

# Chapter-03

## Cultural Change and Development of Bangladesh

### Creative Questions and Answers

#### Question no : 01

Art	Element
A	Dukul, Potrom, Khoumo, Blackstones, Idols of gods and goddesses
B	Charjapada, Kirtanas, Palm-leaf books, Bangla rose

(a) Who compiled a dictionary of dialects in Bangla?

(b) What is understood by Terracotta?

(c) Explain the type of art as described in the stem given above.

(d) "The importance of the art type 'B' is unlimited in the Cultural development of Bangalees."—Analyse it.

#### ANSWER:

(a)

Dr Mohammad Shahidullah compiled a dictionary of dialects in Bangla.

(b)

Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as terracotta. The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its terracotta as they depict the story of the Ramayana. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for terracotta.

(c)

Two types of art are described in the stem given above.

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

**Literature:** The oldest form of Bangla discovered so far is Charjapada. It was discovered by Pundit Hara Prashad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal. The Buddhist monks wrote them nearly 1500 years ago. The Sultani era was also very much influenced by Sri Chaitanya Dev and his Baishnaba philosophy. During this period, kirtanas were very trendy. The kirtanas stuffed with emotion, and love stories of Lord Sri Krishna and Radha. The introduction of Bangla prose began from the British period. It can be said that Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bangla prose, Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam gave it a complete and decent shape. Again, the palm-leaf books or "Punthi" of the Pal era are appreciated by the modern art critics. Wonderful pictures were drawn on the palm-leaves with locally available colours. These Punthis are some holy books of the Buddhist community.

(d)

Art 'B' is the art of literature. The importance of the literature art is unlimited in the cultural development of Bangalees.

Bangalees have a rich literary heritage. The earliest available specimen of Bengali literature is about a thousand years old. During the medieval period, Bengali literature developed considerably with the patronage of Muslim rulers. Chandi Das, Daulat Kazi and Alaol are some of the famous poets of the period. The era of modern Bengali literature began in the late nineteenth century. Rabindranath Tagore, the Nobel laureate is a vital part of Bangalee culture. Kazi Nazrul Islam, Michael Madhusudan Datta are the pioneers of modern Bengali literature.

Literature is one of the most important aspects of our lives as it plays an important role in preserving our history and culture. History and culture defines us and our lifestyle.

A piece of literature can be a story or a poem or even script of a play. So naturally following these pieces can help us to know about our society. The more we know about the origin of our society, the more we can understand the flow of change. Their innovative words and action inspire us to go beyond our limits. Literature is a writer's way to tell the future generations about the inception of our culture. All these reflect a society's image. Through literature, we can also know about the lifestyle of our previous generations and notice the changes with time. Bangalee literature and literary figures have not only had an immense influence within the country, but have extended beyond borders. So literature is important for knowing our culture and history through stories and ballads.

**Question no : 02**

Name Art/Institution	Element
A	mat, Nakshi Kantha
B	Bangla Academy, Shishu Academy

- (a) What is Terracotta?
- (b) What is meant by the field of literature Punthi?
- (c) Describe the characteristics of the art mentioned in 'A' in the table.
- (d) Evaluate the role of the institutions 'B' mentioned in the table to save the dignity of Bangla literature.

**ANSWER:**

(a)

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

(b)

Punthi is an important field of literature. It was very much loved by the Muslims. These are based on fictitious Iranian stories blended with romantic elements.

(c)

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

(d)

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A piece of literature can be a story or a poem or even script of a play. So naturally following these pieces can help us to know about our society. The more we know about the origin of our society, the more we can understand the flow of change. Their innovative words and action inspire us to go beyond our limit. Literature is a writer's way to tell the future generations about the inception of our culture. All these reflect a society's image. Through literature, we can also know about the lifestyle of our previous generations and notice the changes with time. Bangalee literature and literary figures have not only had an immense

influence within the country, but have extended beyond borders. So literature is important for knowing our culture and history through stories and ballads.

### Question no : 03

Shelly visited trade fair and purchased some Sarees and Nakshi Kanthas. Some of the Sarees were coarse and some of them were smooth. After shopping she was charmed by the song rendered by the Bauls.

(a) Who wrote Chandimangal?

(b) "Ka a tarubor panch b dal, Chanchal chi a paitha Kal"— Explain.

(c) Which art do the purchased products of Shelly belong to? Explain.

(d) "Though the arts mentioned in the stem are different, they expose the creativity of men"— Analyze the statement.

**ANSWER:**

(a)

Mukunda Ram wrote chandimangal.

