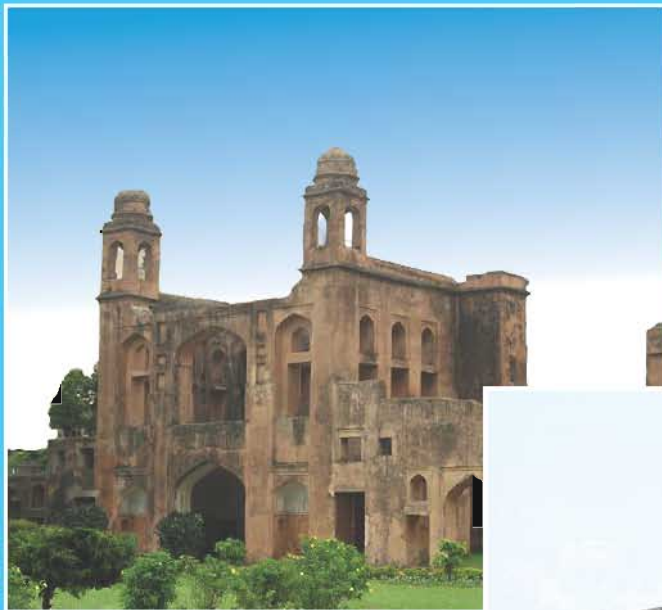


Bangladesh And Global Studies

Class six



**NATIONAL CURRICULUM & TEXTBOOK BOARD
DHAKA**

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Bangladesh and Global Studies

[For class VI]

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Preface

Education is a prerequisite to the national development. Without modern education, building a self-reliant, skilled and dignified nation is not possible. National Education Policy 2010 was developed from this inspiration. The lower secondary and secondary level revised curriculum has been developed based on the aims and objectives of this education policy, in the background of new expectations and reality of life. The aims and objectives of the curriculum developed in 2011 are reflected in the Bangladesh and Global Studies book for class six. Written in light of the new curriculum, content of this book is presented in a new style and technique. Instead of isolated presentation of sociology, history, civics, economics, geography, and population studies contents of these subjects are integrated in this Bangladesh and Global Studies book. Thus, the students will have a holistic view of a particular time, i.e., they will get a complete idea of Bangladesh and the world context of that period. As a result, the students will get idea about history and heritage, arts and culture, and principles and values of this country. They will also have scopes to think about very important things such as life of this people, the great achievement of the liberation war, patriotism, humanism, brotherhood, and scientific attitude. The main objective of this effort is to inspire students to nurture good thinking and honest living. Besides, according to the national expectations, efforts have been made to ensure joyful reading of small and beautiful study matter by freeing the students from over-loaded content.

Following the suggestions of eminent people and educationists of the country, and the government's decision, in accordance with the need of the curriculum, Multiple Choice Questions and creative questions are added for exercise as samples at the end of each chapter to make assessment more meaningful. This step will help to reduce the dependency of students on rote learning. Students will be able to apply knowledge and understanding in real life situation, and to judge, analyze and evaluate any subject. In addition, arrangement is made for various types of activities to engage students in real life situation. In this part of exercise named "activities", students will be able to display personal skill, creativity, and sense of taste and of beauty. This version of the book is published as an experimental edition.

Curriculum is a continuous process on which textbooks are written. Therefore, any constructive and logical suggestion for improvement will be gratefully considered. Since it was published in a short time, some inadvertent mistakes and omissions may be found in the book. Our efforts to make the next editions more refined and impeccable will continue.

I thank those who have assisted us with their intellect and efforts in the writing, editing, translating, and preparing creative questions and activities of this textbook. We hope that the textbook will ensure learners to have a pleasant reading and to achieve the expected skills.

(Prof. Md. Mostafa Kamaluddin)
Chairman
National Curriculum and Textbook Board
Dhaka

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Chapter-One

Society

Lesson-1: Concepts of Society

Man never lives alone. He lives in group life. As a result of living together, friendship and kin relationships are formed among them. Man develops different social relations helping and co-operating with each other. The ancient people started living in the society in quest of food, shelter and security. In such a way human race living together in harmony is called the human society.

In ancient times, men were helpless. They were dependent on nature. But men could not survive struggling alone against nature. At one time, they realized that they would have to unite together for their existence. From this realization, men have formed society gradually.

Family is the first stage for developing a society. Men have spread from family to tribe, community and race. Thus, large society has evolved from small society.

We all have seen ants or bees. If the nature of these insects is noticed, it will be seen that they live in groups. They collect food together. These characteristics are also found in human beings. Man also lives in groups for his own life and security. In such a way, man has developed society with mutual co-operation. Man started to form society for his life.

The ancient people started living together to collect food and to save themselves from the attack of ferocious animals. In this way, out of necessity, society was formed through mutual relations. Unity, friendship and togetherness form the main basis of society. But the nature of man is not as simple as that of ants or bees. His nature is very much complex. For this reason, in the human society, there are friendship and co-operation, along with mutual conflict, competition and opposition. Amid such co-operation, competition, friendship and conflict, men live together in the society.

Normally, there are two characteristics of a society. Firstly, man lives together and secondly, there are purposes and interest or necessity behind this living together. Therefore, by society, we mean a place where man lives in mutual relationship for some particular necessities and aims.

Exercises

Task-1 Make a diagram of a larger society from your own family.

Task-2 Be divided in groups and act out the group works of the primitive society and then draw pictures.

Lesson-2 and 3: Different Stages in the Evolution of Society

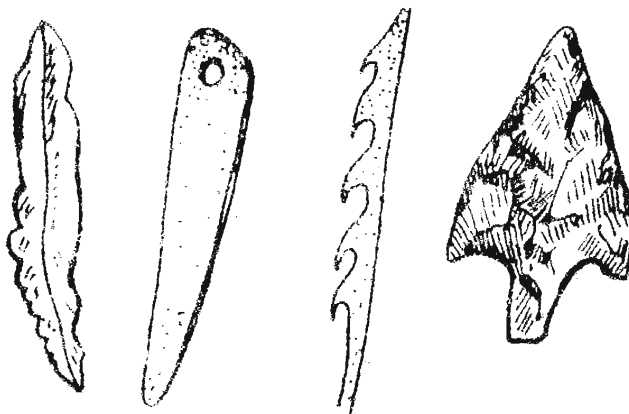
Society is changing. The old society was not as we see today. The society of today is the result of long gradual evolution. In course of time, with the progress of knowledge and science, the old society was quickly changed and modern society of today was formed. The society will be changed more in future.

With the passage of time, these changes of society can be divided into six types. These are:

(1) Hunting and Food Gathering Society (2) Horticulture and Agrarian Society (3) Pastoral Society (4) Agricultural Society (5) Industrial Society and (6) Post-industrial Society

Hunting and Food Gathering Society

Hunting and Food Gathering Society is the oldest organized society. At that time, men would live in caves and woods. Then natural resources were in plenty. But man still did not learn how to produce food. They would procure food and go out for hunting in the forest. They would move from one place to another in search of food.



The tools used to collect food in primitive society.

The only work of the primitive people was to collect fruits, catching fish, hunting birds and other animals. The women folk used to gather fruits while the men would go for hunting. The strongest man in the group was obeyed as the chief of the group.

The ancient people learnt to make tools from stones. Their tools were notched spear, harpoon for catching fishes and needles made of bones. The people used bark of trees, creepers, herbs and hide to protect themselves from the cold, sun and rain.

Horticulture and Agrarian Society

The collector of food and hunting, men gradually learnt how to produce food. The Horticulture and agro based Pastoral Society first started producing food. Men started cultivation, sowing seeds by digging soil with stone tools.

Sociologists say that the women had started cultivation. They would collect wild wheat, barley, potato, esculent roots, and tubers while searching for food. Saplings grew from seeds of wheat and barley that fell around their dwelling places. They saw this incident and thought of growing crops scattering seeds. The women would make holes with tools of stones and sowed seeds.

The tools of this age were made of stone and wood. They discovered pottery, tannery and handlooms. But they did not produce more crops than they needed.

Pastoral Society

Horticulture Society was developed and turned into Pastoral Society. They tamed the wild animals. This society was established in a different geographic environment. This geographic environment included pasture, deserts, hills-mountains and the North Pole. The people of this society started taming cows, goats, rams, camels, and reindeers. They would roam about different places in search of pastures for animal food.



Grazing animals in Pastoral Society

Pastoral society would produce more crops than necessary. As animals were brought up in houses, the concept of personal property was created in this society. Again, they also invented barter system. Animals of one man would be exchanged with the animals or any thing else of another man. Horticulture Society and Pastoral Society are thought to be of same period. Possibly these two societies might have developed in different places of the vast world.

Exercise

Task-1 Being divided into three groups, all of you describe the characteristics of three societies mentioned above and draw large pictures.

Lesson-4 and 5: Agricultural, Industrial and Post-industrial Society

Agricultural Society

The stage of social evolution in which men invented plough is called agricultural society. But at the very beginning of this society, men did not use plough. They used one kind of a spade just like a stick tied to a stone blade to loosen the soil with this spade and thus cultivated the land.

Plough was invented after a long time- four thousand years Before Christ (B.C). Bullocks were used slowly in agriculture. As a result, production of food increased. At the very outset of agriculture, the blade of plough was made of wood. Later on, developed cultivation started with stone blade.



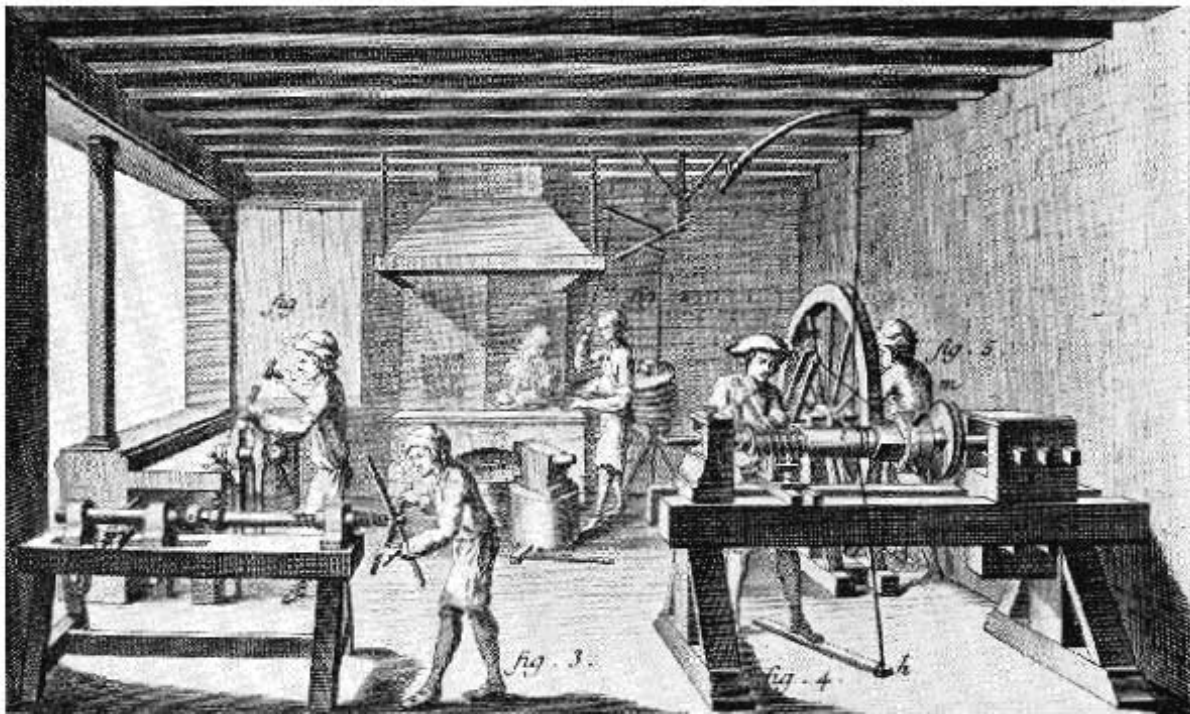
Cultivation with ploughs in Agricultural society

Agriculture has advanced the development of society and civilization. People of this society started living permanently. The use of written language was started in agricultural civilization. Towns were developed and men adopted military professions. At this time, family was formed and system for marriage was also started. For these reasons, agriculture is called the stair-case of civilization. The Economic conditions like production, consumption, distribution and transaction started in the agricultural society.

Industrial Society

Agriculture could not fulfill the demands of food in the later period of the middle age i.e., in the fourteenth-fifteenth century. As a result, famine would break out frequently. Afterwards, the use of tools were started in agriculture.

The use of tools in agriculture in the sixteenth-seventeenth century brought about revolution in agriculture. As a result, production of food increased. In the eighteenth century, steam engine was invented in England. It brought a revolution in the system of production. Using the concept of steam engine, the scientists invented shuttle or spinning machine, mechanical loom, steamship, and rail engine. At this time, electricity was invented. Electricity began to be produced with a special kind of steam engine named steam turbine. Thus, on the one hand, production started in large factories while on the other hand, trade, commerce and communication expanded by speedy ships and railways. In this way, industrial revolution was introduced. Industrial revolution incepted in Europe and the pioneer was England.



Mechanized production in Industrial Society

The use of coal, gas, petrol, and electricity began in the eighteenth-nineteenth century. Railway communication started in the nineteenth century. The use of telephone, telegraph, radio, cinema and motor car began in the twentieth century. Since then, there was world-wide impact of industrial revolution.

Society in Post-Industrial Revolution

In the Post-Industrial Revolution society, machineries took the place of men and animals. Automatic machines and computers are the remarkable inventions of Post-Industrial Revolution

Society. Atomic energy and solar energy were the main sources of energy of this period.

In the society of Post-Industrial Revolution, the use of aeroplanes began for quick transportation of goods. Goods can be transported quickly by aeroplanes. Television was invented and photography and film industry advanced in this period. The people of the whole world became familiar with the life style of one another through these media. In this period the communication system became easier and developed.

Exercise

Task-1 Students will be divided into Agricultural Society and Industrial Society and they will debate. They will make a Wall Paper.

Lesson-6: Society of Bangladesh

It was not exactly known when the settlement of people started in Bangladesh. The scholars guess that people of Bangladesh have also come over different steps of social evolution. The testimony of stone tools has been found at Lalmai of Comilla, Chittagong and Sylhet region. It is understood from this testimony that the people of Bangladesh have been living in Bangladesh from the primitive age.

Anthropologically, the Veddas were the ancient people of the Bengal. The blood of the Veddas has been flowing through the bodies of Santal, Munda, Mal Pahari, Oraon and Hindu-Muslims. The blood of Mongoloid and Shok has been mixed with the blood of their forefathers of the Vedda. Besides, the blood of those who have migrated here from different countries has mixed up with the blood of Bangalee people. The influence of Austric, Dravidian and Aryan has been the most dominant among the races that came here with language and culture. For such mixture of so many races, the Bengalees are called a Cross Blood Nation.

The existence of ancient society was there in Bangladesh. This time, men would live in the jungles in groups. Agriculture was introduced in the riverine plain of Bangladesh long ago. The Austrics, the forefathers of the Bangalee, introduced agriculture. The word “Plough” has derived from the Austric language. The main livelihood of the Bangalees were fishing and producing paddy due to the nature of environment.

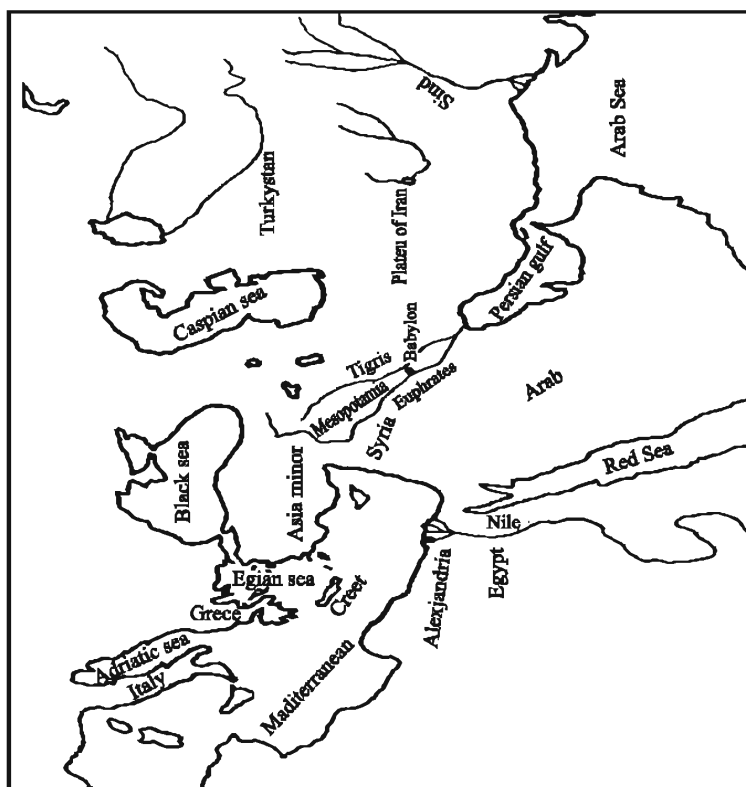
The Bangalees knew how to make boats from long ago. They would use boats in water ways for easy communication and business. The society and culture of the Bangalees have reached the modern age. The mixed form of agricultural and industrial society is prevailing in Bangladesh.

