

**B/Q/A**

① Describe the geographical importance of Bangladesh  
or, Describe why is Bangladesh is called a land of Blessings?

⇒ Bangladesh is a small country with diverse geography, fertile land, expansive delta, rich culture and resilient people who contribute to its status of a land of blessing.

Some ~~notable~~ notable features are written below.

Location: BD is a south asian country with a total area of 148460 square km. Our international boundary is 5138 km, border with India is 4156 km, Myanmar is 271 km and our coastline is 711 km.

Border: BD has west bengal on its west, west bengal, assam, meghalaya on the north, Assam, tripura, Mizoram and Myanmar on the east and Bay of Bengal on the south.

Maritime Boundary: The political sea line of

Bangladesh is about 12 nautical miles and the exclusive economical zone of the country is 200 nautical miles.

Topography: BD has 3 typical natural feature which are - deltaic plain, older plain and small hill region. BD is the largest deltaic plain of the world. [deltaic plain = ই-স্টেট]

Rivers: About 700 rivers flow through BD which play an important role in the economic growth. That's why it is called a riverine country. Padma, Meghna, Jamuna etc are few of the biggest river of BD.

Climate: BD lies on the Tropic of Cancer.

That is why it experiences a tropical monsoon climate with remarkable seasons. It has a mild winter from Oct to March, followed by a hot and humid summer from March to June. The country enters its monsoon

Season from June to Oct. BD experiences heavy seasonal rain. April is the hottest month with temperature range between  $30^{\circ}-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . January is the coldest month with average temp of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There are six seasons but for practical purposes we use three seasons - summer, rainy and winter.

Weather: BD has a suitable weather for agriculture. The seasonal rain provides water for irrigation and helps nourish soil, promotes growth of crops. Winter is relatively mild and favorable for growing variety of crops and vegetables.

Fertile Land: The fertile land of BD is suitable for growing all type of crops. The rivers of BD brings tons of alluvial soil which makes our land fertile.

Natural resources: There are many natural resources in BD such as rivers, arable land, coal etc. The coal of BD are mostly 2nd grade coal. BD is rich in forest eco system, including the Sundarbans, the biggest mangrove forest of the world. BD also has a rich bio diversity which includes rare species of animals and birds. BD is also home to the one and only Royal Bengal tiger.

Mineral Resources: BD has large amount of mineral resources including coal (used as fuel to generate electricity), natural gas (used to generate electricity), limestone (used for producing cement), hard rock (used for construction), glass sand, clay etc.

Manpower: Though BD is an over populated country, the manpower is helping in receiving remittance. RMG heavily depends on manpower. We are also exporting

many products using manpower.

Seaports: Chittagong and Mongla seaports are a ~~bit~~ blessing for export and import business.

All these remarkable features are the ~~reas~~ reason why BD is known as the land of ~~bit~~ blessing.

[Geographical Importance: <sup>Location,</sup> Border, Maritime boundary, Topography, River, Climate, Natural resource, Seaport]

[Land of Blessing: Weather, Rivers, Natural Resource, Mineral resource, Man power, Seaport, Fertile land]

② Describe the influence of history geography in the history of Bengal.

⇒ The geography of Bengal has had a profound influence on its history, shaping its political division, agricultural practice, defence strategies, and resilience in the face of natural disasters.

Bangladesh is located in southern Asia and has complex political history. After the fall of British rule in 1947, Bengal was divided into two parts. The western part became adjacent to India, while the northern part remained with Pakistan, initially known as East Bengal and later renamed East Pakistan. In 1971,

Bangladesh emerged as a free sovereign state after the war of liberation.

The great Himalaya is situated at the north of Bangladesh while the Bay of Bengal is widespread<sup>(Ans)</sup>. The blue water is in southern part. The country is surrounded by India, except for the south-eastern part adjacent to Myanmar. Bangladesh has a total area of 1,48,400 square kilometers, with mostly flat landscapes and numerous river-channels and canal-lakes. The main rivers include the Padma, Brahmaputra, Meghna, Jamuna, Tista and Karnafuli.

The geographical location shapes the lifestyle, customs, and ways of life in Bangladesh, with rivers playing a crucial role in connectivity and transportation. (At a time Bengali soldiers became skilled in naval warfare to defend their country from the outside invaders.) Again, an agrarian society was also formed here.

on the basis of fertile land.

The tropical weather and varied climate have made the people resilient in facing storms and cyclones. The landscape and environment influence the character, food habits, dress and housing pattern of the people. People here are used to fighting against the disasters that make them brave and the disasters are the reason why they had to struggle for decades to establish their basic rights.

The variation of landscape also gives us some extra benefits for our defence. The rivers keep our land safe provide a defense advantage, safeguarding the land from foreign invaders.

State The distance of 1,100 miles played a vital role in the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation in 1971.

In conclusion, geography ~~plays~~ is vital for Bangladesh as it influences its economy,

culture and environment, and highlights the need to comprehend and utilize its geographic features for sustainable development, well-being and resource preservation.

