

Culture of Bangladesh
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The multi-dimensional cultural heritage of Bangladesh encompasses within itself the cultural diversity of different social and religious groups of Bangladesh. Bangladesh have the composition of culture in which it effects of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam have been Assimilated.

It is manifested in many forms, including music, dance and drama, art and crafts, folklore and folktales, literature, philosophy, fair and festival as well as in a distinct cuisine and culinary tradition.



The riverine landscape
and the monsoon climate
are intimately related to
the cultural practice of
this country.



Food: Bangladeshis eat Bhat(Boiled rice) as their staple food and major intake.

- Approximately about seventy percent of their food is carbohydrates, though health-conscious people take rooti or chapati.



Dress and handicrafts: The dress of the inhabitants of this country differs from the rural to the urban areas. Usually, the rural people wear lungi. The urban people wear shirts and trousers, pajama-Panjabi and formal dress include western suits for men.



Music: folk music, nurtured through the ages by village bards, is the most popular and timeless form of music in Bangladesh. The rich in devotional mysticism and romanticism folk music exduces the authentic flavour and charm for the soil.



Dance and drama: The drama in Bangladesh is a old tradition and is very popular in Dhaka. In dhaka there are many theature where lots of regular plays has been written by the famous writer. There are some popular theature groups in Bangladesh named which are dhaka theatre, Nagarick Nattya Sampraday and group theature.



The Historical Places:



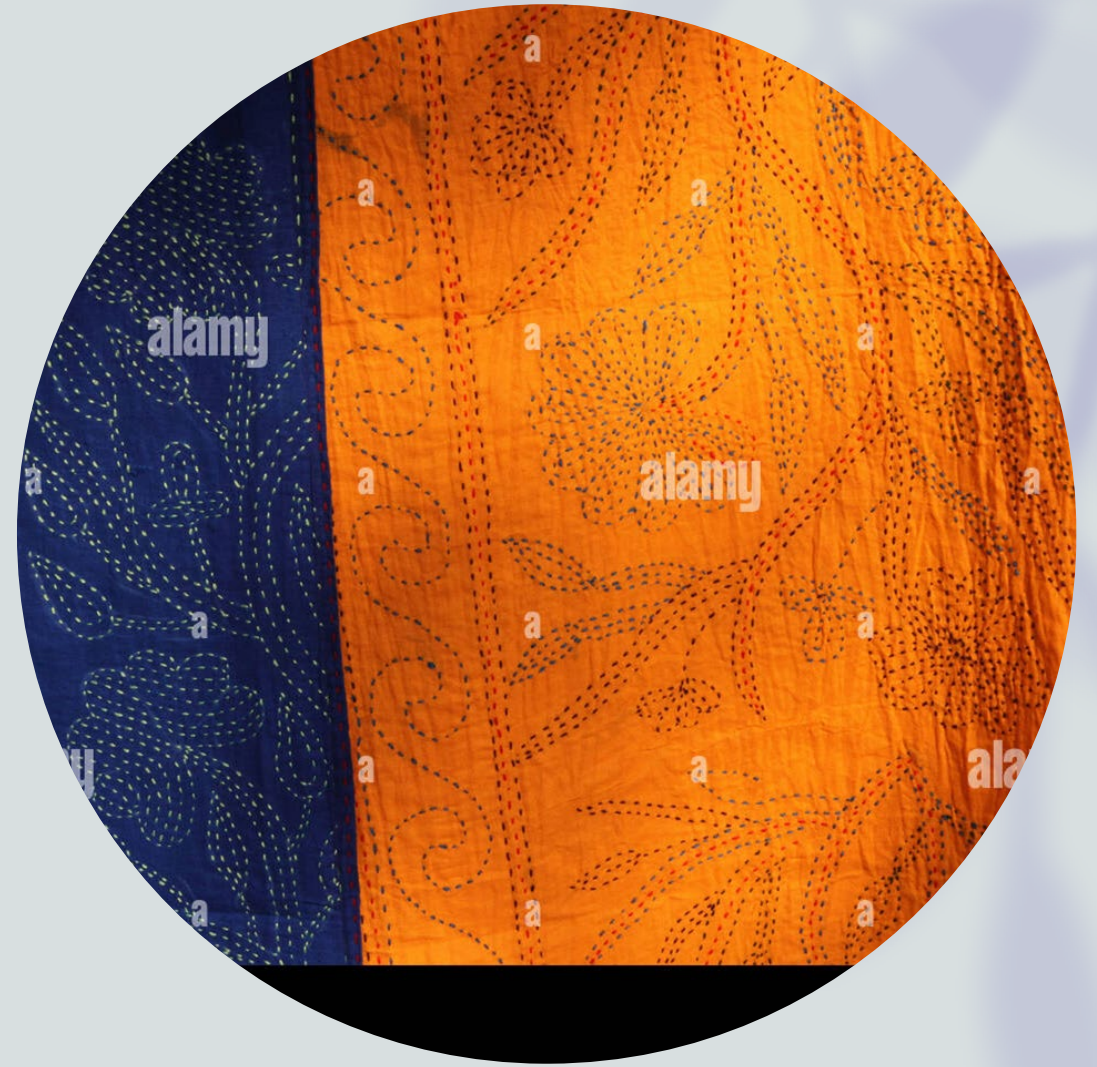
Bangladesh is the most beautiful country of south Asia loaded with natural beauties and historical establishments. It has its two thousand years history or more. This nation has governed by Buddhist, Hindus, Muslim and British. There have a golden history of its past. There are numerous historical spots in Dhaka, Rajshahi, Bogra, Dinajpur, Comilla and other piece of Bangladesh. Principle attractions are Mosque and Mazar, Hindu sanctuaries, Churches, Buddhist Monastery and recorded structures.