Exercise

Task-1 The Veddas are the forefathers of the Bangalees — Discuss in detail with this statement in the class and write about the ideas in your own words.

Lesson-7: Impact of Natural and Geographical Environment on Human Life

Human life is influenced by natural and geographical environment. Though sometimes man influences the environment, most of the time, he is controlled by the environment. That is why the impact of environment is distinct on the ways of life, behaviour-conduct and culture of human society.



Some Ancient Civilizations on the Map

If we look at the map, we will see that all the ancient civilizations developed on the banks of rivers. Indus civilization on the bank of river Sind, Egyptian civilization on the bank of river Nile, Mesopotamia (presently Iraq) civilization in the middle of Tigris (Dazla) river and Euphrates (Forat) river lasted longer for geographical location. Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations developed on the banks of Mediterranean Sea areas. The ancient civilization of Bangladesh developed on the basin of the river Ganges.

Again, the occupation of the people depends on the resources of that region. For instance, the miners live in mine regions; and industrial workers live in industrial areas. Because of being a riverine country, the transports of most of the regions of Bangladesh are boat, launch and

steamer. Again, the transports of some of the regions of Bangladesh are rail, bus, rickshaw, and bullock cart.

Geographical environment has its impact on the development of cottage industries. Because of reverine area and favourable climate, loom workers live in Demra of Dhaka. The famous Dhakai Saree is also woven here. Silk Saree and Cloth Industries have been established in Rajshahi. Since, mulberry trees grow in this region and silk-worms make their nests in the Mulbari trees. The Molasses of Faridpur, Manda (Sweet meat) of Muktagasa, Saree of Tangail, Chamcham of Purabari, Sitol Pati of Sylhet are related to the geographical environment of that region. The famous Muslin industry of Sonargoan was also developed due to the geographical environmental of that region.

The Geographical environment also influences dress and dwelling. People of cold region wear warm silk cloth while people of tropical region put on light cotton cloth. The people of the places where earthquake takes place frequently make their houses with woods. Industrialization and towns develop easily in places where there is developed transportation. Because of good water ways, mills and factories were set up at Narayanganj from long ago.

Exercises

Task-1 Identify the ancient civilizations in map.

Task-1 Show in the map of Bangladesh, the places famous for Saree, Chamcham, Shitol Pati and Sericulture.

Lesson-8: Environmental Problems

Man and environment

Four main elements of nature are earth, water, air and heat. We get primary heat and light from the sun. Trees grow on earth because of water, air, heat and light. Human habitation has been possible on earth depending on these elements.

Soil does not expand but it has got erosion, the minerals decreases. It becomes difficult for human beings to live if there is increase or decreases of the rest three elements- water, air and heat. We experience these problems well during cyclones, incessant rain and dry seasons.

When men became habituated with cultivation, they tried to overcome nature. Clearing the woods and forests, men occupied huge areas for growing of the same type of crops. The crops are paddy, wheat, maize and many others. They have used some of the animals by taming. They have learnt how to cook some of the wild animals after killing them. Again, they used the hide of some of the animals they killed. They killed the ferocious animals to save their lives.

The way of increasing problems

Man is a very intelligent being. With his intelligence he has managed to irrigate lands making barrage on rivers. Using the power of water, he is driving engine. In this way, he has enhanced his dominance over nature according to his need. He has set up large mills and factories, built towns, driving vehicles and other transports. He has augmented his comforts inventing air coolers. All these have increased different types of sounds. Sound pollution is harmful for human health. Due to the increasing population there is competition for better and comfortable living, and there has been pressure on environment. It can be said that the balance which earth, water, air and heat needed to have with human living is being destroyed. As a result, environment is also losing its balance. According to a calculation, 25% children of Dhaka city suffer from respiration problem due to pollution. In addition, heart disease, cancer, skin disease and many other allergies are on the encrease.

Due to repeated cultivation in the same land, the fertility has been reducing. Then, farmers are using chemical fertilizers along with composed fertilizers. Factories are increasing for making fertilizer, cloth, medicine and for meeting various other demands of human beings. The black fume, toxic gas and the wastage coming out of these mills and factories are polluting water and air. Besides, temperature is also rising due to its influence. Severe change is being caused in the climate due to the increase in heat, heavy rainfall, draught, storms and tsunami.

Again, due to the increase in population and temperature, trees are being cut down and natural forest is decreasing. For these reasons, erosion of lands and rise in temperature can not be stopped. Even, the ozone layer which is in the space for controlling the harmful ultraviolet ray of the sun is being leaked.

Uncertain Future

Due to gradual increase in world temperature, ice melts in the two polar regions and as a result the sea level has been rising. As such, the low lying coastal areas are likely to inundate. Many countries including Bangladesh and the Maldives may go under water.

Your Responsibility

Should we allow such a destruction to occur? For these lots of initiatives have been taken by the United Nations. Our government has also taken some measures. All of us including the children should be conscious about this issue. It has to be kept in mind that-----

- We will not cut down trees unnecessarily
- We will not leave our stool here and there
- We will not cast rubbish everywhere
- We will not spit and leave mucus in the streets
- Vehicles ejecting black fumes should be made conscious to stop running
- We will aware people for not setting up mills and factories near habitation.
- Rubbish of houses must be dumped in due places. Hard wastage should not be cast in the sewerage drains.
- We will not disturb peace by playing mikes unnecessarily
- We will not allow sound pollution to occur near hospitals, educational institutions, libraries and offices
- We will not cut hills
- We will not throw dirty things into any water reservoir including rivers, cannals, lakes and the sea
- We will not destroy natural resource including forest, hills and rivers
- We will plant trees and take care of them
- We will stay near nature
- We will know about the reasons for pollution of man made environment and take preventive measures
- While doing development work, we will give priority to keep balance of nature and environment
- We will consider the balance of nature while selecting our own food, cloth and other things

Exercises

Task-1 Know and understand well the main elements of nature.

Task-2 Discuss how men are destroying the balance of nature and determine your duties and responsibilities.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the first step for forming a society?
(a) clan (b) community (c) tribe (d) family
2. The women first started cultivation, because they had-----
(i) Creative attitude (ii) responsibility for collecting food (iii) shouldering responsibility under compulsion

Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) i (B) i and ii (C) iii (D) i, ii, iii

Read the following extract below and answer to the questions no 3 and 4

A fair is going on in the school field. A stall has been decorated with spinning machines, looms for weaving cloths and minor projects for producing electricity

3. Name the society the indication of which is found in the excerpt.
(A) Hunting and Food Gathering based Societies (B) Agricultural Societies
(C) Horticulture and Agro based Societies (D) Industrial Societies
4. That society resulted in-----
(i) More production has been confirmed
(ii) Agriculture was introduced
(iii) Transportation has been easier

Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) i (B) i and ii (C) i and iii (D) i, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1.



Picture-1



Picture-2

- a. What is Porabari famous for?
- b. Why did the primitive people live in groups?
- c. Name the society, the testimony of which is signified by picture no-1 in the excerpt, explain.
- d. Picture no-2 signifies that the introducers of society are women folk----- evaluate the statement.

2. Eminent business man Monir Hossain lives in a modern flat in a posh area of Dhaka. He uses air cooler at home. His children listen to music with a loud volume which creates disturbances for their neighbours. In his apartment, he has got his own generator for electricity supply.

- a. Name the language, the word 'Plough' has come from.
- b. Name the race, the blood of whom is flowing through the body of the Bengalees.
- c. Name the environmental problems created by belongings of Monir Hossain.
- d. What responsibility do you think you have, to get over these problems? Give your opinion in the light of the textbook.

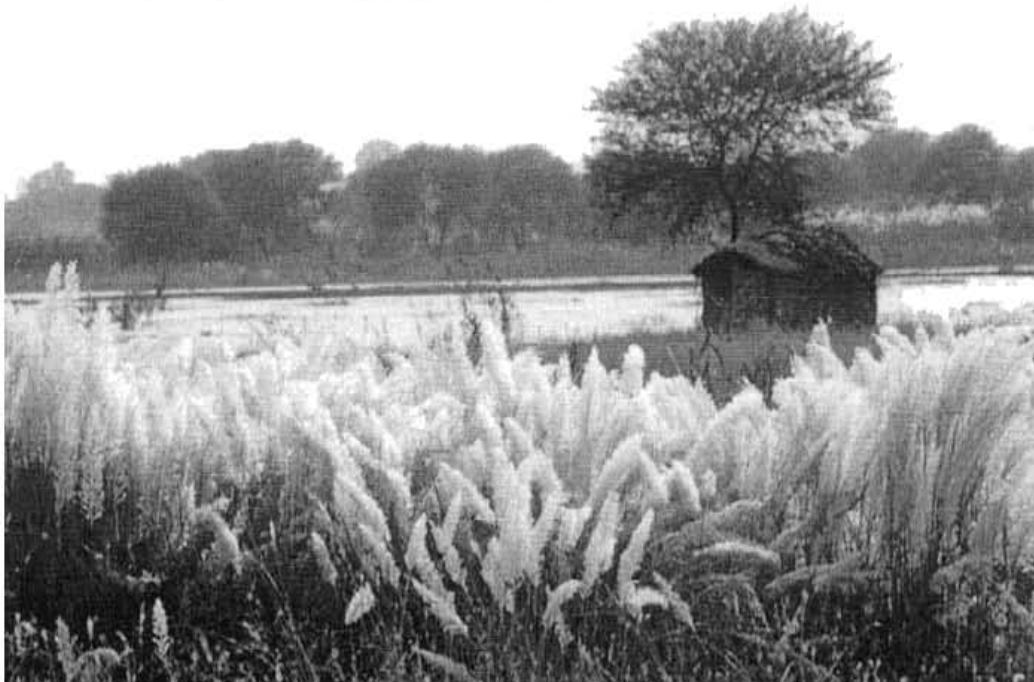
Chapter Two

Bangladesh and People

Pakistan as a state was created in 1947. Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan at that time. The people of Bangladesh had been the victim of exploitation and repression. After many movements and struggles, the united Bangalees plunged into the great liberation war in 1971. As a result of the liberation war, we have got Bangladesh. We defeated the invading Pakistan Army and achieved our freedom with the sacrifice and heroism of many people. The nation achieved victory. In history we are known as “Bir Bangalees” and a victorious nation.

Lesson -1 : A general introduction to Bangladesh

Bangladesh has been named as the Ruposhi Bangla by the poets. Many rivers, canals and marshy lands have made the soil of the country very fertile. The green natural beauty of the country is pleasing to eyes. When the poets term the villages as picturesque, they do not exaggerate the least. The rivers, canals, widespread paddy (rice) fields and haors, villages and localities surrounded by green plantations present unparalleled beauty. The six seasons in a year bring about wide variety of unparallel natural beauty veritably the poet has said– “You will not find a country like this anywhere in the world.”



Natural Scenery of Bangladesh

This country of ours is a riverine, rural and agrobased country. Inspite of having six seasons, rainy season is the main season in this country. Even if it rains heavily here, there is burning sunshine too. Most of the people are simple-minded and are used to a plain and simple living. They are hard-working. They enjoy pleasure in music, songs and poetry. There always has been a very close and intimate relationship between man and nature. At different times in the past, many people travelled to Bengal in quest of knowledge. One of the most noteworthy amongst them was the Buddhist monk Hewen Sang from China. He wrote in 639 that there were fruits and crops in abundance in Bengal. The climate was temperate, the people were polite, industrious and fond of knowledge.



Hsuen-Tsang

Exercises

- Task-1** Draw a sketch of the Ruposhi Bangla.
- Task-2** Write a poem of eight lines describing the beauty of Bangla by students helped by the teacher.
- Task-3** What is the name of the Chinese Monk? What did he say about Bangladesh?

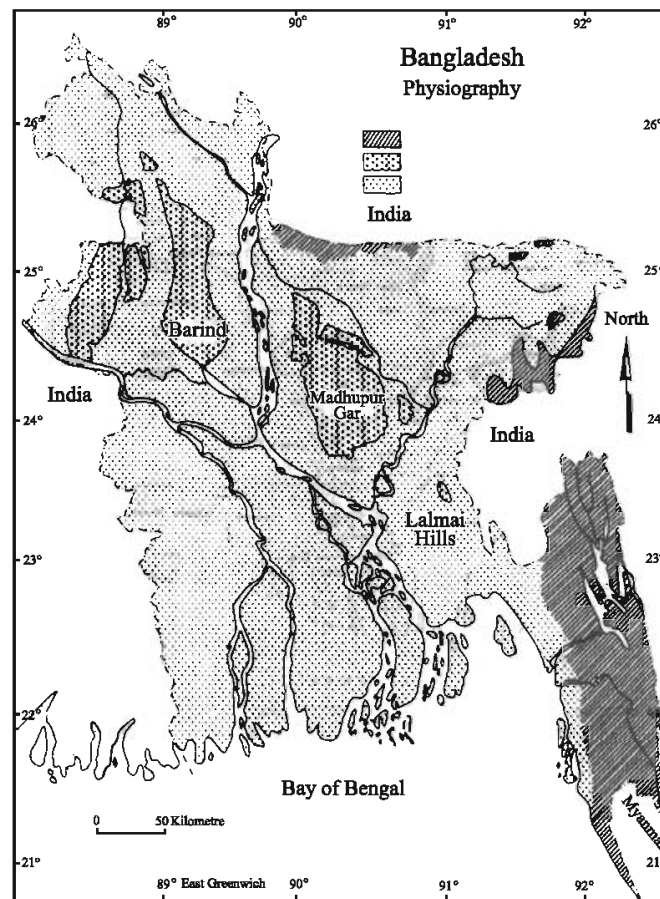
Lesson 2: Geographical position of Bangladesh

We all know that Bangladesh started its journey in 1971. Let us now find the location of Bangladesh in the map.

Please mark a few points in the map. It is found in the map that India surrounds Bangladesh from three sides. There are some common border areas between Bangladesh and her neighboring country of Myanmar. The Bay of Bengal is on the south. Our three major rivers are—the Padma, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna. Other big rivers are Tista, Surma, Karnofuli, Modhumoti, Arial Khan and Buriganga. etc. The origins, of most of the rivers are in India. There are some rivers which are tributaries of the big rivers. One can see the peak of the Himalayas —Kanchanjanga from the northern district of the country.

Exercise

- Task-1** Draw the Map of Bangladesh and show the three major rivers



Geographical Map of Bangladesh

Lesson 3: Lands of Bangladesh

We all know that the alluvial soils carried by rivers helped to form the land of this country. The Padma and the Brahmaputra mainly carried the alluvial soils from the upstream. The land was thus formed by the alluvial soils carried by rivers for more than a thousand years and this is happening even now. But not long ago that the Nijhum Island was formed in this process. It is to be remembered that the rivers of our country swell dangerously during the monsoon. They bring soils in one hand and form lands, on the other hand they continue to erode the old parts of the river banks. The river Padma is so wild in damaging that another name of this river is Kirtinasha meaning that one which damages what was achieved.

But you need to remember that the northern regions— Rangpur, Rajshahi and Sylhet divisions, greater Mymensingh and the Hill Tracts in the south east are old formations of lands. These lands were formed about millions of years ago. In Dhaka, Barisal and Khulna divisions the lands are mostly new. They are about ten thousand years old or even less. Towards even farther south at the Khulna coast, there is the sea where the relations between rivers and lands are very close.

There are innumerable small and big rivers, kharri, canals and marshes in these areas. Along with the coast land in this area there is the largest saline forest land in the world. In English it is called mangrove forest. Here lives the most attractive wild animal of the world, the Royal Bengal Tiger.



Coastal belt of Khulna

Exercises

Task-1 Discuss in the class about the sufferings of the people due to the erosion of the river banks.

Task-1 Prepare a project on the Sunderbans.

Lesson 4: The story of the people of Bangla

In this country many a time we can see that in the same family one brother is fair looking and the other is dark. One sister is tall while the other is short in height. One has curly hair and the other has straight hair. In China, one may not see this kind of variations. In Norway, in Northern Europe or in Congo of Africa also one may not see this. You will find a lot of similarity in their look, height and hair patterns. You will find similarities among the Chakmas, Santals and Monipuris within their own tribes.

Then what is the reason behind the diversity of Bangalee population?

