

Chapter 06

Cultural Change of Bangladesh

Contents for Discussion

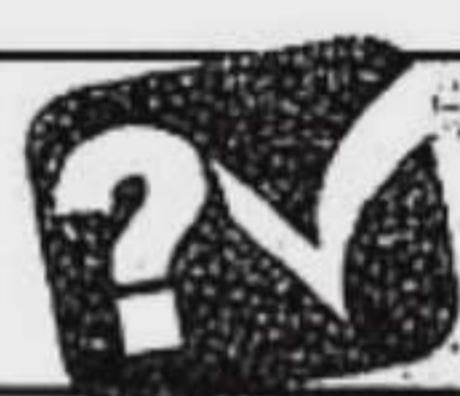
- Cultural Change and Development Idea of Bangladesh
- Social Change and Characteristics of Development
- Different Elements of Cultural Change and Development
- Different Cultural Changes and Development in Respect of Bangladesh
- The Sequence of cultural modifications and developments in Bangladesh
- Literature
- Musical Art.

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

- explain what culture is and what cultural change is;
- narrate how cultural change and development idea are connected together;
- describe the characteristics of cultural change and development idea;
- explain different aspects of cultural change and development;
- analyze how cultural change and development are taking place Bangladesh;
- tell about the art and culture of the Bangalees;
- be respectful towards native and other cultures.



Practice



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

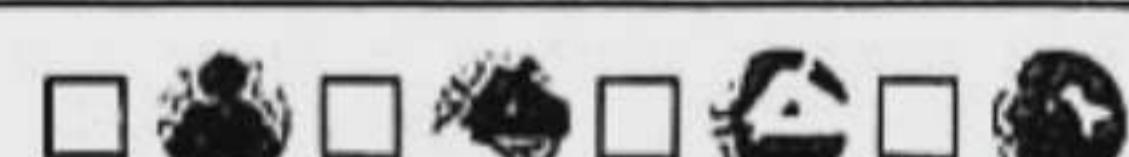
Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



Textual Q/A



Let's learn the textbook Q/A



MCQs with Answers

- What is it called to use motor car instead of bullock cart of the past as vehicle?
 a social change b culturization
 c cultural absorption d cultural change
- As the Bangalees were under British rule, many English words have got mixed with Bengalee. This is called—.
 a cultural ideals b cultural span
 c culturization d cultural absorption
- Bangalee men wear punjabi and women wear sharee on Pahela Boishakh. This is called—.
 a cultural absorption b cultural ideals
 c cultural span d culturization
- Which of the following is the result of cultural development of education?
 a to use loudspeaker in the classroom
 b to examine the homework of students
 c to use computer in the classroom
 d memorizing lessons by students
- The Muslim poets had equal roles in composing kirtanas. It happened in the Sultani era because—.
 - the Hindu-Muslim relation was intimate
 - the era was influenced by the Baishnava style founded by Sri Chaitanya Dev
 - this was the first literary work of the Bangalees

Which of the following is correct?

a i b i & ii c ii & iii d i & iii

Read the following stem and answer questions 6 and 7 :
Monu Majhi (boatman) is rowing a boat. His boat is full of new paddy harvest. Being happy, he is singing a common Bengalee song in his full throat.
"Mon Majhi tor boitha ne re
Ami ar baite parlami na."

- Which category of song is Monu Majhi singing?
 a Murshidi b Bhawaiya
 c Baromasya d Baul
- Which one of the following gets more expression in the song of Monu Majhi?—.
 a spirituality b natural beauty
 c own cultural heritage
 d practice of literature and culture





Creative Questions with Answers □

Ques. 01 Mr Azmol has returned home from Qatar after five years. Returning home he becomes surprised noticing the change in the behavior of his children. His daughter receives newer information and news of home and abroad by using internet sitting at home. Besides, his son communicates with his friends on facebook and collects important information. His younger brother sends money online from abroad. He also notices changes in the lifestyle of other members of the family.

- a. What is social development? 1
- b. What is it called to absorb the elements of other culture? Explain it. 2
- c. What types of changes can we notice in the family of Mr Azmol? Explain it. 3
- d. "The dimensions in the stem play positive role in changing society? Give reasons for your answer. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a Social development is a kind of social change. According to the sociologists, social development means development in the life style of the people of society.

b Cultural absorption is a kind of process through which individuals or groups absorb other cultures. When a person lives in a new cultural environments he/she tries to receive views, behaviours, thoughts and feelings, values i.e. the whole life pattern of that place. This is how cultural absorption takes place. For example, women try to absorb the cultures of their in-laws.

c We have noticed that cultural changes have taken place in the family of Mr Azmol in the stem. Culture is changeable. Our culture also changes keeping pace with the environment, atmosphere and time. Culture is transferred from one generation to another. Thus, through this process of transformation some changes occur in culture. Again, culture may change coming in touch with another culture. This is called cultural change. The development of technology expedites the cultural change.

In the stem it is seen that returning home after 10 years, Mr Azmol has noticed that his daughter receives new information and news of home and abroad by using internet sitting at home. Besides, his son communicate with his friends through facebook and collects important information. His younger brother sends money online from abroad.

He further noticed changes in the lifestyle of other members of the family. All these changes have taken place owing to the development of technology causing social improvement. Consequently, cultural changes take place in the lifestyle of people.

d In the stem, the dimensions refer to the developments of science and technology as well as information technology.

The development of science and technology expedites cultural change. People now use television, electric fan, computer, motor vehicles, refrigerator, cellphone and what not. These make people's life comfortable. On the other hand, internet has made it easy to communicate with the people of home and abroad. Now we can communicate with our relatives, send money and collect information within a short time from anywhere. Apart this, through facebook we can make friendship easily with the people of other countries and share opinions. That's how information technology plays many positive roles in changing society.

Ques. 02

	Art Element			
A	Burnt clay work	Palm leaf	Nakshikantha	Touch stone
B	Charyagiti, Kirtan gan	Mongal Kabya	Punthi	Prose literature

- a. Who determined the age of 'Charyapada'? 1
- b. Why does cultural absorption take place? 2
- c. Explain the kind of art described in 'A' of the stem. 3
- d. 'The importance of art 'B' is unlimited for the growth of Bengalee culture'. Analyse it. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

a Eminent linguist Dr Muhammad Shahidullah determined the age of 'Charyapada'.

b Cultural absorption is a kind of process through which individuals or groups absorb other culture. When a person lives in new cultural environment, he/she tries to receive views, behaviours, thoughts and feelings, values i.e. whole life pattern of that place. Thus absorption happens. For example, when people migrate from their locality for the sake of livelihood, marital status or for any other reason, they try to integrate themselves with the culture that area.

c The arts and crafts stated in A of the stem represent visual arts. Once upon a time, many temples were built in our country with diced

bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as Terracotta (burnt soil). The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities by using touchstone and soil is also very ancient and famous.

The palm-leaf books Puthis of the Pal era are equally wonderful. The modern art critics also appreciate the pictures drawn on the palm-leaves with locally available colours.

In our country, village women take a long time to sew a type of quilt called nakshikantha. In these quilts, they depict beautiful pictures with many colourful threads in well and woe. Making nakshikantha is still in practice among unprivileged women in our country.

d Here, the works mentioned in B of the stem belong to literary art.

Many litterateurs represented Bengali culture beautifully in their works. Pundit Hara Prasad Sharstri, Lui Pa, Kanho Pa, Sri Chaitanya Dev, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam are some who enriched Bengali literature. We have to study their works more and more. If we study their works, we will be able to realize the beauty of Bengali culture and then we will feel to patronize our culture. The Bangalee film-makers should make movies, dreammas etc. more and more based on the Bengali literature. Consequently, we the Bangalees, will be inspired to hold our culture everywhere across this country. Moreover, the young generation of this country will not tend to the western culture; rather, getting fascinated by the Bengali literature, they will participate in terms of raising the growth of Bengali culture. Love, affection, sympathy, generosity intimacy, politeness etc. are part and parcel of our culture.

In fact, it is high time we went back to our culture giving up the cultures of other countries.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. What is Terracotta? | 1 |
| b. Why are the Palm leaf pictures of the Pal dynasty still illuminous? | 2 |
| c. What cultural characteristics are obvious in the stem? Explain it. | 3 |
| d. Evaluate the contribution of Bangalee women in carrying on the stem art. | 4 |

Answer to Question No. 03 :

a Terracotta is the art of engraving pictures on soil plates and then burning them to raise permanent images.

b The palm leaf pictures of the Pala dynasty are still illuminous, because they were drawn with locally available colours by the skilled hands. Then artists would draw and paint from their hearts on dried palm-leaves and usually pictures on palm leaves don't get faded away.

c The objects mentioned in the stem represent the recent past Bengali culture. We can figure out from these objects that the Bangalees lead very normal life as they use hand-made objects of bamboo, cane, clay etc. These objects also denote that the Bangalees are creative in nature.

Bangalee women make embroidered quilts in which beautiful pictures are drawn with colourful threads. Once they would make these quilts only for self-use. But now Nakshikantha is produced commercially. In fact, the Bangalees are industrious. They enjoy their spare-time by sewing, making different objects of bamboo, cane etc. And these objects are presented to near and dear ones, that is, the Bangalees are hospitable and cordial.

d Bangalee women, specially the village women, have been showing their creativity through their work since very ancient period of time. Besides doing various household chores they like to engage themselves in making handicrafts. They like to spend their leisure by sewing Nakshikantha, making baskets, mats, etc.

Nakshikantha is very famous among the handicrafts of Bengal. It is a kind of local quilt. Beautiful visuals and stories are sewn on Nakshikantha. Sewing nakshikantha is still in practice among the unprivileged women in our society.

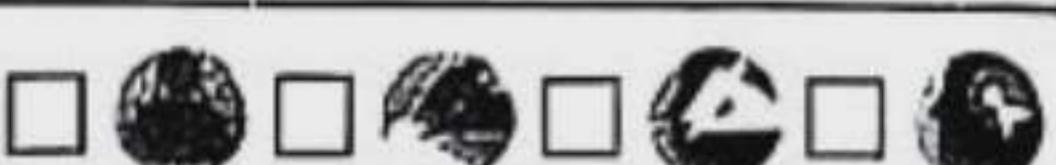
Our village women are also accomplished in working with bamboo and cane. They can make various kinds of baskets and tools using bamboo and cane. By selling these useful things they can earn money for their family. They can make various kinds of mats. 'Shitalpati' is popular among them. The artistic value of these things is also very high. This is how our women are playing a vital role in the field of handicrafts of Bengal.