Historical Tradition of Bangladesh

This Nokishikata is a Bangladeshi tradition for thousands of years. It is made from old cotton clothes, predominantly discarded sari and lungi. And people in Bangladesh comes from different parts of the country from different culture to purchase these items.





The Festival of Bangladesh

The background is a solid light red color with a faint, repeating pattern of leaf silhouettes in a slightly darker shade of red, creating a subtle texture.

Pahela Boishakh

Pahela Boishakh is the first day of the Bengali calendar which is also the official calendar of Bangladesh. This festival is celebrated on 14th April in Bangladesh. This festival is celebrated fairs and family time. At this time lots of people from different culture wear colorful dress.



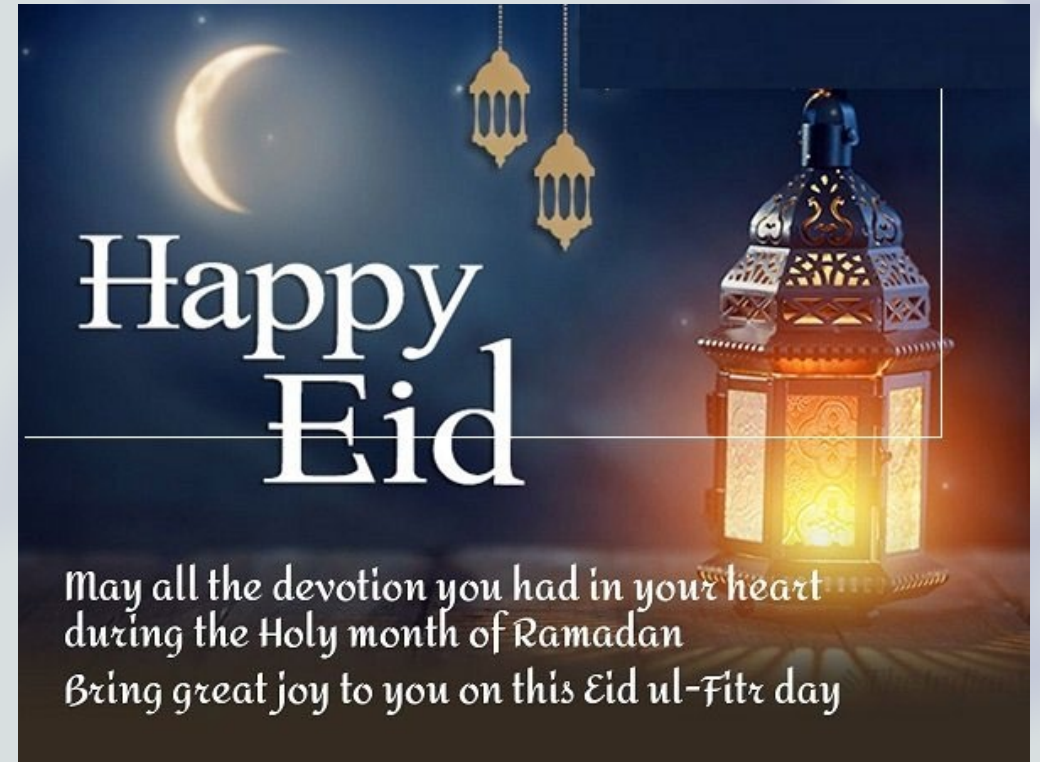
In the Boishaki fairs many sellers used to sell many different types of items such as toys for children, Agricultural related products, traditional handicrafts, cosmetics, and variety of foods and sweets are generally found for different cultural people.





Eid Festival of Bangladesh

Eid-ul-Fitr is the biggest religious festival for the Muslim society and culture around the world. People used to celebrate their Eid on the holy month of Ramadan. The month of self analysis and self-restraint gives the Muslim opportunity to reshape their life in accordance with the teaching of Islam. At this time people especially the Muslim brothers and sisters used to hug one another after praying their Eid Salah.





The cultural Games in bangladesh

The sports in Bangladesh is a famous type of amusement and in addition a piece of Bangladeshi culture. The kabaddi is the national game of Bangladesh then cricket and Football is the popular sports in Bangladesh. traditional games like Kabaddi, kho kho, Boli Khela, Lathi Khela are for the most part played in the village areas while foreign games like cricket, football, hockey, volleyball, handball, golf, badminton and so on are more well known among the urban people.



Conclusion: Therefore, Bangladesh has many resources and opportunity to utilize and improve their cultures in many different sectors. So that foreign people can come into this country to earn a knowledge about our countries culture