Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class Six







National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class Six

Revised for the year 2026

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Preface

The importance of formal education is diversified. The prime goal of modern education is not to impart knowledge only but to build a prosperous nation by developing skilled human resources. At the same time, education is the best means of developing a society free from superstitions and adhering to science and facts. To stand as a developed nation in the science and technology-driven world of the 21st century, we need to ensure quality education. A well-planned education is essential for enabling our new generation to face the challenges of the age and to motivate them with the strength of patriotism, values, and ethics. In this context, the government is determined to ensure education as per the demand of the age.

Education is the backbone of a nation and a curriculum provides the essence of formal education. Again, the most important tool for implementing a curriculum is the textbook. The National Curriculum 2012 has been adopted to achieve the goals of the National Education Policy 2010. In light of this, the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) has been persistently working on developing, printing, and distributing quality textbooks. This organization also reviews and revises the curriculum, textbook, and assessment methods according to needs and realities.

Secondary education is a vital stage in our education system. This textbook is catered to the age, aptitude, and endless inquisitiveness of the students at this level, as well as to achieve the aims and objectives of the curriculum. It is believed that the book written and meticulously edited by experienced and skilled teachers and experts will be conducive to a joyful experience for the students. It is hoped that the book will play a significant role in promoting creative and aesthetic spirits among students along with subject knowledge and skills.

In the Bangladesh and Global Studies for Class VI, sociology, history, civics, economics, and population related issues have been presented in an integrated way. With this, students will get a clear picture of the society, environment, history, tradition, culture, and socio-economic and political conditions of Bangladesh. Along with these, it will then build their status and identity on a large scale. It is hoped that by practicing the contents, they will make themselves as responsible global citizen. By using the acquired knowledge, they can play an important role in the development of the society and provide solutions to the global problems.

It may be mentioned here that due to the changing situation in 2024 and as per the needs, the textbook has been reviewed and revised for the academic year 2026. It is mentionable here that the last version of the textbook developed according to the curriculum 2012 has been taken as the basis. Meticulous attention has been paid to the textbook to make it more learner-friendly and error-free. However, any suggestions for further improvement of this book will be appreciated.

Finally, I would like to thank all of those who have contributed to the book as writers, editors, reviewers, illustrators and graphic designers.

October 2025

Professor Robiul Kabir Chowdhury
Chairman (Additional Charge)
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Chapter One

History of Social Evolution

The world we live in is made up of people, Different species of plants, animals and sea creatures. In the primitive period, man was helpless in the face of animals' attack, natural disasters and other perils. To survive and to fulfill the demand of life, they felt the necessity of mutual cooperation. Thus, in the process of developing mutual cooperation, man built up society. We observe the life style of living in groups not only among the humans but also among animals and insects. For example, elephants like to live and move in groups. If a crow falls in danger, all the crows come to his rescue. Bees make be-hives and white ants make ant-hills to live together in harmony. By reading lessons of this chapter, we shall learn about society, its formation and the civilization process of Bangladesh.

At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

- explain the idea of human society;
- describe the influence of natural and geographical environment on social life;
- Focus on different phases of social development, such as hunting, food gathering, horticulture, pastoral, agrarian and industrial revolution as well as the socio-economic and cultural condition of post-industrial society
- analyze the nature of Bangladeshi society according to the features of evolution;
- make a comparison between agrarian society and the process of production in the modern age;
- realize the importance of evolution in social development.

Lesson-1 : Concept of Society

Man cannot live alone. They live in groups to lead a safe and sound life. As a result, friendship and kin relationships are formed among them. Different social relationships like help and cooperation, sympathy, conflict and mutual reliance develop among them. All these are social relationships. Human race living together in harmony is called society.

Small institutions and organizations, such as family, clan, club, co-operative are parts of a society. We live in a certain family. Parents living together with one or more of their children form a family. In some families parents, children, uncles, aunts, grandparents, etc. are formed family on the ground of mutual bonds and activities. Family is the first phase of forming a society. In ancient time, there was nothing like family before the society was formed. Man had to live fighting with hostile environment.

So, people felt the necessity of living together to collect food and to save themselves from the attack of ferocious animals. Thus, man formed society. From family, man formed clan, community and nation. Thus, large society emerged from small units.

Normally, there are two characteristics of a society. **Firstly,** man lives together and **secondly,** there are purposes behind living together. Therefore, by society, we mean man's mutual relationship on the ground of which he lives together for special purposes and necessities.

Task : Be divided in groups and act out the group works of the primitive society.

Lesson-2: Impact of Natural and Geographical Environment on Social Life

Human life is influenced by natural and geographical environment. Man sometimes influences the environment, but in many cases, he is controlled by the environment That is why the impact of environment is distinct on the ways of life, manners and culture of a society.

Rivers simplify human lifestyle. Major civilizations of the world developed on the bank of rivers. For example, Indus civilization developed on the bank of the river Sind, Egyptian civilization on the bank of the river Nile, and Mesopotamian civilization developed on the bank of Tigris River and Euphrates River. The ancient civilization of Bangladesh developed on the basin of the river Ganges.

Again, the occupation of the people depends on the natural 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 regions are train, bus, rickshaw and bullock cart.

Geographical environment has its impact on the development of cottage industries. Because of riverine area and favourable climate, the weavers live at Demra in Dhaka. The famous Dhakai Saree is woven here. Silk Saree and cloth industries have been established in Rajshahi because mulberry trees grow in this region and silk-worms make their nests in mulberry trees.

The Molasses of Faridpur, Manda (sweetmeat) of Muktagasa, Saree of Tangail, Honey of the Sundarbans, Shitol Pati of Sylhet are related to the geographical environment of those regions. The famous Muslin industry of Sonargaon also developed due to geographical environment and availability of raw materials.

Geographical environment also influences dress and dwelling.The People of cold regions wear warm silk cloth, while people of tropical regions put on light cotton cloth. The people of the places where earthquakes take place frequently make their houses with

woods. Industrialization and urbanization develop easily where there is advanced transportation. Because of good waterways, industries were set up at Narayanganj and Chattogram from long ago.

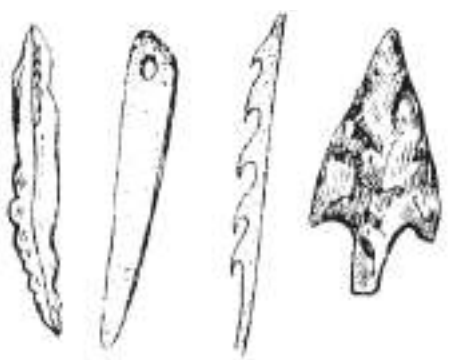
Task: Mark in the map of Bangladesh the places famous for Saree, Shitol Pati and Sericulture.

Lesson—3 and 4: Different Stages in the Evolution of Society: Hunting and Food Gathering, Horticulture and Pastoral Society

Society is changeable. The old society was not like our present day society. The society of today's Bangladesh is the result of long gradual evolution. In course of time, with the development of knowledge and science, the old society quickly changed and modern society of today is formed. Society will change 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) horticultural society, (3) pastoral society, (4) agrarian 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, there were no permanent houses. Men used to live in caves and woods. Then natural resources were in plenty. But men still did not know how to produce food using these resources. They used to procure food and go out for hunting in the forest. They moved from one place to another in search of food. The main work of the primitive people was to collect fruits, fishing and hunting birds and animals. When they could hunt, they could eat, otherwise they had to starve. The women folk used to gather fruits and men went for hunting. At that time, stone was the only tool for hunting. For this reason, this society is called pre-historic or Stone Age society.



