. At present, the number of this local government is 327.

- a. How many female members are there in a district council? 1
- b. What do you mean by Local government? 2
- c. Describe the formation of the local government unit hinted in the above stem in addition with rest unit. 3
- d. Explain the functions and importance of the above indicated local government. 4

\* Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

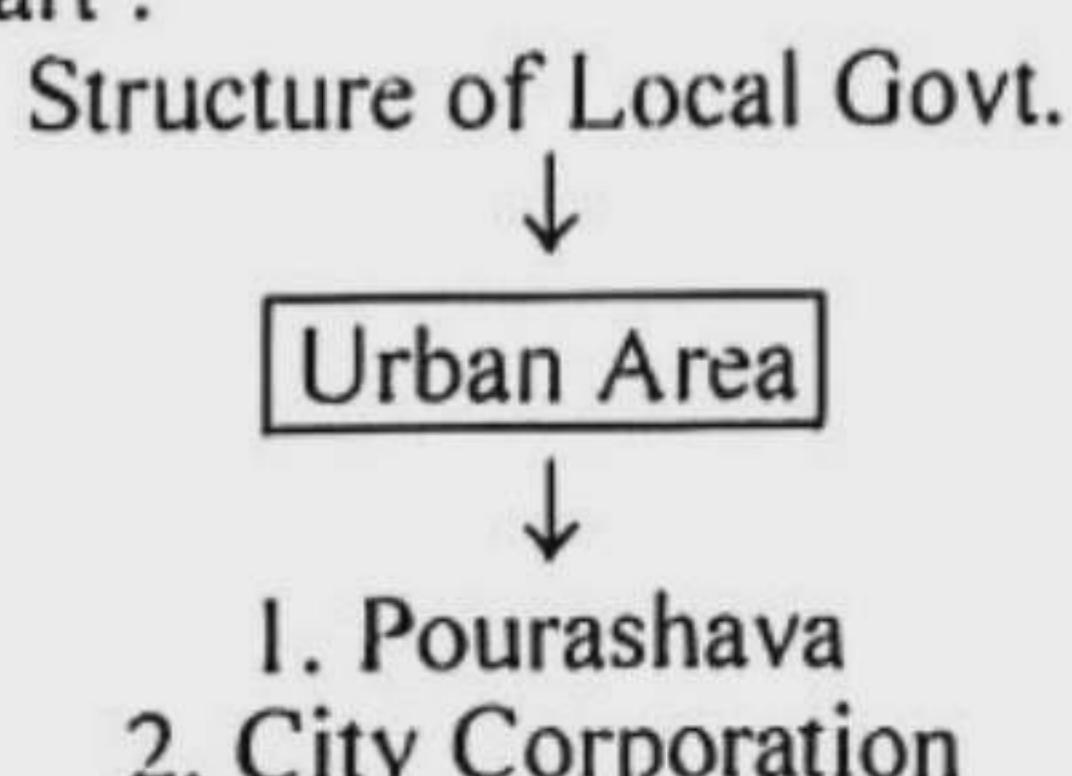
#### Answer to Question No. 11 :

**a** There are five female members in a district council.

**b** Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems.

As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. In this way the extra pressure of the central government is reduced and the solution of local problems also becomes easy. It is an important part of Bangladesh administration.

**c** The local government unit hinted in the above stem is 'Pourashava'. Pourashava is a unit of Local Government in Urban Areas. The local government of urban area has been shown in the following chart :



The above hinted local government is Pourashava in addition with the rest unit are the parts of local government of urban areas. The formation of these two units of local government are described below :

**Pourashava** : The Pourashava is a local government in urban areas. There are 327 Pourashavas in Bangladesh at present. A Pourashava consists of one Mayor, one Councilor from each ward and female Councilors from the reserved seats. The number of members of Pourashava can be more or less on the basis of territory and population.

**City Corporation** : There are twelve City Corporations in Bangladesh. They are Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chattogram, Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet, Barishal, Narayanganj, Rangpur, Cumilla, Gazipur and Mymensingh. The chief of the City Corporation is called Mayor. There are Councilors, as a helping hand of the Mayor. The numbers of the Councilors can be more or less on the basis of territory.