Ques. 03



Figure : Specimens of Bangalee art and culture



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

→ Textbook Page 73

1. What is the way of life of human beings?
Ⓐ Culture Ⓑ Tradition
Ⓑ Customs Ⓒ Religion
2. How did the first change of the way of livelihood of human beings take place?
Ⓐ By inventing weapons Ⓑ By using wheels
Ⓑ By using fire Ⓒ By introducing letters
3. All creative works are called —.
Ⓐ transformation Ⓑ culture
Ⓑ progress Ⓒ change

Cultural Change and Development Idea of Bangladesh

→ Textbook Page 74

4. The form of culture becomes different according to —.
Ⓐ society and region Ⓑ society and state
Ⓑ state and nation Ⓒ nation and community
5. What is called the desired positive change in culture?
Ⓐ development Ⓑ Progress
Ⓑ Evolution Ⓒ Success
6. What is the change of culture called?
Ⓐ Cultural change Ⓑ Cultural aggression
Ⓑ Cultural enlargement Ⓒ Cultural evolution
7. Once by the term 'Development' we understood —.
Ⓐ Social development Ⓑ Economic development
Ⓑ Political development Ⓒ Cultural development
8. What is it called to obtain gradual perfection since the beginning?
Ⓐ Progress Ⓑ Transformation
Ⓑ Evolution Ⓒ Development
9. Real development is related to —.
Ⓐ standard of living Ⓑ social rules
Ⓒ government regulations
Ⓓ cultural change
10. Which one is the example of cultural ideals?
Ⓐ Values Ⓑ Information-technology
Ⓒ Religious belief Ⓒ Language
11. Which culture has the largest impact on the population of Bangladesh? [RB '18]
Ⓐ religious Ⓑ western
Ⓑ materialistic Ⓒ folk
12. What is the aim of progress or development?
i. improvements of standard of living
ii. making use of technology for the welfare of human being
iii. reducing the levels of exploitation and discrimination
- Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

13. The abstract culture changes a man in — [JB '78]
i. behaviour
ii. economic
iii. ideas

Which one is correct?

- Ⓑ Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

14. For developing culture of men —. [SB '18]
i. Creativity increases
ii. Resources increase
iii. Thinking power develops

Which one is correct?

- Ⓑ Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

15. Parts of cultural development are —. [BB '17]
i. development of technology
ii. knowledge and belief
iii. outlook and thoughts

Which one is correct?

- Ⓒ Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

Read the following passage and answer to the questions No. 16 and 17 :

Shampa was got married when she was in class eight. That is why she couldn't complete her studies. Later by the help of her husband she was admitted into SSC program under the Open University of Bangladesh. She completed the preparation of her examination sitting in the home through distance learning.

16. The mention process in the stem is the imitation of —.

- Ⓐ Developed country Ⓑ Developing country
Ⓑ Undeveloped country Ⓒ None

17. By applying the mentioned process —.
i. it is being possible to make education fitting the age
ii. it is being changed in education culture
iii. it is being increased cultural aggression

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

Social Change and Characteristics of Development

→ Textbook Page 75

18. What is the main characteristic of culture?
Ⓐ Enlarging Ⓑ Assignable
Ⓑ Stability Ⓒ Slowness
19. Why is the Bangladeshi culture so strong?
Ⓐ To be ruled by foreign rulers over and over
Ⓑ Due to the geographical position
Ⓒ Because it is a Muslim country
Ⓓ Due to colonial rule
20. For which matter we find difference among the cultures?
Ⓐ Cultural development Ⓑ Cultural span
Ⓒ Cultural absorption Ⓒ Cultural ideals

21. Which thing is causing the cultural development in the society?
 ① Swift change and development of material culture
 ② Development of abstract culture
 ③ Changing of customary culture
 ④ Change and development of quality culture
22. Which is the characteristics of development?
 [DjB '19]
 ① It might be positive and negative
 ② Creates social problems
 ③ Going downward
 ④ Give priority to fulfill basic rights
23. How many reason are there in cultural changes?
 [DjB '17]
 ① 5 ② 4 ③ 3 ④ 2
24. Cultural span has been increased because of—
 i. globalization
 ii. development of technology
 iii. cultural absorption
 Which one is correct?
 ① ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
- Different Elements of Cultural Change and Development** → Textbook Page 76
25. How does culture change it's form?
 ① through the effect of another culture
 ② through globalization
 ③ through the contact of another culture
 ④ through doing business
26. Which one is the example of material culture?
 ① Saying hello instead of greeting
 ② Keeping right foot first at the time of getting out from home
 ③ Running tractors instead of Plough
 ④ Listening pop songs instead of folk ones
27. By which process related persons or group absorbs other's culture?
 ① Cultural ideal ② Cultural absorption
 ③ Cultural span ④ Cultural process
28. Which thing indicates the type of culture of social people?
 ① Cultural ideals ② Cultural absorption
 ③ Culturalization ④ Cultural span
29. In which thing the methodologies of life of the people of the country grows up?
 ① Cultural absorption ② Cultural ideals
 ③ Cultural span ④ Cultural development
30. For which development the whole world has transformed as a world resort?
 ① Radio ② Television
 ③ Mobile ④ Information technology
31. What is necessary for expedited cultural change?
 ① Social change
 ② Economic growth
 ③ Development of science and technology
 ④ Growth of per capita income

32. Which matter is very much important in terms of culture?
 ① Cloth ② Music
 ③ Creative work ④ Literature
33. Which one of the following is an element of a local society?
 [CB '17]
 ① Science club ② National Parliament
 ③ Union Parishad ④ City Corporation
34. Saimon is 6 years old. Which organization can inspire him in liberal arts and literature?
 [DjB '16]
 ① Bangla Academy
 ② Bangladesh Shilpkala Academy
 ③ Bangladesh Shishu Academy
 ④ Bulbul Lalitakala Academy
35. Reason of establishing Bangla Academy—
 [DjB '16]
 i. Context of the Language Movement of 1952
 ii. Election-Pledge of the Joint Alliance in 1954
 iii. Education Movement of 1962
 Which one is correct?
 ① ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
- Material culture includes**—
 [Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 i. Utensils
 ii. Production instruments
 iii. literature and art
 Which one is correct?
 ① ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
- Different Cultural Changes and Development in Respect of Bangladesh** → Textbook Page 77
37. Saimon is 6 years old. Which organization can inspire him in liberal arts and literature?
 [RB '16]
 ① Bangla Academy
 ② Bangladesh Shilpkala Academy
 ③ Bangladesh Shishu Academy
 ④ Bulbul Lalitakala Academy
38. In which age Bengali prose style of composition took place in this country?
 ① In ancient age
 ② In the modern age
 ③ In middle age
 ④ During the English reign
39. Who paved the way of Bangla prose?
 ① Rabindranath Tagore
 ② Ishwar Chandra Biddasagar
 ③ Bankim Chandra
 ④ Dinabandhu Mitra
- The Sequence of cultural modifications and developments in Bangladesh** → Textbook Page 79
40. The literature of Sultani era was influenced by—
 ① Buddhist monks ② Bidyapoti
 ③ Sri Chaitanya Dev ④ Muslin Philosophy

41. Due to which of the following a remarkable reputation was created? [CB '19]
 @ Moslin ⑥ Jamdani
a ② Tangail saree ④ Garad
42. What is 'Sirband'? [CtgB '19]
 @ Bihar ⑥ Cloth
b ② Novel ④ Architecture
43. Which cloth of ancient Bengal had a great reputation? [CtgB '18]
 @ Dukul ⑥ Khoumo
a ② Potrorna ④ Carpash
44. In which district is the Tajhut Jaminder's palace situated? [BB '18]
 @ Manikganj ⑥ Natore
c ② Rangpur ④ Mymensingh
45. Where is the Kuthibari of Rabindranath? [DB '17]
 @ Dhaka ⑥ Jessore
C ② Kushtia ④ Mymensingh
46. What are used in building traditional houses of Bengal? [RB '17]
 @ soil, bamboo, tin ⑥ bamboo, tin, wood
d ② straw, bamboo, wood ④ straw, bamboo, soil
47. Which art does black stone idol belong to? [RB '17]
 @ Pottery art ⑥ Literature
C ② Visual art ④ Non-material art
48. The Terracotta art of the Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur reflects— [SB '17]
 @ social life ⑥ economical life
C ② cultural life ④ arts of war
49. Which cloth was famous in the ancient Bengal? [DB '16]
C ② Carpash ⑥ Khoumo ② Potrorn ④ Dukul
50. Elachi, Hamam, Susij are the type of—. [JB '16]
 @ Cloth ⑥ Food
a ② Visual arts ④ Literary works
51. Where is Sompur Bihar situated? [CtgB '16]
 @ Paharpur ⑥ Lalbag
a ② Mainamoti ④ Bagerhat
52. Nazma bought a dress which was of designed with thread for Eid festival. This dress is included in which type of industry? [CtgB '16]
 @ Crafts art ⑥ Visual art
b ② Silk art ④ Design art
53. Elachi, Hamam, Susij are one kind of—.
[Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 @ clothes ⑥ food
a ② visual art ④ literary work
54. The aspects of Bengal which the temple of Kantaji and Sompur Bihar of Paharpur expresses are—
 i. Economic life
 ii. Profound conception
 iii. Creativity
 Which one is correct?
C ② i & ii ⑥ i & iii ② ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 55 to 56 :
 Once Sujon went to visit a museum where he saw some rare books. Those books are made from the leaves of palm trees. Colourful pictures are also painted on the leaves. Looking at the pictures, Sujon became excited.
55. What are the books called in Bengali?
 @ Charjapada ⑥ Pūnhi
b ② Boi ④ Padaboli
56. These books are sacred to the—.
 @ Muslim community ⑥ Hindu community
C ② Buddhist community ④ Baishnaba community
57. The pictures made Sujon excited because—.
 i. The pictures had been painted long time ago
 ii. the pictures depicts the story of Ramayana
 iii. the colours of the pictures are still bright
 Which one is correct?
C ② i & ii ⑥ ii & iii ② i & iii ④ i, ii & iii
- Read the following stem and answer the questions No. 58 and 59 :
 Dipa can see in a prayer house that there nicely represented the story of Ramayana by parched artifacts. [DB '18]
58. The prayer house seen by Dipa is—.
 @ Kantajew temple ⑥ Jagannath hall temple
a ② Ramna Kalimondir ④ Dhakeswari temple
59. In the artifacts mentioned in the stem it is reflects—.
 i. the social life of ancient Bengal
 ii. nature of the human being of ancient Bengal
 iii. religious story of the Hindus
 Which one is correct?
b ② i & ii ⑥ i & iii ② ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
- Read the following passage and answer the questions No. 60 and 61 :
 Miraz saw a temple made of burnt soil when he went to Dinajpur. [DB '17]
60. What is the name of the temple visited by Miraz?
 @ Loknath temple ⑥ Temple of south
d ② Golden temple ④ Kantaji's temple
61. Which story is depicted in the temple?
 @ Mahabharot ⑥ Ramayana
b ② Charjapada ④ Mangal Kabya
- Literature ➔ Textbook Page 81
62. Lui Pa was a—.
 @ Nepali ⑥ Indian
d ② Chinese ④ Bangalee
63. What type of epic the Chandi Mangal, Dharma Mongal and Monasa Mongal, are?
 @ The Mongal Kabya ⑥ Humor
a ② Travelogue ④ Essay
64. Which one was composed by Bharot Chandra?
 @ Annadamangal ⑥ Chandimangal
a ② Dharmamangal ④ Monoshamangal