The tools used to collect food in the primitive society

The remarkable tools of this society were notched spear, harpoon for fishing and needles made of bones. People used bark of trees, creepers, herbs and hide to protect themselves from the cold, sun and rain. The people of this society could not form strong organization or institution. Then, man had to move from one place to another in search of food.

Horticultural Society

In this society, men became food producers from food collectors. Sociologists say that women had started cultivation. In the primitive society, women had the responsibility for gathering fruits. Men went for hunting. In the process of gathering fruits, women collected wild wheat and barley, potato, esculent root and tubers. Saplings grew from seeds of wheat and barley that fell around their dwelling places. Then the saplings would bear ear of corn and crops. They saw this incident and thought of growing crops scattering seeds. This stage of agriculture is called horticulture. Women made holes with a long stick or animal horn on the waste land around their dwelling places. Putting seeds in the holes, they produced crops and fruits. They reaped mature crops with the jaw-bones of animals. But they did not grow more crops than they needed. As such crops could not be grown in one place repeatedly, their life was nomadic.

Pastoral Society

In the course of social development, start of cattle rearing led the society further ahead. Besides food gathering, people of this society started taming and rearing cattle. The hunters initially tamed the dog and made it a domestic animal. The dog was a faithful protector and a hunting companion. Sometimes, wild oxen, sheep, goats, donkeys and other animals were caught alive. Men kept these animals tied with rope. These animals were living food store for them. If there were no animals available to hunt, they slaughtered these animals for food. Gradually people began to realize that keeping cows and goats alive can be more profitable than killing them. For example, they would get milk daily and calf annually, and fur and hide would be used for various purposes. Thus, the increase of domestic animals in the society became an asset to people.

There was no use of currency in the pastoral society. But people invented barter system. Animals of one man would be exchanged with the animals or anything else of another man. However, like the primitive people, the people of pastoral society were wanderers as well.



Cattle Rearing in Pastoral Society

Task : Being divided into groups, identify the characteristics of three societies mentioned above and present them.

Lesson-5 and 6 : Stages of Social Development: Agrarian, Industrial and Post- Industrial Revolution Society

Agrarian Society

Though women started cultivation, men took the responsibility of farming after the invention of plough. Initially they started tilling taking yoke on their shoulder. In course of time, they started using bullocks. The use of plough and bullocks increased food production. In the areas of flood and siltation, they scattered the seeds of wheat and barley on land. These regions were the Tigris-Euphrates basin, the banks of the Nile and the Indus Valley. In that period, it rained heavily in West Asia and Africa. So, agriculture gradually developed in these regions. Subsequently, agriculture flourished in Africa, Europe and other places of Asia. With the spread of agriculture, the necessity of cattle rearing increased further.

Agriculture has advanced the development of society and civilization. Population increased in the regions which were suitable for agriculture. People of this society started living permanently. Agriculture ensured man's supply of food and surplus food was produced. Surplus food created a class of people who did not work. Some of them took part in business and commerce, and contributed to the development of urban life. Surplus agricultural production initiated civilization. For this reason, it is said that civilization is the contribution of agriculture.

Industrial Society

Significant development in agriculture was made in Europe in the later period of the Middle Ages. Man's attraction for knowledge and science increased. The Europeans discovered the knowledge and science of ancient Greek and Roman tradition. This is known in Europe as regeneration or renaissance. The men of Europe during this time came out to know the unknown, to discover the world. In the 1492, Columbus reached America. Newton presented his epoch-making discovery of gravitation in the 1685, In this way, discoveries brought out one after another.



Mechanized Production in Industrial Society

In the eighteenth century, steam engine was invented in England. It brought about 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 that time, electricity was invented. Electricity began to be produced with a special kind of steam engine named steam turbine. Thus, on one hand, production started in large factories, on the other hand, trade, commerce and communication expanded by speedy ships and railways. In this way, industrial revolution started in Europe and the pioneer was England.

The use of coal, gas, petrol and electricity began in the 18th-19th century. Railway communication started in the 19th century. To satisfy the increasing demand of labour and raw materials in industries, the people of Europe established colony in Asia and Africa. Since then, there was worldwide impact of industrial revolution. The use of aeroplane, radio, cinema and television began in the 20th century.

Post-Industrial Revolution Society

In the industrial society, machine takes the place of man and animals as the source of energy. After the industrial revolution, the base of society is knowledge and information. The main feature of economy is information processing rather than industry. Instead of property¬owners, professionals, service-holders, scientists, information engineers, and people involved in service and recreation become important. Automatic machine, computer, mobile phone and various media of communication, like -facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Linkedin have made the world a global village. This process is called globalization.

Task : Get into groups and identify the features of agricultural society and those of industrial society.

Lesson-7: Nature of Society in Bangladesh

With the advancement of time, today the society of Bangladesh has changed into a modern society. Signs of primitive human settlement have been found in Lalmai of Cumilla, Uari–Bateshwar of Narsingdi and in some regions of Chattogram and Sylhet. These ancestors of the Bangalees introduced agriculture in this region. At that time, surplus crops were produced in agriculture. Depending on these surplus crops, some other occupations, such as, artisans, businessmen and workers developed. In the agricultural society, various customs, beliefs, values and festivals emerged keeping agriculture at the centre. Along with agricultural work, there were hunting and cattle rearing.

However, in the 18th century, Bangladesh entered the colonial era after losing the Battle of Palashi. In that era, any attempt to create industry in the region had to be guided by the management of the British Empire. Because of this, during the British period, the possibility of local industrialization of this country was destroyed, and the idea of dependent development grew, which continued until the Pakistan period. Entering into a developed stage of the society does not mean the abolition of the previous stages. That is why, though the city-based population of Bangladesh has entered into post-industrial revolution era, they still maintain traditions of the previous social stages to some extent. Therefore, horticulture, cattle rearing and agriculture are still contributing much to our economy. Still in this country, there are Garo, Tripura, Chakma ethnic groups dependent on horticulture, as well as animal husbandry groups. Again, small farmers are sustaining agriculture according to the ancient tradition, but at the same time, there are enough market-oriented farmers and agro-based industries. And heavy industry has also developed lately. Although industry did not develop during the Pakistani period due to the neglect of the rulers, after independence, the agricultural production in Bangladesh increased largely as well as the industry expanded widely. Large industrial units are also developed at the peripheries of big cities like Dhaka, Chattogram and Khullna.

At present, in the post- industrial-revolution era, with the extreme development of information technology, Bangladesh has also joined in the information technology revolution. Now, in Bangladesh, multi-dimensional technology including Internet, software and networking are being used in every quarter of day-to-day life including administrative, educational, social and cultural sectors.

Task : "Society of Bangladesh is the fruit of gradual development of human society." Analyze.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1.Which region is famous for Shital Pati (cool mats)?

a. Rajshahi
b. Sundarbans
c. Faridpur
d. Sylhet

2. Women first started cultivation, because they had—

i. Creative attitude
ii. Responsibility for collecting food
iii. Obligation for responsibility

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Read the following extract and answer question number 3 and 4-

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

3. The indication of which society is found in the extract?

a. Hunting and food gathering based society c. Agrarian society
b. Horticultural society d. Industrial society

4. Due to that society –

i. More production has been ensured
ii. Agriculture was introduced
iii Transportation has been easier

Which one of the following is correct?