**d** The above indicated local government is Pourashava. The functions and importance of Pourashava are explained as follows :

**Functions of Pourashava** : A Pourashava performs its functions like a Union Parishad, such as maintaining the public health, education and public welfare activities and judicial types of

Bangladesh : State and Government system works. Besides these, other functions are-

- making arrangements for pure water and removing the blocked water;
- controlling the sale of unhygienic and adulterated food;
- adopting plans and implementing them for maintaining a good environment in the towns;
- arranging the proper construction of the houses and homes;
- constructing and maintaining the roads and controlling vehicle movement;
- planting trees on both sides of the roads, establishing parks and gardens and preserving open spaces.

Besides, Pourashava celebrates various national days, performs work relating to relief and rehabilitation, arranges orphanage for the orphans and the helpless, sets up libraries and clubs, controls begging, arranges games and sports, builds and maintains auditorium, maintains birth and death registration, controls epidemic and contagious diseases and arranges reception for special guests.

The primary level of local government in urban areas is Pourashava. Pourashava performs various important role in urban areas, such as maintaining the public health, education and public welfare activities and judicial types of works.

So, we can say that the functions and importance of Pourashava has been described above.



**Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A****Designed as per topic** **Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A**

**Question 1. What are the two major forms of democracy?**

**Ans.** The two major forms of democracy are Constitutional Monarchy and Republic.

**Question 2. What is called Judiciary? [RB '19]**

**Ans.** The organ which administers impartial judgment according to the law of the country is called judiciary. The judiciary consists of the judges of all the courts of Bangladesh.

**Question 3. What is called unitary government? [JB '19, '17; DB '18]**

**Ans.** Unitary form of government is a system in which all the power is vested upon the central government.

**Question 4. How many articles are there in the constitution of Bangladesh? [CB '18]**

**Ans.** There are 153 articles in the constitutions of Bangladesh.

**Question 5. What is the name of the legislature of Bangladesh? [DjB '17]**

**Ans.** The name of the legislature of Bangladesh is 'Jatiya Sangsad'.

**Question 6. How many female members are there in a district council? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]**

**Ans.** There are five female members in a district council.

**Question 7. How many fundamental elements of the state are there?**

**Ans.** There are four fundamental elements of the state.

**Question 8. When was the first session of Gono Parishad held?**

**Ans.** The first session of Gono Parishad was held 10<sup>th</sup> April 1972.

**Question 9. How many times has the constitution been amended?**

**Ans.** Constitution has been amended fifteen times.

**Question 10. How many parts are there in our constitution?**

**Ans.** There are 11 parts in our constitution.

**Question 11. Who formulates laws?**

**Ans.** The members of the parliament formulates laws.

**Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A**

**Question 1. "People are the source of all power"— Explain.**

**Ans.** People elect their representatives through directly applying their voting power in a democratic country like Bangladesh. Our constitution has

ensured sovereignty of the people. A particular authority exercise people's power on behalf of them. Obviously, people creates this opportunity.

**Question 2. Why is local government important? [RB '19]**

**Ans.** Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. In this case, the local government reduce the extra pressure of the central government solving the local problems.

**Question 3. 'People is the source of all power?— Explain. [JB '19]**

**Ans.** In a country, all powers are executed by the government and the government is selected by the people. No government can be formed without people's concern. Again, it is people who execute all the functions of the country. In democracy, people is considered to be the root of all power.

**Question 4. Why is government called the basic controlling power of the state? [CB '19]**

**Ans.** Among the four fundamental elements of the state, government is one of them. This is the basic controlling power of the state. As a ship cannot run without an engine, in the same way a state cannot run without a government. Every function of the state is performed by the government.

**Question 5. "Secularism does not mean blasphemy."— Explain. [CtgB '19]**

**Ans.** Secularism means the principle of separation of the state from religious institutions. On the other hand, blasphemy means the action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things. From the definition of the two terms, it is clear that they are different.