Before we try to know the answer to this question let us know some facts about human race. Specialists have divided the human race into three categories-Negroid, Mongoloid and Europoid. Negroids are sometimes called as Negrobotu and the Europids as Cockesious.



Negroid

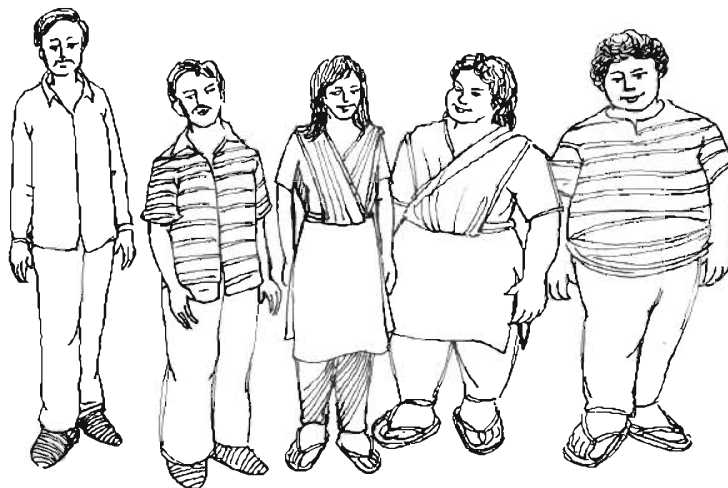


Mongoloid



Europoid

We have discussed earlier about three major races, represented by the people of China, Norway and Congo. But many incidents have occurred in millions of years. People could not settle in one place due to natural calamities and epidemics. Whenever there were acute shortage of food, ancient people fought among themselves and changed places. Sometimes people migrated to different habitations with better facilities whenever they found them. New discoveries also motivated them to move from one place to another. In this way ancient human races migrated from one continent to another. Our lands were fertile and it was easier for people to come to our country by sea. For this, people from other nations used to come here and settled down. It was quite natural that in thousands of years, the mixture between the local people and the outsiders happened in this way. This is the reason why there is so much of diversity among our people.



Diversity people in Bangladesh

There has been constant mixture among the different major races of Negroids, Mongoloids and Europoids and different groups of people who became closely connected with them. Many experts consider that the oceanic tribes of Negroids race originally came here. They also went to Sri Lanka. They are known there as Vedda.



The picture of Vedda people

Exercises

Task-1 Arrange for a discussion in the class on the topic— Diversity in Bangalee people.

Task-2 Why did people go from one place to another in ancient time?

Lesson 5: Bangladesh in the light of History

The history of Bangladesh started only in 1971. But we know that the land and its people have a long history.

The name of Bangladesh is given in recent time. The names of olden time that are worth mentioning are: Bango, Ango, Sumho, Pundro, Raar, Magodh, Horikel, Pragiotish, Shamotat, etc. If we study about these countries and their history, it becomes clear that historically we had close association with our neighboring Indian states of Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya. These states were established in this region depending on the power and strengths of the rulers. The lands were lost and new lands were formed due to the capricious nature of the rivers. Varieties of people came and settled in the fertile lands of the river banks. In the same way because of the competitions of the over ambitious rulers, new states were created and old ones destroyed.

In the history of Bengal, the period of ancient Pal Dynasty was the brightest. They ruled in this country continuously for 400 years starting from 50 AD. At that time the name and fame of Bangla in art, literature and knowledge spread even outside Bangla. The trade and commerce also ran very well at home and abroad. Nalanda was the centre of studies on Buddhism. Here students even from far away China used to come for study. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur in the district of Naogaon was one of the best examples of contemporary architecture. There was another type of art work—slabs made of burnt clay. The beautiful paintings in the palm tree leaves during the era of Pal Dynasty are charming even now. Charjapad—the ancient poetry in old Bangla language was written during this period.



Nalanda University

The independent Sultani rule in the Middle Ages was another golden era of Bangla. Starting from 1338, the era continued for the next two hundred years. At that time, Bangla language and literature flourished with the encouragement of the rulers. The Padaboli verses composed during

the Sultani rule still charm the readers. Kirton songs were very popular during this period. During the period of Pal and Sultani rule there was very good atmosphere of religious tolerance and national development. Pal Dynasty and Sultani Dynasty rulers were very liberal towards their Hindu subjects. They never deprived to give due positions to the deserving persons. Brahmin Darvopani was the Chief Minister of Buddhist King Devpal. Alauddin Hussain Shah had two Hindu ministers named Roop and Sonaton.

Exercises

- Task-1 What were the names of ancient Bangla?
- Task-2 Write in brief about the Pal Era.
- Task-3 Write in brief about the independent Sultani Era.

Lesson – 6: Population of Bangladesh

The number of people in our country is much more compared to the area. Within a total area of 1 lac 47 thousand 570 square kilometres (1,47,570 sq km) there live 14 crore 66 lac (146,600,000 or 146 million) people. This means that one thousand persons live within just 1 square kilometre. In much bigger countries like Russia and America the figures are 8.3 and 32 respectively. Again in China and India, the two most densely populated countries in the world, the figures are 140 and 368 respectively. Then it can easily be said that Bangladesh is the country with the highest density of population.



A densely populated place

It shows that there is high pressure of population on our lands. We live in the land, we cultivate the land. So it is essential to understand the impact of population problem and to manage it scientifically. It is essential to understand the importance of population problem. It is easier to plan and take effective measures if we know about the rates of increase and decrease of population size, age, habitation pattern, etc.

In Bangladesh, the increase of population in every thousand is 33 every year. Then the rate is 3300 per lac, and 3,30,000 per crore. At this rate the increase of population amounts to 46,20,000 persons in 14 crore (140 million) people every year. If population increases at this rate, in about twenty years our population will be double whereas the land area does not increase. No matter how we develop the agro science, production of crops will never increase at this rate.

The problem is really quite acute. Unless the population can be controlled, it will be extremely difficult to provide food and housing for everybody. Besides, we need to meet the basic needs of education, healthcare and clothes. It is hopeful that, the birth rate in Bangladesh is showing a declining trend. On the other hand, the death rate is also on the decline. There was a time when child mortality rate was very high. In 1990, about 144 children out of 1000 died. This rate has come down now to almost 50%. Keeping this reality in mind, we need to control the rate of increase of population for the future development of Bangladesh.

Exercise

Task-1

Arrange for open discussion in the class about population problem in Bangladesh.

Lesson 7: Liberation War of Bangladesh

Our country emerged as an independent nation through the liberation war in 1971. In the midnight of 25th March, that is, in the early hours of 26th March, 1971, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared independence. We achieved our victory on 16th December, 1971. From March to December, for nine months in 1971, the country was under the occupation of the invading Pakistan Army. The Bangalees fought unitedly against the invading Pakistani soldiers. But such an important event did not start suddenly. There is always a background of all such important events.

The background of Liberation War

Pakistan was born in the year 1947. The history of deception and disparity started since then. The country was divided into two parts- East and West Pakistan. The two parts were

separated by a distance of about 1200 miles. India was the country which separated the two parts of Pakistan. The capital of Pakistan was in West Pakistan and the power was also in their hands. The Pakistani rulers were confused about the future of the country. But the Pakistani rulers seemed to have no confusion about how to exploit and repress the Bangalees.



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

The first attack was on the mother language, Bangla. Then the attack came on political rights. The Pakistani rulers enjoyed unilateral power and damaged our economy. Side by side, there was continuous propaganda against Bengali culture and attempt to ruin it. Under these circumstances, there was no other alternative for all the Bangalees but to unite against the Pakistani rulers. But nothing could be achieved had there not been a courageous, selfless and visionary leader like Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to lead the Bangalees. The Bangalees were united under his leadership rejuvenated with the resolution of independence. The Bangladesh Awami League won in the general election in 1970 with absolute majority after winning maximum number of votes. But the army led government was against handing over power to the majority party. So, the politicians, students and all people took uncompromising stand against the Pakistan Government under the leadership of Bangabandhu.

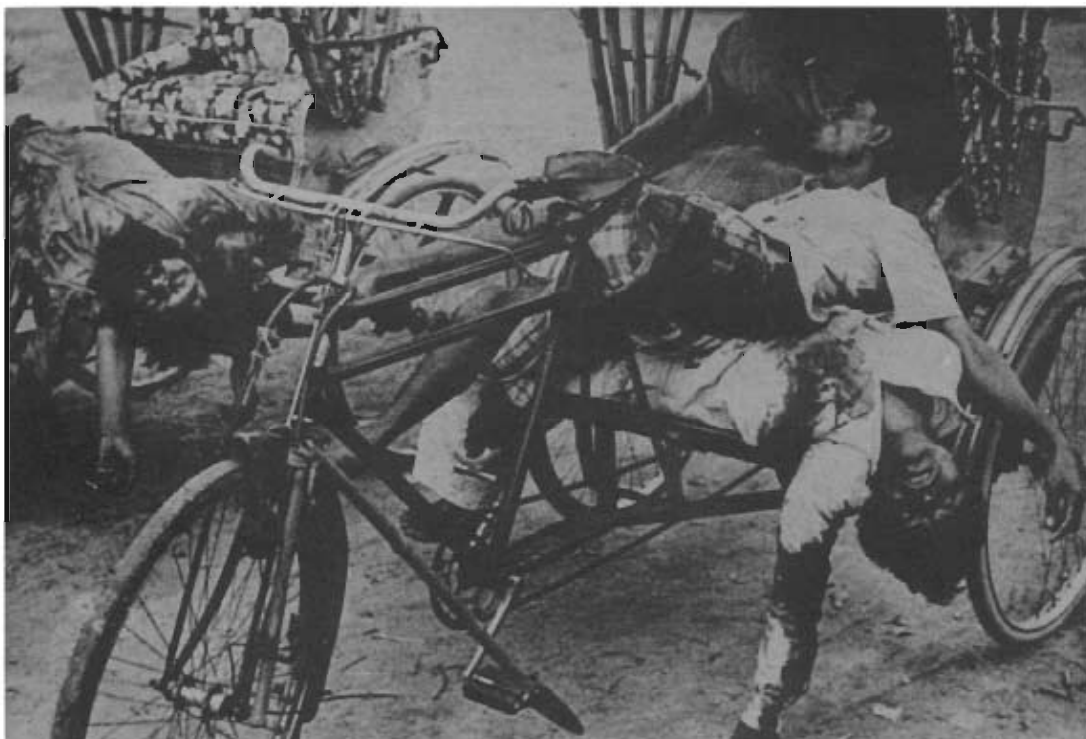
The brutal massacre by the invading army and our victory

As a part of the conspiracy Pakistani army attacked the sleeping people with heavy tanks and artillery at the dead of night on 25th March. But they had to face spontaneous resistance. They arrested Bangabandhu in the late hours of the night. Before the arrest, Bangabandhu declared independence over Radio and sent a message throughout the country in this regard. On the other side the Bangalee soldiers and people from all walks of life organized themselves and started fighting for freedom. All politicians, artists, writers and intelligentsia organized themselves and established an independent government and administration. The Bangladesh Government in exile was constituted in absentia with Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as President and Tajuddin Ahmed as Prime Minister. In absence of Bangabandhu, Syed Nazrul Islam discharged the duty of temporary president. People from all levels including farmers, laborers, students joined the liberation war.

India, Soviet Union and many other nations stood by our side during this difficult time. About one crore people left their homeland and took shelter in India. About 30 lac Bangalees sacrificed their lives during the liberation war as the massacre of lives waged by Pakistani Army. Innumerable, house, villages localities and towns were destroyed. We achieved victory on the 16th December by so much of sacrifice and loss. We celebrate this day as 'Victory Day'. On this day 93,000 Pakistani soldiers were forced to surrender.

In the history of one thousand years the Banglalees first earned an independent nation under the leadership of Bangabandhu. So Bangabandhu is the father of the nation and the architect of the country.

In one side of independence there are many sorrows and pains of many losses and on the other side there is joy of great achievement. The red sun of the blood stained independence has spread the message of joy all over the beautiful green country.



Massacre of 25th March

Exercises

- Task-1** Discuss in the class the reasons behind the starting of liberation war and arrange them in order.
- Task-2** Discuss in the class how we had won in the liberation war and arrange the reasons in order.
- Task-3** Collect pictures of the Liberation War and make an album.

Lesson 8: The ancient civilization of Bangladesh

In ancient times the urban civilization developed in the north-west of India. This civilization is commonly known as the Indus civilization. Civilization did not develop in Bangladesh in the same sense of urban civilization.

Urban civilization of ancient India

Urban Civilization in ancient India, in general, is known as Indus Civilization. At times, this civilisation is also called the Harappa Civilization. Most of the evidences of this Civilization were found on the bank of the river Sind and its branches of Irawati and Ravi rivers. The Indus Civilization developed in about 3000 BC. The major achievement of Indus Civilization was that planned township developed here. The two major towns of this Civilization are known as Harappa and Mahenjodaro. Harappa is a part of India now and Mahenjodaro is located in Pakistan.

Roads in the city, dustbins by the side of the road, street lamps, water drains all were neatly arranged. All the one storey or two storied buildings were constructed, well planned. Each house had a well. They had also sewerage system to drain out dirty water.

A very big bathroom was discovered in Mahenjodaro and a big granary in Harappa. A number of burnt clay statues were found in Indus Civilization. Statues made of lime stone and bronze also were found. Many seals were found in this Civilization. These seals contained animal figures and scripts written in their language. This ancient Civilization was destroyed in 2750 BC.

Bangla in the Stone Age

The soil of Bangladesh was formed with the alluvial soil which in some areas is millions of years old. In present Bangladesh, the soil of the Barind in the north, Modhupur Gar in the mid areas, Lalmai, Chittagong and Sylhet in the east are very old. Researchers have found out that Stone Age people used to live in some of these old areas. There are proofs that ancient people used to live in the Indian sub-continent. Stone Age tools were also found. Among these were tools for hunting, hammer, tools for cutting and skinning the hides of animals, etc.

There are also evidences of Stone Age people living in West Bengal and Bangladesh. The Stone Age tools were discovered first in Sitakund in Chittagong.

Besides in Sitakund, the old and the new age tools were found in Chhagolnaiya in Feni district, Rangamati in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lalmai in Comilla and Uari-Bateshwar in Narshingdi. The maximum number of stone tools was found in Chakla Punji of Chunarughat in Hobiganj District and in Lalmai areas in Comilla. The researchers are therefore very much sure about the habitation of people of Stone Age in these two areas.

Civilization of Bangladesh

The evidences of the oldest urban civilization have been found in Mahasthangar and in Uari-Bateshwar. It is assumed that about 2500 to 3000 years ago cities developed here.

The kings of Mourja Dynasty first developed the urban civilization in Mahasthangar in 300 BC. One of the provinces of the Mourja Empire was in North Bengal. Its name was Pundro Bardhawan. Present Mahasthangar was the capital of Pundro Bordhan, now located in Bogra district. At that time, the name of this capital was Pundranagar. Most of the Urban civilizations of the world were developed on the Bank of the rivers. Because rivers facilitated in agricultural work. After floods, alluvium is deposited in the soil and make it fertile. Better crops grow in fertile lands. River water can be used in agriculture. The rivers play a great role to go from one place to another for trade and commerce. With the advantage of rivers, urban civilization developed in Mahasthangar also. The river Karotoa flows by the side of Mahasthangar from ancient time. The archeologists found out many relics of Mourja Era by digging earth.

From the ancient time, the old Brahmaputra river and its tributaries Arial Khan, Gangajoli and Koira flowed by the side of the two villages Uari-Bateshwar. Many old specimens were discovered by digging the areas of Uari-Bateshwar. After examination, researchers have found out that sometime before the development of Pundranagar civilization, townships had developed in this area. This was a commercial town. For well protection, walls made of earth were constructed around the town.

Exercises

Task-1 Identify the important contributions made by the Indus Civilization.

Task-2 Draw a map of Bangladesh and show the locations (places) where Stone Age tools were discovered.

Multiple Choice questions

1. What is the rate of increase of population per thousand per year in Bangladesh?
a. 25 c. 33
b. 30 d. 35
2. Bangladesh has the largest mangrove forest in the world in ---
i. South coast
ii Hill Tracts of Chittagong
iii North west region

Which one of the following is the correct answer?

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| a. i | c. i and ii |
| b. ii | d. ii and iii |

Read the following passage and answer question numbers 3 and 4

Adiba is of medium height. Her color of body is fair and hairs straight. Her classmate Tasnima is tall, with fair complexion and curly hair. Once they went to Sylhet to see the lifestyle of Monipuri tribes in their areas. To Tasnima all the Monipuri girls looked alike as if all were twin sisters.

3. What is the reason for the differences in the body construction and hair of Adiba and Tasnima ?
a family genetics c different types of people
b. effect of weather d. ethnic purity
4. Tasnima felt that all Manipuri girls were twins because of -----
i. effect of hilly ways of life.
ii ethnic purity
iii effect of the ethnic group

Which one of the following is correct?