(b)

This line means that the five senses of our body are like five branches. We communicate this world through them. Too much obsession with them leads us to worldly affairs and danger.

(c)

The purchased products of Shelley belongs to visual art. The hand-loom industry of the Bengal is very much famous. Shelley purchased some sarees and Nakshikanth'a some of the sarees were course and some of them were smooth. For long the village women have been sewing a local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals and stories. On the other hand, Bangladesh is a land of music.' Shelley was greatly charmed by Bauls song.

(d)

The Banglalees are ari ancient nation with rich cultural heritage. Though the art are mentioned in the stem are different, they expose the creativity of man. We can't avoid the Nakshikantha of Bengal. For long the village women have been sewing a local kind of quilt of full beautiful visual & stories. Sweing Nakshikantha is still in pratice among the unprivileged women in our society. On the other hand our country enrich with different music such as Baul song, palagaan, Bhawyaiya etc. Rabindranath Tagore has borrowed the melody of this music from Baul song.

### Question no : 04

Information-1: Karim Sir, often goes to his village house in Tangail. There are the soirees for Baul and Jari songs at night after going there in their yard which is very enjoyable to him.

Information-2 : Dilip Sir, is very much fond of books. He goes to book fair several times whenever February comes. Not only that he helps the teachers who are engaged in research of Bangla language.

a. Who discovered "Charjapada"?

b. What is Terracotta?

c. Works of which art is described in Information-1? Explain.

d. "The indicated art of Information-2 is the symbol of intellectual potentials of the Bangalee"— Analyse the accuracy of the statement.

**ANSWER:**

(a)

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

(b)

Terracotta is the art of engraving pictures on the soil plates & then burring them to give permanent images. The sompur Bihar of Paharpur is famous for terracotta.

(c)

Baul & jari songs, are musical art of Bangladesh which described in information-I. Karim sir is greatly influenced by Jari songs and Baul songs. That is why, he goes to his village to enjoy these song's. Basically these songs are the songs of Kumar mind song. These songs enrich our literature. Robi Tagore borrowed the melody of this music from Baul songs.

(d)

Dilip sir is a person who fond of books very much. Not only he gets pleasure by reading book but also gets a opportunity to develop his intellectual. He also assists who are engaged in researching of Bangla language. The Bangla context of the language movement in 1952. It symbolizes intellectual potentials of the Bangalee and has been working for the improvement of Bangla language and literature. The shilpakala Academy has been working for the development of creative arts, such as fine art music etc.

### Question no : 05

Shamima of Jessore disigns on Salwar, Kamij and Saree by hand with needles, cotton, besphangle, puti, snails and oyster. She supplies these cloths to different markets in Dhaka. She trains the poor housewives and school dropped children of the locality and engages them in work. All of them are self dependent at present Shamima's husband has admitted the dropped children into a night school. As a result all of them are contributing in the nourishment of the art and culture of Bangladesh.

- (a) What is the symbol of intellectual potentials of Bangalee?
- (b) Explain the oldest form Bengali literature.
- (c) Which form of art of Bangladesh does Shamima's art be-long to? Explain.
- (d) Evaluate the role of women in the flourishment of the art and culture of Bangladesh in the light of the stem.

**ANSWER:**

(a)

The Bangla Academy is symbolized intellectual potentials of the Bangalee.

(b)

Charjapada is the oldest form of the Bangla Literature. It was discovered by pundit Hara Prashad Shastri from Royal Court of Nepal.

(c)

Small and cottage form of art Shamima belongs. Shamima can make different kinds of cloths by hand with needle. She supplies these cloths to different market in Dhaka. She trains the poor housewives and school dropped children of the locality and engages them in work. On the other hand, Shamima's husband admitted the dropped children into a night school, As a result, all of them are contributing in the flourished of the art and culture of Bangladesh.

(d)

Shamima is a designer of different kinds of cloth. She opens a small cottage where different class people work. She designs salwar kamij, Sharee by hand with needles, cotton, punthi etc. She supplies these cloths to different markets in Dhaka. Her another benevolent work is that she trains the poor housewives and school dropped children of the locality and engages them in work. All of them are self dependent. As a result, all the women are contributing in the flourishedment of the art and culture of Bangladesh.

### Question no : 06

Jalil was watching a drama on TV. At a stage Jalil observed that the king was defeated for the reason of some rich elites and commanders.

- (a) Nawab Sirajuddawla defeated in, which battle?
- (b) Explain the reason of dividation of the Bengal.
- (c) Which historical event seems to be the drama watched by Jalil? Explain it.
- (d) Analyse the effect of the matter indicated in the stem according to your text book.