**Question 6. Explain Bangladesh government based on distribution of power. [DjB '19]**

**Ans.** In Bangladesh, On the basis of the distribution of power, democratic government can be divided into two forms: Unitary Government and Federal Government. Unitary form of government is a system in which all the power is vested upon the central government. Federal form of government is a system in which governmental power is distributed by the constitution between central government and provincial government.

**Question 7. Why the constitution is necessary for any country?** *[DB '18]*

**Ans.** The constitution is necessary for any country because constitution is a basic document of running the state. As a building or construction is made according to a design, in the same way the administration of the state is run according to the constitution.

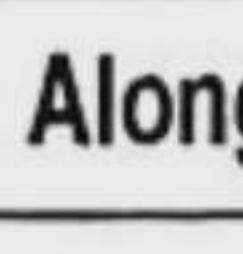
**Question 8. What do you mean by Local government?** *[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]*

**Ans.** Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run

the local administration and maintain development works. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems.

As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. In this way the extra pressure of the central government is reduced and the solution of local problems also becomes easy. It is an important part of Bangladesh administration.

## Solutions to Textual Activities



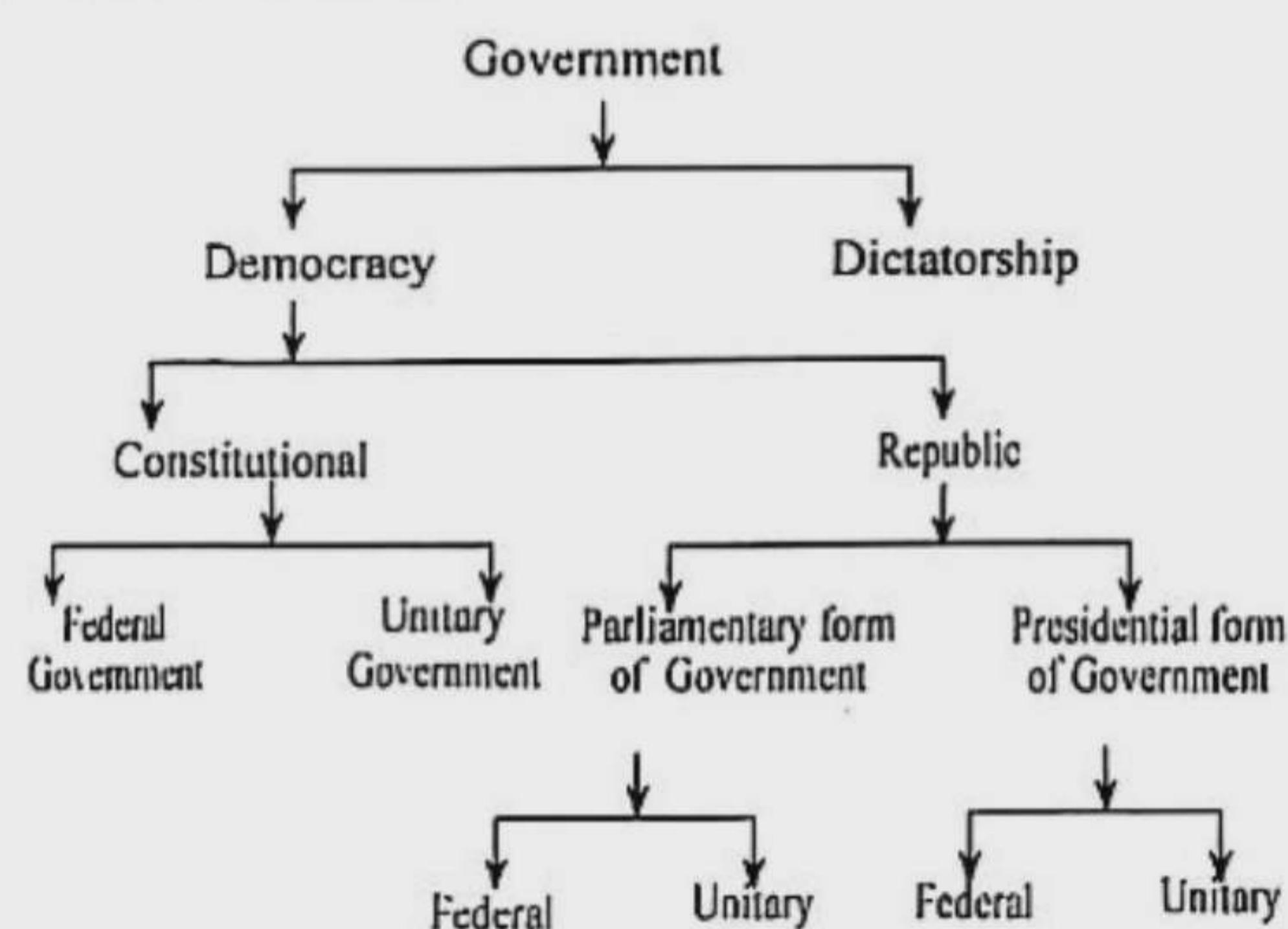
Along with textual reference



### Lesson-1 : Types of Government

**Activity 01** Write down the forms of government on poster papers as charts and hang them on a wall of the classroom. *► Textbook Page 58*

**Solution :** Here is the chart regarding the forms of the Government :



We can observe various types of Government system in the above chart.

### Lesson-2 : Types of government of Bangladesh

**Activity 02** Give two examples to prove Bangladesh as a democratic state. *► Textbook Page 58*

**Solution :** Bangladesh is a democratic state in the sense that —

- Sovereign power of the state is vested in the hands of the people. People are the source of all power. Here in Bangladesh, people elect their nominated persons or political party by exercising their power of voting. The elected representatives form the government and administer the country for a five-year term.
- The executive as a whole is responsible and dependent to the legislative department.

### Lesson-4 : The Main Characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution

**Activity 03** Mention the main characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution. *► Textbook Page 61*

**Solution :** The main characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution are as follows :

- People's Republic of Government :** Bangladesh will be known as an independent and sovereign republic.
