

Chapter 08

Ethnic Groups of Bangladesh

Contents for Discussion

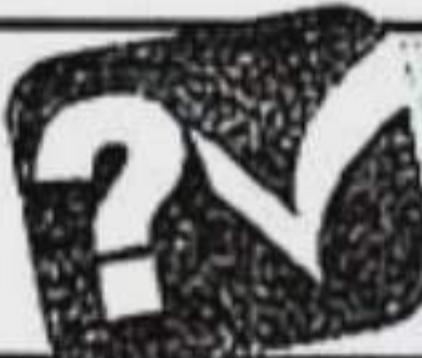
- Geographical location of Bangladeshi ethnic groups
- The Chakmas
- The Garos
- The Saontals
- The Marmas
- The Rakhains
- The Mixture and Exchange of the Cultures of the ethnic people of Chakma, Marma, Saonta and Rakhain with Bangalees of Bangladesh.

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

- describe the geographical position of ethnic population like Chakma, Garo, Marma, Saonta, Rakhain and show them in the map;
- tell about their social, economic, religious and cultural life;
- explain the intermingling of the culture of Bangalees and ethnic people;
- narrate cultural exchange between Bangalees and ethnic people;
- be respectful to the cultural variety of the ethnic people.



Practice



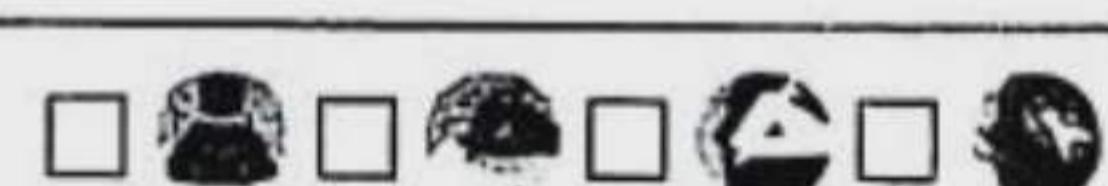
Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

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

- Which minority ethnic group in Bangladesh does the name of the language 'Achik' belong to?
 A Chakma B Garo
 C Marma D Saonta
- Which is the significant historical incident of Indian Subcontinent in 19th century?
 A Garo Rebel B Rakhain Rebel
 C Saonta Rebel D Khasia Rebel
- The features of the Marmas are—
 - to build houses at the height of 6-7 feet from plain land
 - matrilineal family
 - skill in handicrafts

Which one of the following is true?

- A i B i & ii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii
- Read the following stem and answer the questions 4 and 5 :

Sumaiya went to visit Cox's Bazar with her parents after her annual examination. Going there, she found people of some minority ethnic groups living in houses built on Macha (pillar-platform). The complexion of their face is round, colour of the body is bright.

- What is the name of the minority ethnic group that Sumaiya saw?

A Chakma B Marma C Saonta D Rakhain

- The cultural feature of the minority ethnic group seen by Sumaiya is—
 - father is the head of the family
 - main livelihood is agriculture
 - houses are made of bamboo and straw

Which one of the followings is true?

E i F i & ii G ii & iii H i, ii & iii

Creative Questions with Answers

Ques. 01 Niru is a hill girl. She lives in Chattogram Hill Tracts. People of their group also live in Arunachal outside Bangladesh. Niru went to visit her friend, Shuvra's village home in Mymensingh with Shuvra. She became very surprised seeing an incident. She observed that all the members of Shuvra's family were giving priority to her mother's opinions. Besides, she got an opportunity to have a close observation of the religious behaviours of Shuvra and others.

a. What is the Head of the village of the Marma called? 1

b. How is a balanced communication among different cultures established? 2

c. Explain the cultural life of Niru. 3

d. 'There are differences between the social life of Niru and that of Shuvra'. Analyze the statement. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a** The head of the village of the Marma is called 'Ruyaza'.
b A balanced communication among different cultures is established by the exchanging of the elements of one culture with another. The exchange of the elements of one culture with another creates cultural blending which forms a basis of inter-cultural relationship among the people.
c According to the information in the stem we can say that Niru is one of the members of the main minority ethnic group 'Chakma'.

Clothing, food habit and festivals are very much important matter to describe the cultural life of Chakma. In these three sectors they have maintained their unique diversity. It means that they are respectful to their culture.

The Chakmas make clothes by weaving machine called "Tat". The dress worn by the Chakma girls is called "Pinon" and "Hadi". Previously, the Chakma men used to put on shirts made of thick thread, Dhuti, Gamchha and a "Pagry" in head. But at present they put on shirt, pant and lungi. Of the clothes made by the Chakma women, "Fulgadi" and different types of outer garments have become very popular to all people of home and abroad.

The Chakmas make beautiful baskets, fans, combs, flutes and musical instruments with bamboo and cane. Rice is the staple food of the Chakma. They are fond of eating fish, meat and vegetable with rice. Their favourite food is "Bash kurol". The Chakma women cook different items with Bash kurol. The Chakma like to play Ha-du-du, wrestling (kusti) and "Ghilkhara." The little girls play "Bouchi".

The greatest festival of the Chakma is "Biju". The Chakma celebrate Biju festival on the last two days and the 1st day of Bengalee year. The Chakma are comparatively more educated than other minority ethnic group.

- d** Niru is a member of the minority ethnic group 'Chakma' and Sivra is 'Garo'.

There are significant differences between the social life of Niru and Suvra. The Garo live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the Head of family in their society. In the stem we can see the same scene. On the other hand the Chakma society is patriarchal. Father is the Head in Chakma family. Next position goes to mother and after the position of mother comes the position of the eldest son.

Apart this there are more differences between the social life of Garo and Chakma. Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form "Adam" or Para. Some Paras make a Mouja. The chief of the Para is called Head Man. The Head Man maintains peace

and discipline in the Mouja. Several moujas make a Chakma circle and the chief of this circle is Chakma king.

On the other side Mahari or the matrilineal identify is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life: specially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The "chachchi"(communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garo are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari. According to the all above discussion the mentioned statement appears to be true.

Ques. 02 The three friends Mathin Chakma, Antora Saha and Arun were enjoying the function of Pahela Boishakh under the banyan tree at Ramna. After the presentation of the singers of Chhayanot they suddenly saw four dancers of Khagrachhari were performing dance. They were wearing Anji and Thami.

- a. What is the greatest festival of the Chakmas? 1
 b. What is 'Mewa'? 2
 c. Which minority ethnic groups are the four dancers representing in the stem? Explain it. 3
 d. 'Today Boishabi and Pahela Boishakh have come together at a single point'. Analyze the statement in the light of the stem. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

- a** The greatest festival of the Chakma is 'Biju'. The Chakma celebrate Biju festival on the last two days and the 1st day of Bengalee year.

b Mewa is one of the popular foods of the Garo. Like others ethnic group the Garo have also their own food habit. The Garo eat fish and vegetables with rice. The bottom part of little bamboos is one of their favourite foods and they call it 'Mewa'.

- c** The four dancers are representing the minority ethnic group 'Marma' in the stem.

Among the minority ethnic groups living in hill tracts regions of Bangladesh, the Marma are second in number of population. The majority of the Marma live in Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachori districts.

The four dancers of the stem also have come from Khagrachori. We can learn from the stem that four dancers of Khagrachori performed dance under the banyan tree at Ramna. They wore Anji and Thami. From their clothing it is understood that they are the members of ethnic group Marma.

As like as others ethnic group the Marma have their own culture in clothing. The name of the blouse that their women wear is called Anji.

Besides, the also war 'Thami'. marma women are very skilled in weaving clothes. 'Tat' is one type of weaving machine which is pulled by both the hands and legs are used by them. Both handloom and waist loom are used by them.

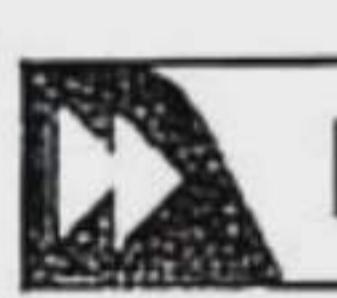
So, it can be said both Anji and Thami indicate the traditional clothing culture of the Marma.

d All ethnic groups in the hill tracts observe Boiskhi, Sangrai and Biju together at a stretch and they all Boishabi. Today Boishabi and Pahela Boishakh have come together at a single point.

The minority ethnic people of Bangladesh have been living with the Bangalees in this land for a long time. To meet the necessities of their life, the minority ethnic people have received many elements of Bangalee culture, so it is done by the

Bangalees. Pahela Boishakh is a universal festival of Bengali culture to welcome new year. On the other side all ethnic groups in the hill tracts observe Boishabi for celebrating new year. Considering their objective the two programs are same. The differences of these two programs are only the process of celebration. But because of inter exchange of cultures the differences have become minor.

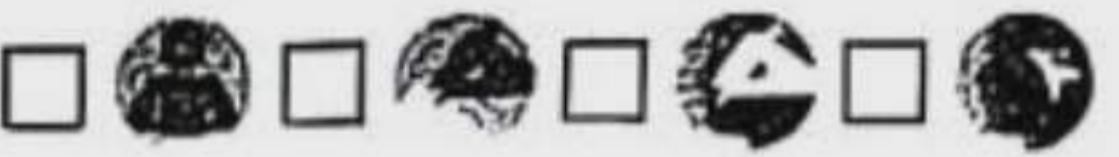
In the stem it is seen that four Marma girls are dancing in the Pahela Boishakh Program of Bangali. Same way the Boishabi festival of ethnic people also have become a part of Bengali culture. At last it can be said that Boishabi and Pahela Boishakh have come together at a single point today.



Multiple Choice Q/A



Designed as per topic



Geographical location of Bangladeshi ethnic groups

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1. What is the name of the ethnic group living in the south-eastern part of Bangladesh? [CtgB '19]

- a** Saontal **b** Tripura
- b** Monipuri **c** Hajang

2. Which minority ethnic group lives in North Eastern part of the country? [DjB '19]

- a** Chakma **b** Marma
- c** Monipuri **d** Rahkain

3. Where does the Khasia and Monipuri community live in Bangladesh?

[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

- a** Rangpur **b** Sylhet
- b** Tangail **c** Rangamati

4. In Bangladesh, the majority of minority ethnic groups people live in the districts of—.

- i. Rangamati, Bandarban
- ii. Khagrachhari, Rangamati
- iii. Rangamati, Sylhet

Which one is correct?

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

The Chakmas

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5. Which one of the following is a part of minority ethnic groups people of Bangladesh?

- c** Sudra **b** Baisha **a** Chakma **d** Poyer

6. The dead bodies are burnt by which ethnic group of people? [DB '19]

- a** Garos **b** Chakmas
- b** Marmas **c** Rakhains

7. In how many countries do the Chakmas live? [RB '19]

- b** One **a** Two **c** Three **d** Four

8. What is made of Chakma circle? [CtgB '19]

- a** Adam **b** Mouja
- b** Karbaree **c** Para

9. What is the favourite food of minority ethnic group, Chakma? [RB '18]

- a** rice **b** vegetables
- c** bash-kurol **d** mewa

10. What is the name of the dress worn by the Chakma girls? [SB '18]

- a** Dakshari **b** Dakmanda
- c** Pinon **d** Sharee

11. To which ethnic group does 'Hadi' belong as girls dress? [BB '17]

- a** Chakma **b** Marma **c** Garo **d** Rakhain

12. Which one is the main festivals of Garo? [DinB '17]

- b** Sohrai **a** Wangala **c** Biju **d** Panikhela

13. How is the post of king in the Chakma society fixed? [CtgB '16]

- a** By election **b** By hereditary
- b** By the help of Panchayet **c** By the grouptribe

14. What is the nature of the post of head of Chakma Circle? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

- a** nomination **b** election
- c** hereditary **d** resources

15. The physical attributes of the Chakma people are—.

- i. Face is round
- ii. Nose is flat
- iii. Body colour is little yellowish

Which one is correct?

- d** **a** i & ii **b** i & iii **c** ii & iii **d** i, ii & iii

16. The Chakmas usually eat—

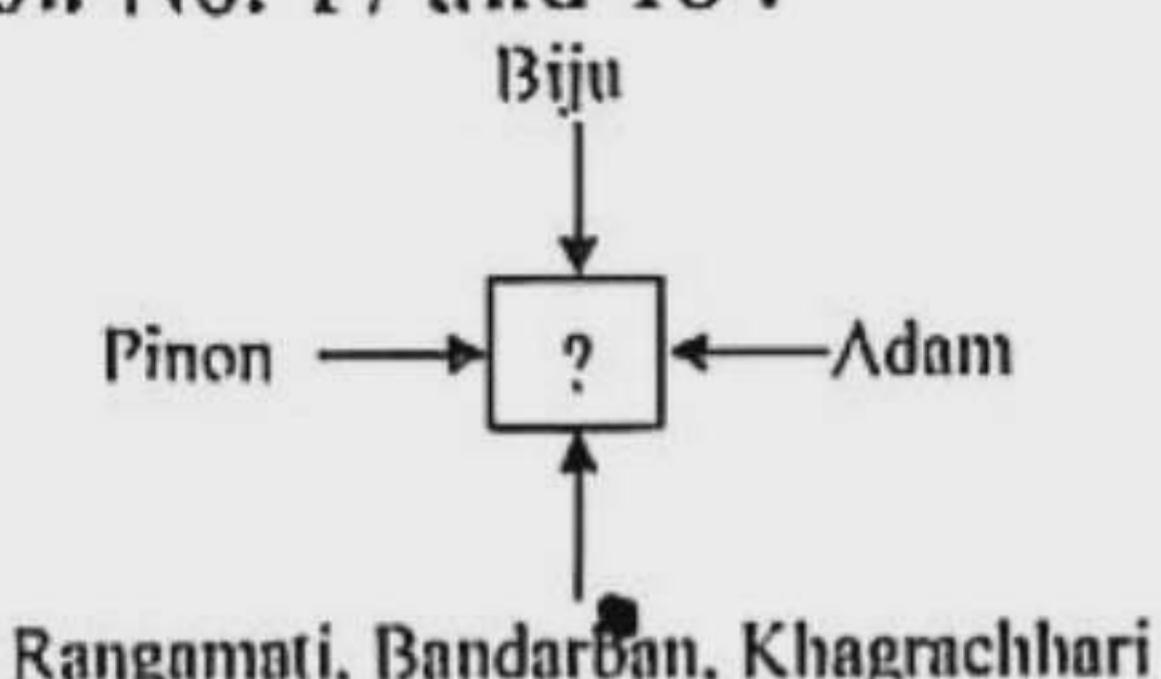
- i. Rice and fish
- ii. Rice and meat
- iii. Fish and vegetables

Which one is correct?