65. The hugely celebrated literary work of Alawal is —
 Ⓛ Yousuf-Zolekha Ⓜ Jongonama
 Ⓝ Padmaboti Ⓞ Darmamangal
66. Which visual art of Bengal is attached to Dr. Md. Shahidullah?
 Ⓛ Architecture Ⓜ Painting
 Ⓝ Literature Ⓞ Sculpture
67. Who composed Padmaboti? [JB '19]
 Ⓛ Alaul Ⓜ Yusuf
 Ⓝ Mukundaram Ⓞ Ghanaram
68. Which is one of the oldest form Bengali literature? [SB '19]
 Ⓛ Charjapada Ⓜ Mangal Kabya
 Ⓝ Punthi Ⓞ The Padmabati
69. Which lyric stories depicts the life-style of general people? [DJB '19]
 Ⓛ Chandimangal Ⓜ Dharmamangal
 Ⓝ Manosamangal Ⓞ Annadamangal
70. Who composed the Chandimangal? [JB '18]
 Ⓛ Bharatchandra Ⓜ Ghono Ram
 Ⓝ Mukunda Ram Ⓞ Bijoy Gupta
71. Which Punthi is specially discussed in the history of Bengali literature? [CB '18]
 Ⓛ Yusuf-Julekha Ⓜ Lail-Mojnu
 Ⓝ Padmabati Ⓞ Jangnama
72. In which poetry can the past of the Bengal community be found? [CtgB '18]
 Ⓛ Annadamangal Ⓜ Chandimangal
 Ⓝ Dharmamangal Ⓞ Manoshamangal
73. Who was the writer of "Padmabati"? [JB '17]
 Ⓛ Ghono Ram Ⓜ Mukundo Ram
 Ⓝ Yusuf Ⓞ Alawal
74. What was the name of the oldest form of Bangla discovered so far? [CB '17]
 Ⓛ Annadamangal Ⓜ Padmabati
 Ⓝ Baishnaba Padabali Ⓞ Charjapada
75. By which name were the lyric-stories based on the local gods and goddesses known? [SB '17]
 Ⓛ Mangal Kabya Ⓜ Romantic Kabya
 Ⓝ Prose-Poem Ⓞ Rhythmic Kabya
76. Which of the lyric story is written by Ghonoram? [DJB '17]
 Ⓛ Chandimangal Ⓜ Dharmamangal
 Ⓝ Annadamangal Ⓞ Monoshamangal
77. In which writing do we find the social picture of ancient Bengal? [CB '16]
 Ⓛ Annadamangal Ⓜ Mangal Kabya
 Ⓝ Dharmamangal Ⓞ Manoshamangal
78. Who was the writer of Annadamangal? [CtgB '16]
 Ⓛ Mukunda Ram Ⓜ Bharot Chandra
 Ⓝ Ghono Ram Ⓞ Bijoy Gupta
79. When did the introduction of Bangla prose begin in Bangla literature in our country? [SB; BB '16]
 Ⓛ 16th century Ⓜ 17th century
 Ⓝ 18th century Ⓞ 19th century
80. The introduction of Bengalee prose began from —. [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 Ⓛ 14th century Ⓜ 15th century
 Ⓝ 17th century Ⓞ 19th century
81. What type of music programme was arranged in urban area long ago? [I'iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 Ⓛ Gomvira Ⓜ Khemta
 Ⓝ Murshidi Ⓞ Baul
82. There are branches of — in every districts of the country.
 i. Bangla Academy
 ii. Shishu Academy
 iii. Fine Arts Academy
Which one is correct?
 Ⓛ Ⓛ & ii Ⓜ ii & iii Ⓝ i & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
83. Kazi Nazrul Islam occupied a special position in the area of music because of his —. [DJB '18]
 i. variety of subjects
 ii. creative career
 iii. own approach
Which one is correct?
 Ⓛ Ⓛ & ii Ⓜ i & iii Ⓝ ii & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
84. Reason of establishing Bangla Academy —. [RB '16]
 i. context of the Language Movement of 1952
 ii. Election-pledge of the Joint Alliance in 1954
 iii. Education Movement of 1962
Which one is correct?
 Ⓛ Ⓛ & ii Ⓜ i & iii Ⓝ ii & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
85. Kazi Nazrul Islam holds a special position in the field music —. [I'iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 i. in his unique way
 ii. in diversity
 iii. in his creative mind
Which one is correct?
 Ⓛ Ⓛ & ii Ⓜ ii & iii Ⓝ i & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
- Answer the questions No. 86 and 87 by reading the following stem :
 Soma's father gifted her some books on her birthday of this year. The writers of these books are Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam. By reading these books Soma's love for the literature has been increased. [DB '19]
86. Which art has been led by the birthday gift of Soma?
 Ⓛ Literature art Ⓜ Musical art
 Ⓝ Visual art Ⓞ Architectural art
87. The writers of the books of Soma contributed in these art by—
 i. only writing poems and stories
 ii. inspiring the writers of next generation
 iii. playing role in giving complete shape and development
Which one is correct?
 Ⓛ Ⓛ & ii Ⓜ i & iii Ⓝ ii & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii



- Q** Read the following extract and answer the questions No. 88 and 89 :

Asha found a very old book in the central library of Dhaka University. She came to know that a multi linguist scholar of our country find out its time of writing. [RB '18]

88. The book seen by Asha is —.

- C** A Mangal Kabya B Punthi
 C Charjapada D Baishnaba Padabali

89. The things that can be correlated with the sample found by Asha —.

- i. Charjapada, Buddhist Monks
ii. Luipa, Kanhopa
iii. Examples of old Bengali literature

Which one is correct?

- C** A i & ii B i & iii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii

- Q** Read the following stem and answer to the question No. 90 and 91 :

Sumana visited a temple and found that the story of the Ramayana was delineated by terracotta. [SB '16]

90. The temple visited by Sumana is —.

- C** A Ramna Kali Mandir
 B Jagannath Hall Temple
 C Kantaji's Temple
 D Dhakeshwari Mandir

91. The exact information regarding the art mentioned in the stem is —.

- i. the people of ancient Bengal were acquainted with this art
ii. we can get the idea of social life of ancient Bengal from this art
iii. the Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is famous for it

Which one is correct?

- C** A i & ii B i & iii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii

Musical Art

► Textbook Page 82

92. Rabindranath borrowed melody from Baul songs to compose —.

- B** A his all songs B our national anthem
 C kirtans D thumri

93. How many songs have been composed by Kazi Nazrul Islam in his twenty year long creative career?

- C** A 4 thousand B 5 thousand
 C 6 thousand D 7 thousand

94. From which song has the melody of our national anthem been borrowed? [RB '19]

- A** A Baul B Murshidi
 C Bhawaiya D Bhatiali

95. By whom the modern music gained its excellence? [CB '18]

- C** A Nidhu Babu B Kali Mirja

- C** C Rabindranath Tagore D Kazi Nazrul Islam

96. Who brought the urban music to the peak of its excellence? [CB '19]

- A** A Rabindranath Tagore B Atul Prasad Sen
 C Dijendralal Roy D Rajanikanto Sen

97. What kind of musical function used to arrange in urban areas once upon a time? [DJB '18]

- B** A Gomvira B Khemta
 C Murshidi D Baul

98. From which song the national anthem of our country has been taken? [DB '16]

- B** A Pala song B Baul song
 C Murshidi song D Bhatiali

99. Who is the prince of Bangla folk songs? [BB '16]

- A** A Abdul Alim B Abbas Uddin
 C Shah Ahdul Karim D Lalon Shah

100. Which category of song is Monu-majhi singing? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

- A** A Murshidi B Bhawaiya
 C Baromasya D Baul

Short Q/A



Designed as per topic



Cultural Change and Development Idea of Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 74

Question 1. How does cultural change happen?

Ans. Cultural change happens in keeping with the environment and circumstances. Culture is transferred from one generation to another. The form of culture also changes in contact with different cultures. It reflects the change in people's lifestyles.

Question 2. Give an idea of development.

Ans. Development means gradually improving or perfecting something. It refers not only to economic but also to social development. Improving the standard of living of people is real development. Development is a continuous process of change in society.

Question 3. How are cultural change and development related?

Ans. Cultural change and development are complementary to each other. Just as development influences culture, so the change in culture accelerates development. For example, the use of technology in agriculture increases production and leads to development.

Question 4. Give an example of cultural change.

Ans. The use of tractors instead of plows in agriculture in Bangladesh is an example of cultural change. This is known as a change in material culture. As a result, agricultural production has increased and the standard of living of people has improved.



Question 5. How is social development possible?

Ans. Social development is possible through improving the standard of living of people. It happens through education, health care, use of technology and the spread of awareness. Development is the result of a continuous change.

Question 6. Why shouldn't cultural change be viewed negatively?

Ans. Cultural change should not be viewed negatively because it accelerates the progress of society. Like the flow of a river, culture changes in harmony with the environment. This change gives people new ideas and opportunities.

Question 7. What do you mean by change in material culture?

Ans. Change in material culture means the change in technology and equipment used in daily life. For example, agricultural production has increased due to the use of tractors instead of plows. It has a positive impact on people's lives.

Question 8. What impact does cultural change have on people's lives?

Ans. Cultural change leads to development in people's lives. It influences people's thinking, behavior and productivity. As a result of change, new ideas and technologies spread in the society.

Question 9. How does social change lead to development?

Ans. Social change leads to development by bringing positive changes in people's lives. It ensures the progress of society through the improvement of education, technology and productivity.

Question 10. How do cultural change and development work together?

Ans. Cultural change and development work together. Change introduces new ideas and technologies and development takes the society forward. For example, agricultural production has increased due to the use of tractors, which has led to the development of the society.

► Social Change and Characteristics of Development

► Textbook Page 75

Question 11. Write the characteristics of cultural change.

Ans. One of the characteristics of cultural change is that material culture changes rapidly, but non-material culture changes slowly. As a result, there is an imbalance between the various elements of culture, which creates obstacles on the path to development.

Question 12. Mention the main features of development.

Ans. The main feature of development is to give priority to meeting the basic needs of people. It improves the quality of life of people and accelerates the progress of society. Development occurs through social change.

Question 13. Why is the Western concept of development criticized?

Ans. The Western concept of development is sometimes criticized as an attempt to increase the benefits of the capitalist class. This linear concept of development does not ensure positive change in the lives of all people in the society. This is a matter of logical criticism.

Question 14. Write the relationship between development and culture.

Ans. Development and culture are interdependent. Development improves the standard of living by meeting the basic needs of people. It accelerates the change of culture and ensures the progress of the society. On the other hand, advanced culture further strengthens the current of development.

Question 15. What is meant by the development of culture?

Ans. The development of culture refers to the positive change of culture. It improves the standard of living of people and accelerates social progress. For example, the adoption of modern technology has increased the productivity of agriculture and industry, which is an aspect of cultural development.

Question 16. Mention the main objective of the development concept.