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

1. Creative Question

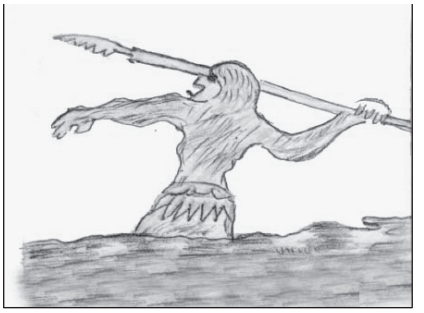


Fig-1



Fig-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 figure -1 in the excerpt, explain.
d. Figure-2 signifies that women were the introducers of society–evaluate the statement.

2. Event 1: Rima visits her maternal grandparents' house in a region of Rajshahi, where she sees a special tree and learns that threads are made from the insects living on that tree through a special process, and later used to make fabric.
Event 2: Rahim Mia makes a living by farming the land his ancestors once owned. His son, Johnny, gets an education and works in a garment factory in Dhaka. Now Rahim Mia's grandson, Dhrubo, runs a software company.

A. What is society?
B. Why is civilisation said to owe its development to agriculture?
C. Which concept from your textbook is referred to in Event 1? Explain.
D. Analyse the levels of the social system illustrated in Event 2.

Short Answer Questions

1. How are social relationships formed?
2. What are the general features of society?
3. How did the Industrial Revolution begin in Europe?

Chapter Two

History of Bangladesh

Although Bangladesh was born as an independent state in 1971, the history of Bengal is very old. Counting from the ancient era, the Middle Ages came in succession of Maurya, Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Pala and Sena regimes. Muslim rule was established in Bengal after the conquest of Nadia by Bakhtiyar Khalji. During this period, Bengal was ruled by the rulers khilji, tughlaq, Ilyas shahi, Husain shahi, Mughal and Nawabi dynasties. The Ilyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi dynasties established a strong governance structure in Bengal. After the defeat of Nawab Sirajuddaula in the Battle of Palashi, Bengal and India came under the British rule. After liberation from them, present day Bangladesh was named East Pakistan. After a long movement and struggle, we got our Bangladesh in 1971 through victory in the Great War of Liberation.

At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

- narrate the sequence of human settlement in Bengal;
- make an age-wise division of the political history;
- describe the socio-economic, cultural and religious life of ancient Bengal;
- describe the political situation of Bengal in the Middle Ages;
- describe the political life of Bengal in the modern age;
- know in the country's origin, culture, civilization, tradition and the Liberation War;
- explain different democratic movements of post independent Bangladesh.

Lesson- 1, 2 and 3 : Human Settlement and Political History of Bangladesh

Human settlement existed in this territory of Bangladesh since ancient times. The antiquity of this land has been proved by recently discovered archeological patterns. Pre-historic weapons, such as axe made of stone and burnt wood, chisel, point of an arrow have been discovered at Rangamati and Sitakunda in Chattogram, Lalmai of Cumilla, Chunarughat of Hobigonj, Uari- Bateshwar of Narsingdi. People in the stone age used to live in the forests as nomads. After that, prosperous human settlements developed at Mahasthangarh in Bogura and Uari-Bateshwar in Narsingdi. The ancient city of Mahasthangarh is called Pundranagar which was built in the 4th century BC. On the other hand, traces of important human settlements have also been found from Uari-Bateshwar. In contemtorary times, the names of 16 Mahajanapadas (vast settlements) of the Indian subcontinent are known.

The pre-Maurya political history of various settlements in the subcontinent is known. However, the inscription found as the primary evidence of the history of the present part of Bangladesh is considered to be of the Maurya era. According to many, the inscription was issued by Emperor Ashoka. From the details of this inscription, it is assumed that the Maurya emperor Ashoka ruled Pundranagar. Then various dynasties ruled the present territory of Bangladesh successively.

Gupta Age

The detailed history of our country is known from the Gupta period. They were the rulers of the north region of the Indian subcontinent. A province called Pundravardhan Bhukti in the northern part of Bangladesh was under the rule of the Guptas. We need to remember that today's Bangladesh was not a single country in ancient times. Then different regions of Bangladesh were known as Pundravardhan, Banga, Samatata, Gaur, Barendra, Harikel etc.

Shashanka

After the fall of the Gupta rule, the names of a few kings are found. This period is known as 'Later Gupta' period when there were three famous kings: Gopachandra, Dharmaditya and Samacharadeva. Then in the seventh century a powerful ruler named Shashanka can be identified. He was the ruler of Gaur. His surname was Gaureshwar. After his death, there was no permanent ruler in ancient Bengal for about a hundred years. In chaos, the small states of Bengal were involved in quarrels and wars among themselves.

Pala Dynasty

The Pala Dynasty ruled Bengal for a long time. Gopala was the founder of this dynasty. He removed the tyranny of 'Matsyanyaya' i.e. chaos like a fish kingdom and sat on the throne of Gaur. After Gopala, Dharmapala, Devapala, Rampala and Mahipala were the famous rulers of this dynasty. The Pala Dynasty ruled Bengal for about 400 years. During their period, Bengal flourished in politics, economy, architecture, painting and art. The famous Paharpur Mahavihara of Naogaon district is a monument of Pala Dynasty. During the period of the Pala rulers, outside their dominions, the Kharag, Deva, Chandra and Varma dynasties ruled independently in the Cumilla and Vikrampur regions. Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese traveler, traveled to this region known as Samatata. He found as many as 30 Buddhist monasteries here. Atish Dipankar was a famous scholar of Bikrampur region at that time. He went to Tibet to preach Buddhism in the 11th century.

Sena Dynasty

The Senas came to Bengal from Karnataka in the Deccan of India to serve in the Pala army. Vijaya Sen seized power defeating the weak Pala king Madanapala. Then the kings were Ballal Sen and Laxman Sen. Vijaya Sen and Ballal Sen belonged to the Shaivite community. Laxman Sen later became a devotee of the Vaishnava community. Defeating Laxman Sen, the Turkish general Ikhtiyar Uddin Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji conquered Nadia.

We do not know much about the socio-economic, cultural and religious life of ancient Bangladesh. Limited literary and archaeological sources provide inadequate information. In the following lessons, we shall know about the socio-economic, cultural and religious life of Bangladesh in the ancient times.

Task-1: Make a list of the pre-historic archaeological sites and relics along with their finding places.
Task-2: Make a list of the territories in Bengal.
Task-3: Make a list of dynasties of ancient Bengal

Lesson-4 : Glories of Ancient Bangladesh: Society, Economy, Religion

Agriculture: In the Primitive Age, agriculture was the main economic power of Bangladesh. In that period, paddy was the main crop. Besides, sugarcane was produced in plenty. Molasses and sugar were, made from sugarcane. Molasses and sugar were exported to other countries. Bengal had fame for the cultivation of cotton, mustard seed and betel-leaf. Several types of fruits like coconut, betel-nut, mango, jackfruit, banana, fig etc. were also remarkable.