- d** **a** i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii



- Read the following stem and answer the question No. 17 and 18 :



[JB '17]

17. Which ethnic group is indicated in '?' marked place?

C @ Rakhain **B** Garo **C** Chakma **D** Marma

18. Which one is the cultural characteristic of that ethnic group?

A Included in Australoid ethnic group

B Rice is the staple food

C Their language has no alphabet of its own

D The greatest festival is 'Wangala'

- Read the following passage and answer to the questions No. 19 and 20 :

Rafiq went to visit the south-east hilly area of Bangladesh. He saw some persons who have round face, body colour is little yellowish and flat nose. The male wear a type of cloth like 'Pagri' on head and the female wear a type of blouse.

[CtgB '17]

19. Which ethnic group is seen by Rafiq?

C @ Mru **B** Tripura **C** Chakma **D** Marma

20. For that ethnic group is applicable—

i. Buddhist Bhikku 'Bhantey' is seen

ii. Build their house on 'Macha'

iii. Houses with bamboo, wood and straw

Which one is correct?

C @ i & ii **B** i & iii **C** ii & iii **D** i, ii & iii

- Answer to the following questions No. 21 and 22 by observing the following map :



[CtgB '16]

21. What is the name of main minority ethnic group living in the 'A' marked place?

A Munda **B** Chakma

B @ Khashia **D** Saontal

22. The cultural characteristics of the minority ethnic group of 'B' marked place—

i. houses are made of bamboo and straw

ii. girls put on sharee wrapped over their shoulders

iii. many male also use ornaments

Which one is correct?

C @ i & ii **B** i & iii **C** ii & iii **D** i, ii & iii

The Garos

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23. What is called the language of Bangladeshi Garo?

A Tibetan **B** Mandi Khusik

B @ Burmese **D** Tamil

24. Which is the agriculture based festival of ethnic group of minority? [SB '19]

A Biju **B** Sangrai

C @ Wangala **D** Sohrai

25. Which minority ethnic group speak in 'Achik Khushik'? [DjB '19]

A @ Garo **B** Chakma **C** Marma **D** Saontal

26. In which district the Garo live? [DB '18]

A Patuakhali **B** Sherpur

B @ Dinajpur **D** Sylhet

27. Which ethnic groups like to introduce as 'Mandi'? [JB '18]

C @ Chakma **B** Saontal **C** Garo **D** Marma

28. Which ethnic group is matrilineal? [DjB '18]

A Chakma **B** Garo

B @ Santhal **D** Rakhain

29. Which of the following minority ethnic group is the follower of two religions? [DB '17]

C @ Rakhain **B** Marma **C** Garo **D** Chakma

30. Who are the majority among the tribal people in greater Mymensingh district in Bangladesh? [JB '17]

C @ Rakhain **B** Chakma **C** Saontal **D** Garo

31. Cha-Tui Pro Marma visited Meghalay of India. Which ethnic group of Bangladesh could he find there? [SB '16]

B @ Mro **B** Garo **C** Chakma **D** Marma

32. Who inherits all the property of the Garo family? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

A youngest son **B** oldest son

C @ youngest daughter **D** oldest daughter

33. "Dakshari" -is one kind of dress, for —

[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

A Saontal women **B** Marma women

D @ Chakma women **C** Garo women

34. Whose popular food is "Mewa"? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

B @ Khasia **B** Garo **C** Saontal **D** Rakhain

35. The Garos live in the districts of —.

i. Mymensingh, Tangail, Netrakona

ii. Sherpur, Jamalpur, Sripur

iii. Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur

Which one is correct?

C @ i **B** ii **C** i & ii **D** iii

36. At present, the economic life of the Garos are enrolled on their main production of —.

i. Rice and vegetables

ii. Vegetables and pineapples

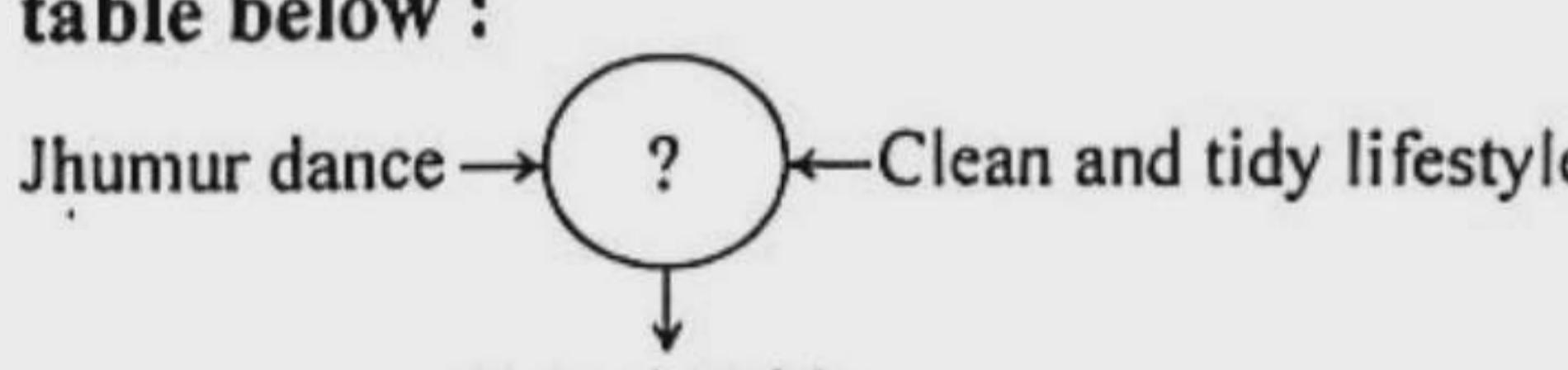
iii. Rice and flower

Which one is correct?

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



37. The cultural traits the Garos are—
 i. Eating fish and vegetables with rice
 ii. Mewa and pitha
 iii. Oyangala
 Which one is correct?
 a) @ i, ii & iii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i & ii
38. Garo lives in—
 [I'iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 i. Mymensingh, Tangail
 ii. Dhaka, Sirajgonj
 iii. Jamalpur, Gazipur
 Which one is correct?
 c) @ i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
 Read the passage and answer questions 39 and 40 :
 The students of class nine went to study tour to Modhupur, Tangail. There they met an ethnic group. People of that ethnic group live in a matriarchal family. They like to introduce them as 'Mandi'. [BB '19]
39. What is the name of above mentioned ethnic minority group in the stimulus?
 a) Garos b) Chakmas
 c) Saontals d) Marmas
40. This ethnic group in their cultural life apply—
 i. using Pinon and Hadi
 ii. social festivals are agriculture based
 iii. the language is Achik Khusik
 Which one is correct?
 c) @ i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
 Read the following passage and answer questions No. 41 and 42 .
 Students of Noagaon Zila School go to excursion at Modhupur in Tangail. They introduced with a minority ethnic group there. This minority ethnic group live in a matriarchal family. The normally like to identify themselves as "Mandi". [CB '17]
41. What is the name of minority ethnic group following in the passage?
 a) The Garo b) The Chakma
 c) The Saontal d) The Marma
42. The cultural feature of this minority ethnic groups are—
 i. houses are made of bamboo and straw
 ii. social festivals are agriculture based
 iii. the language is 'Achik khusik'
 Which one is correct?
 c) @ i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
-  **The Saontals** → Textbook Page 100
43. Who are the main minority ethnic groups living in the North-Western part of Bangladesh?
 a) Chakmas b) Sautals
 b) Marmas c) Garos

44. What is the origin of Saontals?
 a) Mayanmer b) India
 b) Mongolia c) China
45. For which type of dance Saontal is famous?
 a) Bamboo dance b) Bottle dance
 c) Jhumur dance d) Break dance
46. Which of the "minority ethnic groups worship Sidhu and Kanu?
 b) Tripura b) Saontal c) Chakma d) Marma
47. Why do the Saontal male persons use ornaments?
 /DB '19/
 a) Because of the choice of their ethnic group
 b) Because of the rule of panchayet
 c) Because of having family rituals
 d) Because of holding conservativity
48. Who are the people in Australoyad ethnic group?
 /MB '19/
 a) Chakmas b) Oraos
 c) Saontals d) Garos
49. Which one is the cultural festival of Saontal?
 /RB '18/
 a) Biju b) Water festival
 c) Sohrai d) Wangala
50. Variation of beliefs in religion is seen among which ethnic group?
 /DjB '18/
 a) Rakhain b) Marma
 d) Chakma c) Santhal
51. Which ethnic group possesses different types of religious belief?
 /BB '17/
 a) Saontal b) Rakhain c) Marma d) Chakma
52. Manek's family is patriarchal, main livelihood in agriculture and followers of two religions. Which minority ethnic group is Maneka's family?
 /DinB '17/
 c) Chakma b) Garo c) Saontal d) Marma
53. The main pillar of Saontal society is —.
 [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 a) Nayik b) Village Panchayet
 a) Bhantey c) Mouja
54. In Which province of India Saontal live?
 [I'iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 a) Assam b) Meghaloy
 d) Mizoram c) Jharkhand
- Answer questions 55 and 56 following the table below :
- 
 Jhumur dance → ? ← Clean and tidy lifestyle
 ↓
 Sohrai Table
- /BB '19/
55. Which minority ethnic group is indicated by '?' marked place of the table?
 a) Garos b) Marmas
 d) Chakmas c) Saontals

56. The ethnic group of the above-mentioned table applies to their social life—
 i. five panchayet directors
 ii. mother is the head of family
 iii. the main pillar is village panchayet

Which one is correct?

- b** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

Read the stem and answer the following questions No. 57 and 58 :

While Sani Deb went to visit Rajshahi he was acquainted with a minority ethnic group whose main pillar of society is 'Village Panchayet'. *[JB '18]*

57. What is the name of the ethnic group mentioned in the stem?

- ① The Chakma ② The Rakhain
c ③ The Saontal ④ The Marma

58. Which one is the cultural festival of the ethnic group mentioned in the stem?

- ① Jhumar dance ② Wangala
a ③ Biju ④ Panikhela

Read the following passage and answer the questions No. 59 and 60 :

Karim was introduced to a family from a minority ethnic group while visited to Rangpur. Followers of two religions are there in their group. *[SB '17]*

59. To which minority ethnic group was Karim introduced?

- ① Rakhain ② Saontal ③ Chakma ④ Garo

60. From which region did the above said minority ethnic group come?

- i. West Bengal
 ii. Bihar
 iii. Assam

Which one is correct?

- a** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

The Marmas Textbook Page 101

61. What is the previous form of the word 'Marma'?

- ① Mrima ② Mraima ③ Maratha ④ Mahari

62. Who is the chief of Marma society?

- ① Bomang king ② Chakma king
a ③ Saontal king ④ Rakhain king

63. In Mrinal's family the position of his father is at the top. But opinion of his mother has been given priority in solving all familial problems.

Which ethnic group of people is leading by Mrinal's family? *[DB '19]*

- ① Rakhains ② Saontals

- d** ③ Chakmas ④ Marmas

64. The Marmas are the followers of which religion? *[SB '19]*

- ① Traditional Hindu religion
 ② Christian religion

- c** ③ Buddhist religion ④ Islam

65. Which ethnic group does celebrate water festival? *[MB '19]*

- ① Chakma ② Saontal
c ③ Marma ④ Garo

66. "Thami" is the dress of which minority ethnic group? *[DB '16]*

- ① Male Marma ② Female Marma
b ③ Female Chakma ④ Male Saontal

67. Which festival is observed by Marma to receive the new year? *[CigB '16]*

- ① Biju ② Pitha
c ③ Sangrai ④ Jhika dance

68. Pani Khela or water festival is a popular event for which tribe?

[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

- ① Marma ② Murang
a ③ Chakma ④ Rakhain

69. 'Gambang' shirt and 'Anji' blouse are related with the cultural life of—.

- i. The Marmas
 ii. The Saontals
 iii. The Chakmas

Which one is correct?

- a** ① i ② i & ii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

70. The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai'—. *[SB '18]*

- i. To give the farewell to the last year
 ii. For the reception of the new year
 iii. To worship gods and goddesses

Which one is correct?