- | | |
|-------|------------------|
| a. i | c i and ii |
| b. ii | d i, ii, and iii |

Creative Question

1. Raisa is very happy to go to Modhunagar for a visit. Because, the houses in Modhunagar are clean and tidy and very orderly arranged. There is no shortage of light and air in these houses. The roads are clean as there are dustbins by the side of the roads. There are no muds and dirt in the road as there is roadside drainage system. This town is situated by the river bank. The economic condition of the people here is also very good. Here the soil is also very fertile.

- a. What is the name of the highest peak of the Himalayas?
- b. Why is the river Padma called Kirtinasha? Explain
- c. The speciality of which civilization has emerged in the description of the stimulator regarding town planning? Explain.
- d. The location of Modhunagar has played a major role regarding its rich economy. Justify the correctness of the statement.

Chapter Three

The way of life of the Ancient Bengal and Present Bangladesh

Earlier we knew about the people of Bengal. Those people developed the civilization and culture. The way of life that developed in present Bangladesh did not start and flourish all on a sudden. The primitive people laid its basis and in course of time with lots of changes it developed. Therefore, though the society of present Bangladesh has undergone lots of changes, many of the characteristics of forefathers are still remaining intact. In some cases, quite different methods are also seen. The culture develops through the way of life of human beings. If we take a profound look at the culture of Bangladesh, the influence of the culture of ancient Bengal will be found there. Specially among the Bangalees the influence of development of non-communal way of life of ancient Bengal is clear.

Religion is an important aspect of culture. Most of the people of Bangladesh are Muslims. But Islam made its advent in this country in the medieval age. Therefore, Islam did not have influence on ancient period. Then, Hindu and Buddhism were the main religions. Here the ancient Bengal means the boundary of present Bangladesh and West Bengal of India.

Lesson-1: Rule of Ancient Bengal

Introduction to Pala Dynasty

The Pala kings were the people of this region. These kings first set up the vast empire in Bengal. But the starting of the Pala Dynasty was like a story. That was an excellent tale. Till 750, the small kingdoms of the Bengal were entangled in warfare for about hundred years. That was a period of fearful restlessness and anarchy. Being impatient, the representatives of the subjects elected soldier Gopal as their king and installed him in the throne. He was a very capable man. He ruled from 750 to 770 AD. From his time, the Palas ruled for four hundred years at a stretch. Dharmapala and Devapala were the famous rulers of this dynasty. So to speak, the Bengali society started to develop at that time. Pala kings were the followers of Buddhism. But at that time, most of the people of Bengal were Hindus. The Pala kings were generous. They would not oppose the Hindus to perform rituals. They helped them in various ways. So, at this time Hinduism and Buddhism flourished in their own ways.



Burnt Slab attached to the wall of Paharpur Bihar

Social life of Pala Era

Pala kings had made Bengal prosperous during their long rule. At the first stage the three kings were very powerful. They were Gopal (750-770), Dharmapala, son of Gopal (770-810) and Devopala, son of Dharmapala (810-850). At that time, the border of Pala Kingdom was extended beyond the Bengal. If the slabs of terracotta are seen, we may know how the social life of the Pala age was. Besides, lots of information can be derived from the literature and the statement of tourists of that time. There were lots of slabs of terracotta at Paharpur located in Naogaon District. These are now preserved in the museum. The artists unfolded many social aspects besides religion.

Almost all the Pala kings had aptitude for practising education and culture. The greatest institution of ancient Asia, Nalanda, was situated in their kingdom. Sheelvadra, a Bengali scholar of Vikrampur, Dhaka, was its chief. Punthi paintings of Pala age earned praise of the lovers of world painters. Sreegean Atiah Dipanker was the model of successful men of Pala era. He hails from Bojrajuginee of Vikrampur. He had vast knowledge in different fields.

Being an agricultural country, most of the people lived in villages in the Pala era. In general, people would live happily. But towards the end, Pala kings were not much competent. Many complains were brought against them. The number of poor people began to rise in the rural Bengal. At one time, the common people were united and started to protest against the Pala

kings. Towards the end of the 11th century, the angry farmers and fisherman community revolted against an unworthy king the 2nd Mohipala. They are called Kaivartya. For this reason, in the history, it is called Kaivartya mutiny. The leader of Kaivartya was Divya. He became the king of Barendra. For these reasons, a kind of restlessness was seen towards the end of the Pala era.

Characteristics of the social life of Pala era

In spite of being the Buddhists, Pala kings were liberal enough in the observance of religious rituals of common people. In this age, many people of Hindu community lived in the Bangalee society. The Pala kings would also co-operate with the Hindus in observing religion. It is known from the history that the Pala kings donated land for building the Pala kings would also co-operate with the Hindus in observing religion.

It is known from the history that Pala kings donated land for building Hindu temple. There are statues of Hindu gods and goddess in the slabs of terracotta over the wall of the Buddhist Monastery. Seeing all these, it is understood that, the people of all religions lived together happily in the Pala era. These generosity and amity are the traditions of the Bangalees.

Exercises

- Task-1** Write how the Pala era was introduced.
- Task-2** Identify the significant aspects of social life of Bengal in the Pala era.
- Task-3** Make a report on a comparative study on social life of the Pala era and present social life.

Lesson-2: Political and social life of the Sena Era

Bengal came under the Hindu kings as the rule of the Buddhist Pala kings ended. The society of Sena era was in some way different from the Pala era. Unlike the Pala kings, the Sena kings were not liberal to all the religions. The society of the Bengal of this era was divided into many classes and castes. Changes also came to the way of life.

Introduction to the Sena Era

During the Pala Era, the Royal dynasties entitled with Deva and Chandra established an independent empire in the South-East Bengal. The kings of these two dynasties set up good administration like the Pala kings. The foreign attack in the eleventh century brought about the defeat of the Chandras. The Sena entitled attackers came from Karnataka of South India.

The Sena fighters once came to Bengal to serve in the army of the Pala kings. Slowly they began to strengthen their military power. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Pala kings, they captured the Pala throne. Thus, Bengal went to the possession of the foreign rulers. The independent empires of the Pala and Sena kings were ended in the hands of the Sens of south India. Hemanta Sena established the Sena Empire. After that the kings of the Bengal were- Vijaya Sena, Vallal Sena, and Laksmana Sena. The Sena Dynasty also ended by the attack of the Turkish army chief Ikhtiaruddin Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar Khalji in the year 1203.

Social Life of Sena Era

The Sena kings were the Hindu Brahmins. They thought that they were of superior caste. These Brahmin kings began to exploit the common people of Hindu and Buddhist religion. The rulers divided the people of their own religion in four divisions so that the general Bangalee could not revolt against the king. The highest caste of the Hindus was called the Brahmins. They were kings and priests. Almost all of the Brahmins have come from Karnataka and the North India. Those who belong to the next class would be called Kshatriya. Generally the fighters were the Kshatriya. Most of them were not the Bangalees. Businessmen and the owners of big lands belonged to the third caste. The name of this caste is Bayaissya. They would enjoy some social and economic rights. The local Hindus beyond these three classes belonged to the fourth class. The name of this caste is Sudra. These common Bangalees would protest for independence and rights all the time. Therefore, strict rules were made to control them. It was said that in social and political fields, the Sudra would not have any rights. They would only serve the people of upper three classes. Though they were the Hindus, they were forbidden to read religious books. The Sudras did not have the right to study even. Sena kings were very careful so that the common Bangalees could not raise their heads. The society of Sena era consisted of foreign rulers, native Hindus and the people of Buddhism.

The Impact of Sena Rule in Social Life

The manner of eating and wearing of cloths of the Bangalees were same as that of the Pala era. But as the influence of the Hindu religion increased, the arrangement for Puja (worship) rituals also increased. That influence still prevails in the Hindu society of Bengal. The life of common men was not happy in the Sena era. Sena kings thought that the Buddhists would protest against them because they captured the kingdom from the hands of the Buddhist kings. So, to subdue them, they kept on torturing the Buddhists. For this reason, distress came

over the Buddhists society in the Sena era. The common Hindus who were classified as the Sudra were also tortured.

The Bangalees did not have the strength to protest directly against the exploitations of the Sena kings. Their resentment began to be accumulated in their minds. So, after some time, they came out in expression.

Exercises

Task-1 Identify the important aspects of the Bengali social life of the Sena era.

Task-2 Why did the Sena rulers torture the common people? Describe.

Task-3 Describe the condition of the Sudras during the Sena rule.

Lesson-3: Economic Life of Ancient Bengal

Agricultural economy came into existence in Bangladesh since ancient time. Different types of industrial goods were also produced in this country. For all these reasons, the economic condition of Bengal was solvent. In spite of that it cannot be said that the economic condition of the common people was good all the time.

Agricultural Economy of the Bengal

Bangladesh is a country of rivers, canals and marshes. The main land of the Bengal is formed by the silt of rivers. That is why, the soil of this country is very fertile. Crops grow easily here. Agriculture was the main power of the economy of ancient Bengal. Paddy was the main crop in that time also. Besides, lots of sugarcane were also produced. Molasses and sugar were made of juice of sugarcane. It was known that during the Gupta era, Bengal had much reputation for molasses and sugar made of sugarcane. These molasses and sugar would be exported to many nearest countries including different regions of India. Bengal had fame for the cultivation of cotton, mustard seed and betel leaf. It is known that in ancient time, several types of fruits would grow in this land. Of these coconut, betel-nut, mango, jackfruit, pomegranate, banana, lemon, fig etc, are remarkable.

Industrial Economy of the Bengal

From the old age, the workers of the Bengal would weave fine clothes. So, the important source of the economy of this country was cloth. The weavers could weave fine cotton and

silk clothes. At that time, clothes would be exported to foreign countries after meeting the demands of the country. The reputation of Bengal Muslin spread throughout the whole world. This cloth would be woven from the ancient time. Factories for manufacturing different commodities were also set up in Bengal. Potteries, ornaments of gold and silver, boats, bullock cart and different other materials were produced in these factories.

Trade and Commerce

With the increase of production in agriculture and industry, there were enough surpluses even after meeting the demands of the country. Exporting these commodities, progress was made in trade and commerce of ancient Bengal. Many of haats, bazaars, markets and towns were set up for the boom in the trade and commerce in the country. The name of famous sea port of the ancient Bengal is Tamraliptee which is situated at present in West Bengal. Through this port commercial transaction was done with foreign countries. There were sea ports in Chittagong and Noakhali of Bangladesh. In the eighth century, the Arab businessmen anchored their ships here. Through this port, they carried on their trade and commerce for a long time. The Local traders would carry their goods to sea ports and sold them to the Arab traders. They would also buy the goods brought by the Arab traders. Just as the Arab traders came to these ports here, so the traders of the Bengal would also carry on their trade with foreign countries in the sea route.

Exercises

Task-1 Identify the mills of agricultural production of ancient and present Bengal.

Task-2 Make a list of the economic commodities of the ancient Bengal.

Lesson-4: Culture

Often we hear of culture. Isn't it? But it is very much difficult to understand the subject clearly. But it is easy to know the reason why it is difficult to understand. The reason is that everything of life is a part of culture. A sociologist said, 'Culture is what we are'. Clothes, eating, houses, commodities, practicing religions, art, literature-nothing is omitted from culture.

Our culture is as well prosperous, just as our land is fertile. Two traits of our culture need to be pointed out. Firstly, there is the role of our generous fertile nature. Secondly, there is the role of the people of different types of race, their culture, and their faith. Nature around is

very alive, man is also lively. This deep bond with nature has given the special feature of mind and life of Bangalees.

The use of earth is much in our life. It can be understood from seeing the potteries to slabs of terracotta. Bamboo, cane and woods are being used for a long time. Food, trees, and water bodies have much contribution in our day to day life. The common people had three main occupations-these were cultivation, weaving, and catching fish. That is, they were farmers, weavers and fishermen. The whimsical behavior of nature brings about different uncertainties like flood, storms, draught or sudden overflow of water- men's faith in the infinite power strengthens. They are expressed in songs and poetry very often.

Three big nations came here with their language and culture. They are Austric, Dravidians and Aryans. Their influence still remains in our language and culture. In case of religion also the diversity is not less in our country. The religion of Hindu, Buddhist and Islam are followed. The number of the followers of Islam increased after the victory of Iktiaruddin Bakhtiar Khilji in the year 1204. The Muslim Sufi and Saints played main role in preaching religion. In this way, Bangladesh has now been a Muslim majority country.

But we have a long tradition of living with nature, culture derived from people of different types of races and inspiration received from different religions. With all these, the Bangalees have been cherishing the cultural diversity like the variety of population.

A special characteristic of the eternal Bengali culture is that as nature is rich here, so there is whims of creation and destruction. It was not possible to evade it any way, still not possible.



Baul

Flood, cyclone, draught, landslide etc have also kept men continuously devoted and faithful to the infinite power of God. The people of all religions have practiced from their own faith.

In devotion as there is word of God or Allah so is there mention of man also. In spite of lots of diversities, the main tune is humanism in the culture of Bengal. That is, love for mankind, amity between man and man. We listen of these words in the songs of Lalan, Rabindranath and Nazrul.

Poet Chandidas wrote in the Sultani period,-----“Man is above all, nothing remains above him.” Unknown folk poet wrote,-----“Cows are of multicolour but the milk is of the same colour. All sons in the entire world come from mother”. Our national poet Kazi Nazrul wrote, “Two flowers are in the same stem Hindu-Muslim. Muslim is the apple of his eye while the Hindu is his heart.”

Exercises

Task-1 Collect the cultural elements of different countries and arrange a display of them.

Task-2 Write in your words the minds of the Bengali manifested in different poems.

Task-3 Introduce Bengali culture and arrange cultural programmes class wise.

Lesson-5: Cultural and Religious life of the Ancient Bengal

Lots of informations are known about the life of the Bengali from the literature written by the poets of ancient Bengal and from the accounts of foreign travellers. More idea is found about the cultural life of the Bangalee people analyzing the materials left by the people of that time. Religion is a part of culture. There were two main religions around the whole ancient Bengal. One was Hindu religion and the other was the Buddhism religion. People of these two religions lived in ancient Bengal. Some of the people would worship nature.

Cultural Life

The way of life of the ancient Bengal was their cultural life. People of that time would lead a simple life. Ideas about their cultural life are found from different sides.

Language and Literature

Bangla language and literature was born in ancient time. The oldest indication of Bangla language is Charjayapada. Buddhist priests would make a shape of writing in their own language to preach the message of their religion to the common people. Its name is Charjayapada. This is the oldest specimen of Bengali literature. Earlier, literature was created in Sanskrit language. Researchers have found a book of poetry written at the end of the ancient Bengal. The name of that book was ‘Saduktikarnamrita’. The poems were recited

orally by people. These poems were compiled by poet Sreedar Das towards the end of Sena rule and named Saduktikarnamrita. A poet of Pala rule named Sandhakar Nandi wrote a book Ramacharita. In Ramacharita, many elements of history are available. A poet named Avinandan has also been found. A world famous poet was Dipanker Sreegeyan who wrote 168 books. But it is a matter of sorrow that all his books are lost in course of time. Sena kings Vallal Sen and Lakshmana Sen both were poets.

Clothing

Common people of ancient Bengal did not use gorgeous dress. Clothes were not sewn. Men would put on dhoti while women would wear saree. Rich men would cover them with wrappers while the women were veiled with scarves. In the slabs of terracotta, women are found hair coiled on their heads. There were pictures of men keeping long hair. At that time both women and men would put on ornaments.

Transports

Bullock carts on the roads and boats in the water way were the main transports in the ancient time. Rich women sometimes moved in Palanquin. From that time different types of boats were in use.

Food

Rice and fish were the main food of the Bangalees in the ancient Bengal. There was the tradition of eating vegetables and beans. Fish, meat, card, cakes etc were arranged in the marriage ceremony and in other programmes. Offering betel leaves after the feast was the tradition. A poet of that period wrote,-----“Tender mastard leaf , rice of new paddy, sufficient solid card.” All these were the favourite food of the Bangalees. It is known that at that time there were the use of different types of juices.

Festivals

People of ancient Bengal would arrange for music, soiree and dance for recreation and amusement in past time. In that age, wrestling and boxing would be arranged. Chess and dice were popular games of that period.

Religious Life

The aborigines would worship fruits-flowers, hills-mountains, rivers-canal etc before the Buddhist and Hindu religions were established. After the advent of Aryans, the people of the Bengal were acquainted with a new religion. This religion would normally be called Brahman religion. Caste system was in vogue in Brahman religion. This system prevailed in the whole of India. That's why, from the sixth century B. C, reforms in religion had been going on throughout India. Jaina and Buddhist religions were born following the path of reforms. Buddhist religion flourished in ancient Bengal during the reign of Pala rulers. Brahmin Hindu religion flourished during the Sena rule.