**ANSWER:**

(a)

Nawab Sirajuddawla was defeated in the battle of "Plassey" at the hands of British.

(b)

The British rulers wanted to breach the communal harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims. It was the prime reason for dividing Bengal.

(c)

The Battle of Plassey seems to be the drama watched by Jalil. After the death of Nawab Alibardee Khan, his grandson Sirajuddawla was crowned at the age of 22. Just after his coronation he had to face two major problems.

One was difficult task of facing the English with their increasing power and the other is conspiring of his eldest maternal aunt Ghasety Begum, the commander-in-chief Mir Jafar Ali Khan. A powerful greedy Indian business community emerged at big business centre with the expansion of economic business. They also joined the English plot against the Nawab For their commercial benefits. As a result Nawab Sirajuddawla was defeated in the Palssey battle at the hands of English.

(d)

After the death of Sirajuddawla, Mir Jafar ascended the throne with the help of the English. But eventually the English help their power of administration authority. Bengal lost her freedom. The English started to exploited poor and people of subcontinent. At last Clive officially got the "Dewani"-meaning the ownership of Bengal; Bihar and Orissa from the emperor of Delhi in 1765 A.D. The task of collecting revenue went to the hands of the English after they had got the "Dewani" of this area. The English had their control over administration. Clive continued dual administration in Bengal for some period. Dual administration (diarchy) was peculiar system. In this system, revenue collection, military control and running the administration were in the hands of the British. The Nawab was an administrator only by name.

**Question no : 07**

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

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

**ANSWER:**

(a)

The name of the first literary work of Bangalees is the 'Chaarjapada'.

(b)

In 'Kirtana gaan' religious feeling and spirituality is expressed. This is the main feature of kirtana gaan. Kirtana gaans were performed mainly in Hindu Society. Now also it continues. Raju's grandfather had relation with the literary art of Bangladesh.

(c)

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

'Puthi' and 'Charjyapada' both are parts of literary arts of Bengla but in formation these are quite different.

(d)

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

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

### Question no : 08

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

(a) What is culture?

1

(b) What is the name of the temple that Mohin visited?

2

(c) Why are the bricks, used to build the temple, special? Explain.

3

(d) Give another example of visual art that have played important roles in the development of Bengali art and culture.

4

### ANSWER:

(a)

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

(b)

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

(c)

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

(d)

The handloom industry of Bengal played important role in the development of Bengali art and culture. Some of the famous ancient clothes of Bengal are — dukul, khoumobostro, potorn, etc. According to Koutillya, the dukuls were dark in clour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas khoumobostro was a little coarse. Potorn is a kind of silk like andy/muga. Some other famous cloths produced in the Bengal were khosa, malmal, duria, miraband, etc. The maslin of Bengal was simply legendary for its fineness and unparallel quality.

### Question no : 09

Name of the artistic work	Elements
A	Kayettuli mosque, Lalbagh mosque, Lakshmibazar mosque.
B	Baul, Bhatiali, Palagaan, Murshidi.

(a) Where was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani era?

1

(b) What is meant by 'Archaeology'?

2

(c) Explain the elements of 'A' artistic work in the stem mentioned chart.

3

(d) Describe the importance of 'B' artistic work in stem mentioned chart to expanding the Bengali literature.

4

**ANSWER:**

(a)

Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani era.

(b)

The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture, ornament coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life, style, beliefs and superstitions, taste and outlook of the people of that age through these sites.

(c)

Two-hundred years of British rule in Bangladesh is known as Colonial age (1757-1947). A part from this, we had to live under Pakistani colonial rule for another two decades. A good number of splendid buildings and other archaeological sites were built in this country during the British rule. The meaning of Archaeology is old or ancient. By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculptor, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life style, beliefs, and superstitions, taste and outlook of the people of that age through this site. Among the archaeological works of Dhaka city colonial age are a good number of mosque, temple, and churches. The mosque of Dhaka were built according to the Mughal artistic pattern. A trace of European pattern was also added to it. Mentioned mosque built at Dhaka are Lalbag (Horonath Ghos Road) mosque, Lakshmibazar mosque, Kolutala Jame mosque at Sutrapur, Becharam Dewri mosque, Kayettuli mosque etc. The artistic and structural works of these mosque is very beautiful.

(d)

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

**Question no : 10**

Minority ethnic group	Living place	Occupation
A	Rangur, Bogra	Farmers, small cottage industry
B	Barguna, Cox's Bazar	Farmers, Tat

Chart: Two minority ethnic groups.