- a** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

71. What are the familial characteristics of Marma society?

[Iiqarunisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]

- i. Father holds the highest position in family
 ii. Pay importance in making familial decision
 iii. Participation of woman in agricultural activates

Which one is correct?

- d** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

Read the following passage and answer the question No. 72 and 73 :

Two friends Raju and Shaju together visited Rangamati at first and then Bandarban. There they enjoyed the festival Biju at first and then Sangrai. *[CB '19]*

72. How is the Head of the circle of the ethnic group who observe the first festival addressed?

- ① Headman ② Karbari

- d** ③ Sangmadol ④ Raja

73. What is the objective to observe the second festival as mentioned in the stem?

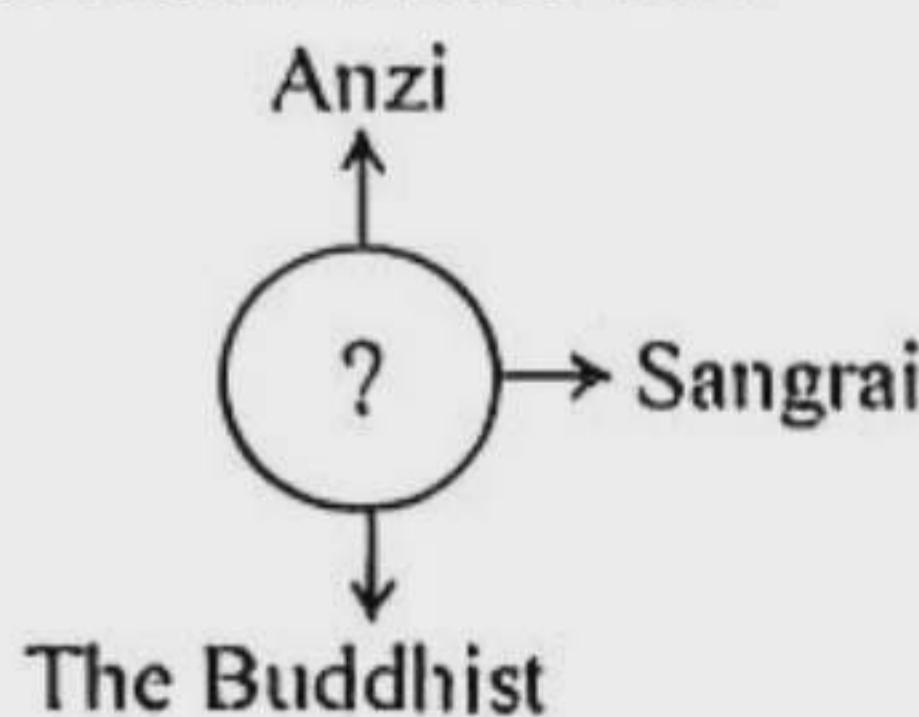
- ① To welcome and bid farewell a year

- ② Marriage ceremony

- ③ Chaitra Sangkranti

- a** ④ Birthday

- Look at the following stem and answer the questions No. 74 and 75 :



74. Which anthrop is indicated in the interrogated place? [BB '18]

Ⓐ The Garo Ⓑ The Chakma
Ⓒ The Marma Ⓒ The Rakhain

75. Which is the characteristic of cultural life of that Anthrop?

Ⓐ To be excited or over enjoyed in Jalutsab
Ⓑ Doing Jhika dance
Ⓒ Doing bottle dance
Ⓓ Celebrating Basanta Utsab

The Rakhains

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76. Which is the traditional symbol of the Rakhain? [RB '19]

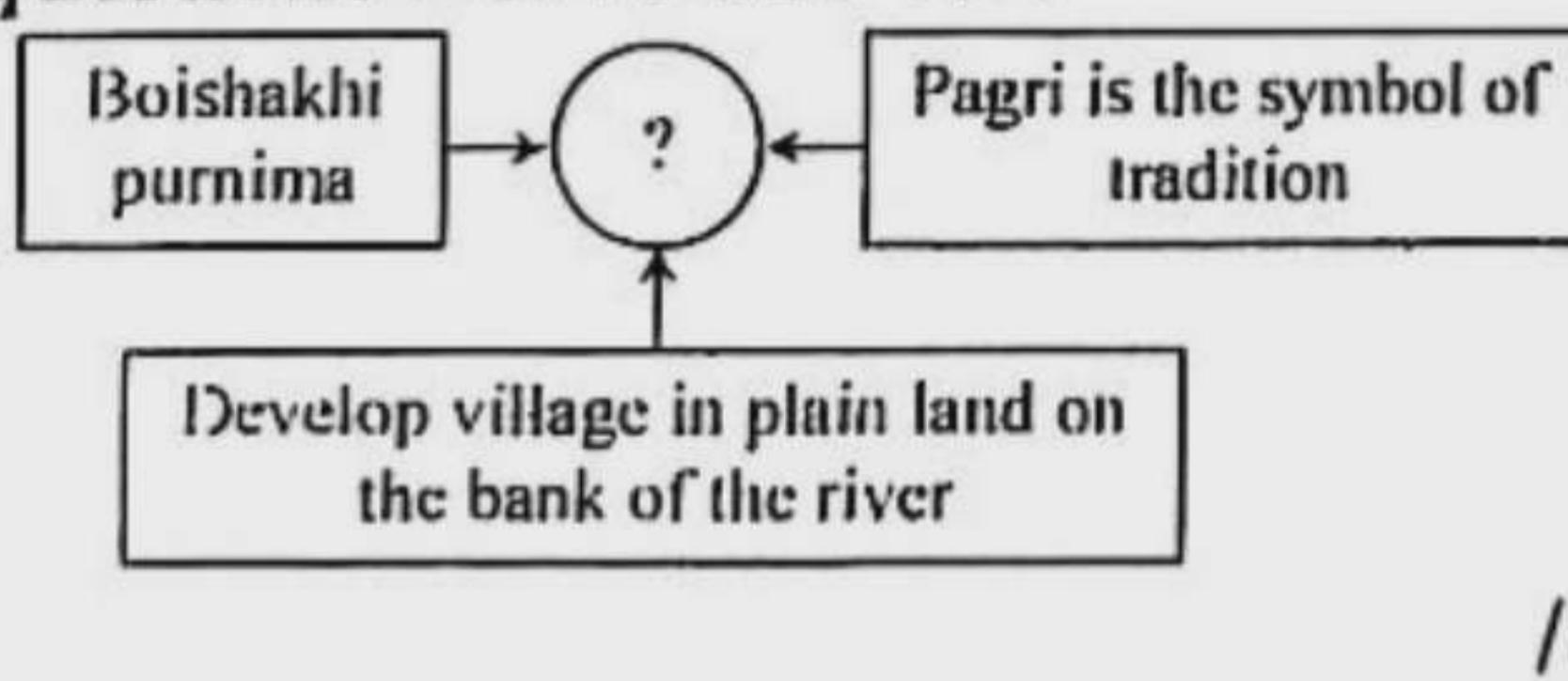
Ⓒ Ⓐ Lungi Ⓑ Fatua Ⓒ Pagri Ⓓ Thami

77. Which ethnic group wear 'Pagri' in their religious and folk programme?

(I'lqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka)

Ⓐ Saontal Ⓑ Garo
Ⓑ Marma Ⓒ Rakhain

- Read the stem below and answer the questions No. 78 and 79 :



/DB '18/



Short Q/A



Designed as per topic



Geographical location of Bangladeshi ethnic groups

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- Question 1. Which ethnic groups live in the hilly regions of Bangladesh?

Ans. The Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mru, Tanchangya, Bawm, Pangkhuwa, Chak, Khang, Khumi and Lusai ethnic groups live in the hilly regions of Bangladesh. They mainly live in the Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. These ethnic groups belong to the Mongoloid class anthropologically.

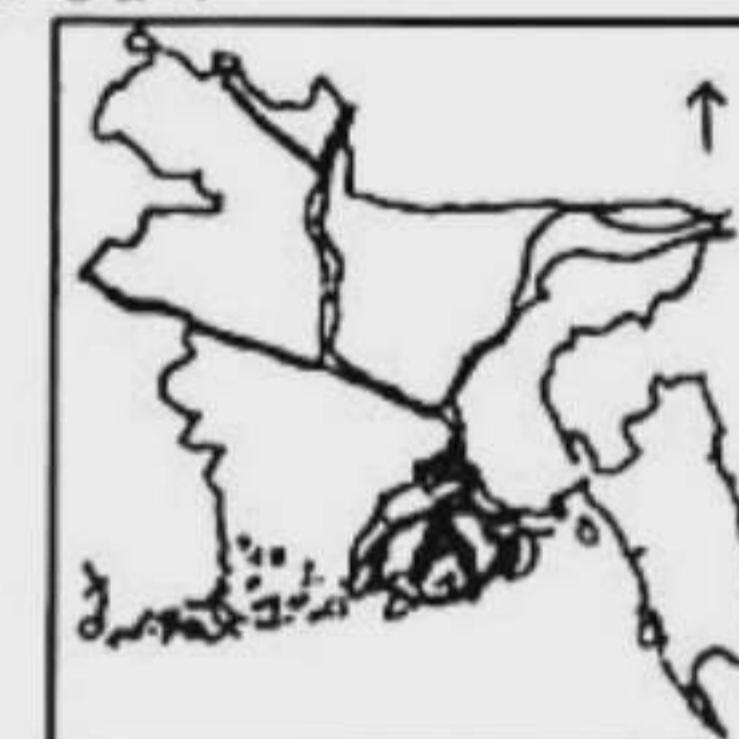
78. Which minority ethnic group is indicated by the ? marked place?

Ⓐ Garo Ⓑ Chakma
Ⓒ Marma Ⓒ Rakhaine

79. The Rakhain believes in which religion? [DB '16]

Ⓒ Ⓐ Islam Ⓑ Hindu Ⓒ Buddhist Ⓓ Christian

- In the light of the Map, attempt questions No. 80 and 81 :



[CB '16]

80. Which ethnic group lives in the region marked 'A'?

Ⓒ Ⓐ Chakma Ⓑ Marma Ⓒ Rakhain Ⓓ Saontal

81. The physical structure of that group —.

- i. round face
- ii. fair coloured body
- iii. curved hair

Which one is correct?

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

The Mixture and Exchange of the Cultures of the ethnic people of Chakma, Marma, Saontal and Rakhain with Bengalees of Bangladesh.

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82. How does the ethnic group observe Bhaisabi Festival? [JB '19]

Ⓐ To follow Bangalee culture
Ⓑ To bade the old year
Ⓒ To pleased the gods

Ⓓ To make merriment with each other

83. The words used in Bangla that have come from the dictionaries of different ethnic people are —. [RB '17]

Ⓐ Tekka Ⓑ Uthal-pathal
Ⓒ Abol-tabol Ⓒ Alo-pathari



They have built their settlements in the hilly and high lands of this region. They express their cultural identity through folk songs, dances and religious festivals.

Question 4. Where is the main settlement of the Rakhains ethnic group?

Ans. The main settlement of the Rakhains ethnic group is in Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali and Barguna districts. They mainly belong to the Mongoloid ethnic' group and live in the coastal areas. The Rakhains are skilled in agriculture, boat building and fishing.

Question 5. Which ethnic groups are located in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh?

Ans. The Garo, Hajong, Koch, Khasi and Monipuri ethnic groups live in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh. They have built their settlements in the Mymensingh and Sylhet regions. These ethnic groups are known for agriculture and dance-songs.

Question 6. Write the anthropological features of the hill ethnic groups.

Ans. The hill ethnic groups belong to the Mongoloid class anthropologically. The presence of Mongoloid characteristics is seen in their language, culture and social customs. Although these ethnic groups live in the mountainous region, agriculture and animal husbandry are their main occupations.

Question 7. What are the major ethnic groups living in the north-western region?

Ans. The Saontal, Orao, Mahali, Monda and Malpahari are the major ethnic groups in the north-western region. They live in the Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Pabna regions. They are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing. Their lifestyle has a deep influence of rural culture.

➤ The Chakmas ➤ Textbook Page 96

Question 8. Where do the Chakmas live?

Ans. The Chakmas mainly live in the Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari districts of Bangladesh. Chakmas are also seen in Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh of India. They belong to the Mongoloid ethnic group.

Question 9. What is the structure of the Chakma society like?

Ans. In Chakma society, the family is the main part. "Adam" or "Para" is formed by a few families, whose head is the Karbaree. A few Paras make up a Mouja, whose head is the Headman. The Moujas together form the Chakma Circle, which is led by the hereditary Chakma king.

Question 10. Write about the main livelihood of the Chakmas.

Ans. The main livelihood of the Chakmas is agriculture. They cultivate in the 'Jum' method, where the land is rotated and cultivated. In modern times, they have also joined ploughing and government and private jobs. Through this, they are adopting more advanced ways of living.

Question 11. Write about the religious life of the Chakmas.

Ans. The Chakmas are mainly Buddhists. Most of their villages have Kiangs or Buddhist temples. Baisakhi Purnima is their main religious festival, which is celebrated in memory of Gautama Buddha's birth, death and attainment of Buddhahood. They also honor Buddha by flying lanterns on Maghi Purnima.

Question 12. Write the characteristics of the cultural life of the Chakmas.

Ans. The Chakmas wear their own made clothes, such as Pinon and Hadi. They make baskets, fans and musical instruments from bamboo and cane. Biju is their main festival, which is celebrated on the Bengali New Year. This festival is the life of their cultural life.

Question 13. Which garments made by Chakma women are popular?