Exercises

- Task-1** Identify the important aspects of cultural life of the ancient Bengal.
- Task-2** Indicate the similarities between the religious life of the ancient Bengal and religious life of the present rural Hindus.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who wrote the book Saduktikarnamrita?
 - a. Avinanda b. Sandhyakar Nandi c. Shreedhor das d. Atish Dipankor Sreegayan
2. The way the kings of Pala era made Bengal prosperous was
 - i. through practising education & culture
 - ii. drawing pictures on books
 - iii. inspiring in liberal religious practice

Which one of the following is correct?

 - a. i and ii b. i and iii c. ii and iii d. I, ii and iii.

Read the following extract below and answer to questions no 3 and 4

Natural disasters like excessive rainfall, draught, storms, Sidr, Aila etc are close companions of the people of Bangladesh. When storms blow, they remember God as they, during dry season, ask Creator for rain singing songs-----Allah, give us cloud, give us rain-----depending on this faith, they pass the day.

3. The aspect of culture found in the excerpt is.....
 - i. faith in great power
 - ii. dependence on nature
 - iii. sense of rural life

Which one of the following is correct?

(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) i, ii and iii

4. In the social system, the way the said aspect of culture finds expression-----

i. in Jari-Sari song

ii. through poems

iii. in the conduct of men

Which one of the following is correct?

(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) i, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1. Labib has gone to his grandfather's house. Going out, he saw that most of the houses of the village had been mud house. In every house, nice pottery, pitcher, jar, basket made of bamboo were used. Labib became overwhelmed seeing the weavers weaving cloth in some of the houses.
 - a. What is the oldest specimen of the ancient Bengali language?
 - b. Why is agriculture called the main power of economy of the ancient time?
 - c. What has come out in the use of things mentioned the extract? Describe
 - d. Has the occupation seen by Labib cast any impact on the development of trade and commerce of the ancient Bengal? Give your opinion in support of your answer.
2. Shuversa has gone to the museum. He saw materials used during ruling periods of different kings of the ancient Bengal, utensils, currency, some slabs of terracotta with drawings of gods and goddess nicely preserved there.
 - a. What is the best educational institution of the old Asia?
 - b. What does Kaivartya mean?
 - c. Name the age, the slabs seen by Shuversa give testimony to? Discuss.
 - d. What characteristics of that ruling period do the slabs manifest? Explain.

Chapter Four

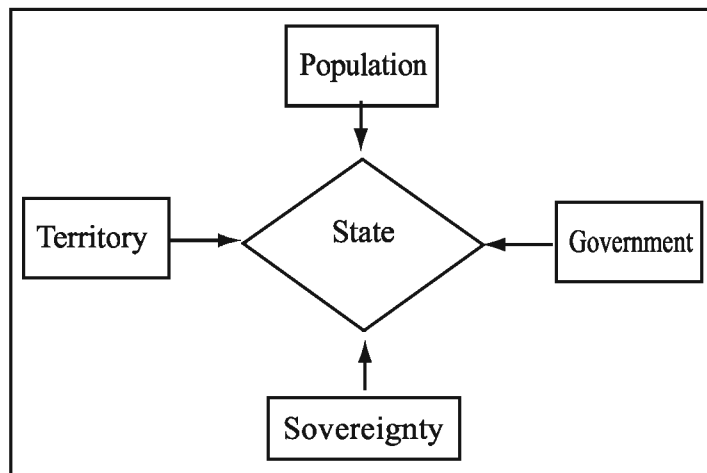
State and Citizen

There was no existence of state in the ancient world though men was born earlier. They did not have any idea of citizen. With the change of time and through different incidents, five to six thousand years ago some city states were established on the banks of rivers and seas. In the ancient time, the idea of state originated from the management of city state. Modern states have been formed gradually. There are 196 states in the present world. Our Bangladesh is one of them. The population of the present world is about seven billion. All of this vast population are inhabitants or citizens of some states as we all are the inhabitants and citizens of the state of Bangladesh. What a state or citizen means, how a state is formed, how citizenship is acquired have been discussed below.

Lesson 1: Concept of State

Ordinarilly state means, government, country, society nation etc.

But it is not. The word ‘state’ has a special meaning or idea. State means a group of people who permanently live in a definite place or territory. This group of people are fully independent and free from the control of another



country. A state has a well organized government to which people usually remain loyal. So, it can be said that there are four elements to form a state. These are population, territory, government and sovereignty. These all are necessary to form a state.

1. Population

The first element of a state is population. Population is the soul of a state. Without population, a state cannot be formed. But there is no definite number of how much population will be in a state. The population may be less. Again there may also be large number of population.

As, in China, the population is about one hundred and fifty crore. On the other hand, a small country, named San Marino has only twelve thousand and five hundred people.

2. Territory

Only population cannot form a state. For the permanent living of population, there has to be a territory. Without territory, a state cannot be formed. The nomads who live temporarily in various places have no state. Territory means water, land, and the air over it. Like population, there is no definite boundary of territory to form a state. It means that, a territory of state may be very large or very small in size. For example, the territory of India is about 32,87,590 square kilometers. On the other hand, the total land areas of Singapore and Vatican City are about 693 and 0.18 square kilometers respectively. Singapore and Vatican are city states.

3. Government

Government is the third important element to form a state. The state performs all functions, enforces rules and regulations and governs the people through the government. People have to abide by the government. They express allegiance to the government.

4. Sovereignty

It is the most important element to form a state. Sovereignty is the highest right and the supreme power of the state. With this power, the state can give any person any command in the state. It can compel him to carry out the order. For the sovereignty, the state remains free from control of any other state or power. After all, sovereignty is the absolute power to maintain peace and order and existence of the state. People are the key possessors of sovereignty. Government applies that power on behalf of the people. For this, it is the best system to elect the government by the people.

Therefore, without these four elements mentioned above, the state can not be formed. The state cannot be formed in the absence of any of them. Mistakenly, we often call the state a government. Actually, the state and government are not the same. The government is only an element to form a state.

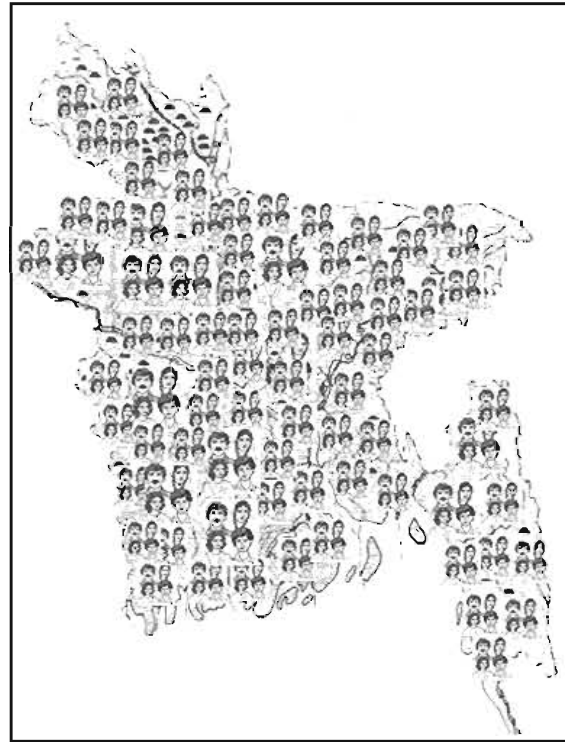
Exercise

Task-1

Make a group discussion with your classmates, whether Dhaka and London can be called states and submit it by making a report.

Lesson -2: Bangladesh as a State

Bangladesh is an independent and sovereign state. Bangladesh emerged on the world as an independent and sovereign country after the war of independence and bloody struggle in 1971. Bangladesh has all the elements required to be a state. Let us know in brief about the elements of the state of Bangladesh.



Population of Bangladesh

Population

Bangladesh has a vast population. Its number is about 14 crore and 66 lakh. About half of the population of Bangladesh is female and another half is male. A large portion of the population is children. They are permanent residents and citizens of this state. In respect of population Bangladesh is the eighth largest country of the world.

Territory

Bangladesh has a definite territory. Its area is 1, 47,570 square kilometer or 56,977 square miles. We achieved the sovereignty of this territory by the winning of independence in 1971. The territory of Bangladesh is extended up to India on the north and on the south is Bay of Bengal, on the east are India and Myanmar and on the west is West Bengal of India. This territory consists of many rivers, haors, hills, forest and huge plain land.



The system of government of Bangladesh is cabinet form of government. Its name is the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It is a democratic government. This government is elected by the people. The people abide by all kinds of rules and regulations, command and prohibition. The first government of Bangladesh was formed at Mujibnagar of Meherpur district (the then Kushtia district) in April, 1971 during the war of liberation.

Sovereignty



The state of Bangladesh possesses sovereign power. With this power, the government controls all the people of the country, and rules the country keeping free from the control of another country. For this reason, no country can interfere with internal affairs of Bangladesh.

Sovereignty is the utmost power of Bangladesh.

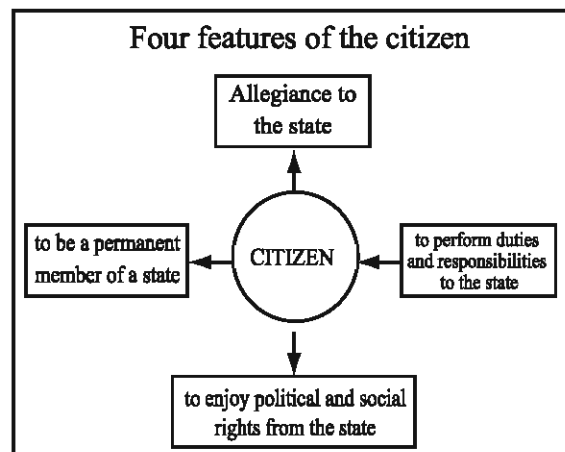
From the above discussion, we see that, Bangladesh has all characteristics of a state. It has a large population, definite territory, democratic government and sovereign power.

Exercise

Task-1 Make a brief report about population, territory and government of Bangladesh given in this chapter. (The work can be done in a group).

Lesson-3 : Citizen and the concept of citizenship

Bangladesh is our country. Bangladesh is an independent state. We are inhabitants of this country. The inhabitant of the state is called citizen. Usually, all the inhabitants of city would be called citizens in former time. At that time, the state would be formed centering very small cities. These inhabitants of city state would be considered citizens. At that time, the population of the city was very few, area was also small. At present, the area of a state is very large. Now in a state, there are many cities along with huge population. Now, citizens can not directly participate in the running of the state administration.



At present, the concept of citizen and citizenship has also been changed. Now, any person may be considered a citizen as member of the state. A citizen must be a permanent inhabitant and must be loyal to the state. He must think of the welfare of the state. Besides, a citizen of a state has duties and responsibilities, just as he has social and political rights.

A citizen gets citizenship according to the identity of the state. So, all of us have the identity of Bangladeshi for citizenship as citizens of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is our state. We are the citizens of Bangladesh. We are Bengali as a nation. Bangla is our state language. Besides, there are also small ethnic groups among our inhabitants of the country. They are also the citizens of Bangladesh.

Citizen and People of the Country

All living in a state are inhabitants and citizens of the state.

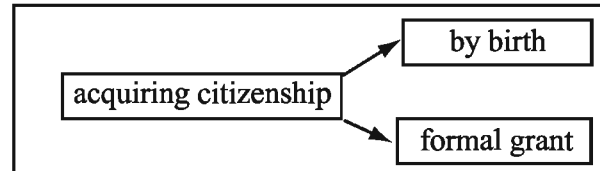
Citizen and Foreigners

Besides the inhabitants of own country, many people of different countries also live in a state. They live for many reasons such as for education, business, service etc. They are known as foreigners. They cannot enjoy any political rights of this government or state. Hence, the foreigners are not the citizens of a state.

Lesson- 4: Methods of Acquiring Citizenship

Citizenship is the national identity of the inhabitants or persons. A person gets this identity centering the state. There are two main ways to get citizenship.

1. By Birth and
2. By Formal Grant



Those who acquire citizenship by birth are citizens by birth those who acquire citizenship by formed great are citizens by grant. those who acquire citizenship by grant they have to fulfill some conditions imposed by the state.

Acquiring Citizenship by Birth

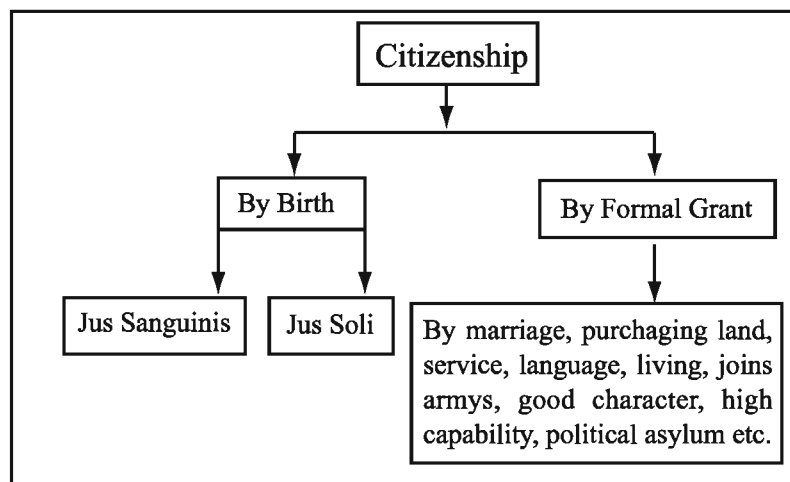
Acquiring citizenship by birth is based on two principles.

1. Jus Sanguinis and
2. Jus Soli

1. Jus Sanguinis

According to this principle, the child will be the citizen of that state where its parents are citizens. If the child of any parents is born in a foreign country, he will be the citizen of the country of his parents. Most of the countries of the world follow this principle.

According to this principle, if any child of Japanese or



Different ways for acquiring citizenship

French parents is born in Bangladesh, he will be the citizen of Japan or France. In the same way, the child of Bangladeshi parents, despite their birth in that country will be the citizen of Bangladesh.

2. Jus Soli

According to this principle, the child will be the citizen of that country where he is born though his parents belong to another country. This principle depends on the place of birth. According to this principle, if a child of Bangladeshi parents is born in the United States of America, he will be the American citizen and will get citizenship of that country. Not only this, if a child is born in a ship or embassy of a state, he will be the citizen of that country following this principle. But very few countries of the world follow this principle.

Acquiring Citizenship by Formal Grant

In this method, A citizen of one country is to apply for getting citizenship of another country. A citizen of one country now easily becomes a citizen of one or more than one country. It is possible for getting citizenship by formal grant. In addition to education, service and business, a citizen of one country is to live in another country for various reasons. A person living in this manner needs to get citizenship of that country. Then the person applies to the state. Then scrutinizing his application, the state gives the person citizenship permanently on some conditions. After getting citizenship, that person can live in that country permanently. There are some conditions to achieve citizenship by formal grant. A person will get citizenship of any state by formal grant if he

1. marries any citizen of the state
2. purchases property of that state
3. lives for long time in that state
4. joins the service in that state
5. knows the language of that country
6. joins army of that state
7. bears a good character
8. possess high efficiency
9. takes political asylum

A person can get citizenship by formal grant fulfilling one or more conditions mentioned above. He will enjoy almost equal facilities like the citizen of that country.

Dual Citizenship

If a person gets citizenship of two countries, it is called dual citizenship. If a child of any Bangladeshi parents is born in America, he will automatically get citizenship of that country. On the other hand, he is also a citizen of Bangladesh for having Bangladeshi parents. In this case, after being adult, he can accept citizenship of any one of the two countries if he likes. But if he desires, he can keep citizenship of both the two countries.

Exercise

Task-1 Discuss the methods of acquiring citizenship.

Lesson-5: Role of the Citizen in Developing the Country

The relation between citizen and state is inseparable. As there is a state, there are citizens. Again, the existence of a state is beyond imagination without citizens. The more the citizens of any country will become good citizens, the more the country will be developed. So, there is the role of citizens in the development of the country.

We enjoy various privileges from the country as citizens of Bangladesh. In exchange for it, we have also duties and responsibilities as citizens. We have to perform these duties and responsibilities for the development of the country.

In a modern state, the role of citizen is very important. In modern democratic states, people are owners of the absolute power of the state. As in democratic states, people help one party to form the government by voting it to power for a definite tenure. If the government does not perform any good work for the country, people will not vote for that party next time. Therefore, performing the state administration, establishing good governance and all types of development depends on the honesty, and efficiency of citizens. Not only the government is responsible for the development of the country. Citizens also have to perform their duties perfectly. Then, the country will proceed quickly to development.