Ans. The main objective of the development concept is to fulfill the basic needs of people and improve their quality of life. It eliminates exploitation and discrimination in the society and creates equal opportunities for people. Development brings positive changes in people's lives and paves the way for overall progress.

► Different Elements of Cultural Change and Development

► Textbook Page 76

Question 17. What do you mean by span of cultural?

Ans. Span of cultural is the spread or expansion of culture from one society to another. It usually happens through the contact of two societies. Span of cultural is rapidly increasing due to technology and globalization.

Question 18. How does Culturization happen?

Ans. Culturization happens through contact with different cultures. In this, elements of other cultures are adopted while keeping one's own culture intact. For example, many English words have been added to our language as a result of British rule.



Question 19. What do you mean by cultural absorption?

Ans. Cultural absorption is the process of adopting the culture of a new environment. When people live in a different area, they adapt themselves to the cultural perspectives, behaviors and lifestyles there. It is a stream of acquiring the culture of the individual and the society.

Question 20. What does cultural ideals mean?

Ans. Cultural ideals is the type of culture of the people of a country or society. It is expressed through their manners, food, clothing, religious beliefs, music and folklore. The characteristics of the society are revealed through cultural ideals.

Question 21. Mention the reasons for cultural change.

Ans. The reasons for cultural change are social connection, culturization, technological development and changes in cultural ideals. Through these influences, culture takes new forms and changes with time.

Question 22. How has technology increased the contact of cultures?

Ans. Technological development has removed geographical distance. Different cultures are coming into contact with each other through the internet and social media. As a result, cultural exchange has become easier.

Question 23. What is the impact of cultural change on the society?

Ans. Cultural change introduces new ideas and values in the society. It improves the standard of living of people and accelerates social development. New trends and advanced ways of thinking are created in the society.

Question 24. What changes are happening in culture due to the influence of globalization?

Ans. As a result of globalization, different cultures have mixed with each other. Developed cultures are influencing underdeveloped cultures and a global culture is being formed. This can reduce cultural diversity and create new trends.

Question 25. How does the change in cultural ideals bring about social change?

Ans. The change in cultural ideals creates new trends in people's lives and beliefs. It accelerates development by bringing changes in manners, ways of thinking and values in the society. Social development happens through new lifestyles.

► Different Cultural Changes and Development in Respect of Bangladesh ▶ Textbook Page 77

Question 26. Mention the main reasons for cultural change in Bangladesh.

Ans. The main reasons for cultural change in Bangladesh are the influence of Western and religious

cultures, globalization and the advancement of science and technology. The rise of folk culture and the spread of various social media have also played a role in the change.

Question 27. What kind of changes are being seen in the rural culture of Bangladesh?

Ans. In the rural culture of Bangladesh, the prevalence of folk festivals, fairs and folk materials has increased. Due to globalization, the demand for rural entertainment is being met through social media. This has led to a mixture of modernity in rural culture.

Question 28. What changes have occurred in the family culture in Bangladesh?

Ans. The trend of nuclear families instead of joint families has increased in Bangladesh. This is evident in both rural and urban areas. This family change has left a mark of modernity in people's lives.

Question 29. What changes have come about in culture as a result of women's economic participation?

Ans. As a result of women's economic participation, women's empowerment and independence have increased in the family. With men and women working together, women's role in the labor market has increased. However, the pressure of household work has not decreased, which is part of the patriarchal culture.

Question 30. How is technological development leading to cultural development?

Ans. Technological development has brought about revolutionary changes in people's lives. New dimensions have been added to people's professions and entertainment through digital technology. It is breaking old rules and creating an environment of new self-relationship.

Question 31. What changes have come about in Bangladesh's culture due to the influence of sky culture?

Ans. Both positive and negative changes have occurred in Bangladesh's culture due to the influence of sky culture. The positive change is the addition of new cultural ideas. However, the negative aspect is the devaluation of one's own culture.

Question 32. Mention the areas of cultural development.

Ans. The areas of cultural development are education, medicine, agriculture, research, literature, trade and technology. Development in these areas has improved the quality of life of people as well as brought positive changes in culture.

Question 33. How has the media led to cultural development?

Ans. The media has increased public awareness along with cultural dissemination. People are changing their behavior through various private channels. This is a positive cultural change.

Question 34. Write a negative impact of cultural change.

Ans. A negative impact of cultural change is the damage to one's own culture as a result of sky culture. It reduces cultural diversity and spreads the influence of foreign culture on one's own tradition.

Question 35. What initiatives have been taken to develop education culture?

Ans. Initiatives have been taken to develop education culture, including the use of multimedia technology and the introduction of distance learning methods. These initiatives have made education contemporary and accessible. This modernization of education is accelerating the progress of society.

► The Sequence of cultural modifications and developments in Bangladesh

► Textbook Page 79

Question 36. What are the elements of Bengali culture?

Ans. Bengali culture is composed of various elements including food, housing, clothing, jewelry, language-literature, festivals and music. From two-roofed, eight-roofed houses to Nakshi Kantha, terracotta art and weaving are all part of this culture.

Question 37. What do you know about terracotta art?

Ans. Terracotta art is the process of creating permanent forms by drawing pictures on clay tablets and then burning them. This art can be seen in Kantji Temple in Dinajpur and Sompur Vihara in Paharpur. It depicts the Ramayana story and various pictures of social life.

Question 38. What were the characteristics of muslin cloth?

Ans. Muslin cloth was extremely fine, smooth and high quality. It was a unique example of Bengal's weaving industry and was famous all over the world. Its fineness and craftsmanship have created many legends.

Question 39. What is Charjpada and write its features.

Ans. Charjpada is the earliest specimen of Bengali literature. It is a Buddhist religious lyrical poem composed about 1200 years ago. The composers of Charjpada were Buddhist saints and it contains depth of philosophy and meaning.

Question 40. Mention the role of Baul songs in the music of Bengal.

Ans. Baul songs are an important part of the folk culture of Bengal. It carries the message of spiritual thought, love and humanity. It is deeply connected with rural life and is still prevalent in the culture of Bengal.

Question 41. How has the development of civic music in Bengal taken place?

Ans. The development of civic music has taken place through musicians like Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam and Dwijendralal Roy. This genre has been enriched by the influence of Hindustani classical music and various modern songs including the national anthem have been created.

Question 42. Write the characteristics of Nakshi Kantha of Bengal.

Ans. Nakshi Kantha of Bengal is a handmade artwork created by rural women through embroidery. It intricately portrays stories, nature, and various designs. It is a symbol of Bengal's traditional creativity.

Question 43. What changes occurred in Bengal's architecture during the Sultanate period?

Ans. During the Sultanate period, Persian influence was evident in Bengal's architecture. This influence was seen in the design of domes, arches, mosque construction, and administrative buildings. Examples include Lalbagh Fort and Chhoto Sona Mosque.

Question 44. Who contributed to the development of Bengali literature during British rule?

Ans. Ishwar Chandra Bidyasagar, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore, and Kazi Nazrul Islam played significant roles in the development of Bengali literature during British rule. Their contributions enriched literature and introduced the Bengali identity in a new way.

Question 45. Write about the influence of Bengali folk songs.

Ans. Bengali folk songs such as Baul, Bhatiali, Gambhira, and Murshidi are an integral part of rural life. They reflect regional diversity and express the emotions and thoughts of common people.

Question 46. Write about the significant examples of Bengal's terracotta art.

Ans. Notable examples of Bengal's terracotta art are the Kantaji Temple in Dinajpur and the Somapura Mahavihara in Paharpur. These artworks depict scenes from the Ramayana and reflect the social life of that era. This art form represents Bengal's heritage and creativity.



Question 47. Why is Bengal's handloom industry famous?

Ans. Bengal's handloom industry is renowned for its fine, smooth, and high-quality fabrics like Dhaka muslin, jamdani, and silk sarees. This industry has been popular both locally and globally for centuries, representing Bengal's rich heritage.

Question 48. How did Rabindranath Tagore's music influence Bengali songs?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore made an extraordinary contribution to the development of Bengali urban music. His songs beautifully reflect Bengali philosophy, nature, and humanity. His composition Amar Sonar Bangla is the national anthem of Bangladesh. Rabindra Sangeet has left a lasting impact on Bengali music.

Question 49. Why is Bengali manuscript literature important?

Ans. Bengali manuscript literature consists of mythical and romantic tales from the Muslim community. Notable examples include Yusuf-Zulekha, Laily-Majnu, and Saiful Mulk. This literature preserves the social and cultural life of that era.

Question 50. How has Bengal's rural folk culture influenced society?

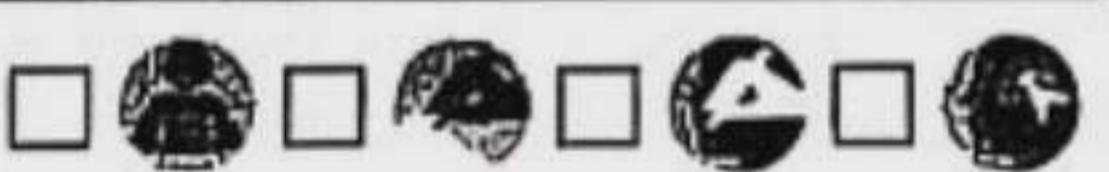
Ans. Bengal's rural folk culture, including Baul, Bhatiali, and Gambhira songs, reflects people's joys, sorrows, and daily lives. It fosters social unity and brotherhood. These songs are an essential representation of Bengal's rural life and cultural roots.



Creative Q/A



Designed as per learning outcomes



Ques. 01 Mohin went to visit Dinajpur with his father. He saw a temple there which is made of bricks. These bricks were special. Many pictures were engraved on them. Mohin was charmed with the beauty of these pictures.

- a. What is culture? 1
- b. What is the name of the temple that Mohin visited? 2
- c. Why are the bricks, used to build the temple, special? Explain. 3
- d. Give another example of visual art that have played important roles in the development of Bengali art and culture. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a Culture refers to man's life style, behaviours, thoughts, and their activities. It denotes what we are, how we live, what we use and what we create, what events we celebrate, etc.

b Mohin visited Kantaji's Temple which is situated in Dinajpur. This temple is one of the most important archaeological sites of Bangladesh.

c Once upon a time, many temples, like Kantaji's temple, were built in this country with fired bricks. These bricks are special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as terracotta. The Kantaji's temple is very famous for its terracotta as it depicts the story of the Ramayana. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for terracotta.

d The handloom industry of Bengal played important role in the development of Bengali art and culture. Some of the famous ancient clothes of Bengal are – Dukul, khumobostro, potrorn, etc.

According to Koutillya, the dukuls were dark in colour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas khumobostro was a little coarse. Potrorn is a kind of silk like andy/muga. Some other famous cloths produced in the Bengal were khosa, malmal, duria, miraband, etc. The maslin of Bengal was simply legendary for its fineness and unparalleled quality.

