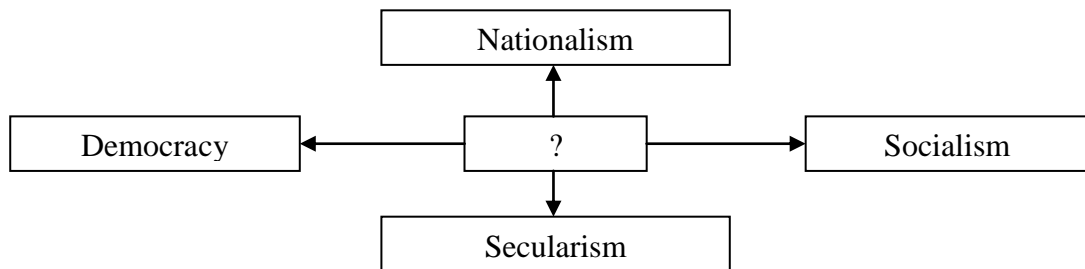
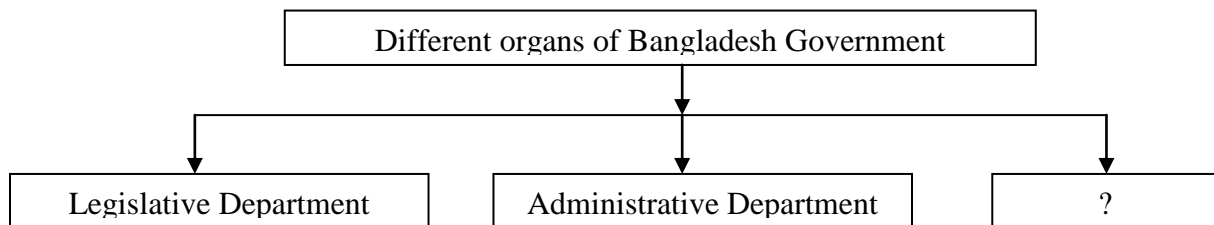


Creative question:-

- Mr. Hasib is the head of a local government frame work. He was elected by the direct vote of the people. 13 persons including him was elected in local government organization. Among them there are 3 women members elected in the reserved seats.
 - How many divisions are there in Supreme Court?
 - What do you mean by secularism?
 - Explain the local government organization mentioned in the stem.
 - Describe two other rural organizations except the local government organization mentioned in the stem.
- Read the following stem and answer the questions below:



- What is constitution?
 - “Constitution is amendable”-Explain the statement in the light of Bangladesh constitution.
 - What will be at the question marked area in the diagram? Explain the aims of socialism among the fundamental state principles mentioned in this stem.
 - Democracy and secularism should be practiced vigorously in personal life-Explain with example.
- Read the following stem and answer questions below:



- How many fundamental state principles Bangladesh have?
 - What is meant by Nationalism?
 - What will be in the question marked(?) position in the diagram? Discuss about it elaborately.
 - Among the above departments the parliament of Bangladesh is include in which one. Explain.
- Read the following stem and answer questions below:

| Organs of Bangladesh Government | Functions |
|---------------------------------|---|
| X | Promulgation of laws and Rectification of laws |
| Y | Implementation of laws, run the administration of the country |
| Z | Punishment, explanation of laws |

- On which date the 1st session of Bangladesh Gonoparishad was held?
- Government is the engine of a state.
- Describe the ‘Y’ marked department of the government mention in the stem.
- Discuss basic activities of the X and Z marked departments mentioned in the stem.