Cottage Industry: Since the ancient age, the weavers of Bengal could weave fine cotton and silk cloth. Our muslin was world famous which was exported to other countries even then. Besides this, high quality earthen pots, metallic pots and ornaments were made. Sculpture and statue made from burnt clay, metal and stone were praise-worthy artistry of the ancient Bengal. Stamped silver coins, Low-cost stones and glass beads were also produced.

Trade and Commerce: Trade and commerce flourished as there was surplus in agricultural crops and increase in industrial production. Small markets and hat-bazars were established near riverbanks. Most of the trade and commerce were done through waterways. Uari-Bateshwar and Pundranagor (Mahasthangar) were prosperous river ports. Besides various ports of India, goods of the then Bengal were sent to South-Ea t Asia and Mediterranean region.

Religion and Community: It is thought that in the Stone Age, the people of this area, like the people of other regions, worshipped high mountains, rivers, the moon, the sun and so on. Under the patronization of the Buddhist rulers for a long time, Buddhism became the dominating religion. Pala emperors patronized Buddhism. Religious harmony is identified as a characteristic of the Pala period.

Task : Make a list of the cottage industries of Bangladesh.

Lesson-5: Entertainment, Architecture, Sculpture and Painting of Ancient Bengal

Entertainment: Dancing, singing, drama, dueling and wrestling were prevalent as the part of entertainment in Bangladesh in ancient times. Evidence of staging drama was found at Paharpur Buddhist Vihara. All the temple-girls (Sebadasi in the temple) had to be good at dancing, singing and playing musical instruments. The pictures of Kanshor, kartal, trumpet, lyre, flute, tabor, mridangam mritbhando are found inscribed on terracotta.

Architecture: Brick-built architecture was discovered from Mahasthangarh and Wari-Bateshwar as the most ancient artefact. The people of Bengal excelled in architecture during the ruler of Pala Dynasty. Emperor Dharmapala alone is said to have built 50 Buddhist monasteries.



Somapura Mahavihara, Naogaon



Shalban Vihara, Maynamati, Cumilla

Sculpture and painting: Terracotta, stone and metal sculptures and statues discovered from areas like Wari-Bateshwar, Mahasthangarh, Paharpur and Mainamati give an insight into the art of ancient Bengal. The art style of sculptures of Gupta and Pala period was unique. Two renowned sculptors of the Pala Era, Dheeman and Beetpal achieved much fame. The greatest artist of the Sena Era was Shulpani. In various manuscripts of the time, Buddhist gods and goddesses were depicted through painting.

Task : Getting divided in groups, make a list of ancient monuments and sculpture.

Lesson-6: Language, Literature and Education of Ancient Bengal

Language and Literature:

Written inscriptions engraved on stone and copper sheet have been found from various places in Bengal. The black stone inscription from Mahasthangarh in Bogura

is the oldest among them. Many inscriptions of the Gupta, Pala and Sena eras have also been found. The number of scripts issued by the rulers of Southeast Bengal is also large. From these scripts we get an idea about the language and alphabet of ancient Bengal.Poet Sandhyakar Nandi wrote the famous book "Ramcharit" about the events of Pala era. Besides this, Charyapada was also composed during the Pala period. Charyapada is recognized as an ancient testament of Bengali language. Among the Sena kings, Raja Ballal Sen composed "Danasagar" and "Advutasagar."

Education:

Before the Pala Era, little is known about the condition of education of Bengal. Assessing the spread of education during this period, it can be anticipated that education got prominence in the Maurya and Gupta Era as well. Each vihara was an educational institution, especially the Buddhist students studied there. Here, the teachers were called Acharya or Vikshu, while the students were called Shromon. There was arrangement for accomodation of the students in the vihara like today's residential universities. In viharas, not only religious books but also medicine, grammar, astrology and various other subjects were taught. From this discussion, it is clear that the people of ancient Bengal was more advanced in the field of education than many other countries of the world.

Task : Make a list of the literary works of pala and sena Era.

Lesson-7 : Bengal during the Muslim Rule

In 1204 AD, Ikhtiyar Uddin Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji initiated Muslim rule in Bengal by defeating King Lakshman Sen. This event is considered as the beginning of the medieval period in the history of Bengal. In this initial phase of the medieval period, Turkish military leaders gradually extended their rule over the entire region of Bengal. Around the same time, Muslim rule was established in India under the leadership of Qutb-ud-din Aibak Delhi was the capital of the Muslim empire. Commanders sent by the Sultans of Delhi served as the administrators in Bengal. There is a considerable distance between Delhi and Bengal. The condition of communication systems also wasn't good at that time. As a result, the appointed administrators of Bengal, attracted by its abundant resources, desired to rule independently. Many of them even declared independence from the Sultans of Delhi.

During the reign of Sultan Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, Bengal became completely independent. From 1338 AD to 1538 AD, the Sultans ruled Bengal autonomously. Two important Sultanate dynasties ruled Bengal during this two-hundred-year period. One of them was familiar as the Ilyas Shahi dynasty and the other one was the Hussain Shahi dynasty. The greatest ruler of the Hussain Shahi dynasty was Alauddin Hussain Shah. The rulers of independent

sultanat not only brought stability and unity to Bengal's politics but also improved administrative and military systems. During their reign, Bengal's economy and culture were enriched. Sultan Ghivasuddin Azam Shah patronized to enrich Bengali literature and architecture and was able to establish an independent position in the global arena. During the rule of this dynasty, the trade of muslin and silk flourished in Bengal. The number of foreign traders and travelers visiting Bengal also increased. The rulers of the Hussain Shahi dynasty ruled the region with religious tolerance.

The architecture of Bengal during the Sultanate period was diverse; featuring a successful blend of Islamic architectural styles with local materials and techniques. The use of terracotta ornamentation, Quranic inscriptions on stone slabs, and domed structures were common features. Notable architectural monuments from this period include the Sixty Dome Mosque, the Chhote Sona (Small Golden) Mosque, and the Borg Sona (Big Golden) Mosque.

In 1526, the Sultanate rule in Delhi came to an end. Then, the Mughal Empire began to emerge, centering on Delhi. During the Mughal period, Subah Bengal was the most important and major province of the Mughal Empire which was vital for economic, administrative, and military significance. The Subahdars (provincial governors) were responsible for governance, tax collection, and maintaining law and order in Bengal at the time of Mughal period. When Islam Khan Chishti was appointed Subahdar of Bengal, he defeated the Baro-Bhuyans and in 1610 established Dhaka as the capital of Subah Bengal later emerged as the political and cultural centre of Mughal Bengal. Subahdar Shaista Khan contributed to maintaining social stability in Bengal and played a role in the development of Islamic education and architecture.

In 1717, with the establishment of the independent Nawabi rule under Murshid Quli Khan, Mughal rule in Bengal came to an end. Later, the dominance of the British East India Company began. Murshid Quli Khan's successor, Siraj ud-Daulah, was a brave and valiant Nawab whoinitiated resistance against the dominance of the British company. To protect the sovereignty of Bengal, Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah confronted the British in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. However, due to various conspiracies, he was defeated. Thus, Muslim rule in Bengal came to an end and thereafter, began the British colonial rule.

Task: Prepare a list of rulers of Bengal during the Muslim rule.