Ques. 02 Raju loved his grandfather very much. It is 12 years that his grandfather died. Raju still remembers that his grandfather would read 'Punthis'. On full moon nights, by the side of the pond, under the banyan tree, people of the village would assemble. Raju's grandfather would read the 'Punthis' in that assembly. Now, Raju does not find that scene in the village.

- a. What is the name of first literary work of the Bengalees? 1
- b. What do you understand by the term 'Kirtana gaan'? 2
- c. With which type of Bangla's art was Raju's grandfather related? Find its relation with 'Charjapada'. 3
- d. Discuss the difference of the visual arts of Bengal with that read by Raju's grand-father. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

a The name of the first literary work of Bangalees is the 'Chaarjyapada'.

b In 'Kirtana gaan' religious feeling and spirituality is expressed. This is the main feature of kirtana gaans. Kirtana gaans were performed mainly in Hindu Society. Still today people disteas to kirtana gaans. Raju's grandfather had relation with the literary art of Bangladesh.

c Raju's grandfather used to read Punthi. This form of literature is to be read in a special tune. Punthi is read in a manner of singing a song. Punthi is a part of Bengal's literary arts. 'Charjyapada' is also a branch of literary arts of Bengal. The first instance of Bengali literary arts is the Charjyapada. The Charjyapada was written to express religious feelings and the Buddhists rendered their contribution to this end.

"Puthi" and "Charjyapada" - both are parts of literary arts of Bengal but in formation and structure these are quite different.

d Raju's grandfather used to read Punthis. Punthis is a constituent part of Bengali literary arts. Visual art is entirely different from Punthi. Punthi is a kind of literature. Punthi is composed based on various ancient stories, folk stories or Bengal's legends or fairy tales. There is a distinct style of reading Punthi. It is read in a special tune like songs. In festivals or in gatherings, reading Punthi is enjoyable.

Visual art is creation of pictures of any subject matter. Visual art creates a picture or painting, etc. out of imagination. Burnt clay work or 'Terracotta' is a visual art. Terracotta is found in the temple of Kantaji and in the Sompur Bihar of Paharpur. In Punthi literature there is some visual art also. The pictorial part of the Punthi is a visual art. Punthi literature and visual arts - both represent the universal beauty of Bengal.

Ques. 03 Scene-1 : Mr Nizam Uddin likes travelling. Recently he has visited Nepal with his family members. While passing by the palace of the king, he said to his sons, the significant sign of our mother tongue has been invented from this center.

Scene-2 : The boatman Nabin rides on boat in Kaptai lake. When the tourists travel by his boat, he charms them with his song.

- What is culturalization? 1
- Are the cultural change and the development similar?—Explain 2
- Which art has been indicated in the description of Mr Nizam in Scene-1?—Explain. 3
- "The art that is included in the activity of the boatman Nabin of the stem has been enriched for the contribution of different people."—Analyze. 4

● Mymensingh Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 03 :

a The process of receiving the elements of other culture and making them of one's own by keeping the original one untouched is called culturization.

b In culture, positive and expected change is called development. According to the sociologists, development means social development. So, real development refers to the improvement of people's standard of living.

Thus cultural change and development combinedly improve society.

c In the description of Mr Nizam mentioned in the scene-1, the literary art 'Charjapada' has been reflected.

The oldest form of Bangla literary works discovered so far is Charjapada. It was discovered by Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal. Afterwards Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah worked out its time. From his research we understand that the Buddhist monks wrote them more than 1200 years ago. In the present context, they are too difficult to understand. Besides, we need to realize the thematic meaning along with the denotative meaning of the texts. Lui Pa and Kanho Pa are two of the famous Charjapada writers. Below is an example of Charja followed by its translation.

Lui Pa writes—

Ka a taruboro pancho b dalo Chanchalo
chie a paitha kala.

It means that the five senses of our body are like five branches. We communicate with this world with them.

d The musical art has been reflected in the activity of the boatman mentioned in the stem.

Bangladesh is a land of music forever. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands. It is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bengalee literature Charyapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas are quite popular among the Hindu community. However, the Baul music and the Bhatiali are adored and sung not by any particular community; rather they are sung by all. Many local songs such as Murshidi, Palagaan, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya and Gomvira have enriched the musical arena of this country.

Once upon a time, Panchali, Kheur, and Khemta were very popular in the urban areas. With the passage of time, the Bengalee musical devotees were influenced by the classical music of the northern India. This ultimately paved the way for the modern music in Bengalee. Nidhu Babu, Kali Mirja and some others are pioneers in this area but it gained excellence by Rabindra Nath Tagore. Our



national anthem 'Amar Sonar Bangla, Ami Tomai Valobashi' is a creation of Rabindra Nath Tagore too. He has borrowed the melody of this music from the Baul songs. Afterwards, many others following the paths of Rabindra Nath have enhanced the growth of modern Bangla songs. Among them, Kazi Nazrul Islam stands apart for his approach and variety. He has composed nearly six thousand songs in his twenty year long creative career. Atul Prashad Sen, Dijendro Lal Roy and Rajoni Kanta Sen also contributed immensely to Bengali music.

Ques. 04 **Scene-1 :** Lily puts on salwar and kamij not shari after her marriage though her mother and aunts are put on shari. She feels comfort with this. Lily is now living only with her husband and children though she grew up with her cousins altogether.

Scene-2 : The people of Ichladi village are now using mobile internet and collect all the news of the world quickly. As a result the life style of the people of the area have been changed.

- What is called culture? 1
- Why Bengal is called the country of music? 2
- Explain the topic of cultural that reflected in scene-1. 3
- Is it only reason of cultural change indicated by scene-2 of the stem? Give logic in favour of your answer. 4

• Dhaka Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 04 :

a) By culture we generally mean the means and ways of living of the people of a society.

b) Bengal is called the country of music because Bangladesh is a land of music forever.

Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands. It is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people.

c) Cultural Absorption is reflected in scene- 1.

Cultural absorption is a kind of process through which individual or group absorbs other culture. When a person happens to live in new cultural environment, he tries to receive views, behaviours, thoughts and feelings, values i.e. whole life pattern of that place. Thus absorption happens. For example, after marriage girls try to absorb the culture of their in-laws.

d) It is the only reason of cultural change indicated by scene- 2 of the stem.

At present we notice tremendous changes which is in the culture of Bangladesh. The impact of western culture is great in the people of Bangladesh. Besides, the impact of religious culture, folk-culture is not less at all. For example, dress, food habit, education, agriculture, treatment, technology, music, art, views, behaviour, fashion have changed much for the influence of western culture which is now impossible to separate from our culture. These changes easily come to our view due to the excessive arrangement of folk festivals, new year celebrations fairs and gathering of folk items in rural life, even in city life of Bangladesh. We notice change in the culture of Bangladesh owing to globalization. In the past, *jatra*, *palagan*, *circus*, *jarigan*, *sarigan* fulfilled the recreation need of people. Now people meet it up at home on Facebook and mass-media-culture. The development of science and technology expedites cultural change.

Ques. 05 During Summer Bipul visited a place at south-east zone. There he spent night in a cottage. The cottage was made of bamboo cane and different local materials. He returned to town through water way of listening to the songs of boatmen.

- Which art do the unprivileged women have kept in existence? 1
- Explain the causes of variation in culture. 2
- Into which art does the cottage seen by Bipul included? Explain. 3
- "The subject-matter described in the stem given above have enriched the culture of Bangladesh."— Analyse. 4

• Cumilla Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 05 :

a) Sewing Nakshikantha has been kept in existence by the unprivileged village woman. Nakshi Kantha is a local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals and stories.

b) The causes of variation in culture is society and place. The people and society of Bangladesh have their own culture. The culture of this country is not static in a place. The culture also changes keeping pace with the environment, atmosphere and time.

c) The cottage seen by Bipul is included in 'visual art.' Bangladesh has an abundance of alluvial land. People have been using this soil along with bamboos produced here to build houses. Traditionally these houses have two, four or eight roofs with bamboo frames called *tarja*. Sometimes these frames are covered with a kind of long grass called *shon*. Most of the houses in the rural areas replicate this type.

- d** The subject matter described in the stem given above is musical art which has enriched the culture of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is a land of music forever. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands. It is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bengalee literature Charyapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas are quite popular among the Hindu community. However, the Baul music and the Bhatiali are adored and sung not by any particular community; rather they are sung by all. Many local songs such as *Murshidi*, *Palagaan*, *Baromashya*, *Bhaoyaiya* and *Gomvira* have enriched the musical arena of this country.

Ques. 06 Asif is Josef's friend. After studying abroad for a long time, they have returned to their country. After returning to his country, Asif wanted to take his chosen meal rice, fish and vegetables. On the other hand, Josef being in the habit of taking foreign foods, he wanted to take juice and burger. The same difference was found in their clothing.

- What is culture? 1
- The influence of which is more in socialization to flourish the qualities of leadership? Explain. 2
- Discuss comparatively the culture between two friends. 3
- Why Josef is unable to keep abreast with the native society? Elaborate on the basis of the stem. 4

• Barishal Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 06 :

- a** By culture we generally mean the means and ways of living of the people of a society. It means, culture is our way of life.

- b** The influence of same age companions are more in socialization to flourish the qualities of leadership. Companions play important roles in the process of socialization.

Children naturally play with their mates when they are in their teens. During this period, they learn many things from their friends. They influence one another through their conversations, behaviour, and attitudes. In this way, they develop fellow feelings, cooperation, patience, and qualities of leadership.

- c** In the stem we find that for staying in abroad for study, there occurred huge cultural change in Josef but not in Asif.

Due to the influence of foreign culture the food habit, types of clothing, etc of Joseph has been changed. He now likes to have burger and juice instead of Bengali food. On the other hand, there is no change in Asif in this case. He as usual likes to take rice, fish and vegetables.

The impact of western culture is great on the people of Bangladesh. Besides, the impact of religious culture, folk-culture is not less at all. For example, dress, food habit, education, agriculture, treatment, technology, music, art, views, behaviour, fashion have changed much for the influence of western culture which is now impossible to separate from our culture. These changes easily come to our view due to the excessive arrangement of folk festivals, new year celebrations fairs and gathering of folk items in rural life, even in city life of Bangladesh.

- d** In the stem we find that Joseph is unable to keep abreast with native society, because a great cultural change occurred in him and he was habituated with this change.

Generally, two cultures come in contact and change each other. The more frequent and longer lasting this closeness becomes, the more the cultural exchanges happen. One culture will receive something of the other through this process. This moving tendency of culture and its spread from one society to another are called the span of culture. That means, culture spreads through the mixture of cultures. The span of culture has widened because of globalization and technological development.

Ques. 07

Culture	Elements
P	Dukul, Potron, Blackstone
Q	Gomvira, Baromashya, Murshidi

- What is culturization? 1
- How does technology improve culture? 2
- Which culture is indicated by 'Q'? Explain. 3
- "In the stem, the culture labelled 'P' has flourished the creative mind of the Bangalees."— Analyze. 4

• Dhaka Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 07 :

- a** The process of receiving the elements of other culture and making them of one's own by keeping the original one untouched is called culturization.