Exercise

Task-1 Draw a table about what role you will play for the development of the country as a citizen.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the main possessor of sovereign power of the state?

- a. people b. government c. state d. society

Government is indispensable for the state.....

- i. to run the state
- ii. to ensure security of the people
- iii. to maintain sovereignty

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. I and ii b. I and iii c. ii and iii d. I, ii and iii

Read the passage below and answer questions 3 and 4

The citizens of the own country live besides people of other countries in the state named “A”. As the war started suddenly between ‘A’ and ‘B’ states, the people of other countries returned to their own countries from ‘A’ state. But the people of ‘A’ state took part in the war compulsorily by the order of the government. The ‘A’ state was captured by ‘B’ state in the war.

3. The citizen of another country left ‘A’ state because ---

- i. they are not citizens of ‘A’ state
- ii. the ‘A’ state cannot compel them to join the war
- iii. they are not loyal to A state

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i b. ii and iii c. iii d. I, ii and iii

4. Which element of ‘A’ state was lost after the capture of ‘A’ state by the ‘B’ state.

- a. population b. government c. territory d. sovereignty

Creative Questions

1. Mr. Zakir and Mrs. Afrin couple has been living in America for more than twenty years getting jobs. Their child, Shanan, was born there. In that state, they purchased a business institution from their income. They pay tax to the government regularly. They obey the rules and regulations of the country. They run a fund for the needy children. This couple is now the citizens of the United States.

- a. Name the identity for which the citizens get citizenship.
- b. Why are all the inhabitants of a state not citizens?
- c. Explain the process of acquiring citizenship of Mr. Zakir?
- d. Analyze the difference between the citizenship of Zakir and Shanan?

2. Bangladeshi inhabitant Sajib got married to an Australian woman three years ago while working in the marine service in Singapore. He, along with his wife was traveling to Australia by an American ship. Their child, Maria was born in the ship before they reached Australia. The younger brother of Sajib, Sagar who came in Australia from Bangladesh for study could not apply his suffrage in the last election.

- a. Where was the first government of Bangladesh formed?
- b. What do you mean by Dual Citizenship?
- c. Name the country Maria will be the citizen of. Explain.
- d. 'The rights of citizen Sajib and Sagar are different'. Give reasons in favour of your answer.

Chapter Five

Bangladesh in Global Environment

A Continent consists of many countries. Each of the large part of the earth surface is called continent. There are seven continents in the world. Besides continents, there are oceans like Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean. The rest two oceans are North sea and South sea. Different continents are separated from each other by oceans. Oceans play definite roles in the physiography, climate, economy and the life style of human beings. In addition to oceans, there are some big seas like Arab sea, Red Sea, Mediterranean sea etc. The Bay of Bengal is to the south of our country. In fact, it is a gulf which is included in Indian Ocean.

Our country is included in the continent of Asia. Asia is the largest continent of the world. It is also the largest continent not only in area but also in population. Bangladesh has a special position in this continent. Bangladesh is now the name of a proud country in the world. This country occupied its place in the world map following a struggle for politics-culture and liberation war in 1971.

Lesson-1: Geographical Introduction

It was learnt earlier that there are seven continents in the world. These are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. Only 29% of the world is land The rest are mass of water. Many islands or group of islands are also situated on this mass of water. Though they are separated from the main landmass of the continent, they are parts of any of the continents.



Continent of Asia in the World Map

Besides continents, oceans, islands or group of islands are seen in the world map given in the earlier page. The whole of the continent is not plain land. In addition to the plain lands, there is many other natural variety including hills-mountains, plateaus, forest, and rivers. The natural sceneries of islands or group of islands are very charming. Fabulous tourist spots have been set up in these islands. There are some countries which consist of islands or group of islands. In the world map, Bangladesh is located in the continent of Asia and Indian Sub-continent.

Exercises

Task-1 In world map indicate and locate the seven continents and three oceans

Task-2 Indicate certain large islands countries.

Lesson-2: Location and Area of the continent of Asia

The continent of Asia is important for various reasons. Earlier it was said that Asia is the largest continent in the world. It occupies one third of the land surface of the globe. Its area is about 4 crore 45 lakh 79 thousand square kilometers. If the area of Europe and Africa is added or if North and South America are united –they will not be equal to Asia in area. About four hundred crore of people live in this continent. Asia is not only large in area and population, most of the ancient civilizations were developed here. Long ago, China, Mesopotamia, Persia, Hebrew and Indus civilizations were developed here. When the light of civilization did not reach in Europe and America, this civilization developed in Asia. Great Wall of China and Hanging Gardens of Babylon two of the Seven Wonders of the World are situated in this continent.



Great Wall of China



Hanging Garden of Babylon

Physical feature and Climate

The Physical feature of Asia is full of variety. To the north of it, there is an ice covered area—Siberia and hot deserts are to the west of it. Yet, one third area of this continent is plain. Seven of the big rivers of the world flow through this continent. Again, it has the world highest 8850 meter high Mount Everest. The peak is named Everest after the name of the chief of Survey Department of British India Sir George Everest. But its height was measured by one Bengalee named Radhanath Sikdar.



Mount Everest

These mountains and the nearest mountains remain covered with snow through-out the whole year. Tenzing Sherpa of Nepal and Admond Hilary of New Zealand first ascended the peak of Mount Everest.

A few days ago, Musa Ibrahim of Bangladesh ascended the peak of this mountain. The biggest lagoon Caspian Sea is also situated in this continent.



Tenzing Sherpa



Edmond Hillary

Lesson-3: Population and Inhabitants

More than sixty percent people of the world live in the continent of Asia. The total population of the world is 689 crore and 20 lakh. Of them 415 crore and 70 lakh are in Asia. In this way about three fourth people of the world live in this continent though the total landarea of earth surface is one third of the world. It means that this continent has the highest pressure of population. Comparatively less people live in the middle Asia, Siberia and South-west Asia. But in East asia specially the countries of Indian sub-continent are densely populated About two third of the total population of Asia live here. Among them 70% people live in the villages. On an average, the density of the people in Asia is 119 persons per square kilometer. China has the largest population in Asia-about 140 crore. Next comes the position of India about 120 crore.

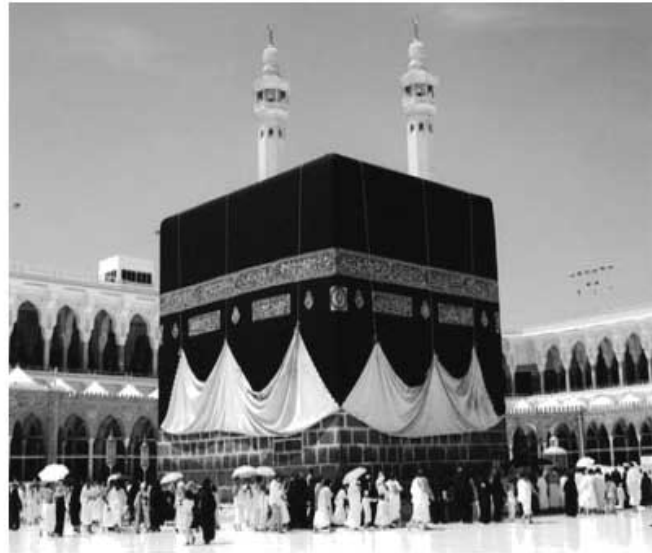
Economics

Asia is an agricultural continent. Indonesia is the leading paddy producing country. In the same way, India is main tea producing county while Bangladesh is the largest producer of jute. This continent is rich in natural resources. Oil, gas, manganese, iron ore and coal are found underneth this continent. So to speak, without fuel, the whole world including mills-factories and transports remain deadlock. Most of the fuel is extracted from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. The whole world depends on the fuel of these region. From ancient time, trade and commerce were developed in the countries of this continent and in other regions of the world because of the advantages of seas-oceans, rivers-

and canals. China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and India have made wide progress in the field of industry. Japan is the third industrially developed country in the world. Bangladesh has also gone forward in garments industry.

Religion

Almost all of the religions of the world were evolved in Asia. Among the primitive religions-Hindu, Jain, Buddhism were born in Asia. Next, Judaism and Christianity also took their birth in the middle of Asia. In the seventh century AD Islam spread to the entire world springing from the middle of Asia. The sacred Ka'ba Sharif of the Muslims is situated in the city of Mecca. Goya and Quasi, the holy places of pilgrimage of the Hindus and Buddhists. Goya the holy place of pilgrimage are situated in India. The holy place of pilgrimage of the followers of three main religions –Muslims, Christians and Jews- is situated in Jerusalem city.



Ka'ba Sharif



Temple of Kashi, Benaras, India



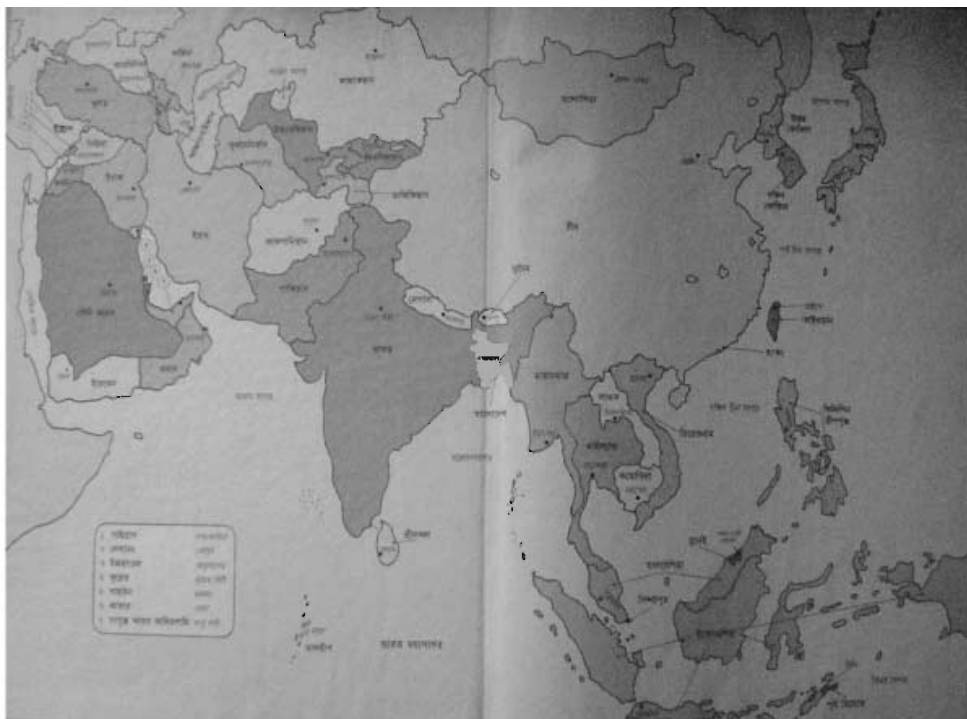
Golden Temple of Thailand

Exercise

- Task-1** Indicate the places of ancient civilization in the map of Asia.
- Task-2** Make a list of Asian countries with their capitals.

Lesson-4: The position of Bangladesh in the continent of Asia

We know that the upper side of the map is north, the lower side is south, the right side is east and the left side is west. Now, let us take a look at the position of Asia in the world map.



Continent of Asia in the world map and the position of Bangladesh

To the north of the continent of Asia is North Ocean, to the south is Indian Ocean, to the east is Pacific Ocean, to the south east is Red sea and the continent of Africa and to the west is Mediterranean Sea and the continent of Europe. Mountain Ural has separated the continent of Situated Asia and Europe. The remarkable rivers of Asia are the Yangshi, the Hoangho, the Eufrates, the Tigris, the Ganges, the Padma, the Jamuna, the Sind and the Brahmaputra. The Yangshi of China is the longest river of Asia. It is 6300 kilometers long. In respect of population and area, China is the largest country in Asia and the Maldives is the smallest. We know that the population of China is 140 crore while about 30 lakh people live in the Maldives.

Among the 51 countries of Asia, the remarkable countries are China, India, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. If we look at the map of Asia, it will be found that the farthest eastern country is Japan. Therefore, Japan is called the country of rising sun. China and Japan occupy the first position in industrialization not only in Asia but also in the whole world. Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea and India also are ahead in industrialization. The South-Asian

countries are Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. A regional association for co-operation namely SAARC was formed with south Asian countries.

Bangladesh in South Asia

Earlier it was said that Bangladesh is situated in the south of Asia. India and Myanmar are neighbouring countries of Bangladesh. Nepal and China are not far from Bangladesh. The Bay of Bengal is to the south of Bangladesh. The vast water of the Bay of Bengal has mixed with the Indian Ocean. The country of Sri Lanka is encircled from four sides by Indian Ocean. Besides, if we take a look at Maldives, it seems



Cox's Bazar Sea Beach

that the country is floating on the sea. It is a collection of many islands. On the other hand, the countries of Nepal and Bhutan are surrounded by land. They don't have seas. They have to depend on the neighbouring India for communication, trade and commerce with the outside world. From this point of view, the geographical position of Bangladesh is much advantageous. We have got the Bay of Bengal. Our communication with outside world has developed through Chittagong and Mongla ports. Our Import and export are conducted through these two ports. Cox's Bazar, the longest sea beach of the world is situated on the Bay of Bengal. Lots of tourists from home and abroad come to visit here. In addition, Teknaf, Saint Martin and Kuakata of Potuakhali are also our famous sea beaches.



The Sundarbans



Tajingdong

Bangladesh has not only the sea, the world largest mangrove forest, the Sundarbans is also here. The natural sceneries of three Hill Tract districts of Rangamati Khagrachari and Bandarban of our country are very charming. The highest mountain peak of Bangladesh Tajingdong (Bijoy) is in Bandarban district. Its height is 1260 meter. We knew earlier that the highest mountain peak the Everest is 8850 meter high. Though Tajingdong is much lower, yet we can feel proud of our highest mountain Tajingdong.

We knew earlier that the area of the continent of Asia is about 4 crore square kilometers and its population is about 416 crore. The area of our Bangladesh is about 1 lakh 47 thousand 570 square kilometers. But her population is 14 crore 66 lakh. Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. Rapid and unplanned growth of population is the main obstacle to the progress of this agricultural country.

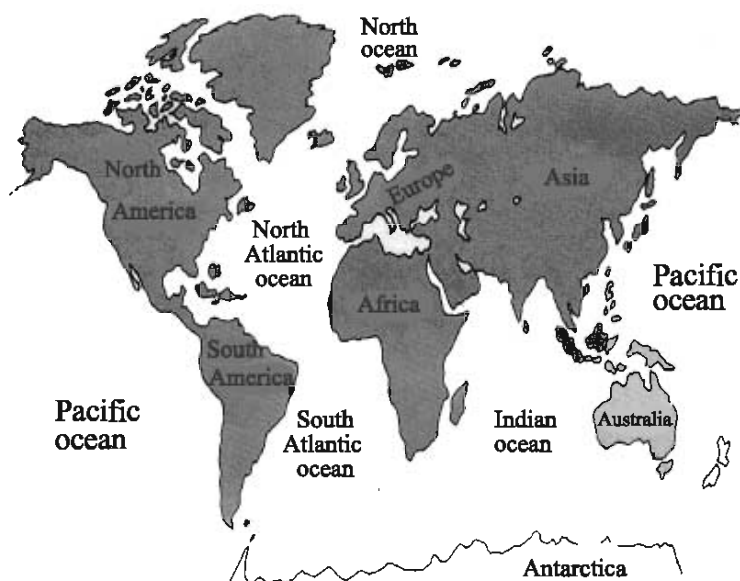
Exercises

Task-1 Identify the location of Bangladesh in the world map.

Task-2 Write about four characteristics of Bangladesh.

Lesson-5: Location and Importance of the Oceans of the World

An ocean consists of many seas, just as a continent consists of many countries. Vast span of deep water is called an ocean. There are such five oceans in the world. These are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, North Ocean and South Ocean. Of the total area of the world about 71% is water and 29% is land. Now let us first speak of some of the oceans. Then we will know about the Bay of Bengal.



Oceans in the World Map

Pacific Ocean

Pacific is the largest ocean of the world. There is a story behind this name. Portuguese sailor Ferdinand Magellan named it Pacific. Pacific means peace. Seeing the peaceful looks of this mass of water, he thus named it. Pacific ocean is the largest ocean regarding the expansion of water depth and area. This ocean occupies one third of the total area of the world. It is the water reservoir of half of the world. There are more than 25 thousand islands in this ocean. This number covers half of the numbers of seas and oceans of the world. The names of seas that have merged with the Pacific are Japan sea. Yellow sea and China sea.

Atlantic Ocean

Possibly the ancient Romans named this ocean Atlantic after the name of Atlas Mountain. Again, some others think that it has been named Atlantic seas after the lost land of the Fairy Tale Atlantis Islands. Of the oceans though it is the second in area, but it is the first in importance. This ocean occupies 20% land area of the earth surface of the world. Atlantic Ocean is divided into two parts-North Atlantic and South Atlantic. The continents of Europe, Asia and Africa are located to the east of this ocean and to the west are North and South America. To the north and to the south there remains Arctic and Antarctic oceans respectably. Regarding the depth of this ocean its positions is third.