- Parliamentary Form of Government :** Cabinet or Parliamentary system of Government will be in action in Bangladesh.
- Written Constitution :** This constitution is a written document. It is divided in eleven parts and there are 153 articles and a preamble in the constitution.
- Fundamental Principles of the State Policy :** In this constitution four fundamental principles of the state policy have been formulated. These are : Nationalism, Socialism, Democracy and Secularism.
- State Religion :** The constitution has declared Islam as the state religion; at the same time, it also ensures the rights and status of the followers of other religions.
- Nation and Nationality :** As a national identity the people of Bangladesh will be known as Bangali and the identity of the citizen will be Bangladeshi.
- Unitary Government :** Unitary form of Government will be introduced in the country.
- Unicameral Legislature :** There has been the provision of a single chamber in the parliament. The parliament will be formed of 300 members who will be elected through direct election and 50 female members will be elected by the elected members of the parliament.



9. **Fundamental rights :** Fundamental rights of the citizen and its preservation have been ensured in this constitution.
10. **Sovereignty of the People :** According to the constitution, all powers of the state belong to the people and a particular authority will exercise this power on behalf of the people.
11. **Independence of the Judiciary :** Independence of the judiciary has been guaranteed in the constitution.
12. **Universal adult Franchise :** The citizens who are above 18 will exercise their voting power. There will be no discrimination in religion and colour.
13. **Election Procedure :** If the parliament either breaks or is abolished, fresh election will be arranged within 90 days.
14. **Amendment of the Constitution :** The constitution can be amended by the votes of the two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the parliament.

 **Lesson-5 : Different organs and functions of the Government of Bangladesh**

**Activity 04 Comparative Report on the Different Organs of the Bangladesh Government**

► Textbook Page 64

**Solution :** There are three organs of the Bangladesh Government. These are Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

The Legislative Branch of Bangladesh is responsible for making laws and policies. The Jatiya Sangsad (National Parliament) is the supreme legislative body, consisting of elected members representing different constituencies. The Prime Minister, as the head of government, plays a crucial role in lawmaking, while the President, as the ceremonial head of state, approves bills passed

by Parliament. This branch ensures democratic representation and policymaking for the nation.