- b** Advanced information technology is used in agriculture, industry, treatment and education. The success of this has brought improvement in the culture of Bangladesh. Different banks, insurance,



companies, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, private university, multi-national companies, modern super shop have spread in our country by imitating western culture. As a result a kind of cultural atmosphere has been created which performs cultural development.

c Musical art is indicated by 'Q'.

Bangladesh is a land of music. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands, it is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bangla literature Charjapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas were quite popular among the Hindu community and they still are. However, the Baul music and the Bhatiali are adored and sung not by any particular community; rather they are sung by all. Many local songs such as Murshidi, Palagaan, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya, and Gomvira have enriched the musical arena of this country.

d In the stem, visual art is indicated by 'P' and it has flourished the creative mind of the Bangalees.

Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as Terracotta (burnt soil). The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its Terracotta as they depict the story of the Ramayana. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for its Terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time. The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities using black stones and soil is also very ancient and famous.

The handloom industry of the Bengal is also very famous. The Dukul cloths of the ancient Bengal were well known to all. In this regard, Koutillya says that the Dukuls of Pundradesh (North Bengal) were dark in colour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas Khoumobostro was a little coarse. Besides, the potrorn, a kind of silk like the Andy/Muga, of Magadha and Pundra was legendary too. In that ancient time, the Dukul, Potrorn, Khoumo and Carpash were exported to foreign countries. Some other famous cloths produced in the Bengal were Khasa, Elachi, Hamam, Chouta, Utani, Susij, Kosa, Malmal, Duria, Sirband etc.

Ques. 08 The architecture and cooking culture of the country 'M' are very famous. Recently there has been established communication between two countries 'M' and 'N'. As a result, the architecture and cooking culture of 'M' country have spreaded in the country 'N'.

- a. Who paved the way for modern Bangla prose? 1
- b. Explain the role of technology in development of culture. 2
- c. Which reason of cultural change has been mentioned in the stem? Explain it. 3
- d. Does the change occur only for the above reason? — Give your opinion. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 08 :

a Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for modern Bangla prose.

b At present we notice tremendous changes in the culture of Bangladesh. This is called cultural change. This impact of western culture is great in the people of Bangladesh. Besides, the impact of technology and cultural development, rapid advancement of modern technology and material culture improves the culture of a society. The whole world has turned into a global village due to the improvement of information technology. As a result communication process has developed. Now we can learn what is happening on the other corner of the world by sitting at home. One culture is coming in touch with another. Poor culture is receiving quickly the elements of rich culture. Thus technology transforms culture and develops it.

c The reason of cultural change mentioned in the stem is span of culture.

Generally, two cultures come in contact and change each other. The more frequent and longer lasting this closeness becomes, the more the cultural exchanges happen. One culture will receive something of the other through this process. This moving tendency of culture and it's spread from one society to another are called the span of culture. That means, culture spreads through the mixture of cultures. The span of culture has widened due to globalization and technological development.

d No, the change doesn't occur only for the above reason. Besides this there are more reasons which are discussed below—

Culturization : The process of receiving the elements of other culture and making them of one's own by keeping the original one untouched is called culturization. Culturization is strong in our country because she is ruled several times by



external rulers. The touch of different culture is the reason of culturization. For example—The English ruled us two hundred years. So many English words have got mixed with our language.

Cultural Absorption : Cultural absorption is a kind of process through which individual or group absorbs other culture. When a person happens to live in new cultural environment he tries to receive views, behaviours, thoughts and feelings, values i.e. whole life pattern of that place. Thus absorption happens. For example, girls try to absorb the culture of their in-laws.

Cultural Ideals : The culture of every country has its own cultural ideals. Cultural Ideals mean the type of culture of the people of a country or society. They are behaviours, food, dress, beliefs, religious belief, folklore, music, folk art etc. Cultural ideals uphold the life style and life pattern of the people of a society or country. Due to these ideals we notice difference in culture. This is a type of variation of culture.

Technology and cultural development : At present we notice tremendous changes in the culture of Bangladesh. This is called cultural change. This impact of western culture is great in the people of Bangladesh. Besides, the impact of technology and cultural development, rapid advancement of modern technology and material culture improves the culture of a society. The whole world has turned into a global village due to the improvement of information technology. As a result communication process has developed. Now we can learn what is happening on the other corner of the world sitting at home. One culture is coming in touch with another. Poor culture is receiving quickly the elements of rich culture. Thus technology transforms culture and develops it.

Ques. 09

Names of art	Elements
A	Kantaji's Temple, Sompur Bihar
B	Murshidi, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya, Gomvira

- Who wrote Chandimangal? 1
- What is meant by 'Archaeology'? 2
- Describe the characteristics of the art Mentioned in 'A' in the table. 3
- Evaluate the role of the art 'B' mentioned in the table to flourish the Bangalee culture. 4

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Answer to Question No. 09 :

- Mukunda Ram wrote Chandimangal.
- The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resources we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture,

ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life style, beliefs and super-situations, taste and outlook of the people of that age.

c The characteristics of the art mentioned in 'A' in the table are described below—

Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as Terracotta (burnt soil). The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its Terracotta as they depict the story of the Ramayana. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for its Terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time. The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities using black stones and soil is also very ancient and famous.

d The role of the art 'B' mentioned in the table to flourish the Bangalee culture is very great.

Bangladesh is a land of music. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands, it is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bangla literature Charjapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas were quite popular among the Hindu community and they still are. However, the Baul music and the Bhatiali are adored and sung not by any particular community; rather they are sung by all. Many local songs such as Murshidi, Palagaan, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya, and Gomvira have enriched the musical arena of this country.

Ques. 10 "Ka a taruboro pancho b dalo Chanchalo chie a paitha Kalo." Read the above mentioned stem carefully and answer the following questions.

- Who discovered Charjapada? 1
- Why is it difficult to understand the above stem in the present context? 2
- Describe the condition of Bangla literature reflected in the stem. 3
- How did the literature of that time contribute to the development of Bangla literature? 4

© Ideal School and College, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 10 :

- Charjapada was discovered by 'Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri'.

b The language of Charjapada is abstrusest. It is mainly the Sadhna music of Buddhist Sahajiyas or Buddhist tantric Sadhaks. Buddhist monk wrote them more than 1200 years ago. In the present context, they are too difficult to understand. Besides, we need to realize the thematic meaning along with the denotative meaning of the texts.

c In the above stem, the lines are taken from 'Charjapada'. Charjapada is the oldest form of Bangla literary works. We don't understand the meaning properly of the above stem. By the course of time, Bangla language changed a lot. Bangla language has navigate a long way to take todays form. The above line wrote by 'Lui pa'. The meaning of the lines :

Five senses of our body like five branches. We communicate with this world with them. Too much obsession with them leads us to worldly affairs and danger. The meaning of it too difficult to understand properly for us. But todays Bangla is so intercostals and alive to us. Bangla literature modified a lot from ancient literature to todays modern literature.

d Bengali is one of the prominent languages in which literature enriched itself the most. The Bengali literature has been divided into three main periods ancient, medieval and modern. The one and only written source of ancient period is 'Charjapoda'. It is the collection of Buddhist mystic songs. The book has a total of 51 charyas or verses or songs. Out of 51 posts, 46.5 have been found and the total number of poets is 23/24, there is a debate in the number of poet. However, charjapada is the first traversion of Bengali. To find out the origin of Bengali literature and evolution of Bengali literature 'Charjapada' is very important. To find out the porsody history of poem 'Charjapada' played an important role. Mainly, to know the ancient or old form of Bangla literature 'Charjapada' is very important. By the course of time 'Charjapada' played important role to the development of Bengali literature. In modern literature, we can see the effects of 'Charjapada' in some literary terms. That's how the literature of ancient time contribute to the development of Bangla literature.

Ques. 11

Art	Element
A	Khumo, Potrorn, Malmal, Maslin
B	Punthi, Kirtanas, Charjapada, Bengalee prose
a.	What is culture? 1
b.	How is cultural change and development occur within time? 2
c.	Explain the art which is mentioned by 'A'. 3
d.	The role of 'B' art is immense in the flourishing of Bengalee culture analyzes. 4

Answer to Question No. 11 :

a The term culture refers to the shared customs, beliefs, values, norms, institutions and other products of a community which are transmitted from one generation to another.

b In culture, positive and expected change is called development. Culture is transferred from one generation to another. Thus through this process of transfer some changes occur in culture. Again culture may change coming in touch with another culture. This is called cultural change.

Whatever the change is, culture is not static. Culture may alter within the environment where man lives or this change may take place by the external elements.

c In the above stem, 'Visual Art' is mentioned by 'A'. Explained as follows :

The handloom industry of the Bengal is also very famous. The Dukul cloths of the ancient Bengal were well-known to all. In this regard, Koutillya says that the Dukuls of Pundradesh (North Bengal) were dark in colour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas Khoumobostro was a little coarse. Besides, the potrom, a kind of silk like the Andy or Muga of Magadha and Pundra was legendary too. In that ancient time, the Dukul, Potrom, Khoumo and Carpash were exported to foreign countries.

Some other famous cloths produced in the Bengal were Khasa, Elachi, Hamam, Chouta, Utani, Susij, Kosa, Malmal, Duria, Sirband etc. The Maslin of Bengal was simply legendary for its fineness and unparallel quality. The sharees of Bengal such as Silk, Jamdani, Tangail, Maslin, Garad are still outstanding.

d In the above stem, 'B' indicates 'Literature'. Literature immense in the flourishing of Bengalee culture.

The oldest form of Bangla literary works discovered so far is charjapada, it was discovered by Pandit Hara Prashad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah worked out its time. From his research we understand that the Buddhist monks wrote them more than 1200 years ago.

The Sultani era was also very much influenced by Sri Chaitanya Dev and his Baishnaba philosophy. During this period, kirtanas were very trendy. The kirtanas are stuffed with emotion, and love stories of Lord Krishna and Radha. These are commonly known as Baishnaba Padabali.

Apart from all these, many poets composed different sorts of lyrical-stories based on the local gods and goddess. These are known as Mangal kabya.

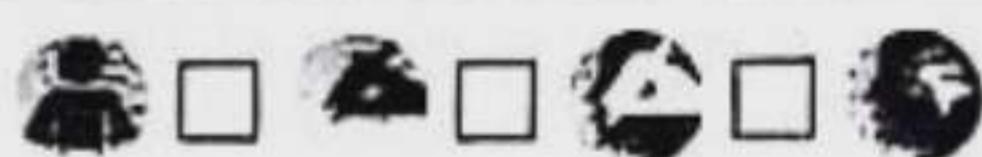
Another important field of literature is Punthi. It was very much loved by the Muslims. These were based on fictitious Iranian stories blended with romantic elements. Recitation from Punthis in front of a gathering was very popular then. Copying Punthi for preservation was also the go of the day. Some of the well-known 'Punthis' are Yusuf-Zolekha, Laily-Majnu, Saiful Mulk Boduzzaman, Jongonama etc. The Padmabati composed by Alawal is hugely celebrated in Bengalee literature.



Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A



Designed as per topic



Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. What is culture?

*/SB '19;
DB '18; BB '18; DjB '18; Iqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka/*

Ans. Culture refers to man's life style, behaviours, thoughts, and their activities. It denotes what we are, how we live, what we use and what we create, what events we celebrate, etc.

Question 2. What is the name of first literary work of the Bengalees?

Ans. The name of the first literary work of Bangalees is the 'Chaarjyapada'.

Question 3. What is Charjapada? */RB '19/*

Ans. The oldest form of Bangla literary works discovered so far is Charjapada.

Question 4. What do you mean by 'Nokshi Kantha'? */JB '18/*

Ans. A local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals and stories made by village woman is called 'Nokshi Kantha'.

Question 5. Who paved the way for modern Bangla prose? */RB '17/*

Ans. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for modern Bangla prose.

Question 6. Who wrote Chandimangal? */SB '17/*

Ans. Mukunda Ram wrote Chandimangal.

Question 7. How was the primitive society?

Ans. The primitive society was simple and classless.

Question 8. Who discovered Charjapada?

/Ideal School and College, Dhaka/

Ans. Charjapada was discovered by 'Pandit Hara Prashad Shastri'.

Question 9. What types of soil prevails in our country?

Ans. Alluvial soil prevails in our country.

Question 10. What was Dukul?

Ans. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas khumobostro was a little coarse.

The introduction of Bengalee prose began from 19th century in the British period. It can be said that Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bengalee prose, while Bankim Chandra and his contemporaries kept the spirit tip and Rabindra Nath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam gave it a complete and decent shape. Writers like Kazi Nazrul Islam, Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Mir Mosharraf Hossain, Dinabandhu Mitra and some others had significant roles in the development of Bengalee literature. The elements of literature flourishes Bengalee culture.



Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 11. From where was Charjyapada discovered?

Ans. Charjapada was discovered by Pandit Hara Prashad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal.

Question 12. What is Mangal Kabya?

Ans. Many poets composed different sorts of lyric stories based on the local gods and goddesses. These are known as Mangal Kabya.

Question 13. Who paved the way for Bangla prose?

Ans. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bangla prose.

Question 14. Who were the writers of charjapada?

Ans. Lui Pa and Kantho Pa were the two writers of Charjapada.

Question 15. What story is depicted on the 'Temple of Kantaji'?

Ans. The story of Ramayana is depicted on the 'Temple of Kantaji.'

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. What do you understand by the term 'Kirtana gaan'?

Ans. In 'Kirtana gaan' religious feeling and spirituality is expressed. This is the main feature of kirtana gaan. Kirtana gaans were performed mainly in Hindu Society. Still today people disteus to kirtana gaans. Raju's grandfather had relation with the literary art of Bangladesh.

Question 2. Are the cultural change and the development similar?— Explain */A/B '19/*

Ans. In culture, positive and expected change is called development. According to the sociologists, development means social development. So, real development refers to the improvement of people's standard of living.

Thus cultural change and development combinedly improve society.

Question 3. Why Bengal is called the country of music? */DB '18/*

Ans. Bengal is called the country of music because Bangladesh is a land of music forever.



Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands. It is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people.

Question 4. Explain the causes of variation in culture.

[CB '18]

Ans. The causes of variation in culture is society and place. The people and society of Bangladesh have their own culture. The culture of this country is not static in a place. The culture also changes keeping pace with the environment, atmosphere and time.

Question 5. Explain the visual art which is still practiced among the unprivileged women in our society.

[DJB '18]

Ans. The visual art which is still practiced among the unprivileged women in our society is Nakshi kantha. For long the village women have been sewing a local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals and stories.

Question 6. Why is it difficult to understand the above stem in the present context?

[Ideal School and College, Dhaka]

Ans. The language of Charjapada is abstruest. It is mainly the Sadhana music of Buddhist Sahajiyas or Buddhist tantric Sadhaks. Buddhist monk wrote them more than 1200 years ago. In the present context, they are too difficult to understand. Besides, we need to realize the thematic meaning along with the denotative meaning of the texts.

Question 7. How is cultural change and development occur within time?

[Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]

Ans. In culture, positive and expected change is called development. Culture is transferred from one generation to another. Thus through this process of transfer some changes occur in culture.

Again culture may change coming in touch with another culture. This is called cultural change. Whatever the change is, culture is not static. Culture may alter within the environment where man lives or this change may take place by the external elements.

Question 8. Why Sompur Bihar is famous?

Ans. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for its Terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time. The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities using black stones and soil is also very ancient and famous.

Question 9. How was the Bangla prose introduced?

Ans. The introduction of Bangla prose began from the British period. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bangla prose, while Bankim Chandra and his contemporaries kept the spirit up and Rabindra Nath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam gave it a complete and decent shape.

Question 10. What is ultimately paved the way for modern music of the northern India?

Ans. Once upon a time, soirees for Panchali, Kheur, and Khemta were very popular in the urban areas. With the passage of time, the Bengali musical devotees were influenced by the classical music of the northern India. This ultimately paved the way for the modern music in Bangla.

Question 11. How has Bangladesh Shilpkala Academy been working for development of creative arts?

Ans. The Bangladesh Shilpkala Academy has been working for the development of creative arts, such as, fine arts, music, drama and dance. Every district has a branch of Shilpkala Academy now that provides infrastructural facilities and support services for the promotion, enhancement, and research of creative arts.



Solutions to Textual Activities



Along with textual reference

✓ Lesson 2 : Social Change and Characteristics of Development

Activity 01 Compare between cultural change and cultural development. → Textbook Page 75

Solution : The people and society of Bangladesh have their own culture. The culture of this country is not static in a place. Our culture also changes keeping pace with the environment, atmosphere and time. Therefore, instead of taking any cultural changes negatively, it is sensible to look at them as the ever-changing water of a flowing river. Culture is transferred from one generation to another. Thus

through this process of transfer some changes occur in culture. Again culture may change coming in touch with another culture. This is called cultural change.

Whatever the change is, culture is not static. Culture may alter within the environment where man lives or this change may take place by the external elements. Whatever of such changes is positive can be termed as development.

Generally development means anything that attains fulfillment gradually from the start. There was a time when development meant expected economic change or economic progress. But, according to the

sociologists, development means social development. So, real development refers to the improvement of people's standard of living. Usually, development or social development is a kind of social change. As social development causes cultural change, also cultural changes bring about development, for example, the use of tractor in place of plough is a material cultural change. As a result of this, production in agriculture has increased which has improved people's standard of living. Thus cultural and social change and development combinedly improve society.

● Lesson 3 : Different Elements of Cultural Change and Development

Activity 02 How does cultural changes and development in respect of Bangladesh.

► Textbook Page 77

Solution : Culture is not static; it continuously evolves through addition and deduction. Differences exist among cultures, but they influence one another over time, leading to new developments. Several factors contribute to this variation.

Span of Culture : When two cultures come into contact, they influence each other. The more frequent and long-lasting this interaction is, the greater the cultural exchange. This spread of culture through interaction is called the span of culture, which has expanded due to globalization and technological advancements.

Culturization and Cultural Absorption : Culturization occurs when a society adopts elements from another culture while maintaining its own identity. For example, English rule in South Asia introduced many English words into local languages.

Cultural absorption : on the other hand, happens when individuals or groups integrate themselves into a new cultural environment, adopting its behaviors, beliefs, and values—common in migration and social adaptation.

Technology and Cultural Transformation : Modern technology plays a significant role in cultural change. The influence of Western culture is growing in Bangladesh, alongside rapid technological advancements. Information technology has made the world a global village, enabling cultures to interact and influence one another. As a result, elements of richer cultures are often adopted by less developed ones, leading to cultural transformation.

● Lesson 4 : Different Cultural Changes and Development in Respect of Bangladesh

Activity 03 Give some examples of cultural changes.

► Textbook Page 78

Solution : Significant changes can be observed in the lifestyle and behavior of the people of Bangladesh, which is referred to as cultural

change. Among these changes, the influence of Western culture is the most prominent. However, religious and folk cultures also play a role. Various aspects of life, such as clothing, food habits, education, agriculture, healthcare, technology, music, art, perspectives, behavior, and fashion, have undergone noticeable transformations due to Western cultural influences, making them inseparable from our own culture.

Both rural and urban lifestyles in Bangladesh have been impacted. The increasing popularity of traditional festivals, New Year celebrations, fairs, and folk crafts highlights this cultural shift. Additionally, globalization has contributed to changes in Bangladesh's indigenous culture. In the past, people relied on traditional entertainment like Jatra (folk theater), Pala Gaan (folk songs), circus performances, and Jari Sari (folk ballads). However, today, entertainment is largely consumed through social media and digital platforms such as Facebook and television. The advancement of science and technology has further accelerated this cultural transformation.

● Lesson 5 : The sequence of cultural modifications and developments in Bangladesh

Activity 04 Make a list of some visual arts that have played important roles in the development of Bengalee art and culture.

► Textbook Page 80

Solution : A list of some visual arts that have played important roles in the development of Bengali art and culture is given below :

- Terracotta :** Once upon a time, many temples were built in Bangladesh with diced bricks. Those bricks were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first and then burnt to raise permanent images. This craft is known as terracotta. The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its Terracotta as they depict the story of the Ramayana. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for Terracotta.
- The palm-leaf books :** The palm-leaf books or "punthi" of the Pala era are appreciated by the modern art critics. Wonderful pictures were drawn on the palm-leaves with locally available colours. After all, the pictures are still bright.
- The handloom industry :** The handloom industry of Bengal is very famous. Some of the famous ancient clothes of Bengal are dukul, khumobostro, potrorn, etc. According to Koutillya, the dukuls were dark in colour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine clothe whereas khumobostro was a little coarse. Potrorn is a kind of silk like andy/muga.



Some other famous clothes produced in the Bengal were khasa, elachi, hamam, chouta, utani, susij, kosa, malmal, duria, mirabanod, etc. The maslin of Bengal was simply legendary for its fineness and unparallel quality.

4. **Sharees :** Bengal is also famous for various kinds of sharees. Silk, Jamdani, Tangail, Maslin are some famous sharees of Bengal.
5. **Architecture of Bengal :** Since the Sultani era the architecture of Bengal was influenced by the Iranian and Turani culture. Many mosques as well as houses and offices with large dome and entrance were built following their tradition. Some of them are the Choto Sona Masjid, the Nawab Katra and the Lalbag Fort.
6. **Nakshikantha :** For long the village women have been making a local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals, and stories. These are called Nakshikantha. Making Nakshikantha is still in practice among the village women of our country.

Activity 05 What do you mean by "burnt soil work"? Give some examples of it. ▶ Textbook Page 80

Solution : Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then burnt to raise permanent images. This craft is known as burnt soil work or terracotta. The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur and the Sompura Bihara of Paharpur are famous for terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time.