Lesson-8: Bengal during the Colonial Period

The Post-Medieval period in Bengal is known as the colonial period. This period is called colonial rule as the colonial British dominated Bengal during this period. Initially, from 1757, the English East India Company exploited Bengal in various ways. Then in 1857 the Sepoy Mutiny took place. After that, Bengal came directly under the rule of the Queen. The long period from the defeat of Nawab Sirajuddaula in the Battle of Palashi to India's independence (1757-1947) is characterized as colonial rule.

When Nawab Siraj was defeated in the Battle of Palashi, the traitor Mir Zafar Ali Khan became the nominal Nawab of Bengal. Then the British put Mir Jafar's son-in-law Mir Qasim in power. In the beginning, Mir Qasim was obedient but later rebelled against the British. After he was defeated in the Battle of Boxer, Bengal came under British control completely. Not only Bengal, the entire Indian subcontinent was ruled by the British for almost two hundred years until 1947. India was initially ruled by the East India Company and later by Queen. The British established misrule in the name of rule. Victoria of England. British rulers ruled the Indian subcontinent as the representative of the Queen. The people of Bengal could not accept their misrule. They protested against the British rule at various stages. Many movements and struggles were formed against them, including Fakir Sannyasi Rebellion, Sepoy Mutiny, Titumir's Rebellion, Faraiji Movement, and Indigo Rebellion. Finally, the famous 'Quit India' movement started. The British were forced to leave the Indian subcontinent in 1947. This resulted in the birth of two independent states, India and Pakistan.

Task : In groups, discuss the Faraizi Movement and present it.

Lesson-9: Background of the creation of Bangladesh and Independent Bangladesh

The state of Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947, comprising with the Muslim-majority areas. Pakistan was made up of two distinct regions. The western part of the two geographically distant territories was called West Pakistan and the eastern part was called East Pakistan. At that time the ruling power of Pakistan was in the hands of West Pakistanis. They also exploited the people of East Pakistan in many ways. At one point, the people of East Pakistan were united in the struggle for rights. The West Pakistani rulers realized that their hegemony over East Pakistan could no longer be maintained. On March 25, 1971, the Pakistani army attacked and started massacre. The people of East Pakistan resisted them. On March 26, Major Ziaur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh from the Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram.

Then he declared independence again on March 27 on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. After horrible bloodshed in a nine-month-long war, a free and sovereign country named Bangladesh was born on December 16, 1971.



Major Ziaur Rahman's Declaration of Independence

Task : In groups, discuss the background of the Libaration War with your peers and present it.

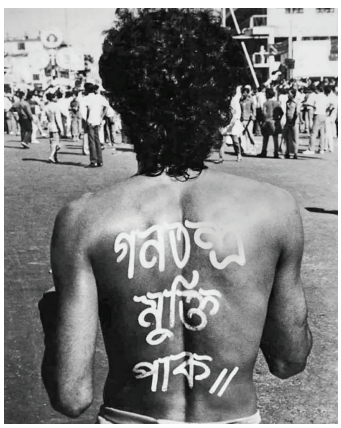
Lesson- 10 : Mass Uprising in Independent Bangladesh:

After independence in 1971, Bangladesh started its journey with a democratic system of government. However, in 1975, through a constitutional amendment, a one-party system called Bakshal was introduced. In 1979, President Ziaur Rahman reintroduced a multi-party democratic system. Later, in 1982, the then Chief of Army Staff, Hussain Muhammad Ershad, unlawfully took control of power and established autocratic rule in the country. This led to growing resentment introduced among the people. Students, political parties, and the general people began a combined movement to reinstate democracy. Finally, after continuous struggles and protests, the mass movement in 1990 brought an end to the autocratic rule of Ershad. Thus, parliamentary democracy was reintroduced in Bangladesh.

After the Awami League came to power in 2009, the caretaker government system was abolished in 2011, and the democratic system was interrupted again. After that, a fascist regime was established through restrictions on political rights, oppression of the opposition, killings, disappearances, unlawful executions, widespread corruption, and the weakening of state institutions. As

a result, deep dissatisfaction grew among the people. In June 2024, students began a movement demanding reform in the quota system for government jobs. To suppress the movement, pro government terrorists and law enforcement members carried out violent, killings. On 16 July, six protesters were martyred including Abu Sayeed in Rangpur and Wasim Akram in Chattogram . As a result, the Quota Reform Movement spread among the students of schools, colleges, madrashas and universities and the people from all walks of life. With a view to controlling the movement, The government carried out brutal mass killings. In response, students and the general people unitedly declared a One -point demand for the resignation of the then Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

Eventually, on August 5, Sheikh Hasina's government fell from power in exchange for the blood of thousands of martyrs. The fascist Sheikh Hasina fled to India. A new Bangladesh has emerged. This mass movement is referred to as "July Mass Uprising". This mass uprising is shining example of the democratic aspirations, unity and courage of the people of Bangladesh.



Shaheed Nur Hossain in the Anti-Autocracy Movement



Shaheed Abu Sayeed in the July Movement

Task : Write ten sentences on the role of the students in July Uprising.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. On which date is the Victory Day celebrated?

a. 25 March c. 17 April

b. 26 March d. 16 December

2. What was the reason for flourishing business in ancient Bangladesh?

a. very hard working people
b. improved economic system
c. highly productive agriculture and industry
d. sophisticated transportation system

Read the excerpt below and answer question number 3 and 4 :

Information-1 :	Hand- made wooden and stone axe, chisel, arrow beard have been found in Narsingdi.
Information-2 :	Learners of class six of a school in Dhaka went to Bogura and Narsingdi on a study tour.

3. **Which age does information-1 indicate?**

a. Middle Age
b. Modern Age
c. Copper-Stone Age
d. Pre-historic Period

4. **In information-1 and 2, the learners will observe—**

i. Scripts of Pundranagar
ii. Various types of ancient tools
iii. Crops exported abroad.

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Creative Questions : 1

Paddy grows in plenty. Production of Various Types of Native Fruits	Ready-made garment is exported to the USA by air. Jute products are admired worldwide.
Figure-1	**Figure-2**

a. What is "Matsyanyaya" (chaos like a fish kingdom?
b. How did Bengal become a province?
c. Like figure-1, explain the glorious sectors of ancient Bangladesh.
d. Facts mentioned in figure-2 have similarity with the glories of ancient Bangladesh. Give your opinion.

Short Answer Questions

1. How were the people of ancient Bengal advanced in education?
2. Describe two examples of architectual works from the Sultanate period of Bengal.
3. Why is December 16th important in the history of Bangladesh.
4. Why is the July Mass Uprising called a 'shining example of unity and courage'?

Chapter Three

Culture and Society of Bangladesh

Since the dawn of civilization, man has satisfied his demand using nature and environment. A piece of stone or a branch of a tree became the tool to save him from the attack of ferocious animals. Hence, the ability to utilize nature has endowed man with culture which is still prevailing. Man realized that the struggle for survival would be stronger if he lived in society. So, various rules were created in order to organize the society; Gradually these turned into economy, politics, and culture For the amusement, recreation and welfare of the people of the society, man invented various forms like literature song, and art. As a result, material and immaterial forms of culture were appeared.





At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

- explain the concept of culture;
- explain the elements of Bangladeshi culture;
- explain the characteristics of Bangladeshi culture;
- explain the type of Bangladeshi culture;
- hold and nurture Bngladesh's own culture in individual and group life.