Indian Ocean

Among the oceans, Indian Ocean is third in area and second in depth. This ocean contains about 20% mass of water of the whole world. Regarding its location Asia is to its north, Africa is to its west, Australia is to its east, and Antarctica is to its south. Arab sea and the Bay of Bengal are to the north of this ocean.

The Bay of Bengal

The vast expanse of water to the south of Bangladesh is called the Bay of Bengal. Infact, it is an expanded portion of the Indian Ocean. Innumerable rivers including the Brahmaputra, the Meghna, the Padma, and the Karnaphuli have merged with Bay of Bengal. In addition, many rivers including the Ganges, the Jamuna, the Mohananda, the Godabari, the Krisna, the Kaberi of India including many rivers have merged here. The Irrawaddy, and the Naf of Myanmar have merged with the Bay of Bengal.

The only coral island, Saint Martin is in the Bay of Bengal. In addition, there are Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, Hatia, Swandip, Monpura islands etc. The main sea port of Chittagong is situated on the bank of Karnaphuli, the estuary of the Bay of Bengal. The second sea port, Mongla of Khulna is also

situated on the Bay of Bengal. Besides, other famous seaports on the Bay of Bengal are Calcutta, Madras, and Mumbai of India, Colombo of Sri Lanka, Yangon and Akiab of Myanmar. India and Bangladesh are to the north, Indian Ocean to the south, Myanmar to the east, and India and Sri Lanka are to the west of the Bay of Bengal. Sumatra island of Indonesia is also to the south of the Bay of Bengal. The area of Bay of Bengal is twenty two lacs square kilometers. The average depth of this sea is more than five kilometers.

The Bay of Bengal is important to us for various reasons. For trade and commerce with the world the main connective routes is through the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall in our country with the flowing of the monsoon created in the Bay of Bengal. Manifold crops grow in our country due to this rainfall. The Bay of Bengal is abundant with fishes. There are about five thousand species of fishes in the Bay of Bengal. Among these, Rupchanda, Hilsha, Churi, Laxma, Laitta, Faisa, Poa, Koral are mentionable. There are ten kinds of Shrimps in the Bay of Bengal. These fishes are exported to foreign countries meeting our demands. Besides, there is a vast reserve of gas resources at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal. The coastal people of our country produce salt from the water of the Bay of Bengal and meet almost all the demands of salt of the country. Many people earn their livelihood collecting conch, snails, and oyster. Oyster industry has been set up in Cox's Bazar. Cox's Bazar, on the bank of the Bay of Bengal, is the main tourist centre of Bangladesh. We knew earlier that it is the longest sea beach in the world. Bangladesh Government has taken the initiative to build a deep sea port in the Bay of Bengal near Moheshkhali Island.

The Importance of Sea and Ocean

Seas and oceans play significant role in developing trade-commerce and communication throughout the world. Portuguese sailor Vasko-da-Gama reached the Cape of Good Hope coming out in a voyage for discovering America. As a result, the path for west with east opened. Afterwards, he reached Kalicot port of India crossing the Indian Ocean. Columbus, a Spanish sailor, discovered America crossing the Atlantic Ocean. In the 15th century, the traders of Saudi Arabia came to Chittagong port crossing the Indian Ocean and Arab Sea. In this way, the development of civilization and culture and cultivation of knowledge expanded. Many tourist centres have been established in the whole world centering the nearby islands of seas and oceans.

Exercises

Task-1 Make a list of areas and position of different oceans.

Task-2 Make a serial of reasons for why the Bay of Bengal is important to us.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the longest river in Asia?

- a. The Yangzi b. the Brahmaputra c. the Euphetris d. the Hoang ho

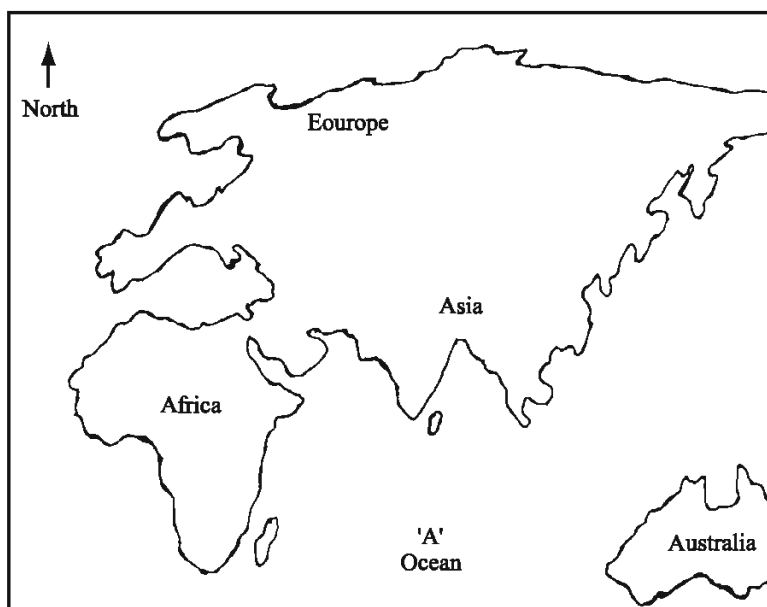
2. The reason for calling Asia the important continent is in this continent-----

- i. there is the largest population and area
- ii. the civilization was developed at first
- iii. there are enormous natural resources

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii b. i and iii c. ii and iii d. I, ii and iii.

Observe the map below and answer to questions 3 and 4



3. Name the 'A' indicated ocean.

- a. Pacific ocean b. Indian Ocean
c. Atlantic Ocean d. North Ocean

4. The aforesaid indicated ocean is important because.....

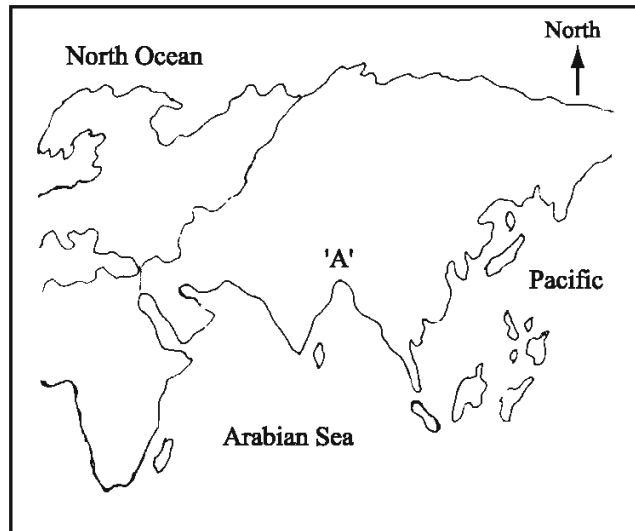
- i. it is the deepest ocean in the world.
- ii. the ocean occupies 20% landmass of the earth surface of the world
- iii. it has a special role in the development of civilization, knowledge and science

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i b. i and ii c. iii d. I, ii and iii .

Creative Questions

1.



- (a) What is the name of the highest mountain peak of the world.
 - (b) Why are tourist spots built up in islands and group of islands?
 - (c) How is the physical feature of the 'A indicated continent' in the picture A? Describe.
 - (d) Does the mentioned continent have any role in the economic development of the world? Give your opinion.

2. After the Annual Exam, Tanisha went to visit the longest sea beach of the world. Tanisha saw there many tourists of home and abroad. Her father said, "The vast water you see is a gulf which is a reservoir of infinite resources".

 - (a) What is the name of only coral island in Bangladesh?
 - (b) Why is Japan called 'the country of rising sun'?
 - (c) Draw a map and indicate the vast of water seen by Tanisha.
 - (d) Why did the father of Tanisha call the gulf 'the reservoir of infinite resources'?

Chapter Six

Economy of Bangladesh

Lesson-1: Economic way of Life

The people of a certain society or clan performing the economic activities is called the way of life of that society. Most of the rural people of Bangladesh are farmers. They depend on agriculture for their livelihood. They grow crops cultivating the soil. They meet their demands with that. They sell a portion of the crops and meet the other needs of the family with the money. Producing surplus crops, they provide with food for the people of the country. In this way, they play role in the economic development of the country. Thus, the economic life of the city workers, businessmen, officers and traders is centred round commerce and industry.

Rural Economy of Bangladesh

Most of the people of Bangladesh live in villages. There are more than 60 thousand villages and most of the village people are farmers. Agriculture is their main profession. Even those having no land of their own, work in the land of others and earn their livelihood.

That is, several crore of people of the country depend directly on agriculture. That is why Bangladesh is called an agro-based country. Other than agriculture, a section of the rural people earn their livelihood as fishermen, weavers, blacksmiths, potters, carpenters and grocers. Some people maintain small trades in the village hats and bazars, or in the nearby cities and towns. The rural economy of Bangladesh remains dynamic with all of them.



Portter is making earthen pots

Once agriculture was very neglected in spite of being the most necessary and important aspect of our economy. But at present, modern tools and fertilizer, insecticide and high bred seeds are used in agriculture.

As a result, not only the growing of crops increases it has also created a new probability for rural economy. Its influence has also fallen on the total way of life including education and health of the rural people.



Fisherman is catching fish



Weaver is weaving cloth

Importance of Rural Economy

The greater portion of our demand for food comes from agriculture and the village people are the main producers. If the production of crops is less in any year, then the demand is met importing food grains from foreign countries. Otherwise, famine will break out in the country. The main source of raw materials of the industries of the country is rural agricultural sect. That is, trade and commerce and employment of the people depend mostly on the rural economy. In this way, rural economy is still now acting as the main basis of our national economy.



A rural haat



Garments factory in the city

Economic Life of Cities

Of the total population of Bangladesh, about one fourth of the people live in cities. Huge number of people live in Dhaka, port city Chittagong, industrial city Narayanganj and Khulna. Apart from these cities, people living in divisions, districts and Upazillas do jobs in offices, courts, mills and factories, run trade and commerce, drive transports, do domestic works in the houses and serve as day labourers and thus earn their livelihood. The rich people among the city dwellers live in the aristocratic areas. The middle class and lower middle class live in their own houses in the rented houses according to their ability. Besides, the vast numbers of people live in slums. The number of floating people is not less in the big cities. They spend the night in the footpath, parks, railway station, and launch terminal etc. For their survival, they have also to earn some sorts of livelihood. Industrialists, businessmen, service holders, professionals, workers, day labourers and slum dwellers all uniting together keep alive the urban economic life.

Economic Importance of Cities

The difference of the way of life of city people and village people has been reducing due to industrialization and urbanization. Dependence on each other in village and city is increasing. The Village people are comparatively more dependent on cities than earlier for education, employment, healthcare etc. Every day, lots of people come to cities due to expansion of urban life, industrialization and in search of work. As a result, the role of city people has been important day by day.

Exercise

Task-1 Describe the importance of economic activities of the village and city of Bangladesh. (This work can be done orally through question-answer)

Lesson-2: Economic Sectors of Bangladesh

Like other countries of the world, the economic sectors of our country are agriculture, trade-commerce and service. In addition, the currency sent by the emigrants play a big role in the economy of Bangladesh.

A. Agriculture: From the ancient time, agriculture has been playing a key role in the economy of Bangladesh. Still today, most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Paddy, jute, tea, beans, rabi crops, producing vegetables and fruits, forest resources, livestock and pisciculture (fish cultivation) are considered as agricultural sectors. In our national economy, the contribution of agriculture is more than 20%.

B. Industry: This field includes materials produced in factories, electricity, gas, mineral resources, houses and apartments building etc. The remarkable industrial products of Bangladesh are jute and leather products, thread and garments. Besides these, there are paper, cloth, furniture, sugar and other processed food, petrol and chemical products etc. The more a country is developed, the more important is the role of industrial sector in the economy of that country.

C. Trade and Commerce: Domestic and foreign trade is our main economic sector. The buying and selling of products on personal and institutional initiative is called domestic trade. This domestic trade plays an important role in keeping the economy of the country vigorous. We import some of the goods to meet the local demand, just as we export some of the goods producing in plenty in our country. In this way, the foreign currency earned by exported goods strengthens our economy.

D. Service sector: Service sector play an important role in the economy of any country. Education, healthcare, housing, transport or communication, bank-insurance, public administration, law and order enforcing agencies are the examples of service sector.

Contribution of Economic Sectors

In the modern states, the importance of the sectors like agriculture, industry, commerce and service are in no way less than one another. The agricultural sector provides with raw materials for industry besides meeting the local demands. Industrial sector creates opportunities for employments for the citizens besides meeting the demands for food, clothing, medicine, housing etc. Trade and commerce sector earns valuable foreign currency for the country besides making commodities easily available in the domestic markets. Service sector works for the improvement of the standard of the people of the country. Though industrialization is given much importance, there is no scope to ignore agriculture. At present, it has been difficult to collect food grains from the world market at the time of great necessity. The price of food grains is also very high. In such a situation, for the countries like ours, there is no alternative to be self-reliant on food. For that, reason we will have to give importance to cultural economy side by side besides industrial development. Using improved tools of agriculture, hybrid seeds, fertilizer and insecticides, we can increase the agricultural production several times. The government is also supplying the farmers with fertilizer and other agricultural implements in subsidized price. We can produce these agricultural implements ourselves by developing the industrial sectors. If the standard of life of the people and consciousness can be developed by the improvement of education, healthcare and communication, its influence will fall in the national economy. The scarcity of skilled manpower will be fulfilled. Population may be turned to national wealth.

At present, lakhs of people of our country are serving and even running business in many countries of the world including the Middle East, Europe, and the USA. They are sending regularly their earned money to the country. This currency sent by the emigrants is not only changing the lots of their families but also playing a big role in the improvement of our national economy.

Exercises

Task-1 Make a list of the service sectors of Bangladesh.

Task-2 Describe the importance of the different economic sectors of Bangladesh.

Lessson-3: Probabilities for Economic Development of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a developing country. We have sufficient achievement in different sectors of economy after independence. But like other developing countries of the world, we also have some obstacles or problems on the way to progress. For example, the people are poverty stricken and they have lack of education. On the other hand, Bangladesh has excellent potentiality for development. Our huge manpower and fertile lands are prominent among them. We have to identify the problems in the way to progress and then to remove them. At the same time we have to utilize the potentialities we have. Then, Bangladesh will turn to a country of middle income within a very few years. Many countries of the world are known as developed countries only by proper planning and hard labour without having minerals or natural resources. Singapore is an example. From that point of view, we are lucky enough. Our earth, water, and large manpower are of great help in the path of progress. Our people are hard working. The emigrant workers of our countries have proved this in foreign countries. The kind of success that Bangladesh has earned in the garments sector has upheld the bright possibilities in the path of success.

Road to Development

A. Turning Population to Human Resource

We need education and proper training to turn the population into human resource. Bangladesh is a country of vast population. But rate of education is very low in comparison to other developed countries. Most of our people are unable to take decision for the lack of education. We can make our people eager and conscious side by side improving the standard of their lives by imparting proper education. With that we can turn our vast manpower into human resources by appropriate education.

B. Development of Agriculture

Agriculture is still now our main sector for development of rural Bangladesh. We can increase the amount of our agricultural production by using modern tools, hybrid seeds, fertilizer, proper insecticides and expanding irrigation facilities. At this, the standard of life of our rural people will be and the rural economy will be improved strengthened.

C. Utilization of Natural Resources

Still now the unused natural resources like coal, gas, oil, etc will have to be explored and utilized. With this, the speed of industrialization in our country will expedite.

D. Expansion of Industries

The potential industrial sectors including garments, medicine, cement and ceramic have to be expanded. So that these goods can be exported in huge quantity meeting demands the country with that the quantity of earning our foreign currency will be increased and economy will also be strengthened.

E. Building of infra-structures

The management of roads highways, bridges, railways, supplying of water, electricity and gas has to be improved or expanded. Without this, a country cannot make progress in the fields of industry, agriculture, trades or service any way. Therefore, we will have to emphasize on building infra-structures as the condition of economic development.

F. Planning and Implementation

A far-reaching planning and proper implementation process is necessary for the economic development of any country. Those who will make the plan and those who will be in charge of implementation have to place the interest of the country above everything.

Exercises**Task-1**

Mention the potential sectors of the economic development of Bangladesh. (The work can be presented verbally)

Lesson-4: Pre-condition of Development: Skilled Manpower**Human Resources**

Unskilled people do not come to any use of the state or society. On the other hand, the skilled people not only become successful personally but also can speed up the economic activities of the state. The skilled people turn into economic resources of the state. On the contrary, the unskilled people are considered as the burden of the state. The skilled people are called human resource. Such type of people can acquire or produce resources. This is the

productivity of man. The more the personal productivity is increased, the more the country will be productive. A comparison between human resources and unskilled manpower has been given below.