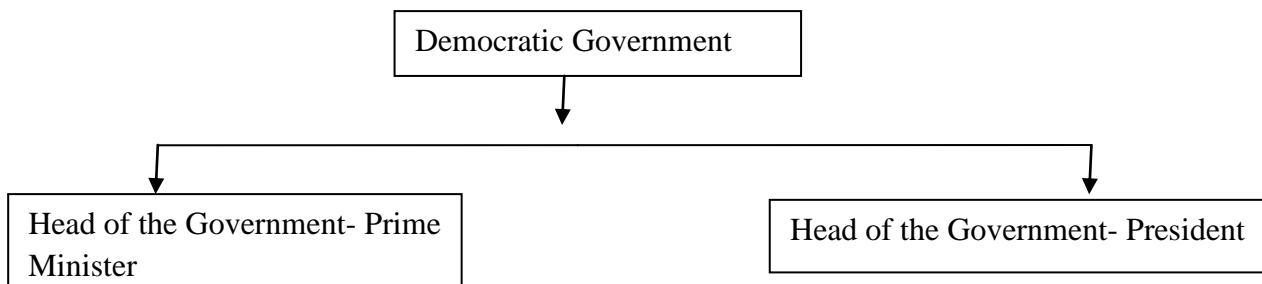
5. Tanuja went to England for higher education. There her friend Natali said, the constitution of our country is unwritten. It has been developed based on the customs, behavior and practice British traditions and cultures. Then Tanuja said our constitution is the fundamental document for the administration of the state. In everything about state administration is mentioned. For its reflection requires two thirds votes.

- a) How many types can be divided into mainly the government?
- b) In Democracy sovereign power lies in the hand of the people.
- c) Describe the history of promulgation of the constitution of Tanuja's country mentioned in the stem.
- d) Write the characteristics of the constitution of Bangladesh.

6. Mr. A is the elected parliament member of Bangladesh Jatiya Sangsad. Mr. B is the president of People's Republic of Bangladesh. Although Mr. B is so powerful that he can show clemency to the person who has been punished to be hanged, Mr. A can remove him. For any specific allegation brought.

- a) Under whose leadership the first constitution of Bangladesh was composed?
- b) Explain the ideas of local government?
- c) Explain the functions of the government divisions of which Mr. B is a member.
- d) Analyze the importance of Mr. A as a leader of the people.

7. Read the following stem and answers below:



- a) What are the inevitable fundamental components of the state?
- b) Describe the classification of democratic government on the basis of distribution of power.
 - c) What type of government system is introduced in Bangladesh among the government systems mentioned in the extract. Explain.
 - d) Discuss comparatively among the government systems mentioned in the stem.

Read the textbook and answer the following questions:

1. What is population policy?
2. What is interrelated with population?
3. What is the per capita income of America?
4. What is the need of population policy?
5. How many people live in per sq. km in Bangladesh?
6. On which day National Population Day is observed every year in Bangladesh?
7. When did the government of Bangladesh pledge- bound to ensure education for all?
8. On which level the textbooks are being given free of cost to students?
9. When did Bangladesh get award from UN for achieving success in reducing infant mortality rate?
10. How does mortality rate decrease in Bangladesh?
11. What do you understand by community based family planning?
12. What is the slogan of Bangladesh government for population control?
13. Analyze the objectives of population policy in Bangladesh.
14. Analyze the steps taken by the government of Bangladesh to control population.
15. Analyze the steps taken by the government of Bangladesh to control population.
16. To lead solvent life of women there is an effect of government initiative for controlling population----- Analyze the statement.
17. What is the relation between population and human resources?
18. How can population be turned into human resources?
19. How does population create barrier in the development of Bangladesh? Explain.
20. Discuss when the population can be turned into human resources?
21. Analyze the strategies for converting population into human resource.

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Chapter-10(Social problems of Bangladesh)

Read the textbook and answer the following questions:

1. What is Social problem?
2. What is Juvenile delinquency or offence?
3. Who is Juvenile?
4. What is age –range of juvenile offenders in Bangladesh,India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Thailand, and Japan?
5. What does physical and mental problem create in the mind of the children?
6. Who utters filthy and offensive words to the girls?
7. How are the Juveniles by nature?
8. Which vices are treated as juvenile offence?
9. What is the main cause of juvenile offence in our country?
10. What are the causes that make the juvenile offenders?
11. Juvenile offence creates adverse effects on the people of the society. Explain.
12. Discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent juvenile offence.
13. What are the causes that make juvenile drug addict?
14. Discuss the impacts of drug addiction in our socio-religious life.
15. Discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent drug addiction in our society.
16. Write the laws of drug addiction control in Bangladesh.

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Date-16.08.2020