Lesson- 1: Concept of Culture

Culture is actually the lifestyle of people. Picture of human life is revealed through culture. Whatever an individual thinks and does to protect his existence and to serve his purposes is called his culture. For example, man eats food to live. When this food is cooked following various recipes and served with nice decoration, it becomes man's culture. When man learnt to write, first he wrote curving on stone or on bark or leaves of trees. Then, when paper was invented, man began writing with feather sinking in ink. Gradually man invented paper and started writing on paper. After that man invented typewriter and started writing with it. Finally, man invented computer. Now, many people of the world write with computer. The total of all these forms of writing invented by man is a part of culture.

Task : "The way of our life is our culture." Explain.

Lesson-2 : Elements of Bangladeshi Culture

We can see some elements of Bangladeshi culture with eyes and hold them with hand. Again, we can neither see nor touch many elements of culture of this country. For example, we can see the houses built by the people of Bangladesh, but we do not see the knowledge and skill of building them. From this consideration, the elements of Bangladeshi culture can also be divided into two kinds, such as- (1) material or visible elements, (2) immaterial or invisible elements.

Material elements of the culture of this country are various kinds of houses, furniture, dress, transport, food, farming tools and books. Immaterial elements of our culture are collective knowledge, outlook and attitude, religious belief and sense of morality, language, arts, literature, music, ideals and values, various branches of knowledge and science etc.

The people of our country created the materials elements of culture for their own necessity. These elements can last for hundreds of years. For example, when we visit the museum, we see many things which are hundred years old. Seeing those, we can form a concept about man and culture of Bangladesh at that time.

The material and immaterial elements of our culture are, in no way, isolated from each other. It is because we get the identity of immaterial elements through the material elements. For instance, Nakshi Kantha is a material element of Bangladeshi culture. When flower-leaf, elephant-horse or any scenery is embroidered on it, then it becomes the manifestation of thoughts of women folk of this country.

Change in one element of Bangladeshi culture brings about changes in other elements. For example, Saree is an element of culture in Bangladesh. Due to technological changes, there have been changes in colour and design of saree. Change is noticed in the fashion of wearing saree as well.

Task : Give examples of material and immaterial elements of Bangladeshi culture.

Lesson – 3 : Pattern of Bangladeshi Culture

Geographical environment, weather, method of production etc. play special role to build up culture. As a result, culture differs from country to country. Again, many kinds of culture can develop in a single country. Hence, culture is not stagnant, rather it is changeable. It is not that the whole culture changes. Some major aspects of culture remain unchanged for a long time.

Many kinds of culture may be practised within a single country depending on the characteristics of occupation, gender, age, location, process of production, education, religion and so on. For instance, rural culture differs from urban culture. In the geographical environment of the village, there are ponds, rivers, canals, creaks, mountains, seas, fields spread up to the horizon etc. The occupations like farming, pisciculture, boating etc. contribute to constructing rural culture. The main food of Bangladeshi culture, rice and fish, is still an inseparable part of rural food habit. Many regional songs like jari, shari, Bhaoaya, Bhatiali, Murshidi, Baromasya, Gambhira etc. reflect the happiness and sorrows of the rural people. At the outset of winter, arrangement of Jatrapala, Kobigaan, Kirtan gaan, Mushidi, etc. after harvest season, still retains the uniqueness of village in the modern age. On the contrary, geographical environment of the town, occupation, mechanized life have built up the urban culture. Along with traditional culture of Bangladesh, here we find modern buildings and plenty of motor cars. The impact of globalization is more visible in the town.

In the same way, people of different occupations form different cultural trends. Dissimilarity is noticed in celebrating festivals and ceremonies among the lower class, the middle class and the higher class people. There are also differences between men and women regarding dress, lifestyle and thoughts.

Since the primitive period, our language culture has developed with the vocabulary consisting of words from various language groups. Our language style consists of various language families like Austro-Asian, Dravidian, Tibetan-Burmese, and Indo-European etc. Later on, our language has borrowed many words and styles from the colonial rulers like the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French, and the English.

In an overall evaluation, the culture of Bangladesh has been humanitarian from the very ancient period which we have learnt in the previous lessons. We get its evidence in many ways. the occasion of the Navanna Festival bear testimony to our traditional farming culture. Similarly, various festivals of small ethnic groups, such as the Garos' wangala, the Saontals' Sohraı are equal partners of our farming culture.

The Monipuri dance, the Jhumur dance of a small ethnic group of North Bengal, bottle dance of Tripura etc. have enriched our culture. Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam wrote many songs in Jhumur rhythm.

Therefore, we shall constantly practise our cultural variety through receiving, discarding, refining and developing other cultures, and through changes advance our culture forward.

Task: Be divided into groups and identify the patterns of Bangladeshi culture.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. **Which one is concrete culture?**

   a. Utensils c. festivals and rituals

   b. Dance d. literature

2. **The culture of Bangladesh is diverse because—**

   i. Religious difference

   ii. Occupational difference

   iii. Geographical environment

Which one of the following is correct?

a. i c. ii and iii

b. i and ii d. i, ii and iii

Look at figure -1 and figure-2 and answer the questions that follow—

Scinario-1	Scinario-2
	It belongs to the young, to the elders It belongs to all It belongs to the poor It belongs to the destitute, the fakirs My country belongs to all.

3. Which aspect of culture has come to light throug scenario-2?

a. Humanism c. Communalism
b. Religious belief d. Racism

4. Scenario-1 and 2 are—

i. Expression of man's thoughts
ii. One is related to the other
iii. Both of them are manifestation of culture

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Creative Question

1. Hajera went to village with her father. Her cousin Julekha likes to take panta rice and fish in her breakfast and listen Bhatiali songs. Hajera got upset when she was given rice and fish in the breakfast. Because she takes Burgar, parata and omelet in her breakfast. After finishing her education, she spends her time using Internet.

a. What is culture?
b. Why are the material and immaterial elements of culture not separate?
c. Which culture of Bangladesh is reflected in the Julekha's case Explain.
d. Do you notice the impact of globalization in Hajera's culture? Give your opinion.

Short Answer Questions

1. How can we learn about the people and culture of ancient Bangladesh?
2. Why is culture not a static concept?
3. Why is the impact of globalisation more intense in cities?

Chapter Four

Economy of Bangladesh

The economy of Bangladesh is mainly agriculture based. Alongside agriculture, industry, trade and commerce have flourished. In the country, there are some state-owned industries, railway and road communication etc. At present, garments industry has developed in our country that is contributing much to our economy. Even though the inequality in the life of the working people is not eliminated, some positive changes are coming in their lives as well. No country or nation can survive without economic development. If unemployment and poverty can be removed from the country, the people will also be able to lead a better life. We will learn about that in the lessons of this chapter.

After studying this chapter, we will be able to –

- narrate the economic life of the people of Bangladesh;
- narrate the economic work of village and town;
- compare between rural and urban economy;
- describe the major economic sectors of Bangladesh;
- realize the importance of economic development of Bangladesh;
- explain the prospect of the economy of Bangladesh;
- explain how the population of Bangladesh can be an asset;
- be aware of economic activities and be encouraged to turn myself into a skilled manpower.