Ans. Among the garments made by Chakma women, 'Fulgadi' and various types of outer garments are especially popular. These are indicative of their traditional weaving industry. Many people from home and abroad are attracted to these clothes.

Question 14. What kind of food do the Chakmas eat?

Ans. The staple food of the Chakmas is rice. They cook various dishes with bamboo shoots (Bash Korol) and love to eat fish, meat and vegetables. The rural taste is evident in their food.

Question 15. How is the Biju festival celebrated?

Ans. The Biju festival is celebrated on the last two days of the Bengali year and the first day of the new year. On this day, the Chakmas celebrate the festival by making cakes, dancing, singing and performing religious rituals. This is their biggest cultural festival.

➤ The Garos ➤ Textbook Page 97

Question 16. In which areas of Bangladesh do the Garos live?

Ans. The Garos mainly live in Mymensingh, Madhupur of Tangail, Netrakona, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Gazipur. There are also some Garos in Sylhet district. Outside Bangladesh, they live in various states including Meghalaya in India.

Question 17. What is the family structure of the Garo society like?

Ans. Garo society is matriarchal. The mother is the head of the family and the offsprings take the mother's surname. The youngest daughter inherits the family property. The father or mother's brother plays an important role in family management.

Question 18. Write about the head of the family in Garo society.

Ans. In Garo society, the mother is the head of the family. The offsprings take the mother's surname and the youngest daughter inherits the family property.

Question 19. Write the importance of Mahari in Garo society.

Ans. Mahari or the matrilineal identity is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; especially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc.

Question 20. Write the main features of the economic life of the Garos.

Ans. The Garos of Bangladesh generally live by agriculture. In the past, the Garos were engaged in 'Jum' cultivation. At present, Jum cultivation is not done by the Garos living in plain lands.

Question 21. Briefly write about the original religion of the Garos.

Ans. The name of primitive religion of the Garo was 'Sangsharek'. In the past, the Garos worshipped different gods. They used to perform religious rituals through dance, song and animal sacrifice.

Question 22. Write about the clothes of the Garos.

Ans. The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is 'Dakmanda' and 'Dakshari'. The name of the traditional dress of the males is 'Gando'. Through these garments, the Garos make their cultural life colorful.

Question 23. What are the eating habits of the Garos like?

Ans. The Garos eat rice with fish, vegetables and tender bamboo shoots 'Mewa'. In their food list, pitha wrapped in banana leaves. Mera pitha and oil pitha (Teler pitha) have a special place. This eating habit of the Garos is part of their tradition and culture.

Question 24. Write about Wangala.

Ans. The main social and agricultural festival of the Garos is 'Wangala'. It is an agricultural festival, where they indulge in dance, song and various traditional events. This festival highlights their social unity and culture.

Question 25. What is known about the language of the Garos?

Ans. The language of the Garos is 'Achik', which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. Although this language does not have its own alphabet. Garo language is an important part of their culture.

Question 26. Briefly write about the importance of 'Wangala' festival in the cultural life of Garo society.

Ans. 'Wangala' is the biggest social and agricultural festival of the Garos. Through this festival, they strengthen their traditions and social ties. It is a bright example of their joy and culture.

The Saontals

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Question 27. Write about the home of the Santals.

Ans. The Santals live in the north-western part of Bangladesh in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogura. It is thought that the forefathers of the Saontals came to these regions of Bangladesh from the West Bengal, Bihar and other parts of India. A good number of Saontals live in our neighbouring Indian state of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

Question 28. How is the Panchayat system of the Santal society conducted?

Ans. Santal society is patriarchal and the village panchayat is its basic foundation. There are five 'Important persons' to run a Panchayet. They are called Manjhi, Haram, Jagamanjhi, Gadet, Jagaparanik and Naike. They treat Nayik not as a member of Panchayet, but as a religious leader (Januru). The child's team and clan are determined by the father's lineage.

Question 29. Write about the life and livelihood of the Santals.

Ans. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal. They work mainly as agriculture workers in greater Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur districts. They cultivate rice, mustard seed, tobacco, chilly, sugarcane and other crops. Besides, they prepare different types of mat, broom with bamboo, cane, shal leaf. After meeting up their own requirements, they sell those items in the market.

Question 30. How is the religious life of the Santals?

Ans. The Saontals are mainly worshippers of nature. Some of them also have accepted Christianity and they observe the norms and programmes of that religion. Deep devotion and respect for nature exist in their religious life.

Question 31. Write the characteristics of the cultural life of the Santals.

Ans. 'Sohrai' and 'Baha' festivals are notable in the cultural life of the Santals. Their traditional 'Jhumur dance' and 'Dun' and 'Jika' dances are prevalent in wedding ceremonies. They usually live in mud houses and keep the houses clean. The Santals use sarees, dhotis and ornaments and dance and music occupy a special place in their culture.



Question 32. Write the characteristics of the dress and ornaments of Santal girls.

Ans. Santal girls usually wear sarees and use bronze or nickel metal ornaments on their necks and hands. Men also wear dhotis and have recently started wearing 'lungi'. Many men wear garlands around their necks and 'Bala' on their hands. The clothes of the ornament-loving Santals express their tradition and culture.

Question 33. What is the attitude of the Santals towards education?

Ans. The percentage of educated people in the Saontal society is very poor. but recently the children of Saontal families have become interested in institutional education. This new interest in education is bringing positive changes in the Santal society.

Question 34. Write about the Santal Rebellion.

Ans. The Saontals mutiny in 30 June, 1855 against the British Rule and oppression was one of the historic mutinies of the sub-continent. The pioneers of this revolt are two brothers: Sidhu and Kanu. The Saontals worship them as heroes.

► The Marmas

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Question 35. Where do the Marmas live and mention the origin of the name.

Ans. Among the another ethnic groups living in hill tracts of Bangladesh, the Marmas are second in number of population. The majority of the Marmas live in Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari districts. The word 'Marma' comes from the word 'Mraima'.

Question 36. Who is given the responsibility of running the village in the Marma society?

Ans. In Marma society, each village is called 'Ruya' and the chief of the Marma society is called 'Bomang chief'. The villagers themselves elect a headman who maintains the discipline and activities of the village. There are many villages in each Mouza, which are managed through a well-organized system.

Question 37. Write the role of women in making family decisions in Marma society.

Ans. In a Marma family, the mother plays a significant role in family functions, although the father is at the top. The opinion of the female members gets due consideration in the affair of taking any family decision in a Marma family.

Question 38. Write about the agriculture of the Marmas.

Ans. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the Marmas. The process of their cultivation is called 'Jum'. In this method, crops are grown in hilly land, which is their main source of food and livelihood. At present, they also produce various types of vegetables and other crops.

Question 39. Briefly write about the religious life of the Marmas.

Ans. The Marmas are the followers of Buddhist religion. They celebrate the programmes of this religion. Buddhist monastery 'Kiyang' and Buddhist Bhikkhu Bhantey are present at every Marma village. The Marmas go to the temple on the days of Bhaisakhi Purnima, Ashini Purnima, Kartiki Purnima, Maghee Purnima and light the lamp with flowers and then worship Buddha. Chit Maram'monastery. Chitmaram Buddhist Temple is an important religious place for them.

Question 40. What are the houses of the Marmas like?

Ans. The Marmas build their houses at the height of 6-7 feet from the ground on some pillars with bamboo, wood and straw. This type of house is suitable for the natural environment of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Environmentally friendly materials are used in their house construction.

Question 41. Write about the food of the Marmas.

Ans. The staple food of the Marmas is rice, which they eat with fish, meat and various kinds of vegetables. They prefer locally sourced cooked food, which is part of their culture.

Question 42. How is the 'Sangrai' festival celebrated in Marma culture?

Ans. The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival'. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

► The Rakhains

► Textbook Page 103

Question 43. Give a brief introduction to the Rakhine ethnic group.

Ans. The Rakhains live in the districts of Patuakhali, Borguna, and Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh. Anthropologically the Rakhains are Mongolian. Their face is round, colour of the body is fair and the hair is straight. The word 'Rakhain' is derived from 'Rakkhain' Pali language. Its meaning is 'conservative nation' who are always try to protect their identity, culture and religious rituals.

Question 44. Write the characteristics of the social structure of the Rakhines.

Ans. The Rakhain family is mainly Patriarchal. Father is the head of the family, but they respect women. The head of the family is the father, but mothers play an important role in family work. The Rakhine village is known as 'Ruya' and its head is called 'Boyaja'.

Question 45. Write the main economic activities of the Rakhines.

Ans. The economy of the Rakhains mainly depend on agriculture, side by side, they also make cloth by hand-driven 'Tat'.

Question 46. How is the religious life of the Rakhines?

Ans. The Rakhains of Bangladesh are the followers of Buddhism. The Rakhain children are taught religious norms and rules by the Buddha Bhikkhu at the monastery.

Question 47. What do the Rakhines do during religious festivals?

Ans. The Rakhains observe different programmes and festivals on various occasions. Among them, religious festivals such as birth anniversary of Gautam Buddha, Baisakhi Purnima, Bashanta Utshab (Spring Festival) are prominent.

Question 48. Write the characteristics of the cultural life of the Rakhines.

Ans. The Rakhain villages are situated in the plain land by the side of the river and coastal areas of the sea. The Rakhain build their houses on 'Macha' on the bamboo pillars. Some of their houses have roofs made of 'golpata' and some of their houses are made of tin. Men wear Lungis and Fatuas and women wear Lungi and blouses. They celebrate Sangrai festival including Baisakhi Purnima and Basant Utsav.

Question 49. Write about the architectural style of the Rakhine houses.

Ans. Rakhine houses are built on platforms, which protect them from flood or waterlogging. The roof of the house is usually built with tin or Golpata. This architectural style easily adapts to the environment.

Question 50. How is the main social festival of the Rakhines celebrated?

Ans. The main social festival of the Rakhines is the Sangrai festival, which is celebrated on Chaitra-Sankranti. In this festival, they organize 'Jalotsav' and indulge in joy and excitement. It is known as their greatest festival which is celebrated by all people.

Question 51. Write the characteristics of the Rakhine dress.

Ans. The Rakhain male persons put on Lungi and Fatua. They normally put on Lungi over the Fatua. They put on 'Pagri' (a special type of head covering) when they worship at the temple attending religious and folk programmes. This Pagri is the symbol of their tradition. The Rakhain women put on Lungi. They wear blouse over the lungi.

► **The Mixture and Exchange of the Cultures of the ethnic people of Chakma, Marma, Saontal and Rakha in with Bengalees of Bangladesh**

► Textbook Page 105

Question 52. How has the mixture of different ethnic groups and Bengali culture created cultural diversity in Bangladesh?

Ans. The different ethnic people of Bangladesh have been living with the Bengalees in this land for a long time. To meet the necessities of their life, they have received many elements of Bengalee culture, so is done by the Bengalees. As a result, inter-dependence among the people has increased. This has made Bangladesh a country of multi-cultures.

Question 53. How has the influence of different ethnic groups enriched the Bengali language?

Ans. As a result of interaction with different ethnic groups, 'Langol', 'Joyal', 'Dheki', 'Kula', 'Moi', 'Dori', 'Kaste', 'Panchni', 'Nirani', 'Hal', 'Paal', 'Dar', 'Logi', 'Boitha', 'Bata', fishing instruments like 'Polo', 'Dula', 'Koch', 'Chai', 'Borshi' etc have also come from the language of the ethnic people. There is a deep relationship between Chakma language and Bengali, Pali and Oria languages. In this way, the influence of the languages of different ethnic groups has enriched the vocabulary of the Bengali language.

Question 54. How have the festivals of the Chakma and Garo ethnic groups merged with the Bengali festivals?

Ans. There are similarities between the Biju festival of the Chakmas and the Wangala festival of the Garos and the Nabanna and Pohela Boishakh of the Bengalis. These customs of harvesting new paddy or celebrating the new year are examples of mutual cultural exchange. In this way, the festivals of different ethnic groups have become part of the social and cultural life of the Bengalis.

Question 55. How does the role of ethnic groups in sports highlight the mixing with Bengalis?

Ans. The participation of the people of different ethnic groups in different games and sports of Bangladesh is noticeable. Several ethnic women are now playing in the National Women Football and Hockey team. This actually upholds the blending and exchange between the Bengalees and the ethnic people.

Question 56. How has the role of ethnic groups in the economy created a relationship with Bengalis?

Ans. The crops and goods produced and made by the ethnic people fulfill the demand of the whole country. Betel-leaf of the Khasia, orange of the



Khasia and Monipuri, spice of the Hills, paddy of North Bengal, pineapple of the Garo meet the demand of all and contribute to national economy. These products of the ethnic groups have strengthened the economic ties with the Bengalis.

Question 57. How are Manipuri dance and other dance forms influencing Bengali cultural life?

Ans. The dance of the Monipuri has earned popularity of all. Moreover, the Thumur dance' of the Saontals 'Bamboo dance' of the Chakmas and 'Bottle dance' of the Tripuras are also popular to all. This has created a bridge for cultural gathering and exchange. As a result, inter-relationship has become much stronger.

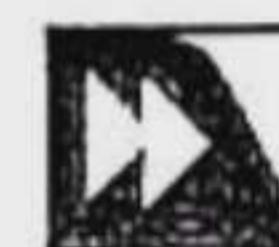
Question 58. How have the eating habits of different ethnic groups mixed with Bengalis?

