

History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh

Introduction – Scope & Description of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh

Chapter-1 (Part-a) :

Description of the Country & it's People

- History of Bangladesh starts from 1905 to 1971
- Language Movement
- Liberation War
- Became Independent in 1971
- 4th Largest Most Populated Country
- Unitary State Government



(a) Geographical Features & their Influence

- South –Asian Country
- Located on the Bay of Bengal
- Borderder Lines: Situated near India & Myanmar
- Plain landa, Sandy Plains, Upper Plain Regions, Hills & Mountains
- Total Area: 1,47,610 square kilometers
- Reverine Country
- 8 Divisions
- 64 Districts

(b) Ethnic Composition

- At least 27 Distinct Ethnic Groups in Bangladesh
- Majority of Muslims
- Minorities of Hindu, Christian & Buddhists
- Chakmas are the Largest Ethnic Group
- Other Ethnic Groups: Marma, Garo, Khashi, Monipuri

(c) Language

- National Language- Bangla
- Belongs to the Indo-Aryan group of languages & is related to Sanskrit
- UNESCO declared Bangla as the sweetest language in the world
- About 39 languages spoken across Bangladesh

(d) Cultural Syncretism & Religious Tolerance

- Blending of Cultures & Ideas of different places
- Bangladesh has Rich, Diverse Culture
- Deeply-rooted Heritage
- Culture of Architecture, Dance, Literature, Drama, Music, Painting, Clothing
- Festival of Bengali New Year, Pahela Baisakh
- Muslims celebrate festival of 2 Eids: Eid-ul-Fitr & Eid-al-Adha, the month of Ramadan, Shab-e-Qadr, Shab-e-Barat etc.
- Hindus celebrate Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Janmastami etc.
- Christians celebrate Christmas Day & Star-Sunday

(e) Distinctive Identity of Bangladesh in the Context of Undivided Bangladesh

- Language
- Natural Resources
- Food
- Festival
- Clothing
- Tradition
- Cultural & Religious Values