Lesson 6 : Literature

Activity 06 Give a statement of the gradual development of Bengalee literature. ▶ Textbook Page 82

Solution : The oldest form of Bangla literature discovered so far is Charjapada. It is also the oldest book of Bengali literature. It was written 1500 years ago by the Buddhist monks.

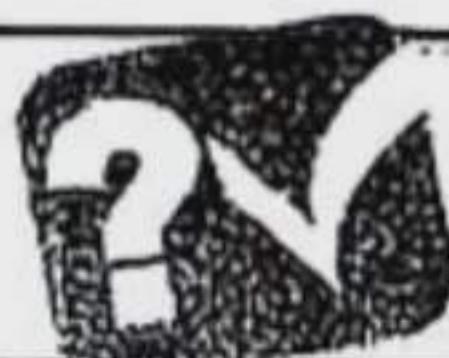
The Sultani era was also very much influenced by Sri Chaitanya Dev and his Baishnaba philosophy. During this period, kirtanas were very trendy. The kirtanas are stuffed with emotion, and love stories of Lord Sri Krishna and Radha. These are commonly known as Baishnaba Padabali. Some of the eminent lyricists of Baishnaba Padabali are Bidyapati, Chandi Das, Gyandash, Gobinda Das and so on. During this time the Hindus and the Muslims were living in parity and many Muslim poets also became famous by composing Baishnaba Padabali. Apart from all these, many poets composed different sorts of lyric-stories based on the local gods and goddesses. These are known as Mangal Kabya. The Chandimangal of Mukundaram, The Dharmamangal of Ghonoram, and The Manoshamangal of Bijoygupta are quite renowned. The Annadamangal of Bharot Chandra depicts the social condition of the then time.

Another important field of literature is punthi. It was very much loved by the Muslims. These were based on fictitious Iranian stories blended with romantic elements. Recitation from punthis before a gathering was very popular then. Some of the well known punthis are Yusuf-Zolekha, Laily-Majnu, Saiful Mulk Boduzzaman, Jongonama, etc. The Padmabati composed by Alawal is hugely celebrated in Bangla literature.

The introduction of Bangla prose began from the British period. It can be said that Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bangla prose, while Bankim Chandra and his contemporaries kept the spirit up and Rabindranath Tagore gave it a complete and decent shape. Writers like Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Mir Mosharraf Hossain, Dinabandhu Mitra and some others had significant roles in the growth of Bangla literature.



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	1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, 38, 42, 46, 48, 50	2, 9, 12, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 28, 34, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45
Creative Q/A	1, 2, 9, 10	3, 7, 8, 11
Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14	2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15
Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 3, 5, 7, 10	2, 4, 8, 9, 11

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

Multiple Choice Questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

$1 \times 30 = 30$

[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 the way of life of human beings?
 A Culture B Tradition
 C Customs D Religion
2. What is the change of culture called?
 A Cultural change B Cultural aggression
 C Cultural enlargement D Cultural evolution
3. Which one is the example of cultural ideals?
 A Values B Information-technology
 C Religious beliefs D Language
4. Parts of cultural development are—.
 i. development of technology
 ii. knowledge and belief
 iii. outlook and thoughts
 Which one is correct?
 A i & ii B i & iii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii
5. What is the main characteristic of culture?
 A Enlarging B Assignable
 C Stability D Slowness
6. How many reason are there in cultural changes?
 A 5 B 4 C 3 D 2
7. By which process related persons or group absorbs other's culture?
 A Cultural ideal B Cultural absorption
 C Cultural span D Cultural process
8. For which development the whole world has transformed as a world resort?
 A Radio B Television
 C Mobile D Information technology
9. Material culture includes—.
 i. Utensils
 ii. Production instruments
 iii. literature and art
 Which one is correct?
 A i & ii B i & iii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii
10. Which cloth of ancient Bengal had a great reputation?
 A Dukul B Khoumo
 C Potrona D Carpash
11. In which district is the Tajhat Jaminder's palace situated?
 A Manikganj B Natore
 C Rangpur D Mymensingh
12. Which cloth was famous in the ancient Bengal?
 A Carpash B Khoumo C Potrona D Dukul
13. Elachi, Hamam, Susij are the type of—.
 A Cloth B Food
 C Visual arts D Literary works
14. Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 55 to 56 :

Once Sujon went to visit a museum where he saw some rare books. Those books are made from the leaves of palm trees. Colourful pictures are also painted on the leaves. Looking at the pictures, Sujon became excited.
15. These books are sacred to the—.
 A Muslim community B Hindu community
 C Buddhist community D Baishnaba community
16. Which story is depicted in the temple?
 A Mahabharat B Ramayana
 C Charjapada D Mangal Kabya
17. Who composed Padmabati?
 A Alaul B Yusuf
 C Mukundaram D Ghanaram
18. Which is one of the oldest form Bengali literature?
 A Charjapada B Mangal Kabya
 C Punthi D The Padmabati
19. Which of the lyric story is written by Ghonoram?
 A Chandimangal B Dharmamangal
 C Annadamangal D Monoshamangal
20. What type of music programme was arranged in urban area long ago?
 A Gomvira B Khemta
 C Murshidi D Baul
21. From which song has the melody of our national anthem been borrowed?
 A Baul B Murshidi
 C Bhawaiya D Bhatiali
22. By whom the modern music gained its excellence?
 A Nidhu Babu B Kali Mirja
 C Rabindranath Tagore D Kazi Nazrul Islam
23. Who brought the urban music to the peak of its excellence?
 A Rabindranath Tagore B Atul Prasad Sen
 C Dijendralal Roy D Rajanikanto Sen
24. What kind of musical function used to arrange in urban areas once upon a time?
 A Gomvira B Khemta
 C Murshidi D Baul
25. In which poetry can the past of the Bengal community be found?
 A Annadamangal B Chandimangal
 C Dharmamangal D Monoshamangal
26. Who was the writer of "Padmabati"?
 A Ghono Ram B Mukundo Ram
 C Yusuf D Alawal
27. Elachi, Hamam, Susij are one kind of—.
 A clothes B food
 C visual art D literary work
28. Which matter is very much important in terms of culture?
 A Cloth B Music
 C Creative work D Literature
29. Which one of the following is an element of a local society?
 A Science club B National Parliament
 C Union Parishad D City Corporation
30. Who is the prince of Bangla folk songs?
 A Abdul Alim B Abbas Uddin
 C Shah Ahdul Karim D Lalon Shah

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 :** $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. How does cultural change happen?
2. Give an example of cultural change.
3. Why shouldn't cultural change be viewed negatively?
4. What impact does cultural change have on people's lives?
5. Write the characteristics of cultural change.
6. Mention the main features of development.
7. What is meant by the development of culture?
8. What do you mean by span of cultural?
9. How does Culturization happen?

10. Mention the reasons for cultural change.
11. What is the impact of cultural change on the society?
12. What changes have occurred in the family culture in Bangladesh?
13. What changes have come about in Bangladesh's culture due to the influence of sky culture?
14. Mention the areas of cultural development.
15. Write a negative impact of cultural change.

Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)**Answer any 5 of the following questions :** $10 \times 5 = .50$

1. Mohin went to visit Dinajpur with his father. He saw a temple there which is made of bricks. These bricks were special. Many pictures were engraved on them. Mohin was charmed with the beauty of these pictures.
 - a. What is culture? 1
 - b. What is the name of the temple that Mohin visited? 2
 - c. Why are the bricks used to build the temple, special? Explain. 3
 - d. Give another example of visual art that have played important roles in the development of Bengali art and culture. 4
2. **Scene-1 :** Lily puts on salower and kamij not shari after her marriage though her mother and aunts are put on shari. She feels comfort with this. Lily is now living only with her husband and children though she grown up with her cousins altogether.
Scene-2 : The people of Ichladi village are now using mobile internet and collect all the news of the world quickly. As a result the life style of the people of the area have been changed.
 - a. What is called culture? 1
 - b. Why Bengal is called the country of music? 2
 - c. Explain the topic of cultural that reflected in scene-1. 3
 - d. Is it only reason of cultural change indicated by scene-2 of the stem? Give logic in favour of your answer. 4
3. During Summer Bipul visited a place at south-east zone. There he spent night in a cottage. The cottage was made of bamboo cane and different local materials. He returned to town through water way of listening to the songs of boatmen.
 - a. Which art do the unprivileged women have kept in existence? 1
 - b. Explain the causes of variation in culture. 2
 - c. Into which art does the cottage seen by Bipul included? Explain. 3
 - d. "The subject-matter described in the stem given above have enriched the culture of Bangladesh."— Analyse. 4
4. Asif is Josef's friend. After studying abroad for a long time, they have returned to their country. After returning to his country, Asif wanted to take his chosen meal rice, fish and vegetables. On the other hand, Josef being in the habit of taking foreign foods, he wanted to take juice and burger. The same difference was found in their clothing.
 - a. What is culture? 1
 - b. The influence of which is more in socialization to flourish the qualities of leadership? Explain. 2
 - c. Discuss comparatively the culture between two friends. 3
 - d. Why Josef is unable to keep abreast with the native society? Elaborate on the basis of the stem. 4

5.

Culture	Elements
P	Dukul, Potron, Blackstone
Q	Gomvira, Baromashya, Murshidi

 - a. What is culturization? 1
 - b. How does technology improve culture? 2
 - c. Which culture is indicated by 'Q'? Explain. 3
 - d. "In the stem, the culture labelled 'P' has flourished the creative mind of the Bangalees."— Analyze. 4
6. The architecture and cooking culture of the country 'M' are very famous. Recently there has been established communication between two countries 'M' and 'N'. As a result, the architecture and cooking culture of 'M' country have spreaded in the country 'N'.
 - a. Who paved the way for modern Bangla prose? 1
 - b. Explain the role of technology in development of culture. 2
 - c. Which reason of cultural change has been mentioned in the stem? Explain it. 3
 - d. Does the change occur only for the above reason? — Give your opinion. 4
7. "Ka a taruboro pancho b dalo Chanchalo chie a paitha Kalo." Read the above mentioned stem carefully and answer the following questions.
 - a. Who discovered Charjapada? 1
 - b. Why is it difficult to understand the above stem in the present context? 2
 - c. Describe the condition of Bangla literature reflected in the stem. 3
 - d. How did the literature of that time contribute to the development of Bangla literature? 4
8.

Art	Element
A	Khomo, Potron, Malmal, Maslin
B	Punthi, Kirtanas, Charjapada, Bengalee prose

 - a. What is culture? 1
 - b. How is cultural change and development occur within time? 2
 - c. Explain the art which is mentioned by 'A'. 3
 - d. The role of 'B' art is immense in the flourishing of Bengalee culture analyzes. 4

✓ Answering Reference ▶ Short-Answer Questions

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 5 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 11 | 9 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 18 | 13 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 31 |
| 2 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 6 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 10 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 21 | 14 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 32 |
| 3 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 7 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 15 | 11 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 23 | 15 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 34 |
| 4 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 08 | 8 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 17 | 12 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 28 | |

✓ 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. 10 |
| 2 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 4 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 6 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 08 | 8 ➤ See this Chapter, Ques. 11 |