Ans. The ethnic groups' favorite food bamboo shoots, Mewa and their cooking methods have influenced the Bengalis' eating habits. Bengalis'

rice, fish and soft drinks have also become acceptable in the ethnic groups' lives. In this way, a mixture has occurred in eating habits through mutual cultural exchange.

Question 59. Mention the contribution of the ethnic groups in the liberation movement of Bangladesh.

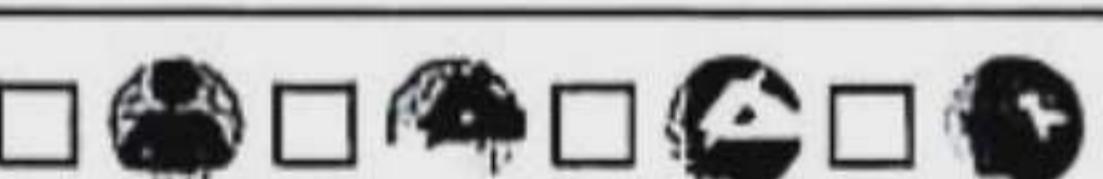
Ans. The contribution of the people of ethnic groups in the movement for independence and liberation war is unforgettable. This is a burning example of the blending of political culture and exchange of the Bengalees and the ethnic people. The people of the ethnic groups like Chakma, Marma, Mong, Rakhain, have made their mutual relationship stronger. Saontal, Orao, Malpahari, Garo etc. participated in the liberation war and fought against the Pakistani forces. Many of them died in the war too.



Creative Q/A



Designed as per learning outcomes



Ques. 01 Mathin Chakma went to visit her friend Shubhra at Mymensingh. Here, she found that the opinion of Shubhra's mother was given preference in all matters. At this, she became a little bit astonished. During her stay, Mathin got the opportunity of observing religious norms and conduct, livelihood, etc. of Shubhra's family.

- a. "Marma" derived from which word? 1
- b. Discuss the "Sangrai" festival. 2
- c. Explain the reason why Mathin became astonished. 3
- d. Make a comparison of economic life between the families of Mathin and Shubhra. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a The word 'Marma' has been derived from the word 'Marma'.

b 'Sangrai' is a cultural festival of the Marma. The Marmas celebrate it on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and receiving the new year. On this occasion, they take part in Panikhela in the middle of April.

c As per stem, Mathin Chakma belongs to the Chakma and their society is patriarchal and father is the Head of the family. The position of their mother is next to father and the third position is reserved for the eldest son of the family. But her friend Shubhra is a member of the Garo family. While visiting Shubhra in Mymensingh, Mathin Chakma noticed that Shubhra's family was a matriarchal family and as such her mother headed the family. Mathin also came to know that Mahari i.e. the matriarchal identity was at the root of Garo

society. The significance of the Mahari is unlimited in Garo's social life, specially in marriage, inheritance and share of properties. The marriage of a man and a woman was known to be forbidden if they belonged to the same Mahari. That is, the bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari. For all the matters stated about Shubhra's family and society, Mathin Chakma became astonished.

d As per stem, Mathin is a member of Chakma family and Shubhra is a member of Garo family. So, there exist some dissimilarities between the two families. A comparison of economic life between the families of Mathin and Shubhra is given below :

Economic life of Mathin	Economic life of Shubhra
The main livelihood of Mathin's family is agriculture. They follow traditional 'Jum' method for cultivation. Presently they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.	Shubhra's family live by agriculture. In the past, her forefathers used 'Jum' method for cultivation but at present, they live in plain land and they do not practice Jum cultivation. They normally produce rice, vegetables of different kinds and pineapples. From the above discussion, it is evident that there is no major difference between the economic life of the two families.

Ques. 02 Name of ethnic group and characteristics of life style :

Ka	Kha	Ga
Most of the people observe star Sunday.	Celebrate a special festival with water.	Found ornaments on hands and necks of both male and female.
a. What is called Adam?	1	
b. Why is there a 'kiang' in most of the Chakma villages?	2	
c. Indication of which ethnic group can get by 'Ka'?— Explain.	3	
d. Is there any dissimilarities between the cultural life of ethnic group marked 'Kha' and 'Ga'? Make a comparative analysis.	4	

• Dhaka Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 02 :

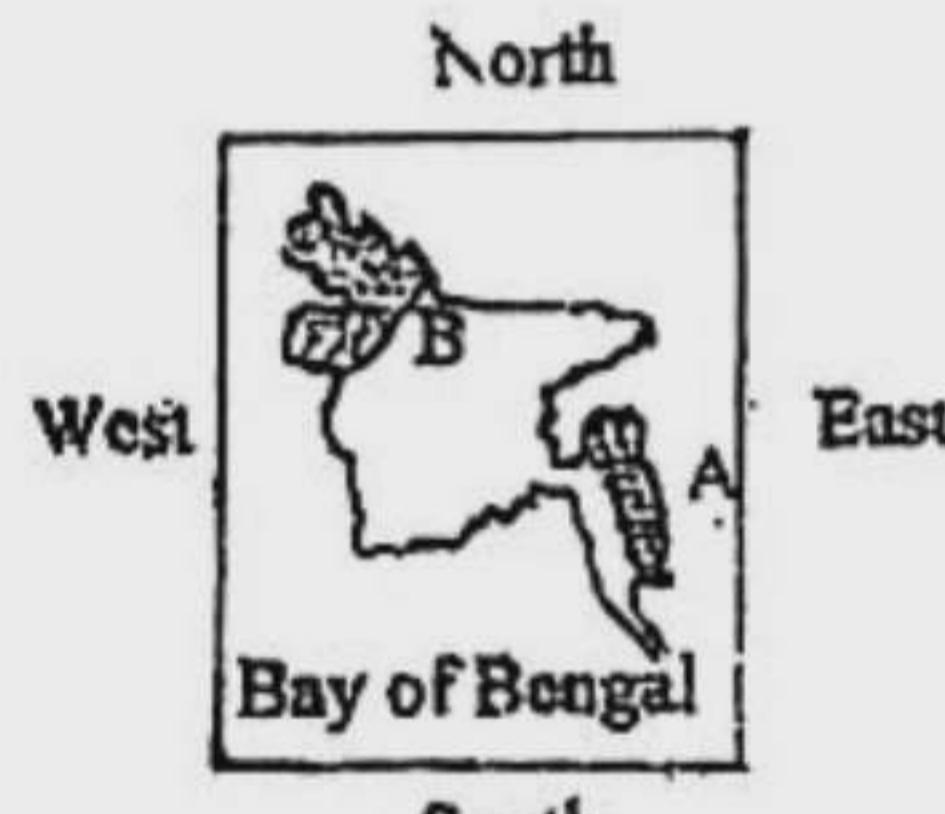
- a** Family is the fundamental part in chakma society. Some chakma families together form 'Adam' or 'Para'.
- b** The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their villages, there is a 'Kiang' or Buddhist temple. The Chakmas observe their different important religious days with devotion. Among them, they gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries of Gautam Buddha and the dawn of Buddha as 'Baishakhi Purnima'. Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Buddha at the premises of Kiang.
- c** The name of primitive religion of the Garos was 'Sangsharek'. In the past, they worshipped of different gods. They used to observe religious festivals and rituals by singing, dancing and sacrificing animals. At present, the majority of the Garos have become the followers of Christian religion. They now observe different Christian religious festivals including Christmas Day. Furthermore, 'Star Sunday is a religious festival of the Christian religion from the above discussion, it is clear that most of the Garos observe 'Star Sunday'.

d In the stem, the group marked 'Kha' indicates the Marmas and the group marked 'Ga' indicates the Saontals. There are dissimilarities between the cultural life of these two ethnic groups. To clarify the dissimilarities, a brief comparative analysis is presented below.

The Saontals generally live in earthen houses. They keep their houses very clean and tidy. Among the festivals of the Saontals, Sohrai and Baha are noteworthy. 'Jhumur dance' is a mentionable programme of their culture. 'Dun' and 'Jika' dance are arranged at the marriage festivals of the Saontals. The Saontal girls put on sharee and the male Saontals put on Lungi. They are very fond

of ornaments. The girls use ornaments made of either bronze or nickel in their hands and neck. Many male Saontals also use ornaments and some of them use garlands in the neck and 'Bala' in the hand. On the other hand, the Marmas build their houses at the height of 6-7 feet from the ground on some pillars with bamboo, wood and straw. The Marma males wear 'Gabang' and also wear shirt and lungi. The name of the blouse the Marma women wear is 'Anji'. The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival.' Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

Ques. 03



- a** What is 'Sangrai festival'? 1
- b** How a balanced communication is established between different life-style? 2
- c** Which is the main ethnic group of minority live in the 'A' marked place of the given map?— Explain 3
- d** "The cultural life is full of variety of the people in the 'B' marked place of the map." — Analyze. 4

• Barishal Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 03 :

- a** The festival that the Marmas celebrate on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year is Sangrai.
- b** The people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of those cultures. The exchange of the elements of one culture with another creates cultural blending which forms a basis of inter-cultural relationship among the people. The closer and more permanent this inter-relationship becomes, the more balanced communication will be established among different cultures.
- c** The 'A' marked region covers Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari where the Chakmas live. The name of the main minority ethnic groups living in Bangladesh is Chakma. The Chakmas are anthropologically Mongolian. Their face is round,



nose is flat, hair is straight and black, body colour is little yellowish. The Chakmas also live outside Bangladesh at Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal in India. Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. The Chakma society is patriarchal. Father is the head in a Chakma family.

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakmas. The method that they follow in cultivation is called 'Jum'. The Chakmas are Buddhists. The greatest festival of the Chakmas is 'Biju'. The Chakmas celebrate Biju festival on the last two days and the 1st day of Bengalee year. The Chakmas are comparatively more educated than other minority ethnic groups.

d The 'B' marked region covers Mymensingh, Modhupur of Tangail, Netrokona, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Gazipur where the Garos live.

The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is 'Dakmanda' and 'Dakshari'. The name of the traditional dress of the males is 'Gando'. The Garos eat fish and vegetables with rice. The bottom part of little bamboos is one of their favorite foods. Its popular name is 'Mewya.' Besides, they like to eat cake (Pitha) wrapped in banana leaf, Mera Pitha and Pitha fried in oil (Teler Pitha). The Garos are very fond of merriment. Their social festivals are agriculture based. Their greatest festival is 'Wangala'. The language of Bangladeshi Garos is 'Achik Khusik'. Their language has no alphabet of its own. The Garo language is related to Tibet-Burmees language. The Garos build their houses on land with tree, bamboo and straw. But many of them live in the houses made of tin and earth instead of houses made of straw.

Ques. 04: Necessary information about two groups of minority ethnic people of Bangladesh is given in the below chart —

	Group-A	Group-B
1. Habitual	Sherpur, Jamalpur, Gazipur	Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi
2. Social life	Matrilineal	Patrilineal
3. Religious life	Christian	Hindu and Christian

- a. How the Adam is form? 1
- b. Explain the religious life of Chakma. 2
- c. Explain the social life of the minority ethnic group indicated by "Group-A" in the stem. 3
- d. Make a comparative analysis of the cultural life of the minority ethnic people indicated by "Group-A" and "Group-B". 4

Answer to Question No. 04 :

a Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form 'Adam' or Para.

b The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their Villages, there is a 'Kiang' or Buddhist temple. The Chakmas observe their different important religious days with devotion. Among them, they gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries of Gautam Buddha and the dawn of Buddha as 'Baishakhi Purnima'. Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Buddha at the premises of Kiang or Pagoda on the night of 'Maghi Purnima.' The dead bodies are burnt in the Chakma society.

c In the stem 'Group- A' indicates the minority ethnic group 'The Garos'. The social life of Garo is described below :

The Garos live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the head of family in their society. The offsprings take the title of their mother. The youngest daughter of the family is the heir to all properties of the family. Father discharges the duty of managing the family in Garo society.

Mahari or the matrilineal identity is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; especially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The 'Chatchii' (communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garos are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

There are a good number of groups in their society. Five main groups are Sangma, Marak, Momin, Shira and Areng.

d In the stem, Group- A indicates the Garo and Group- B indicates the Saontal. A comparative discussion about their cultural life is discussed below :

The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is 'Dakmanda' and 'Dakshari'. The name of the traditional dress of the males is 'Gando'. The Garos eat fish and vegetables with rice. The bottom part of little bamboos is one of their favorite foods.

The Garos are very fond of merriment. Their social festivals are agriculture based. Their greatest festival is 'Wangala'. The language of Bangladeshi Garos is 'Achik Khusik'.

On the other hand, Rice is the staple food of the Saontals. The Saontals generally live in earthen houses. The wall of their house is made of earth and the roof is made of straw. The Saontals keep their houses very clean and tidy. Among the

festivals of the Saontals, Sohrai and Baha are noteworthy. 'Jhumur dance' is a mentionable programme of their culture. 'Dun' and 'Jika' dance are arranged at the marriage festivals of the Saontals.

The Saontal girls put on sharee wrapped over their shoulders. The male Saontals put on Lungi. The Saontals are very fond of ornaments. The girls use ornaments made of either bronze or nickel in their hands and neck. Many male Saontals also use ornaments. Some of the male persons use garlands in the neck and 'Bala' in the hand.