In China, 140 crore of people live. In China, the management for education, healthcare, and housing have been made for everyone. As a result, every man in China can contribute in the national economy. The economy of China has been developed rapidly as they have already been turned into skilled manpower.

There are examples in the world that people can turn to problem without being resources. For example, some countries of Africa are geographically very large, but their population is not that much. Yet, those countries are known as poor countries. These are Mali, Chad, Central African Republic, Nigeria etc.

Ways Turning Multitudes of People into Human Resources

The Ways for turning men into human resource are given below:

- A. Imparting standard primary education and vocational training
- B. To aid in technological knowledge and its implementation
- C. To aid in professional training and to earn skill
- D. Imparting training in productive activities
- E. Teaching skills to invest in productive activities
- F. To help develop power of invention
- G. Assurance for improved healthcare and housing
- H. Creation of wide employment

If these steps are accepted and implemented appropriately, hundred percent people of the country will get the scope for turning into manpower. A country cannot remain poor with hundred percent skilled manpower. The improvement of that country is a must.

Role of State and People in Creating Human Resources

Man cannot turn himself into human resource. The state has its own role to play in this regard. People will have to come forward to implement any initiative taken by the government.

A. Role of the State

The state has to first take the lead for turning people into human resource. In modern age, the countries which have taken responsibilities for arranging food, cloth, healthcare, education and housing of their people, have turned their people into human resources. Those countries

have progressed quickly. The people of these states failing in this regard have been leading deplorable lives for want of food, cloth, education, healthcare and housing. They are being deprived of the fundamental rights of life. In our constitution there is a commitment in the for implementing these five basic rights. Bangladesh has been making efforts to turn its people into human resource to establish Bangladesh as a modern state.

B. Role of People

We have limited resources. Therefore, it is difficult for the country to meet the demands of food, cloth, education, healthcare and housing for the citizens in a very short time. Yet, with limited ability, the state has taken initiative to improve the standard of life of the people. The people will have to make efforts to turn them into human resources utilizing these advantages.

Exercises

Task-1 Identify the ways for turning people into human resources.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is the main source of raw materials of industry in the country?
a. agricultural sector b. industry sector c. import sector d. service sector
2. Economy of cities is kept active by.....
I .the rich, industrialists and businessmen
II. service holders, middle class and professionals
III. lower class, workers and day labourers
Which one of the following is correct?
a. i b. i and ii c. i and iii d. i, ii and iii

Read the following extract and answer to questions 3 and 4

The vegetable farmer of Sirajganj, Bimal Mitra, would sell his own produced green vegetables in the village. He had to sell them at a cheaper rate as there was no demand. After the construction of Bangabandu Bridge, his income has been three times more as he now sells his vegetables coming to Dhaka.

1. What the main reason for increasing the income of Bimal Mitra.....
a. Infra-structure
b. modernization of agriculture

- c. taking correct decision
- d. implementing planning

2. We should give stress on this aforesaid matter for.....

- i. the economic development
- ii. for the expansion of industry
- iii for the expansion of market

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. I and ii b. ii and iii c. I and iii d. I, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1. Asraf Ali makes bags with animal leather in his factory. Though in the first year, the bags he produced were sold at a cheap rate in England but after three years, his products had widespread demands in some European countries. On the other hand, his wife Jamila sells more than hundred eggs from the farm of his house every day. Their family is happy by the combined effort of both of them.

- a. What percentage of the total people of Bangladesh live in urban areas?
- b. Why is Bangladesh called an 'Agricultural country'?
- c. Name the economic sector, the characteristics of which are consistent with the work of Jamila.
- d. Which one between works of Asraf Ali and Mrs. Jamila, do you think more helpful in the economic development?

2. All the four sons of middle class, Mr. Lokman are unemployed. After borrowing money, he sent the eldest son Arman to Saudi Arabia where he got a job in the date garden. There he saw the cultivation of different fruits including dates in the barren lands of desert using merit and technology and he was inspired. Thinking of the undeveloped agricultural condition of his own country next year he returned home and took a decision to make a firm with his three brothers. He got his three unemployed brothers to receive training from Horticulture centre and the four brothers together started a firm within a short time they were established as successful business men.

- a. In our national economy what is the percentage of agricultural contribution?
Explain
- b. What is called service sector? Explain.
- c. Why did Mr Arman return from Saudi Arabia? Explain.
- d. 'All the four sons of Mr. Lokman are human resources' ----Evaluate.

Chapter Seven

Rights of Children

Lesson 1: A few words on Rights

Every human being has the right to enjoy certain facilities since birth. These are known as Human Rights. In absence of these rights a man cannot grow up as a human being in the real sense. Every human being is born with the abilities to think, to create and to express opinions. He is not provided with these abilities by any state, government or by any other power. Rather sometimes they take away these. Though the responsibility of the state and the society is to provide human beings with the opportunity to develop these abilities from an early age. So we should be conscious of children's rights.

Children's rights form a part of human rights. Human rights are those rights with which a human child is born and earning these rights he can grow up as a complete man. A child born in any society, state, family, class, gender community, religion ethnic group these rights are his rightful claim. No one can deprive him of these rights, No one can impose any condition on him for enjoying the rights. For anyone there is no scope to decrease or increase the rights. In case of children, these are also applicable. In this regard we have to remember that...

Rights give one freedom and power to talk, to move and to express opinions. These rights give man freedom. You have the right to say what you want to say after proper thinking and consideration. Thus freedom helps to develop your power also.

Rights ensure security

The man who does not live his life in fear or insecurity is free in the real sense.

Every citizen can claim five rights from the state, these rights are food, clothing, shelter, healthcare and education. These are the fundamental needs of a man, Again these are also his basic rights. The responsibility of the state should ensure these rights for the citizens.

But it is not easy for the state to ensure these rights for every citizen. A healthy and capable man can not be fed idly. He must be able to buy food for himself. On the whole the food has to be balanced and nutritious. An unemployed man is not able to arrange for his food, clothing, shelter or medicare. So, to create job opportunities is also the responsibility of the state. Poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are great hindrance on the way of enjoying rights and freedom.

Exercise

Task-1

 Arrange for an open discussion on rights in the class.

Lesson – 2: Rights of children

The life of Children is dependent on the elders in many respects. They have no income of their own. As they are little, they are bodily weak. On the same ground, they have little knowledge. But because of that, they cannot be deprived of their rights. We should not force anything on them. The Children, also have the right to enjoy freedom in certain matters. As children they have also some claim on the society and the state. The United Nations has declared certain rights for the elders as well as the children. Those rights have been mentioned in the Charter of Children's Rights ratified in the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November, 1989.

There are in total 54 sections in the Charter of Children's Rights of the United States. Notable among these which all of us should be aware of are as follows:

- Anyone below the age of 18 will be considered a child. But some countries follow their own law and maintain age-limit below 18.
- All children have equal rights. The rights cannot be differentiated in respect of gender, rich or poor, nationality, religion, physical ability, etc.
- Parents and elders should be conscious of the rights of children and advise and guide them accordingly.
- Children have the right to use their own identity along with their own and their parents' names.
- The state holds the responsibility to protect the rights of children to live and grow up.
- It is the responsibility of the state to ensure children's freedom of expression, development of their conscience and intelligence and freedom of religion under the guidance of their parents.
- The government is responsible for protecting the children from unjust scoldings or beatings.
- The state has to ensure that the children get food, clothing, shelter, education and medicare in due time.
- Rights of children of small ethnic minority groups should be protected regarding the practice of their indigenous culture, religion and language.
- Every child has the right to enjoy leisure, games and sports, cultural and creative activities.
- Children's rights should be protected against economic exploitation and any harmful child labour.
- No one should engage children in any illegal work. The state should take measures so that children do not suffer physically, mentally and morally.

- Children cannot be allowed to take part in war or armed struggle.
- Children's sense of honour and secrecy should be protected.

A number of rules have been formulated to implement these rights. Though the state is mainly responsible, but the role of the parents is no less important in this regard. The elders around a child are responsible for protecting his/her rights regarding the freedom of livelihood, physical and mental development, education, security, thinking, consideration, expression of opinion, and freedom of religion etc.

Exercise

Task-1 Make a list of the children's rights.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. How many sections are there in the United Nations Charter for Children's Rights?
A. 52 C. 54
B. 53 D. 55
2. "That man is independent who has no fear", it means -
i. who is not afraid of anyone
ii. who is very much courageous
iii. whose life is secure and safe
which one is correct of the below-
A. I and ii C. ii and iii
B. I and iii D. I,ii,and iii

Read the passage below and answer question numbers 3 and 4 –

Monowara sells flowers in the street. She wears torn dress. She does not go to school. Her younger sister also does not go to school. Their father is not alive. Mother works in other people's houses. The family is run with their mother's income. But this income is not enough to feed them full belly.

3. The right mentioned in the UN Charter for Children's Rights that has been violated in case of Monowara-

- i. freedom from economic exploitation
- ii. enjoy leisure as well as games and sports
- iii. children to live and grow up

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. i
- B. ii
- C. iii
- D. i, ii and iii

4. Who is mainly responsible for protecting the right that has been violated in case of Monowara?

- A. the society
- B. the state
- C. the family
- D. the neighbour

Creative Questions



A child is breaking bricks

- A. What do you mean by rights?
- B. What do you mean by fundamental human rights?
- C. Which section of the UN Charter for Children's Rights has been indicated in the picture? Explain.
- D. Do you think that the family is responsible for the miserable condition of the children? Give reasons in support of your opinion.

Give reasons in favour of your answer.

2. Rifah and Rima are two sisters. They were trying to make a robot with paper. Their mother scolded them and threw away the papers in the dustbin. Just at that time

a discussion programme was being shown in the TV on children's rights. Mother realized her mistake after seeing it.

- A. Who are children?
- B. "Rights ensure safety" – Explain.
- C. Which section of the UN Charter for Children's Rights has been violated by Rifah's mother? – Explain.
- D. What should have been the duty of Rifah's mother in this situation? Give your opinion in the light of your book.

Chapter Eight

Future through Cooperation

Lesson 1: Regional Cooperation

In modern world it is not possible for any country to go alone. Communication system has reached to such an extent that this planet is now being called a “Global Village” in English. Communication from one country to another is very fast and easy today. In trade and commerce also all the nations have joined in open competition. In the language of economics, this is termed as Open Market Economy. Like that of economy, one country is also dependant on another country in the matter of military affairs. Again one country is also more or less dependent on another due to its geographical position. For example, the country which is landlocked and surrounded by other countries in all the four directions and has no direct connection with the sea, has to depend for port facilities on the neighboring countries.

ASEAN and SAARC

For these reasons, a number of regional cooperation organisations have been formed based on the advantage of position. ASEAN has been formed with the countries of South East Asia. The full name of the organisation is ‘Association of South East Asian Nations’. In Bengali it can be called *Dakkhin Purbo Eshio Jatisomuher Samity*. The members of this association are Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand. Vietnam and Cambodia.

Bangladesh along with other countries of South Asia have constituted SAARC. The full name of the organisation is ‘South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. In bengali it is called *Ancholik Sohojugitar jonno Dakkhin Eshio Samity*.’ Although the major focus of this association is economic cooperation, its working includes also society, education, culture, communication and in all the fields of development including technology. Apart from Bangladesh, the other member countries of SAARC are India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan. At present, Myanmar is associated with SAARC as an observer. The Head Quarters of SAARC is situated in Nepal.

The Associations for Cooperation of the Developed Nations

‘Common Market’ was formed as the first step to cooperation among West European countries. Then the scope of the common market has then been extended as European Union. Almost all the European countries are members of the Union. European Union (EU) has started their own currency, known as EURO. All the European countries use EURO side by side of their own money.

Today the citizen of the member countries can communicate, settle and carry on business from one country to another without hindrance. The headquarters of EU is situated in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

G-8 group has been formed by the rich, industrially developed and influential countries of the world. USA, UK, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Italy and Russia are members of this 8-member organization. This group not only extends cooperation among the members, but also considers extending help and support to the developing nations as of ours. Besides, G-8 also considers and discusses important global issues like change of environment and climate. It also to make the world free from poverty, hunger, illiteracy and poor health and decides own strategies.

There are also similar regional associations in Africa and South America. Today people of all the countries desire to live a good life. All the countries want to utilise all avenues of developments. Besides the regional cooperation associations, there are other organisations who work towards resolution of conflicts among different countries, maintain peace and harmony and environment for development. For example Arab League for the Arabian countries, OIC or Organisation of Islamic Countries for Muslim countries, are two very active organisations. Commonwealth has been formed with the countries of the British colony which are now independent. NAM (Non Aligned Movement) has been formed with the countries who are not members of any military association. African countries have formed the Organisation of African Unity. (OAU). In Bengali it is *African Oyokka Sangstha*. Besides these, there are also bilateral treaties for cooperation between two countries. Currently such treaties are increasing in number. Bilateral treaties are most effective for cooperation.

Lesson 2: Millennium Development Goal (MDG)

In the year of 2000, under the initiative of the United Nations (UN), Millennium Development Goal has been declared to build the world free of hunger, poverty, disparity, diseases and ecological disasters with the cooperation between the member countries. In English it is called Millenium Development Goals. A new horizon has been initiated through MDG for extending cooperation. Eight areas have been identified for cooperation and the work has started. The areas are:

1. Freedom from extreme poverty and hunger
2. Ensuring standard primary education for all children
3. Empowering women though gender equity
4. Reducing child mortality rate

5. Stopping of mothers' death during child birth and ensuring mother's health
6. Eradication of contagious and serious diseases.
7. Maintaining ecological balance
8. Scope of participation of all nations in development

The UN declaration has stipulated that these goals would be achieved within 2015. Like all the nations, Bangladesh also has taken different steps to achieve MDG in the country. The number of poor people in Bangladesh is the highest after India. Therefore, Bangladesh has attached special importance on poverty alleviation. Strategy has been formed and actions have been initiated for poverty alleviation. Besides this, Bangladesh has achieved good progress in respect of primary education, women empowerment, reduction of child mortality rate, etc. Side by side the achievements in women's education, vaccination project, micro-credit, population control and funding to the poor have been praised all over the world.

In spite of different problems, Bangladesh has been currently working very hard for achieving UN Millennium Development Goal.

Exercises

Task-1 Show the locations of SAARC and ASEAN countries in the map of Asia.

Task-2 Divide into groups and discuss the Millennium Development Goal and write what you think about the progress made by Bangladesh in this respect.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main aim of SAARC?
 - a. Social cooperation b. Economic cooperation
 - c. Cultural cooperation d. Educational cooperation
2. What type of economy has developed due to faster communication between countries?
 - a. Open market b. Closed market
 - c. Centralised market d. Decentralized market

Read the passage below and answer question numbers 3 and 4

The owner of a readymade garment industry Mr. Rahman saw in his e-mail that the sample produced by his company has been accepted by three countries. They are interested to buy the garments of his company. Mr. Lokaman, his office assistant sitting in his office immediately communicated and confirmed the matter of export of the garments.

3. Improvement of which system helped Mr. Rahman to make arrangements for exporting the garments sitting in his office?
 - a. Transportation
 - b. Communication
 - c. Commercial
 - d. Economic
4. Due to the improvement of the above system the trade and commerce of the world has created.
 - i. Open Market Economy
 - ii. Trade competition
 - iii. Trade extension

Which one is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Creative questions :

1. Rahat is an inhabitant of Chashara of Narayanganj. He purchased tree saplings with some of his friends. They planed those sapling by the two sides of road. Besides, they cleaned the silted pond of their locality and started fishery. On the other hand Fahad with the help of a non-government organisation, inspired the people of his locality to give vaccination to all children. He went to every house and advised the mothers to ensure the health of the children.
 - (a) Where is situated the Head Quarters of European Union?
 - (b) What is meant by bilateral contract? Explain.
 - (c) Explain the objective of achieving Mellenium Development Goal of the United Nations in the work of Rahat and his friends.
 - (d) Will the work of Rahat help to achieve the goal of Mellenium Development of the United Nations in Bangladesh? Give your agrument in favour answer.
2. Gomes the Nepali friend of Rahat is the student of Dhaka University. As a member of a cultural team of the government of Bangladesh, Rahat sang in the Art Acad of Nepal, Rahat went to the house of homes while staying in Nepal.
 - (a) What is the full name of ASEAN.
 - (b) What's open market economy? Explain.
 - (c) What type of work of SAARC was of singing Rahats song in Nepal? Explain.
 - (d) Besides that work, SAARC work for the development South Asia. Explain.

ACADEMIC YEAR 2012

শিক্ষাই দেশকে দারিদ্র্যমুক্ত করতে পারে
– মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

একতাই বল



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