- (a) What is the name of Primitive religion of the Garo? 1
- (b) What is the 'Sangrai' festival? Explain it. 2
- (c) Explain the social life of minority ethnic group living in 'A' in the chart. 3
- (d) Do you think that the cultural life is different between two minority ethnic groups mentioned in 'A' & Give argument in favour of the statement. 4

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**ANSWER:**

(a)

The name of primitive religion of the Garo was 'Sangsharek'.

(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 in Bandarban and Rangamati.

(c)

Group 'A' is related to the ethnic minority group "The Saontal".

The Saontal is one of the main minority ethnic groups living in the north-western part of Bangladesh. They live in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra.

**Social life:** The Saontal family is Patrilineal. The group and kingship 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, Jagamanjani, Gadet, Paranik, etc. They treat Najek not as a member of panchayet but as a religious leader (Janguru). Marriage is one of the important components in the dynamics of Saontal society. Saontal serial organization has very interesting characteristics. It contains flexibility in rigidity. Girls are married as adults mostly to men of their own choice. The Saontal society is characterized by democratic equality. Wealth matters little in the day to day life. Society has well established political organization with a secular headman called Majhi who is a man of great prestige. The Saontals are one of the oldest tribal populations in Bangladesh. They are a patrilineal society where father is generally the household head. But females are also given significant importance as they also contribute economically to the household. The percentage of educated people in Saontal society is very low, but recently the children of Saontal families have become interested in institutional education.

(d)

Yes, I think that there are so many differences between two minority ethnic groups culturally. Group 'A' is the Saontal and Group 'B' is the Rakhain.

**Cultural life of Saontal :** The Saontal generally live in earthen houses. The wall of their house is made of earth and the roof is made of straw. Among the festivals of the Saontal, Sohrai and Faguya are noteworthy "Jumur dance" is a mentionable programme of their culture. 'Dum' and 'Jika' dance are arranged at the marriage festivals of the Saontal. The Saontal girls put on sharee and male wears Lungi. The Saontal are very fond of ornaments. The girls use ornaments made of either bronze or nickel in their hands and neck. Many male Saontals also wear ornaments. Some of the male persons use garlands in the neck and 'Bala' in hand. Recently, children of Saontal families have become interested in institutional education.

**Cultural life of the Rakhain :** 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 house on "Macha", on the bamboo pillars. Some of their houses have roof made of "Gulpata" and some of their houses are made of tin.

The Rakhain observe different programmes and festivals on various occasions. Among them, religious festivals such as birth anniversary of Gautam Buddha, Baisakhi purnima are prominent. The Rakhain celebrate another festival at Chaitra Sangkranti and its name is- "Sandre festival". The Rakhain male persons put on Lungi and Fatua. They normally put on Lungi over Fatua. They put on pagri while offering worship at the temple. This pagri is the symbol of their tradition.

One Word Questions

1. What is the way of life of human being?

Ans. Culture

2. How was first changed the way of livelihood of human being?

Ans. By inventing weapons

3. Rimu is a child of only 9 months. Recently she has started to learn walking. A few days ago she was only able to sit. What is called Rimu's the learning of walking?

