

# Essay on Bangladeshi Culture

Bangladesh does not exist as a geographical and ethnic unity until independence. The region was part of the successive empires of India, and during the British period, the eastern part formed by a hinterland of Bengal, the British of the colonial rulers, and Hindu professional, commercial and rural elites dominated. After the creation of Pakistan in 1947, is now Bangladesh was under the hegemony of the elite non-Bengali Muslims of the West Wing of Pakistan. The creation of Bangladesh, therefore, includes both the formation of a new nation and a new social order.

**Festivals:** A number of festivals ranging from race to race are observed here. Some Muslim rites are Eid-e-Miladunnabi, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Muharram etc. Hindus observe Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, Kali Puja, and many other commandments. Christmas (popularly known as Baradin in Bengali) is observed by Christians. There are also some common festivals that are observed in the whole country of people regardless of race. Pahela Baishakh (the Bengali New Year) is a celebration. National holidays are Independence Day (March 26), 21 February (Day of National Mourning Day and World Mother Language), Victory Day (16th December), Rabindra Nazrul Jayanti, etc.

**Clothing:** Bangladeshi women usually wear saris. Jamdani was once world-famous for its artistic and decorative materials more expensive. Muslin, a fine and artistic type of cloth was known all over the world. Naksi Kantha, embroidered cloth patchwork quilts made by local women, is still the same in the towns together. A common hairstyle is Beni (twisted bread) that may Bengali women. Traditionally, men wear Punjabis fatwas and pajamas. The Indians have Dhuty for religious purposes. Nowadays, are the common dress of the men's shirts and trousers.

**Drama:** Drama in Bangladesh has a long tradition and is very popular. In Dhaka, more than a dozen theater groups have posted regularly plays locally, and those adopted from famous writers, mainly of European origin. Popular theater groups are Dhaka Theatre, Nagarik Natya Sampraday, and theater. In Dhaka, the Baily Road area is as 'Natak Para ', which offers theater performances that take place regularly known. Public Library Auditorium and Museum Auditorium are famous for holding cultural shows. Dhaka University area is a fundamental element of cultural activities.

**Jatra:** Jatra (Folk Drama) is another important chapter of the Bengali culture. Provides mythological episodes of love and tragedy. Legendary games of heroism are also popular, especially in rural areas. In the past, close Jatra was the largest entertainment media Bangalees rural and lives in this way for 80% of the population of the same percentage of the population in rural Bangladesh. Today Jatra has placed in the back seat in the era of entertainment. Gradually western culture occupied the place of traditional culture as Jatra.