The Executive Branch enforces laws and administers government functions. It is led by the Prime Minister, who oversees the Council of Ministers. The President, though mostly ceremonial, acts as the head of state and appoints key officials based on the Prime Minister's advice. Various ministries and government agencies operate under this branch, ensuring the implementation of laws, development programs, and public services. The executive plays a direct role in governance and administration.

The Judicial Branch interprets and upholds the laws of the country. The Supreme Court, comprising the Appellate Division and the High Court Division, ensures justice and constitutional supremacy. The judiciary operates independently to maintain the rule of law, protect citizens' rights, and resolve legal disputes. Unlike the legislative and executive branches, which are politically influenced, the judiciary functions autonomously to maintain justice and fairness in society.

 **Lesson-6 : Structure and Functions of Local Government**

**Activity 05 How can you help to implement the functions of the local government in your area?**

► Textbook Page 69

**Solution :** These are how I can help to implement the functions of the local government of my area :

- I shall inform my local police station of any accident or unwanted occurrence or any crime.
- I shall engage myself in the welfare activities.
- I shall take part in rescue works and rehabilitation activities.
- I shall regularly subscribe to the local library.



## Super Suggestions

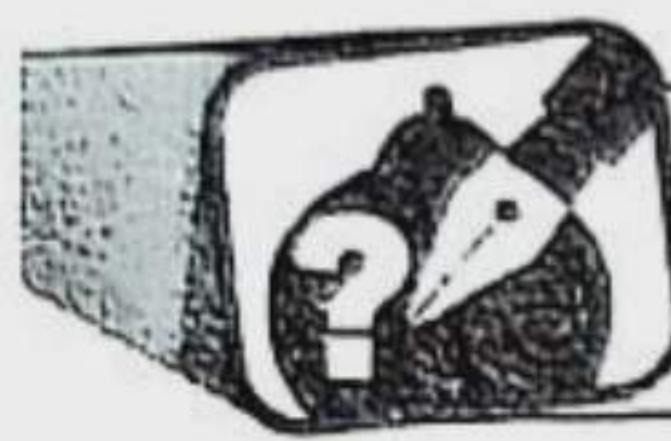


**Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel**

Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7	5
● MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
● Short Q/A	2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 14, 18, 19, 24, 27, 31, 34, 39, 42, 47, 51, 56, 59, 60, 64, 70, 73, 75, 80, 81, 85	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 35, 37, 40, 44, 48, 50, 57, 61, 63, 68, 71, 74, 76, 88
● Creative Q/A	1, 3, 7, 8, 11	2, 4, 6, 9, 10
● Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11	2, 4, 8, 9
● Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8	5, 7

**Exclusive Tips** ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



# Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form  
of a class test to assess the preparation

## Class Test

Time : 3 hours

## Bangladesh & Global Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

$1 \times 30 = 30$

*[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]*

1. What is needed to form a state?  
 A Religion       B Government  
 C Nationalism       D Democracy
2. What kind of institution is a state?  
 A Serviceable       B Social       C Political       D Economic
3. What type of government exists in Bangladesh?  
 A Monarchy       B Socialistic  
 C Republic       D Burcaucratic
4. How many articles are there in our constitution?  
 A 133       B 143       C 153       D 163
5. What does secularism belong to?  
 A economics       B religion       C politics       D gender
6. Who is the chief of Bangladesh Government?  
 A President       B Prime Minister  
 C Speaker       D Cabinet secretary
7. Our parliament consists of—  
 A 300 members       B 330 members  
 C 340 members       D 350 members
8. How many organs of the Government of Bangladesh are there?  
 A 2       B 3       C 4       D 5
9. Who appoints the Chief Justice of Bangladesh?  
 A President       B Prime Minister  
 C Speaker       D Deputy Speaker
10. Activity of executive—  
 i. execute the laws  
 ii. protect the country from enemy  
 iii. formulate laws  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B i & iii       C ii & iii       D i, ii & iii
11. How many Pourashavas are there in Bangladesh?  
 A 209       B 309       C 409       D 509
12. How many Upazitas are there in Bangladesh?  
 A 480       B 482       C 483       D 484
13. The members of a municipality are called?  
 A Chairman       B Councilor       C Mayor       D Comissioner
14. Read the following stem and answer to the questions No. 14 and 15 :  
 Mr Hasem is the head of a local government. He has 12 members under him. He is the resident of Ratanpur.  
 Which local government is headed by Mr Hasem?  
 A Zila Parishad       B Union Parishad  
 C Upzila Parishad       D Hill tracts Zila Parishad
15. In which local government system the chairman is elected indirectly?  
 A Union Parishad       B Pourashava  
 C City Corporation       D Zilla Parishad
16. Which type of local government arrangement receptions for important guests?  
 A Union council       B Municipality  
 C District council       D Upazilla council
17. How many union parished are there in our country at present?  
 A 12       B 327       C 492       D 4.554