Ques. 05


Map of Bangladesh

- a. What is the name of the most popular festival of the Chakma? 1
- b. "Mahari is at the root of Garo society"— Explain. 2
- c. Explain the cultural life of the minority ethnic group as marked 'a' in the map. 3
- d. There is difference in the religious life between the people of ethnic groups living in the marked places 'a' and 'B'— Explain. 4

● Jashore Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 05 :

- a The most popular festival of the Chakma is 'Biju'.
- b "Mahari is the root of Garo society". The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; especially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The 'Chatchi' (communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garos are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

c In the map by 'A' the minority ethnic group 'The Saontal' is indicated.
The cultural life of the Saontal is described below : The Saontal family is Patriarchal. The groups and kinship of the offsprings are fixed according to those of father in a Saontal family. The main pillar of Saontal society is 'Village Panchayet'. There are five 'Important persons' to run a Panchayet. They are called Manjhi Haram, Jagamanjhi, Gadet, Jagaparanik and Naike. They treat Nayik not as a member of Panchayet, but as a religious leader (Januru).

d There is difference in the religious life between the people of ethnic groups living in the marked places 'A' the Saontal and 'B' the Rakhain. Their religious life is described below :

The Saontals are the followers of two religions. One group believes in traditional Hindu religion and observes the norms and programmes of the religion. Another group has accepted the Christian religion and they observe the norms and programmes of the religion.

On the other hand, the Rakhains of Bangladesh are the followers of Buddhism. The Rakhain children are taught religious norms and rules by the Buddha Bhikkhu at the monastery.

Ques. 06 Shovan, a resident of hill tracts region went to visit the north-west part of the country. There he could see men and women working in the field together. While staying there, he enjoyed 'Jhoomur dance' at a ceremony. On the other hand people of his own area are farming in a special way. Athina, sister of Shovan wears 'Pinoon' and 'Hadi'.

- a. What is called Ruyaza? 1
- b. Explain how to celebrate the Festival of Sangrai. 2
- c. In which group are the people of the area traveled by Shovan included? Explain. 3
- d. Write comparative analysis of Bengali culture with the main ethnic group culture of Shovan's own area. 4

● Chattogram Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 06 :

- a The Marmas call the village 'Ruya' and the chief of the village is 'Ruyaza' in their local language.
- b The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival'. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

c Shovan travelled the area of Saontals. The Saontals are one of the main minority ethnic groups living in the north-western part of Bangladesh.

The Saontal family is patriarchal the main pillar of Saontal society is 'village panchayet'. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal. The Saontals are the followers of two religions.

Rice is the staple food of the 'Saontals'. They generally live in earthen house. Among festivals of the Saontals, Sohrai and Baha are note worthy.



'Jhumur dance' is a mentionable programme of their culture. The Saontal girls put on Sharee wrapped over their shoulders. The male Saontals put on Lungi.

The percentage of educated people in the Saontal society is very poor, but recently Saontal Children have become interested in institutional education.

d The name of the main minority ethnic group is 'The Chakma' the comparative analysis of Bengali culture with the Chakmas one given below.

The people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of those cultures. Linguists have found that the language of Chakma is intricately related with Bengalee.

New year celebration of the minority ethnic people of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Pahela Boishakh of Bengalees have become synonymous now a days. New paddy harvesting 'Nabanno' celebration of the Bengalees and 'Wangala' of the ethnic people are kneaded with the same string.

The people of the minority ethnic groups are getting accustomed to the dress and food habits of the Bengalees. Along with their traditional dresses, ornaments, food habits they are now using shirts, pants, three pieces, ornaments (imitation) and eating rice, fish and soft drinks of the Bengalees in their life. The dance of the Monipuri has earned popularity of all. Moreover, the 'Jhumur dance' of the Saontals 'Bamboo dance' of the Chakmas and 'Bottle dance' of the Tripuras are also popular to all. This has created a bridge for cultural gathering and exchange. As a result, inter-relationship has become much stronger.

Ques. 07 Orpa and Ananna are two sisters whose uncle's house is in the north-western part of the country. While visiting her uncle's house Orpa saw some people who are black in colour with curly hair. Boys wear lungi and girls wear brass jewellery. At the time of visiting the sea beach of Potuakhali, Ananna met some people who were white in colour with straight hair and girls wear lungi and blouse.

- What is 'Jum'? 1
- Why should we respect the culture of the ethnic people? 2
- Which ethnic group of people did Orpa meet? Explain their economic life. 3
- "Social life of the ethnic groups seen by Orpa and Ananna is different." Give your opinion. 4

• Sylhet Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 07 :

a Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakma. The method that they follow in cultivation is called 'Jum'.

b We should respect the culture of the ethnic people because the people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of cultures, that's how an inter cultural relationship has been built up.

c The name of the ethnic people whom Orpa met was the Saontal. Their economic life is discussed below —

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal. They work mainly as agriculture workers in greater Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur districts. They cultivate rice, mustard seed, tobacco, chilly, sugarcane and other crops. Besides, they prepare different types of mat, broom with bamboo, cane, shal leaf. After meeting up their own requirements, they sell those items in the market.

d The ethnic group seen by Orpa is the Saontal and Ananna is the Rakhain.

Social life of these two ethnic group is discussed below :

The Saontal family is Patriarchal. The groups and kinship of the offsprings are fixed according to those of father in a Saontal family. The main pillar of Saontal society is 'Village Panchayet'. There are five 'Important persons' to run a Panchayet. They are called Manjhi Haram, Jagamanjhi, Gadet, Jagaparanik and Naike. They treat Nayik not as a member of Panchayet, but as a religious leader (Januru).

On the other hand, the Rakhain family is mainly patriarchal. Father is the head of the family, but they respect women.

By observing both of their social life we can say that there was much similarity in their social life. Both of the families are patriarchal. So, it can be said that their social life is not different.

Ques. 08

Life style	Characteristic (A)	Characteristic (B)
Social	father dominated	mother dominated
Economic	making mat, broom	Jum cultivation
Cultural	Jhumur dance	Wangala

- What does the word "Rakhain" mean? 1
- The chief of the anthrops village is called Karbari. Explain their economic life. 2
- Which anthrop has been indicated in column 'A' mentioned in the stem? Explain their cultural life. 3
- Discuss comparatively the economic life of the anthrop mentioned in the column 'A' and 'B' and their characteristics. 4

• Barishal Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 08 :

a The word 'Rakhain' is derived from 'Rakkhain' Pali language. Its meaning is 'conservative nation' whose are always try to protect their identity, culture and religious rituals.

b The Chief of the para of the Chakmas is called karbaree. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakmas. The method that they follow in cultivation is called 'Jum' At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.

c The anthrop 'Saontal' has been indicated in column 'A' mentioned in the stem. Their cultural life is explained below :

Rice is the staple food of the Saontals. The Saontals generally live in earthen houses. The wall of their house is made of earth and the roof is made of straw. The Saontals keep their houses very clean and tidy.

Among the festivals of the Saontals, Sohrai and Baha are noteworthy. 'Jhumur dance' is a mentionable programme of their culture. 'Dun' and 'Jika' dance are arranged at the marriage festivals of the Saontals.

The Saontal girls put on sharee wrapped over their shoulders. The male Saontals put on Lungi. The Saontals are very fond of ornaments. The girls use ornaments made of either bronze or nickel in their hands and neck. Many male Saontals also use ornaments. Some of the male persons use garlands in the neck and 'Bala' in the hand.

d In the stem the column 'A' indicates 'The Saontal' and 'B' indicates 'The Garo' A comparative discussion of their economic life is given below : Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal. They work mainly as agriculture workers in greater Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur districts. They cultivate rice, mustard seed, tobacco, chilly, sugarcane and other crops. Besides, they prepare different types of mat, broom with bamboo, cane, *shal* leaf. After meeting up their own requirements, they sell those items in the market.

On the other hand, the Garos of Bangladesh also generally lives by agriculture.

In the past, the Garos were engaged in 'Jum' cultivation. At present, Jum cultivation is not done by the Garos living in plain lands. By cultivation, they normally produce rice, vegetables of different kinds and pineapples.

Ques. 09 A few parties perform dance this year in Jayeeta's school in the function of reception to the new year. In that function Joyeeta and her friends perform 'a bamboo dance' and charm all. They have learnt this dance from video in Youtube.

- What is Bihu? 1
- How is 'Jolotsab' or 'water festival' observed? — Explain. 2
- Explain the social life of the particular anthrop mentioned in the stem. 3
- Evaluate the relation of Bengali culture with that of anthrops mentioned in the scenario. 4

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Answer to Question No. 09 :

a The greatest festival of the Chakma is 'Biju'.

b The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival'. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

c The anthrop mentioned in the stem is the Chakma. Their social life is described below —. Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form 'Adam' or Para. The chief of the Para is called Karbaree. Some Paras make a Mouja. The chief of the Mouja's is called Headman. The Headman and Karbaree both maintain peace and discipline in the Mouja and Para together. Several moujas make a Chakma circle and the chief of this circle is Chakma king. The post of king in the Chakma society is hereditary. The Chakma society is Patriarchal. Father is the head in a Chakma family. Next positon goes to mother and after the position of mother comes the position of the eldest son.

d There is a close relationship between the culture of mentioned anthrop Chakma and Bengali. The people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of those cultures. The exchange of the elements of one culture with another creates cultural blending which forms a basis of inter-cultural relationship among the people. The closer and more permanent this inter-relationship becomes, the more balanced a communication will be established among different cultures.

The minority ethnic people of Bangladesh have been living with the Bengalees in this land for a long time. To meet the necessities of their life, the minority ethnic people have received many elements of Bengalee culture, so is done by the Bengalees. As a result, inter-dependence among the people has increased. This has made Bangladesh a country of multi-cultures.



Ques. 10 Scene-1 : On summer vacation, Anupam went to visit the well-known Birishiri village of Netrakona. There he came to know that in most of the families mother was the head and the youngest daughter was the heir to all properties of the family.

Scene-2 : While working in a godown in Dinajpur Sujan met some different type of people. Their body was black, they were of medium height, their hair was black and a little bit curled.

- a. What is the main livelihood of the Chakma? 1
- b. Explain the social life of the Marma. 2
- c. Which minority ethnic group is talked about in Scene- 1? Explain it. 3
- d. "There is much cultural difference in between the minority ethnic groups in Scene-1 and Scene-2"— Analyze the statement. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 10 :

- a Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakma.
 b In the hill tracks, the chief of Marma society at Bomang circle is "Bomang chief" or "Bomang king." There are some villages at every mouja. The villagers selected the chief of the village. The Marma call the village "Ruya" and the chief of the village "Ruyaza" in their local languages. In a Marma family, the mother plays a significant role in family functions although the father is at the top. The opinion of the female members gets due consideration in the affair of taking any family decision in a Marma family.
 c In scene-1 the minority ethnic group 'the Garo' is mentioned.

The Garo are the majority among minority ethnic groups living in greater Mymensingh of Bangladesh. The Garos lived in Mymensingh, Modhupur of Tangail, Netrakona, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Shreepur of Gazipur. There are some Garos in greater Sylhet. Outside Bangladesh, the Garo also live at Meghalaya and other states of India. The Garo of Bangladesh are normally the inhabitants of plain land. The primitive dwelling place of this minority ethnic group was in Tibet. The Garo normally like to identify themselves as "Mandi" Anthropologically the Garos are Mongolians.

The Garo live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the Head of family in their society. The offsprings take the title of their mother. The youngest daughter of the family is the heir to all properties of the family. Father discharges the duty of managing the family in Garo society.

Mahari or the matrilineal identity is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this Mahari is unlimited in their social life; specially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The "chatchi"(communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garo are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

- d In scene-1 and scene-2 the minority ethnic group the Garo and the Saontal are there is much cultural difference in between these minority ethnic groups.

The cultural life of the both groups is described below— The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is "Dakmunda" and "Dakshari". The name of the traditional dress of the male person is 'Gando'. The Garo eat fish and vegetable with rice. The bottom part of little bamboo is one of their favourite foods. Its popular name is "Mewya." Besides, they like to eat cake (pitha) wrapped in banana leaf, Mera pitha and pitha fried in oil (Teler pitha). The Garo are very fond of merriment. Their social festivals are agriculture based. Their greatest festival is "Wangala". The language of Bangladeshi Garo is "Achik Kusik". Their language has no alphabet of its own. The Garo language is related with Tibet-Burmee language. The Garos build their houses on land with tree, bamboo and straw. But many Garos live in the houses made of Tin and Earth instead of houses made of straw.

On the other hand, The Saontal family is Patriarchal. The group and kinship of the offspring are fixed according to those of father in a Saontal family. The main pillar of Saontal society is "Village Panchayet". There are seven "Important persons" to run a panchayet. They are called Manjhi, Haram, Jagamanjhi, Gadet, Jagaparanik, and Naike. They treat Nayek not as a member of panchayet, but as a religious leader (Januru).

Ques. 11 After the annual examination Mukul went to visit with his parents to the south-eastern part of Bangladesh. At the premises of Kiyang he met with an ethnic groups whose nose is flat, face is round and hair is straight and black. They like to play 'Ghilakhara'.

- a. What is the main livelihood of the Saontal? 1
- b. Explain the economical life of the Garo. 2
- c. Explain the ethnic group seen by Mukul. 3
- d. Do you think that the ethnic groups seen by Mukul have the contribution in economical life in Bangladesh.— Give logics in favour your answer. 4

• Chattogram Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 11 :

a Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal.

b Economic life of the Garo : The Garo of Bangladesh generally lives by agriculture. In the past, the Garo were engaged in 'Jhum' cultivation. At present, Thorn cultivation is not done by the Garos living in plain lands. By cultivation, they normally produce rice, vegetables of different kinds and pineapple.

c The ethnic group seen by Mukul is the Chakma. The name of the main minority ethnic group living in the districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari in Bangladesh is Chakma. The Chakmas are anthropologically Mongolian. Their face is round, nose is flat, hair is straight and black, body colour is little yellowish. The Chakma also live outside Bangladesh, at Tripura, Mijoram and Arunachal in India.

Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form "Adam" or Para. Some Paras make a Mouja. The chief of the Para is called Head Man. The Head Man maintains peace and discipline in the Mouja. Several moujas make a Chakma circle and the chief of this circle is Chakma king. The post of king in the Chakma society is hereditary.

The Chakma society is Patrilineal. Father is the Head in a chakma family. Next position goes to mother and after the position of mother comes the position of the eldest son.

d Yes, I think that the ethnic groups seen by Mukul have the contribution in economical life in Bangladesh. Here the ethnic group the chakma are indicated. The chakma are the main minority ethnic group living in the district of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari in Bangladesh. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the chakma. The method that they follow in cultivation is called 'Thorn' or 'Jhum'. At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.

As Bangladesh is an agricultural country so the chakma are playing great role in the economy of Bangladesh through their cultivation.

The main sector of the national income of Bangladesh is agriculture sector.

The chakma are contributing in this sector as well as the development of the country. So, the contribution of chakma is undeniable.

Ques. 12

Tribe	Dwelling place	Identity
A	Patuakhali, Borguna, Cox's Bazar	Mongolian
B	Greater Mymensingh	Mongolian

- What is the name of the language of Garo? 1
- Write about Jum Cultivation of the tribal people. 2
- Which tribal people are mentioned in "A"? Explain. 3
- Describe the social life of tribal people mentioned in "B". 4

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Answer to Question No. 12 :

a The language of the Garos is called 'Achik' language.

b The method that the tribal people follow in cultivation is called 'Jum'. In this system, they cultivate in circular way by transforming the land. By cutting, burning the hills land; they cultivate them for some years. Later, the land is left for a long time to increase fertility. At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.

c The tribal people are mentioned in 'A' is 'The Rakhains'. Explained below : The Rakhains live in the districts of Patuakhali, Borguna, and Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh. Anthropologically the Rakhains are Mongolian. Their face is round, colour of the body is fair and the hair is straight. The word 'Rakhain' is derived from 'Rakhain' Pali language. Its meaning is 'conservative nation' who are always try to protect their identity, culture and religious rituals.

The original abode of the Rakhain is Arakan region of the present Myanmar. The Rakhains once came to this country from Arakan. They like to identify themselves as 'Rakhain'.

d The tribal people are mentioned in 'B' is 'The Garos'. The Garos are the majority among minority ethnic groups living in greater Mymensingh of Bangladesh. The social life of Garos is described below : The Garos live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the head of family in their society. The offsprings take the title of their mother. The youngest daughter of the family is the heir to properties of the family. Father discharges the duty of managing the family in Garo society.

Mahari or the matrilineal identity is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; especially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The 'Chatchi' (communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garos are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

There are a good number of groups in their society. Five main groups are Sangma, Marak, Momin, Shira and Areng.





Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A



Designed as per topic

Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. "Marma" derived from which word?

Ans. The word 'Marma' has been derived from the word 'Marma'.

Question 2. What is the main source of livelihood of the Chakma?

Ans. The main source of livelihood of the Chakma is agriculture.

Question 3. In what part of this country, do the Mongolian tribals live?

Ans. The Mongolian tribals live in the south-east and in the north-east part of Bangladesh.

Question 4. What is called Adam? [DB '19]

Ans. Family is the fundamental part in chakma society. Some chakma families together form 'Adam' or 'Para'.

Question 5. What is Jhum? [JB '19; SB '19, '18]

Ans. Jum is a method of cultivation followed by the Marmas.

Question 6. What is Headman? [CB '19; CtgB '19]

Ans. In the society of the Chakmas, the chief of the Mouja is called Headman.

Question 7. What is 'Sangrai festival'? [BB '19]

Ans. The festival that the Marmas celebrate on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year is Sangrai.

Question 8. What is 'Wangala'?

[DjB '19; SB '17; RB '15]

Ans. The greatest festival of the Garos is Wangal

Question 9. How the Adam is form? [DB '18]

Ans. Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form 'Adam' or Par

Question 10. What is 'baishabi'? [RB '18]

Ans. All ethnic groups in the hill tracts observe Boishakhi, Sangrai and Biju together at a stretch and they all call it 'baishabi'.

Question 11. What is the name of the most popular festival of the Chakma? [JB '18]

Ans. The most popular festival of the Chakma is 'Biju'.

Question 12. What is called Ruyaza? [CtgB '18]

Ans. The Marmas call the village 'Ruya' and the chief of the village is 'Ruyaza' in their local language.

Question 13. What does the word "Rakhain" mean? [BB '18; DB '17; CB '16]

Ans. The word 'Rakhain' is derived from 'Rakhain' Pali language. Its meaning is 'conservative nation' whose are always try to protect their identity, culture and religious rituals.

Question 14. What is Bizu? [BB '18]

Ans. The greatest festival of the Chakma is 'Biju'.

Question 15. What is Village Panchayet? [DjB '18]

Ans. The main pillar of Saontal society is 'village panchayet'. There are five 'Important persons' to run a panchayet.

Question 16. What is the main livelihood of the Chakma? [RB '17]

Ans. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakma.

Question 17. What is the main livelihood of the Saontal? [CtgB '17]

Ans. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal.

Question 18. What is the main base of Saontal society? [BB '17]

Ans. The main base of Saontal society is 'village panchayet'. There are seven 'Important persons' to run a panchayet.

Question 19. What is the name of the language of Garo?

Ans. The language of the Garos is called 'Achik' language.

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. What is Mahari? Explain.

Ans. Mahari means matrilineal. Actually, Mahari identity mainly exists and is at the root of the Garo society. The significance of the Mahari is unlimited in their social life, specially in their marriage, inheritance, share of properties, etc. In the Garo society, the bride and the groom must not belong to the same Mahari, that is, they must be of separate Mahari.

Question 2. How the Mongolian minority ethnic groups to look at?

Ans. There is a distinct feature of the Mongolian minority ethnic groups. Their faces are round, noses are flat, hair is black and straight and body colour is little yellowish.

Question 3. Why is there a 'kiang' in most of the Chakma villages? [DB '19]

Ans. The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their villages, there is a 'Kiang' or Buddhist temple. The Chakmas observe their different important religious days with devotion. Among them, they gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries of Gautam Buddha and the dawn of Buddha as 'Baishakhi Purnima'. Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Buddha at the premises of Kiang.

Question 4. Why is Panchayet formed? [CB '19]

Ans. The main pillar of Saontal society is village panchayet. There are five important persons to run a panchayet. The key objects of a panchayet are to solve the problems prevailing in the society and develop the society in different ways.

Question 5. What is the name of favourite food of Garo?— Explain. [SB '19]

Ans. The Garos eat fish and vegetables with rice. One of their favourite food is the bottom part of little bamboos. Its popular name is Mewya.

Question 6. How a balanced communication is established between different life-style? [BB '19; DjB '19]

Ans. The people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of those cultures. The exchange of the elements of one culture with another creates cultural blending which forms a basis of inter-cultural relationship among the people. The closer and more permanent this inter-relationship becomes, the more balanced communication will be established among different cultures.

Question 7. Explain the religious life of Chakma. [DB '18]

Ans. The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their Villages, there is a 'Kiang' or Buddhist temple. The Chakmas observe their different important religious days with devotion. Among them, they gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries of Gautam Buddha and the dawn of Buddha as 'Baishakhi Purnima'. Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Buddha at the premises of Kiang or Pagoda on the night of 'Maghi Purnima.' The dead bodies are burnt in the Chakma society.

Question 8. Explain the festival of new year celibaration of the Marmas. [RB '18]

Ans. The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival'. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

Question 9. "Mahari is at the root of Garo society"— Explain. [JB '18]

Ans. "Mahari is the root of Garo society". The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; especially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The 'Chatchi' (communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garos are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

Question 10. Explain how to celebrate the Festival of Sangrai. [JB '19; CtgB '18; BB '17]

Ans. The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival'. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

Question 11. Why should we respect the culture of the ethnic people? [SB '18]

Ans. We should respect the culture of the ethnic people because the people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of cultures, that's how an inter cultural relationship has been built up.

Question 12. The chief of the anthrops village is called Karbari. Explain their economic life. [BB '18]

Ans. The Chief of the para of the Chakmas is called karbaree. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakmas. The method that they follow in cultivation is called 'Jum'. At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.

Question 13. How is 'Jolotsab' or 'water festival' observed?— Explain. [BB '18]

Ans. The Marmas celebrate 'Sangrai' festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in 'Panikhela' or 'water festival'. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

Question 14. Explain the way of strengthening the correlation between Bengalees and minor ethic groups. [DjB '18]

Ans. The minority ethnic people of Bangladesh have been living with the Bengalees in this land for a long time. To meet the necessities of their life, the minority ethnic people have received many elements of Bengalee culture, so is done by the Bengalees. As a result, inter-dependence among the people has increased. This has made Bangladesh a country of multi-cultures.

That's how the correction between Bengalees is strengthening.



Question 15. Why is Bangladesh called multicultural country? [DB '17]

Ans. The minority ethnic people of Bangladesh have been living with the Bangalees in this land for a long time. To meet the necessities of their life, the minority ethnic people have received many elements of Bengalee culture, so is done by the Bangalees. As a result, inter-dependence among the people has increased. This has made Bangladesh a country of multi-cultures.

Question 16. Explain the social life of the Marma. [RB '17]

Ans. In the hill tracks, the chief of Marma society at Bomang circle is "Bomang chief" or "Bomang king." There are some villages at every mouja. The villagers selected the chief of the village. The Marma call the village "Ruya" and the chief of the village "Ruyaza" in their local languages. In a Marma family, the mother plays a significant role in family functions although the father is at the top. The opinion of the female members gets due consideration in the affair of taking any family decision in a Marma family.

Question 17. Explain the economical life of the Garo. [CtgB '17]

Ans. Economic life of the Garo : The Garo of Bangladesh generally lives by agriculture. In the past, the Garo were engaged in 'Jhum' cultivation. At present, Thorn cultivation is not done by the Garos living in plain lands. By cultivation, they normally produce rice, vegetables of different kinds and pineapple.

Question 18. Write about Jum Cultivation of the tribal people.

Ans. The method that the tribal people follow in cultivation is called 'Jum'.

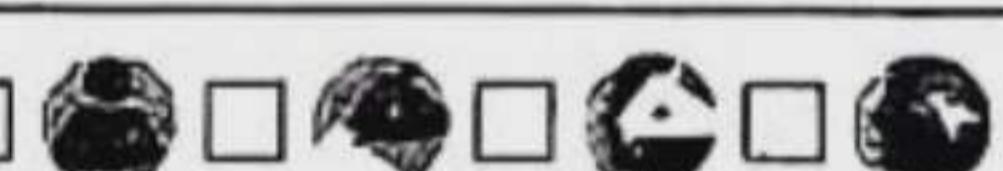
In this system, they cultivate in circular way by transforming the land. By cutting, burning the hills land; they cultivate them for some years. Later, the land is left for a long time to increase fertility. At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.



Solutions to Textual Activities



Along with textual reference



✓ Lesson-1 : Geographical location of Bangladeshi ethnic groups

Task 01 Mention the names, living places and the source identification of major minority ethnic groups living in Bangladesh.

Name of the ethnic groups	Living places	Identity of ethnic groups

► Textbook Page 96

Solution : In Bangladesh, there are minority ethnic groups of different languages. The names, living places and the source identification of major tribals living in Bangladesh are given below :

Name of the ethnic groups	Living places	Identity of ethnic groups
Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mrow, Tajanga, Bom, Pangkhuya, Chak, Khang, Khumi and Lusai.	Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari.	Their faces are round, noses are flat, hair is straight and black, body colour is little yellowish.
Garo, Hajang, Coach and Khasia.	Greater Mymensingh and Sylhet	Their faces are round, noses are flat, eyes are small in size.

Name of the ethnic groups	Living places	Identity of ethnic groups
Sautal, Oraw, Mahali, Monda, Malpahry and Malu.	Rajshahi, Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur and Dinajpur.	Body colour is black, height is medium, and hair is black and curl.
Monhipuri, Rakhain.	Sylhet, Patuakhali, Borguna and Cox's Bazar.	Body colour is white, eyes are small, noses are flat and faces are round.

✓ Lesson-2 : The Chakmas

Task 02 Mention the main features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Chakmas.

► Textbook Page 97

Life style	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Solution : The Chakmas are one of the major tribals of Bangladesh. The main features of their social, economic, cultural and religious life are stated below :

Life style	Features
Social	Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form "Adam" or Para. Some Paras make a Mouja. The chief of the Para is called Head Man. The Head Man maintains peace and discipline in the Mouja. Several moujas make a Chakma circle and the chief of this circle is Chakma king. The post of king in the Chakma society is hereditary. The Chakma society is patriarchal. Father is the Head in a Chakma family. Next position goes to mother and after the position of mother comes the position of the eldest son.
Economic	Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakma. The method that they follow in cultivation is called "Jum".
Cultural	The Chakmas make clothes by weaving machine called "Tat". The dress worn by the Chakma girls is called "Pinon" and "Hadi". Previously, the Chakma men used to put on shirts made of thick thread, Dhuti, gamchha and a "Pagry" in head. But at present they put on shirt, pant and lungi. Of the clothes made by the Chakma women, "Fulgadi" is very popular. The Chakmas make beautiful baskets, fans, combs, flutes and musical instruments with bamboo and cane. Rice is the staple food of the Chakma. They are fond of eating fish, meat and vegetable with rice. Their favourite food is 'Bash kural'. The Chakma like to play Ha-du-du, wrestling (kusti) and "Ghilkhara." The little girls play "Bouchil". The greatest festival of the Chakma is "Biju". The Chakma are comparatively more educated than other tribals.