Ans. Physical development

4. What Is created for sustaining the existence of human being and meeting up the fundamental needs is called —.

Ans. Culture

5. What is called the changing of thinking as well as use and consumption goods?

Ans. Cultural development

6. All creative works are called —.

Ans. Culture

7. The form of culture is become different according to —.

Ans. Society and region

8. What Is called the desired on positive change In culture?

Ans. development

9. What is the main characteristic of culture?

Ans. Assignable

10. How is culture changed it's form?

Ans. By the contact of another culture

11. What types of change is the change of culture called?

Ans. Cultural change

12. Once by the term 'Development' we understood —.

Ans. Economic development

13. What is called to obtain gradual perfection since the beginning?

Ans. Development

14. Real development is related to

Ans. Standard of living

15. Which one is the example of material culture?

Ans. Running tractors instead of Plow

16. There are some plate and glass of Mughal era in Ruma's house. Which type of culture here is indicated?

Ans. Material culture

17. Sohana is an actress. Her behavior is also very good. Which side of the culture is reflected on Sohana?

Ans. Traditional

18. Which type of changing is indicated by the development of science, technology etc.?

Ans. Cultural

19. Cultural change and the Idea of development

Ans. Synonymous with each other

20. Which one is one of the characteristics of the development?

Ans. Cultural change

21. How is changed material culture in comparison with abstract culture?

Ans. Swiftly

22. Which one creates problem in the society?

Ans. Inequality in cultural change

23. Which' one gives the priority to meet up the fundamental needs of human being?

Ans. Development Success

24. Giving priority to fulfill fundamental needs is the characteristic of—.

Ans. development

25. Which type of change is indicated by cultural development?

Ans. Positive

26. Additions and deductions are constantly happened is \_\_\_\_

Ans. Culture

27. What is the meant by trend of culture?

Ans. Cultural range

28. How is cultural rang expanded?

Ans. By cultural mixing

29. Why is the Bangladeshi culture so strong?

Ans. To be ruled by foreign rulers over and over

30. Contacting of different culture is the cause of.

Ans. Cultural process

31. How many years the English ruled over our country?

Ans. About 200 years

32. By which process related persons or group absorbs other's culture?

Ans. Cultural absorption

33. Which thing indicates the type of culture of social people?

Ans. Cultural ideals

34. In which thing the methodologies of life of the people of the country grows up?

Ans. Cultural ideals

35. For which matter we find difference among the cultures?

Ans. Cultural ideals

36. Which one Is the example of cultural Ideals?

Ans. Religious belief

37. Which thing is causing the cultural development In the society?

Ans. Swift change and development of material culture

38. For which development the whole world has transformed as a world resort?

Ans. Information technology

39. For which reason communication process has been developed greatly?

Ans. Information technology

40. A country named 'Ka' has been ruled over by the foreign rulers over and over. So there so many foreign language has been mixed with the language of mentioned country. Which country has the similarity, with 'Ka' country?

Ans. Bangladesh

41. Which thing has been revolutionized in cultural development'?

Ans. Technology

42. What is necessary for expedited cultural change?

Ans. development of Science and technology

43. Which matter is very much important in terms of culture?

Ans. Creative work

44. Who discovered Charjapada?

Ans. Hara Prashad Shastri

45. From where did Hara Prasad Shastri discover the Charjapada?

Ans. the royal court of Nepal

46. Who wrote Charjapada?

Ans. Buddhist monks

47. Who worked out the time of Charjapada?

Ans. Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah

48. Lui Pa was a \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. Bangalee

49. The literature of Sultani era was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. Sri Chaitanya Dev

50. Which story is the Baishnaba Padaboli based on?

Ans. Sree Krishna and Radha

51. What type of epic the Chandī Mangal, Dharma Mongal and Monasa Mongal, are?

Ans. The Mongal Kabya

52. Who is the writer of Chandimangal?

Ans. Mukundaram

53. Which one was composed by Bharot Chandra?

Ans. Annadamangal

54. The hugely celebrated literary work of Alawal is —.

Ans. Padmaboti

55. In which age Bengali prose style of composition took place in this country?

Ans. During the English reign

56. Who paved the way of Bangla prose?

Ans. Ishwar Chandara Biddasagor

57. Rabindranath borrowed melody from Baul songs to compose

Ans. our national anthem

58. Which visual art of Bengal is attached , Dr.

Md. Shahidullah?

Ans. Literature

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

Ans. 6 thousand

60. What type of songs are the Murshidi, Pala Songs, Gambhira, etc.?

Ans. Regional folk song

61. Who is the pioneer of our visual art?

Ans. Jainul Abedin

62. A.F.R. Khan is a famous--..

Ans. architect

63. Who opened the field of dance as a performing art for Banglalee Muslim society?

Ans. Bubul Chowdhury

64. Who composed the history of Bangla literature developed at the royal court of Arakan?

Ans. Dr. Muhammad Enamul Haq

65. Who wrote the history of culture of Bangla literature in the Royal Court of Arakan?

Ans. Dr. Muhammad Enamul Haquc

66. Why is Jahanara Imam especially memorable?

Ans. Spreading the message of our liberation war

67. The kinds of culture is ,

i. material culture ii. abstract culture iii. customary culture

Which one is correct?

Ans. i & ii

68. Which are the logical Information about Bangladeshi culture?

i. it is changed to meet up it's need

ii. it is changed because of environmental situation

iii. it is changed in keeping with the era

Which one is correct?

Ans. i, ii & iii

69. The form of culture changes —.

i. depending on region

ii. depending on society

iii. depending on country

Which one is correct?

Ans. i, ii & iii

70. What Is the aim of progress or development?

i. improvement of standard of living

ii. making use of technology for the welfare of human being

III. reducing the level of exploitation and discrimination

Which one is correct?

Ans. i, ii & iii