18. Which council consists one-fourth female members out of total members?  
 A District       B Upazila  
 C Pourashava       D Union parishad
19. Local government in urban areas—  
 i. Union council  
 ii. Municipality  
 iii. City Corporation  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B ii & iii       C i & iii       D i, ii & iii
20. The ratio of female among the total members of Zila parishad is—  
 A  $\frac{1}{2}$        B  $\frac{1}{3}$        C  $\frac{1}{4}$        D  $\frac{1}{5}$
21. Look at the picture and answer to question numbers 21 and 22 :  

22. Where is building located at?  
 A Motijheel in Dhaka       B Agargaon in Dhaka  
 C Kilgaon in Dhaka       D Dhanmondi in Dhaka
23. The members of parliament elect—  
 i. the Speaker  
 ii. the Deputy Speaker  
 iii. the fifty female members  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B ii & iii       C i & iii       D i, ii & iii
24. What is the number of city corporation in Bangladesh except divisional city?  
 A 11       B 12       C 3       D 9
25. Who appoints the Chief Justice?  
 A President       B Prime Minister  
 C Law Minister       D Speaker
26. With which part of ship the Government could be compared?  
 A Mast       B Engine       C Radar       D Body
27. What is the name of the legislative assembly of Bangladesh?  
 A Supreme Court       B Secretariat  
 C Parliament       D Gono Bhaban
28. How many times has the constitution of Bangladesh been amended till 2014?  
 A 11       B 13       C 15       D 16
29. What type of election is followed for electing the speaker of national assembly?  
 A Direct vote       B Yes-No vote  
 C Indirect vote       D Local level vote
30. What type of government is prevailing in Bangladesh?  
 i. Unitary  
 ii. Republic  
 iii. Parliamentary  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B i & iii       C ii & iii       D i, ii & iii
31. On which date did the first constitution of Bangladesh get final approval in 1972?  
 A 10 April       B 22 September  
 C 30 October       D 4 November

### Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	13	<input type="radio"/>	14	<input type="radio"/>	15	<input type="radio"/>
16	<input type="radio"/>	17	<input type="radio"/>	18	<input type="radio"/>	19	<input type="radio"/>	20	<input type="radio"/>	21	<input type="radio"/>	22	<input type="radio"/>	23	<input type="radio"/>	24	<input type="radio"/>	25	<input type="radio"/>	26	<input type="radio"/>	27	<input type="radio"/>	28	<input type="radio"/>	29	<input type="radio"/>	30	<input type="radio"/>

**Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks)****Answer any 10 of the following questions :**

1. How has the concept of government been changed?
2. What do you mean by a unitary government?
3. What do you mean by a federal government?
4. What is the government system of Bangladesh?
5. How is the government system conducted in Bangladesh?
6. Why has socialism been adopted as a fundamental state policy?
7. Briefly write about the goal of democracy.
8. What do you mean by the constitution?

 **$2 \times 10 = 20$** 

9. Why has the constitution been changed or amended?
10. Mention the main features of the constitution of Bangladesh.
11. Why can't a state function without a government?
12. How does the Executive department work with the legislative?
13. How does the Executive department provide citizen services?
14. How is the Supreme Court formed?
15. Why is local government important?

**Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)****Answer any 5 of the following questions :**

1. Mihir Das, the resident of Modhupur village arranged his puza with great pleasure and merriment. Most of the villagers helped him in this regard. Observing the ongoing clash among the villagers, some young boys formed a social organization. Their aim is to develop the language and culture and establish a developed Modhupur by removing clashes among the villagers.
  - a. When was the constitution of Bangladesh made effective? 1
  - b. "People are the source of all power"— Explain. 2
  - c. Which principles of the state policy has been reflected by the act of Mihir Das? Explain. 3
  - d. The social organization of Mudhupur village helped the state to achieve its goal. Give your opinion. 4
2. Father says, "There are a few forms of government — Absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy, dictatorship and democracy. Both constitutional monarchy and republic belong to democracy. We are fortunate that ours is a democracy, neither absolute monarchy nor dictatorship."
  - a. When was the constitution of Bangladesh framed? 1
  - b. Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential forms of government. 2
  - c. Describe the practice of democracy in Bangladesh. 3
  - d. Justify the last sentence. 4
3. Mr Rahman is a representative of the people who is elected by the direct vote of the people. He plays a significant role in removing illiteracy, giving scholarship to the meritorious students and preventing dowry. On the other hand, Mr Arman being appointed by the president punishes the corrupt according to existing law.
  - a. What is called unitary government? 1
  - b. 'People is the source of all power?— Explain. 2
  - c. Which local government does Mr Rahman work as the chief?— Explain. 3
  - d. Which department Mr. Arman is an employee? "In making citizen's life easy and peaceful the role of Mr Arman is undeniable." — Analyze it. 4
4. Mr Sobhan conducts all the activities of a government policy making institution. 50 members of his institution are indirectly elected. On the other hand Mrs Rajia works in another government institution which implements the decisions taken by Mr Sohban's institution.
  - a. What is constitution? 1
  - b. Explain the importance of good governance to conduct the government. 2
  - c. In which department of the government does Mrs Rajia work?— Explain. 3
  - d. "Mr Sobhan's institution ventilates people's opinion." — Analyze. 4

 **$10 \times 5 = 50$** 

5. Mr 'X' is the head of a local organization. Parliament members of concerned areas provide him various advice and suggestions. On the other hand Mr 'Y' is the head of another local government. There are more than three hundreds similar organizations in the whole country. Mr X is elected by his direct vote.
  - a. What is socialism? 1
  - b. Why is government called the basic controlling power of the state? 2
  - c. Of which organization is Mr 'X' the head?— Explain. 3
  - d. "Role of Mr. 'Y' is important for the development at local level."— Analyze. 4
6. The father of Sunny is an elected people's representative. He places demands to construct bridge and repair roads to ensure the development of his locality. On the other hands, being appointed by the Head of the state Roni's father tries to protect the rights of the people according to the rules of the country.
  - a. What is constitution? 1
  - b. What is the necessity of the local government? 2
  - c. Write down the name of the division of the government in which Sunny's father is a member and explain its activities. 3
  - d. The organ of the government in which Roni's father serves makes the life of the people well and easy. Analyse. 4
7. 'M' is an elected representative. He gives opinion while taking any decision at national level. On the other hand, 'N' play appropriate role to execute those decisions. Because he know that public welfare depends to some extend on the success of his department.
  - a. How many articles are there in the constitution of Bangladesh. 1
  - b. Why are the people considered as the owner of the state?— Explain. 2
  - c. Explain the formation of the organ where 'N' is a member. 3
  - d. "Public opinion is ventilated through the organ of 'M'. Analyse. 4
8. Mr. 'M' has recently visited Bangladesh. He met a chief elected representative who is the head of a local government in urban area. In the urban area, it is the lower level of local government. At present, the number of this local government is 327.
  - a. How many female members are there in a district council? 1
  - b. What do you mean by Local government? 2
  - c. Describe the formation of the local government unit hinted in the above stem in addition with rest unit. 3
  - d. Explained the functions and importance of the above indicated local government. 4

**✓ Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions**

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 20 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 36  | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 56 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 25 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 37 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 58 |
| 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 13 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 26 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 48 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 79 |
| 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 19 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 32 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 55 |                                 |

**✓ Answering Reference ► Creative Questions**

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 07 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 08 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 11 |