Life style	Features
Religious	The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their villages, there is a "Kiyang" or Buddhist temple. They gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries and the dawn-of Buddah as "Baishakhi purnima". Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Buddha at the premises of kiyang or pagoda on the night of "Maghee purnima." The dead bodies are burnt in the Chakma society.

Lesson-3 : The Garos

Task 03 Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Garos.

Life style	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

► Textbook Page 99

Solution : The salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Garos are given below :

Life style	Features
Social	The Garo live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the Head of family in their society. The youngest daughter of the family is the heir to all properties of the family. Father discharges the duty of managing the family in Garo society. The marriage of men and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari. There are a good number of groups in their society. Five main groups are : Sangma, Marak, Momin, Shira and Abeng.
Economic	The Garo of Bangladesh generally live by agriculture. They normally produce mainly rice, vegetable of different kinds and pineapple.



Life style	Features
Cultural	The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is "Dakmanda" and "Dakshari". The name of the traditional dress of the male person is "Gando". The Garo eat fish and vegetable with rice. The bottom part of little bamboo is one of their favourite foods. Its popular name is "Meway." They like to eat cake (pitha) wrapped in banana leaf, Mera pitha and pitha fried in oil (Teler pitha). Their social festivals are agriculture based. Their greatest festival is "Oyangala". The Garos build their houses on land with tree, bamboo and straw.
Religious	The name of primitive religion of the Garo was "Sang Sarek". In the past, the Garo worshipped different gods. The name of their chief god was Tarara Rabuka. They used to observe religious festivals and rites by singing, dancing and sacrificing animals. At present, the majority of the Garo tribes have become the followers of Christian religion. They now observe different Christian religious festivals including Christmas Day.

Solution :	Life style	Features
	Social	In the hill tracks, the chief of Marma society at Bomang circle is "Bomang chief" or "Bomang king." There are some villages at every mouja. The Marmas call the village "Ruya" and the chief of the village "Ruyazoo" in their local language. In a Marmas family, the mother plays a significant role in family functions although the father is at the top. The opinion of the female members gets due consideration in the affair of taking any family decision in a Marma family.
	Economic	Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the Marma.
	Cultural	The Marmas build their villages on the bank of the river on plain land. The houses of the Marmas are made of bamboo and straw. The Marma males wear "Gambang" shirt and lungi. The name of the blouse that their women wear is "Anji." Besides, they also wear "thami." Marma women are very skilled in weaving clothes.
	Religious	The Marmas are the followers of Buddhism. Buddhist monastery "Kiyang" and Buddhist Bhikkhu "Bhantey" are present at every Marma village. The Marma tribals go to the temple on the days of Bhaisakhi Purnima, Ashshini Purnima, Kartiki Purnima, Maghee Purnima and light the lamp with flowers and then worship Buddha.

Lesson-5 : The Marmas

Task 04 Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Marmas.

Life style	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

► Textbook Page 103



Super Suggestions



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

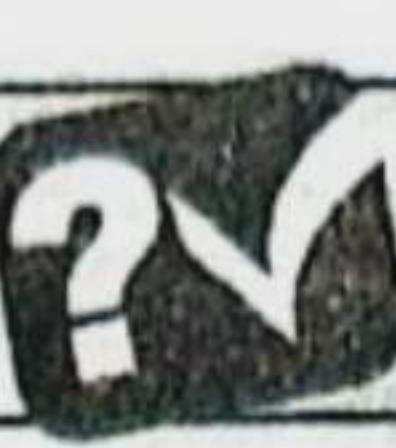
Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7★	5★
MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
Short Q/A	1, 5, 8, 11, 15, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 32, 38, 42, 52, 56, 58	3, 6, 9, 13, 18, 21, 23, 24, 29, 33, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 48, 57, 59
Creative Q/A	1, 3, 4, 5, 12	2, 6, 8, 10
Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 16	4, 6, 8, 15, 18
Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 15	3, 12, 13, 17

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



Assessment & Evaluation



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

Class Test

Time : 3 hours

Bangladesh & Global Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

$1 \times 30 = 30$

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

1. Which minority ethnic group lives in North Eastern part of the country?
 A Chakma B Marma
 C Monipuri D Rakhain
 2. To which ethnic group does 'Hadi' belong as girls dress?
 A Chakma B Marma C Garo D Rakhain
 3. Which one is the main festivals of Garo?
 A Sohrai B Wangala C Biju D Panikhela
 4. The Chakmas usually eat—
 i. Rice and fish ii. Rice and meat
 iii. Fish and vegetables
 Which one is correct?
 A i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
 5. Which one of the following is a part of minority ethnic groups people of Bangladesh?
 A Sudra B Baisha C Chakma D Poyeria
 6. What is made of Chakma circle?
 A Adam B Mouja C Karbaree D Para
 7. Which minority ethnic group speak in 'Achik Khushik'?
 A Garo B Chakma C Marma D Saontal
 8. In which district the Garo live?
 A Patuakhali B Sherpur
 C Dinajpur D Sylhet
 9. Which ethnic groups like to introduce as 'Mandi'?
 A Chakma B Saontal C Garo D Marma
 10. Whose popular food is "Mewa"?
 A Khasia B Garo C Saontal D Rakhain
 11. Which one is the cultural festival of Saontal?
 A Biju B Water festival
 C Sohrai D Wangala
 12. Variation of beliefs in religion is seen among which ethnic group?
 A Rakhain B Marma C Chakma D Santhal
 13. Which ethnic group possesses different types of religious belief?
 A Saontal B Rakhain C Marma D Chakma
- Read the stem and answer the following questions No. 14 and 15 :
- While Sani Deb went to visit Rajshahi he was acquainted with a minority ethnic group whose main pillar of society is 'Village Panchayet'.
14. What is the name of the ethnic group mentioned in the stem?
 A The Chakma B The Rakhain
 C The Saontal D The Marma
 15. Which one is the cultural festival of the ethnic group mentioned in the stem?
 A Jhumur dance B Wangala
 C Biju D Panikhela

16. Which festival is observed by Marma to receive the new year?
 A Biju B Pitha
 C Sangrai D Jhika dance
17. Pani Khela or water festival is a popular event for which tribe?
 A Marma B Murang
 C Chakma D Rakhain
18. 'Gambang' shirt and 'Anji' blouse are related with the cultural life of—
 i. The Marmas ii. The Saontals
 iii. The Chakmas
 Which one is correct?
 A i B i & ii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii
19. What is the favourite food of minority ethnic group, Chakma?
 A rice B vegetables
 C bash-kurol D mewa
20. What is the name of the dress worn by the Chakma girls?
 A Dakshari B Dakmunda
 C Pinon D Sharee
21. The dead bodies are burnt by which ethnic group of people?
 A Garos B Chakmas C Marmas D Rakhains
22. In how many countries do the Chakmas live?
 A One B Two C Three D Four
23. What is the nature of the post of head of Chakma Circle?
 A nomination B election
 C hereditary D resources
24. What is called the language of Bangladeshi Garo?
 A Tibetan B Mandi Khusik
 C Burmese D Tamil
25. Which is the agriculture based festival of ethnic group of minority?
 A Biju B Sangrai C Wangala D Sohrai
26. Which of the following minority ethnic group is the follower of two religions?
 A Rakhain B Marma C Garo D Chakma
27. Who inherits all the property of the Garo family?
 A youngest son B oldest son
 C youngest daughter D oldest daughter
28. What is the origin of Saontals?
 A Mayanmer B India
 C Mongolia D China
29. For which type of dance Saontal is famous?
 A Bamboo dance B Bottle dance
 C Jhumur dance D Break dance
30. Which of the minority ethnic groups worship Sidhu and Kanu?
 A Tripura B Saontal C Chakma D Marma

Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

1	C	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	C	6	B	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	B	11	C	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	A
16	C	17	A	18	A	19	C	20	C	21	B	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	C	26	C	27	C	28	B	29	C	30	B

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

1. Where is the main settlement of the Rakhains ethnic group?
2. What are the major ethnic groups living in the north-western region?
3. What is the structure of the Chakma society like?
4. Write about the religious life of the Chakmas.
5. Write the characteristics of the cultural life of the Chakmas.
6. What kind of food do the Chakmas eat?
7. How is the Biju festival celebrated?

8. What is the family structure of the Garo society like?
9. Write about the clothes of the Garos.
10. Write about Wangala.
11. How is the Panchayat system of the Santal society conducted?
12. Write the characteristics of the cultural life of the Santals.
13. What is the attitude of the Santals towards education?
14. Write about the food of the Marmas.
15. How is the 'Sangrai festival' celebrated in Marma culture?

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

1. Mathin Chakma went to visit her friend Shubhra at Mymensingh. Here, she found that the opinion of Shubhra's mother was given preference in all matters. At this, she became a little bit astonished. During her stay, Mathin got the opportunity of observing religious norms and conduct, livelihood, etc. of Shubhra's family.
 - a. "Marma" derived from which word? 1
 - b. Discuss the "Sangrai" festival. 2
 - c. Explain the reason why Mathin became astonished. 3
 - d. Make a comparison of economic life between the families of Mathin and Shubhra. 4



Map of Bangladesh

2.
 - a. What is the name of the most popular festival of the Chakma? 1
 - b. "Mahari is at the root of Garo society"— Explain. 2
 - c. Explain the cultural life of the minority ethnic group as marked 'a' in the map. 3
 - d. There is difference in the religious life between the people of ethnic groups living in the marked places 'a' and 'B'— Explain. 4
3. Orpa and Ananna are two sisters whose uncle's house is in the north-western part of the country. While visiting her uncle's house Orpa saw some people who are black in colour with curly hair. Boys wear lungi and girls wear brass jewellery. At the time of visiting the sea beach of Potuakhali, Ananna met some people who were white in colour with straight hair and girls wear lungi and blouse.
 - a. What is 'Jum'? 1
 - b. Why should we respect the culture of the ethnic people? 2
 - c. Which ethnic group of people did Orpa meet? Explain their economic life. 3
 - d. "Social life of the ethnic groups seen by Orpa and Ananna is different." Give your opinion. 4
4. A few parties perform dance this year in Jayeta's school in the function of reception to the new year. In that function Joyeta and her friends perform 'a bamboo dance' and charm all. They have learnt this dance from video in YouTube.
 - a. What is Bihu? 1
 - b. How is 'Jolotsab' or 'water festival' observed?— Explain. 2
 - c. Explain the social life of the particular anthrop mentioned in the stem. 3

5. After the annual examination Mukul went to visit with his parents to the south-eastern part of Bangladesh. At the premises of Kiyang he met with an ethnic groups whose nose is flat, face is round and hair is straight and black. They like to play 'Ghilakhara'.
 - a. What is the main livelihood of the Saontal? 1
 - b. Explain the economical life of the Garo. 2
 - c. Explain the ethnic group seen by Mukul. 3
 - d. Do you think that the ethnic groups seen by Mukul have the contribution in economical life in Bangladesh.— Give logics in favour your answer. 4

Tribe	Dwelling place	Identity
A	Patuakhali, Borguna, Cox's Bazar	Mongolian
B	Greater Mymensingh	Mongolian

6.
 - a. What is the name of the language of Garo? 1
 - b. Write about Jum Cultivation of the tribal people. 2
 - c. Which tribal people are mentioned in "A"? Explain. 3
 - d. Describe the social life of tribal people mentioned in "B". 4

7. Name of ethnic group and characteristics of life style :

Ka	Kha	Ga
Most of the people observe star	Celebrate a special festival with water.	Found ornaments on hands and necks of both male and female.

7.
 - a. What is called Adam? 1
 - b. Why is there a 'kiang' in most of the Chakma villages? 2
 - c. Indication of which ethnic group can get by 'Ka'?— Explain. 3
 - d. Is there any dissimilarities between the cultural life of ethnic group marked 'Kha' and 'Ga'? Make a comparative analysis. 4

8. Necessary information about two groups of minority ethnic people of Bangladesh is given in the below chart—

	Group-A	Group-B
1. Habitual	Sherpur, Jamalpur, Gazipur	Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi
2. Social life	Matrilineal	Patrilineal
3. Religious life	Christian	Hindu and Christian

8.
 - a. How the Adam is form? 1
 - b. Explain the religious life of Chakma. 2
 - c. Explain the social life of the minority ethnic group indicated by "Group-A" in the stem. 3
 - d. Make a comparative analysis of the cultural life of the minority ethnic people indicated by "Group-A" and "Group-B". 4

Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 5 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 9 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 22 | 13 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 33 |
| 2 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 07 | 6 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 14 | 10 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 24 | 14 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 41 |
| 3 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 7 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 15 | 11 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 28 | 15 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 42 |
| 4 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 11 | 8 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 17 | 12 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 31 | |

Answering Reference ► Creative Questions

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 3 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 07 | 5 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 11 | 7 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 02 |
| 2 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 4 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 6 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 8 ▶ See this Chapter, Ques. 04 |