③ Describe the importance of river system in Bangladesh. Or,  
Describe the socio-economic and political significance of BD as the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Jamuna Delta.

Ans: BD is a small riverine country. About 700 rivers flow through it. Most of the country's land is formed through mud brought by the rivers. These rivers play a significant role in the economic growth. There are 5 major river systems in BD. They are - Brahmaputra-Jamuna river system, Padma river system, Ganges-<sup>Padma</sup> river system, Surma-meghna river system, Tista, Karnafuli.

The major river systems are described below :

The padma: The great

The Jamuna: The Brahmaputra enters BD from Assam through the northern district of Kurigram and takes the

name Jamuna. Then it flows toward the south and merges with Padma in Goalanda.

The Padma: The great Ganga becomes the Padma when it enters Bangladesh through the western district of Rajshahi and it flows toward the south-east. In Goalanda it receives the water of Jamuna and further flows towards the southeast and merges ~~with~~ with Meghna in Munshiganj.

The Meghna: Meghna is a major watercourse in BD. The name is approximately applied to a channel of the old Brahmaputra downstream from Bhairab Bazar after it receives the Surma river. Flowing almost due south, the meghna receives

the combined water of Padma-Jamuna near chandpur.

The tista: It is a very important water carrier of BD. Rising from the Himalayas near sikkim India, It flows southward, turning south near Darjiling to enter BD where it meets Jamuna

⇒ There are many facilities of rivers in BD. It helps us for transportation, Irrigation water supply etc. Also it helps us in fishing. Many people earn their livelihood by fishing in the rivers.

⇒ The rivers have a wide variety of fish species. fishing industries provide employment to a large number of people in BD. BD earns a huge amount of foreign currency using exporting fish.

⇒ The rivers are also used for hydroelectric power generation. The country has several

hydro electric power plants which provide electricity.

⇒ The fertile deltaic plain ~~of~~ of Bengal is heavily dependent on the rivers for irrigation and the rivers provide water for the growth of crops like rice, jute, sugarcane etc.

Thus the river system plays important role in socio-economic and political sectors of BD.

⇒ BD export or gifts tons of fishes to India. BD prime minister has been gifting Nilshank <sup>to India</sup> as a part of her diplomacy since 1996. Thus keeping a good political relationship with India.

④ Describe the environmental effect of the Rivers of BD.

⇒ The environmental effect of rivers is described below:

flood and erosion: The deltaic plain of BD is highly susceptible to flooding and erosion because of the ~~flat~~ plain land and the large volume of water carried by rivers in monsoon season. Flooding can cause significant damage to crops, homes and infrastructure. It can also cause the loss of valuable land and thus affect the country's overall agricultural productivity.

Water pollution and its impact on Aquatic life:

The rivers of BD are also facing significant pollution problems. Industries, agriculture and human settlements discharge large amounts of pollutants into the rivers, which can harm aquatic life and make the water unsafe for human consumption.

## Impact on biodiversity and ecosystem:

The pollution of rivers also have a negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystem that depends on the rivers.

Many fish and other aquatic species are facing extinction due to pollution which effects the overall ecosystem.

## Climate change and its impact on rivers:

Climate change is also effecting the rivers in BD. Rising sea levels, extreme weather events increase flood and erosion and also effects the flow of rivers. Also, change in precipitation pattern can effects water availability for irrigation and hydro electric power generation.

## 5. Ancient Janapadas (settlement) in the lands of Bengal (short question+big)

(Short question calla name r location dilai hba)

**Ans:** The land of modern Bengal was divided into many settlements. A few became famous such as Pundra, Varendra, Banga, Gaur, Radh, Samatata, Horikela. Below I am written about various janapadas:-

**Gaur:** Roughly the areas of present Rajshahi and ChapaiNawabganj districts of Bangladesh and Malda and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal of India were the Gaur Janapada.

**Banga:** The regions bordered by the Jamuna on the north, the Padma on the south, and the Meghna on the east were the ancient Banga Janapada. Present day Khulna and Barishal regions. Present Mymensingh regions were also sometimes included in the Banga.

**Chndradip:** it was another janapada in Bakla/Bakerganj, i.e. present Barishal, known as Chndradip.

**Pundra:** The Pundra was situated on the northern banks of the Ganges-Padma. On the south, it was bordered by the Jamuna. It was indeed the lower part of the present northern

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districts of Bangladesh.

