

Traditional Stories Important Part of Our Cultural Ceritage .



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Introduction:

Traditional stories important part of our cultural heritage.

The people's republic of Bangladesh is a country in south Asia. It is a low lying riverine country located between the foothills of the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal. It has border with neighbor country India which surround it in all the western, northern and most of the eastern side and with Myanmar at south eastern territory. It has long coastal territory with Bay of Bengal. Almost all the area is deltaic plain land which is blessed with upper stream from the Himalayas and passes through the country to the Bay of Bengal, with some Pleistocene hills area in the south eastern and north eastern territory areas. In territorial consideration it is a small country but in terms of population it is one of the most densely populated in the world. Bangladesh has achieved its independence in 1971 through a nine month blood shed war against Pakistan which was intensified due to economic, political and linguistic discrimination and suppression. The state language of Bangladesh is bangle which have similar ethno linguistic ties with Indian state of West Bengal. Due to deltaic origin and pluvial fertile land the country has a strong ties with agriculture. It is a land of different religious and cultural diversify but people are living with harmony and peace.

Analysis and Discussion :

The ancient history of this region is several thousand years old. The ancient civilization in this area was established by the Dravidian. Historian believes that Bengal, the area presently comprises present day Bangladesh and the Indian state of west Bengal was settled in about 100 BC by Dravidian speaking people who were later known as the Bang. Their home land bore various titles that reflected earlier tribal names such as Vanga, Banga, Bangala, Bangal and Bengal. The region was ruled by different emperor and ruler and according to the religious influence of the ruler the area went into different religious replacement from Buddhism, Hinduism to Islam.

Population and Language :

Bangladesh is now world's eighth populous country having about 150 million people, but occupying only 3000th part of the world's land space. Such a huge population are squeezed in a small area gives the population density more than thousand persons per square km. Population is characterized by a high proportion of young age population of below 15 years (40%) and reproductive women, 15-49 years (39% of all women). Both indicate the substantial growth

potential of future population. Population is slowly aging and population of 65 years and above represents about 4.0 percent of the total. Fertility scenario shows a success story of 6.3 per woman in 1975 to a current total fertility rate around 2.4 children per woman at national level. Current rural– urban population distribution is 73:27. Almost 85% of the rural migrants are absorbed in four main cities namely, Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi and thus overcrowding these cities, threatening the ecology and complicating the task of managing the urban life.

The composition of the people of Bangladesh is 98% are Bengali, there are some tribal indigenous people most of which live in the hill district of Chittagong and Sylhet division. With chakam majority there are about fifteen indigenous group such as mog, murong, kuki, khumi, tipra, sawtal and so on. Out side the hill there lives sawtal, garo and rakhine tribes in the plain land. Most of these people have their own culture and different life style.

Culture and Heritage :

Bangladesh has a rich diverse culture. Its deeply rooted heritage is thoroughly reflected in its architecture, dance, literature, music, painting, festival and clothing. The three prime religions of Bangladesh (Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism) have had a great influence on its culture. Bengali literature developed considerably during the medieval period with the rise of popular

poets such as Chandi das, Daulat kazi and Alaol. But in nineteenth century bangle literature got its momentum and was enriched by two famous icon Rabindranath tagor and Kazi Nazrul Islam. The traditional music is very much same as that of the Indian sub- continent. The music in Bangladesh can be divided in three main categories: classical, modern and folk. Modern music is becoming more popular including contemporary, pop songs, band songs. Traditional popular songs like Shari and Jari are presented with accompanying dance of both male and female performers. Drams and theater is an old tradition here, Jatra (folk drema) is another vital chapter of Bangladeshi culture. It depicts the mythological episode of love and tragedy.

A series of festivals varying from race to race are observed here. Some of the Muslim rites are Eid-e-miladunnabi, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-azha, Muharram etc. Hindu observe Durga puja, Saraswati puja, Kali puja and many other pujas. Christmas is observed by the Christian community. Also there are common festival , which are observed country wide by people irrespective of races. Pahela baishak (the first day of Bangla year) is such a festival. National festivals are Independence day (26th March), Omor Ekushey (21 February, the national mourning day and international mother language day). Traditionally the food habit of the people is rice and fish curry and there are different shorts of sweets are produced from milk products. Clothing has some special traditions . Bangladeshi woman habitually wear sarees. Some famous and

artistic clothing and fabrics here are Jamdani, Moslin, Nokshi khatha etc. Traditionally male wear Punjabis and lungi, Hindu wears dhuti for religious purpose. Now a days common dress for males are shirts and pants.

My opinion and recommendation :

I think , for this, traditional arts and crafts have been evolving here over time in different styles through adaptation and communal practice

Create windows for the producer to contact directly with the consumers.

Educate traditional practitioners with modern tools and technology. So that, they create new ideas, innovate quality '*naksha*' and compete with mass production of same type of products.

If outside commercial partners are involved, the interests of ICH practitioners, the commercial sector and (if appropriate) the public administration should be properly balanced.

The communities, groups or individuals concerned are trained in the management of small businesses dealing with intangible cultural heritage where needed.

Conclusion :

Traditional stories important part of our cultural heritage. Bangladesh has a rich diverse culture. Its deeply rooted heritage is thoroughly reflected in its architecture, dance, literature, music, painting, festival and clothing. The three prime religions of Bangladesh (Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism) have had a great influence on its culture. Bengali literature developed considerably during the medieval period with the rise of popular poets such as Chandi das, Daulat kazi and Alaol. It is a land of different religious and cultural diversify but people are living with harmony and peace.

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