Lesson- 1 and 2 : Economic Way of Life

The economic work, done by any society or a group of people as livelihood, is called the economic way of life of that society or population group. Most of the people of rural Bangladesh are farmers. They grow crops cultivating the land. They meet their demand of food with that. They sell a portion of their crops in the market and fulfill the other needs of the family with the money. Producing surplus crops, they provide food for the people of the country. In this way, they contribute to the economic development of the country. In the same way, the economic way of life of the urban workers, industrialists, officers and businessmen centers round either industry or commerce.

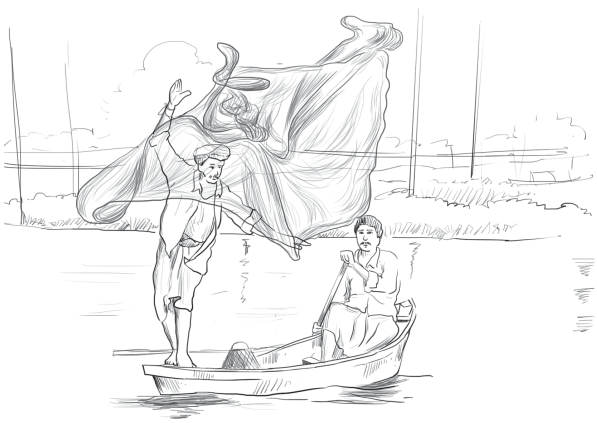
Rural Economy of Bangladesh

Most of the people of Bangladesh live in villages. Most of the people in the village depend on agriculture. Agriculture is their main occupation. Even those, who have no land of their own, work on the land of others and earn their livelihood. That means, several crores 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 earns their livelihood as fishermen, weavers, blacksmiths, potters, carpenters and grocers. Some people run small trades in the village haats and bazaars, or in the nearby cities and towns. The rural economy of Bangladesh remains dynamic with all of them.



Potter is making earthen pots

At present, modern tools, fertilizers, insecticides and hybrid seeds are being used in agriculture. As a result, not only the production of crops has increased, but also a new prospect for rural economy has been created. But It has also created environmental hazards, affecting the overall lifestyle of the village people including education and health.



Fisherman is fishing



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.The main source of industrial raw materials of the country is rural agricultural sector. That is, trade and commerce and employment depend mostly on the rural economy. In this way, rural economy is still acting as the main basis of our national economy.



A Village Haat

Urban Economy of Bangladesh

About 30% people of the total population of Bangladesh live in cities. A large number of people live in capital Dhaka, port city Chattogram, industrial city Narayanganj and in Khulna. Apart from these cities, people living in divisional, district and upazilla towns do jobs in offices, courts, mills and factories, run trade and commerce, drive vehicles, do domestic work in the houses and serve as day labourers and thus earn their livelihood. The rich among the city dwellers live in the posh areas. The middle class and the lower class people live in their own houses or in the rented houses according to their ability. Besides, a vast number of people live in slums. The number of floating people is not small in big cities. They spend the night in the footpath, parks, railway station, launch terminal etc. To survive, they also have to earn some sort of livelihood. Industrialists, businessmen, service holders, professionals, workers, day labourers and slum dwellers, all getting together, keep the urban economic life active.



Garments Factory in the City

Importance of Urban Economy

The difference between the rural and urban way of life is getting reduced to some extent due to industrialization and urbanization. Interdependence of village and city is increasing. Now, the village people are more dependent on cities than before for education, employment, healthcare etc. Everyday lots of people come to cities due to expansion of urban life, industrialization and in search of work. Moreover, all the rising rich people live in the city, and so the role of urban economy is huge in the net production. As a result, the role of city people is getting more importance in the national economy day by day.

Task : Mark the importance of economic activities of village and city of Bangladesh.

Lesson-3 : Economic Sectors of Bangladesh

Like other countries of the world, the economic sectors of our country are agriculture, industry, trade-commerce and service. In addition, the money sent by the immigrants plays 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. Even today, most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Paddy, jute, tea, pulse, robi crops, producing vegetables and fruits, forest resources, livestock rearing, pisciculture are considered as agricultural sectors. The contribution of agriculture in our national economy is about 12%.

b. **Industry:** This sector includes materials produced in factories, electricity, gas, mineral resources, construction of building and infrastructure etc. The leading industrial products of Bangladesh are jute and leather products, thread and cloth. Besides these, there are paper mill, garments industry, furniture workshop, sugar mill, food processing industry, petrol and chemical industry, medicine industry etc. The contribution of industrial section in our GDP is about 38%.

c. **Trade and Commerce:** Domestic and foreign trade is the main economic sector. The buying and selling of products within the country 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, foreign currency earned by exporting goods strengthens our economy.

d. **Service Sector:** Service sector plays an important role in the economy of any country. Education, healthcare, housing, transport or communications, bank-insurance, public administration, law enforcing agencies are the examples of service sector. This sector is run by both public and private enterprises. The more a country is developed and more importance is given on public welfare, the more vigorous is the service sector there. Services section contributes about 52% in our GDP.

e. **Remittances Sent by the Expatriates:** Remittances from expatriate workers play a huge role in the economy of Bangladesh. They are the main pillar of the country's economy even though the government facilities are not that much for them.

In a modern state, no sector is less important among agriculture, industry, business and service sectors. Agriculture sector fulfills the food demand of the people of the country as well as provides raw material for industry. Industry sector not only fulfills the needs of food, clothing, medicine, housing etc. but also creates employment opportunities for the citizens. The business sector earns valuable foreign exchange from abroad besides growing products available in the domestic market. The service sector works to improve the quality of life of the people of the country.

Task-1: Make a list of the service sectors of Bangladesh.
Task-2: Getting divided into groups, Describe the importance of the different economic sectors of Bangladesh.

Lesson-4: Economic Potential of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a developing country. We have made considerable progress in different economic sectors after the independence. But like other developing countries of the world, we also have some obstacles or problems on the way to progress. Such as lack of good governance and democracy, corruption, poverty and lack of education. On the other hand, Bangladesh has excellent prospect for development. Our huge manpower and fertile land are prominent among them. We need to identify our problems properly and solve them. Also we have to fully utilize our potential. We are very fortunate that our soil, water and huge manpower are a great help in the path of development. Our people are hard working. The immigrant workers of our country have proved this in foreign countries. The kind of success Bangladesh has earned in the garments sector has upheld the bright prospect on the way to development.

Road to Economic Development

A. Transforming Population in to Human Resource

We need education and proper training to turn the population into human resource. Bangladesh is a country of vast population. But the rate of education in Bangladesh is very low in comparison with other developed countries. The government's allocation to education is also inadequate Most of the 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 ensuring proper education. We can turn our vast manpower into human resources by providing quality education and training.

B. Development of Agriculture

Agriculture is still now our main sector for development of rural Bangladesh. We can increase the amount of our agriculture 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 improve, environmental pollution will be reduced and the rural economy will be strengthened.

C. Use of Natural Resources

Natural resources such as gas, oil etc. which are still unused should be used in an alternative way considering the safety of environment. Use of natural resources should be ensured by extracting coal and utilizing wind and solar energy. priority should be given to sustainable development, which is major concern for future.

D. Expansion of Industries

The potential industrial sectors including garments, medicine, cement and ceramic have to be expanded. These goods can be exported in huge quantity meeting domestic demands of the country As a result, the amount of earning our foreign currency will increase and economy will also be strengthened.