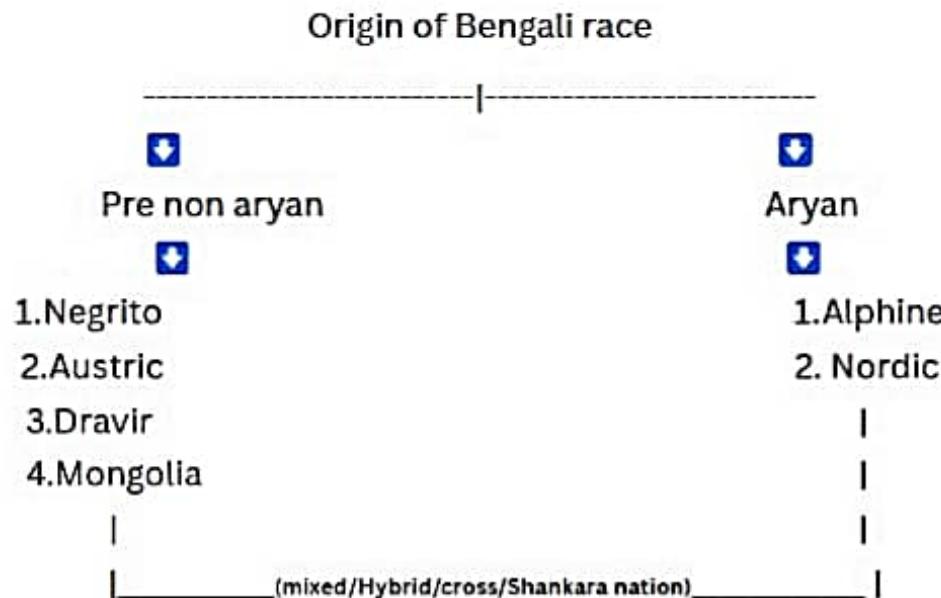
**Varendra:** Varendra is an historical region in the northern part of Bangladesh and the southwestern part of West Bengal, India. A large portion of Bogura district and Rajshahi district was included in the Varendra.

**Samatata:** Samatata was an ancient kingdom located in present-day Bangladesh.

**Harikela:** Harikela was a historical kingdom in ancient Bengal, which covered parts of present-day Bangladesh and the Indian state of Tripura.

# 6. Why Bangladesh is called mixed/Hybrid/cross/shankara nation?

Ans. Bangladesh is referred to as a mixed/hybrid/cross/Shankara nation due to its rich cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity. It is said that the origin of human beings is Africa. Later, many of them dispersed across the world. Different people of different race came in Bengal many times and consisted the Bengali race. Below I am written the reason Bangladesh is called mixed/Hybrid/cross/Shankara nation:-



The description of the above diagram is given on the following page-

Pre-Non Aryan group first came to this region. They are named as:

- **Negrito:** Negritos are basal to other East and Southeast Asians, and they separate from West Eurasians at least 38,000 years ago. The term Negrito refers to many diverse ethnic groups who inhabit isolated parts of Southeast Asia and the Andaman Islands.
- Vim, Shantal, Munda tribes are from this race.
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- **Austric:** The people of Mundari language group such as Shantal, Veel, Munda belongs to this group. In Sanskrit literature, the same group is named as Nishad. Anthropologists considered them as the early Australian people. Australoids are also known as Austric or Austro-Asian. Scholars said that the early habitants of the Australoids were from central India to South India and also from Shinghal to Australia.
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- **Dravidian:** Dravidians came to this place as the third group. Dravidians are a cultural group living in South Asia who can speak any of the Dravidian languages. There are around 250 million native speakers of Dravidian languages. They have the similarity with the people of Mediterranean region. So, some scholars say that the Dravidians are generated from the ancient Egyptian group.
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- **Mongoloid:** Most of the ethnic groups of Bangladesh are mongoloid. At present, we can see them in Chakma, Marma, Mog, Murong race.

**Aryan:** The Aryans came to Bengal at last through invasion from the north of South Asia.

They are of two groups in general:

- **Alpine:** Lived in the high mountain valley, and due to the living in the highland, having fair complexion and short forehead. The upper-class Bengali Hindus (Brahmins) are mostly from this group.
- **Nordic:** the character of this Aryan group is found among the North Indian people, who have fair complexion and long forehead.

From the above discussion, in conclusion, we can say that the main reasons for coming to Bengal were to conquer and occupy a new region, to do business in the wealthy Bengal.

④ Describe the people of BD.

⇒ Why Bengalis is called the hybrid nation.

People of Bangladesh:

Population	16,98,28,921
Population growth	1.17%
Birth rate	16.74/1000 people
Death rate	5.3/1000 people
Sex ratio	102.12 males/ 100 females
Mortality rate	21.56 death/ 1000 birth
Group	98% Bengali 2% Tribal
Religion	91.04% Islam, 7.95% Hindu 0.61% Buddhist 0.30% Christianity

The population growth of the people of BD is 1.1%. while the ~~per~~ population is 16,98,28,921. Birth rate and death rate is 16.74 and 5.3 per 1000 people. The sex ratio is 102.12 males per 100 females. 98% of people are bengali and the other 2% Belong to ethnic / Tribal group. 91.04% of the people follow Islam as their religion, 7.95% follow ~~buddhism~~, Hindu religion, 0.61% follow buddhism and 0.30% follow Christianity.