E. Building of Infrastructures

The management of roads and 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 infrastructures as the condition of economic development. However, innovations in science should be used to find ways to build infrastructure considering the safety of enviroment

F. Planning and Implementation

A far-reaching planning and proper implementation process are necessary for the economic development of any country. All those who will formulate the plan and those who will be responsible for its implementation must give priority to the interests of the country and the protection of nature.

Task : Mention the potential sectors in the economic development of Bangladesh.

Lesson – 5: Growth of Skilled Manpower

Human Resources

Unskilled people do not come to any use of the state or society. On the other hand, 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 burden of the state. The skilled people are called human resources.

For example, according to the data of the World Bank (2023), 141 crore 7 lakh and 10 thousand people live in China. All of whom are provided with education, health and accommodation. As a result, every man in China is contributing to the national economy. As the Chinese have turned into skilled manpower, the economy of China is developing rapidly.

Ways of Transforming Population into Human Resources

In brief, the ways of turning humans into human resources are mentioned below:

a. Providing quality education,

b. Ensuring advanced healthcare and housing;

c. Creating extensive employment opportunities.

d. To help develop innovative power;

e. To aid in acquiring and applying technical education;

f. To aid in professional training and in acquiring skill;

g. Imparting training in productive work;

h. Teaching skills to invest capital in productive work;

If the state wants to turn its population into a resource, it can do so through education, health and the establishment of good governance. A country with a hundred percent skilled manpower cannot remain poor. The development of that country is certain.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one is one of the main sources of industrial raw materials?

a. Agricultural sector c. Import sector
b. Industrial sector d. Service sector

2. Urban economy is kept active by—

i. the rich, the industrialists and the businessmen

ii. service holders, the middle class and the professionals

iii. the lower class, the workers and the day labourers

Which of the following is correct?

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

Read the following extract and answer question number 3 and 4—

At Cumilla, Osman Molla, a vegetable farmer, used to sell vegetables in the village. He had to sell vegetables at a low price because there was not much demand of it in the village. After the construction of the Meghna Bridge, he sells vegetables commuting to Dhaka daily. As a result, his income increases three times.

3. What is the main cause of increasing income of Osman Molla?

a. Infrastructural construction c. taking right decision
b. Agricultural modernization d. implementation of planning

4. **That construction of bridge is consolidating-**

i. economic development
ii. industrial boom
iii. market expansion

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Creative Questions

1. Ashraf Ali makes leather bags in his factory. In the first year, a small number of his bags was sold in England. But after three years, a great demand of his products in the European countries is noticed. On the other hand, his wife Jamila sells more than a hundred eggs in the market from the farm in the yard. By dint of their joint effort, they are happy in their family life.

a. What is internal trade?
b. How can Bangladesh's large population be transformed into human resources?
c. The features of which economic sector does Mrs. Jamila's work have affinity with?
d. Whose economic work between Ashraf Ali and Mrs. Jamila is more helpful to economic development? Give reasons for your answer.

2. All four sons of the middle-class man Lokman are unemployed. He sends his eldest son, Saju, to Saudi Arabia on borrowed money. There, Saju observes various fruits, including dates, growing in the barren desert and thinks about the underdeveloped agriculture of his own country. After returning home, he trains his three brothers in agricultural production. Together, the four brothers established a farm and soon became successful businessmen.

a. What is human resource?

b. How can we increase our foreign currency earnings?

c. With which economy did Mr. Arman get involved returning from Saudi Arabia?

d. 'All four sons of Mr. Lokman are now human resources.' Evaluate.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why is Bangladesh called an agriculture-based country?
2. How does the rural economy serve as the foundation of our national economy?
3. How does the service sector work to improve people's quality of life?

Chapter Five

Bangladesh and Her Citizens

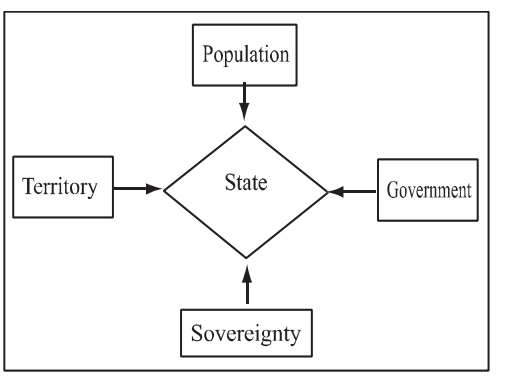
There was no existence of state in the primitive world. There was no conception of citizenship. With the passage of time and through various events, five to six thousand years ago some city states were established on the banks of rivers and seas. In the ancient time, the idea of state originated from the system of city states. Modern states have been formed gradually. Population of the present world is nearly 811 million. All members of this vast population are inhabitants or citizens of one or the other state. For example, we all are the inhabitants or citizens of the state named Bangladesh. What a state is, how a state is formed, what citizens mean, how citizenship is acquired-we will know all these in this chapter.

At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

- explain the idea of state;
- explain why Bangladesh is a state;
- explain the idea of citizen and citizenship;
- describe the system of acquiring the citizenship of Bangladesh;
- compare the system of acquiring citizenship of different countries;
- explain the role of the people for the development of the country.
- realize the active role of the citizens in the development of the country.

Lesson-1: Concept of State

State is an organization that has a definite territory, population, government and sovereign power. So, it can be said that there are four elements to form a state. These are population, territory, government and sovereignty. Without any one of these elements, a state cannot be formed.



1. Population

Population is an important element of a state. Population is the soul of a state. Without population, a state cannot be formed. But there is no standardized number or size of a state population. Population of a state may be small or large. As, in China, the population is 141 crore 7 lakh and 10 thousand. On the other hand, a small country named San Marino has only 33 thousand 8 hundred 60 people.

2. Territory

Territory is an essential element of a state. Territory means water, land and air space over it. However, there is no prescribed boundary of territory to form a state. It means that the territory of a state may be very large or very small in size. For example- the territory of China is about 95,96,960 square kilometers. On the other hand, the total land areas of Singapore and Vatican City are 718 and 0.44 square kilometers respectively. Singapore and Vatican City are city states.

3. Government

Government is another important element to form a state. All functions of the state are performed by the government. The government makes law to maintain peace and order of the state and to regulate the people. People abide by all legal order of the government and express loyalty towards the government.

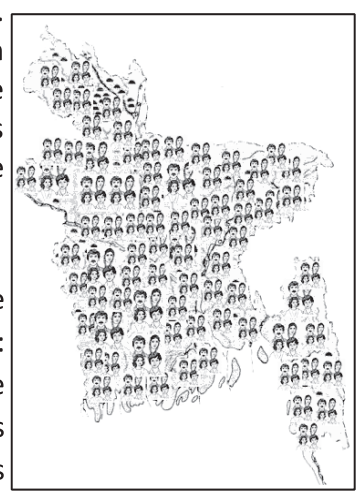
4. Sovereignty

The most important element to form a state is sovereignty. With this power, the state can give any command to anyone in the state and can compel him to carry out the order. Due to sovereignty, the state remains free from any other state or power.

Task: Make a group discussion with your classmates whether Dhaka and London can be called states and present it.

Lesson-2: Bangladesh as a State

Bangladesh is an independent and sovereign state. Bangladesh emerged as an independent and sovereign country in the world on 16 December 1971 through the bloody struggle of great Liberation War. Bangladesh has all the elements required to be a state. Let us know the elements of the state of Bangladesh.



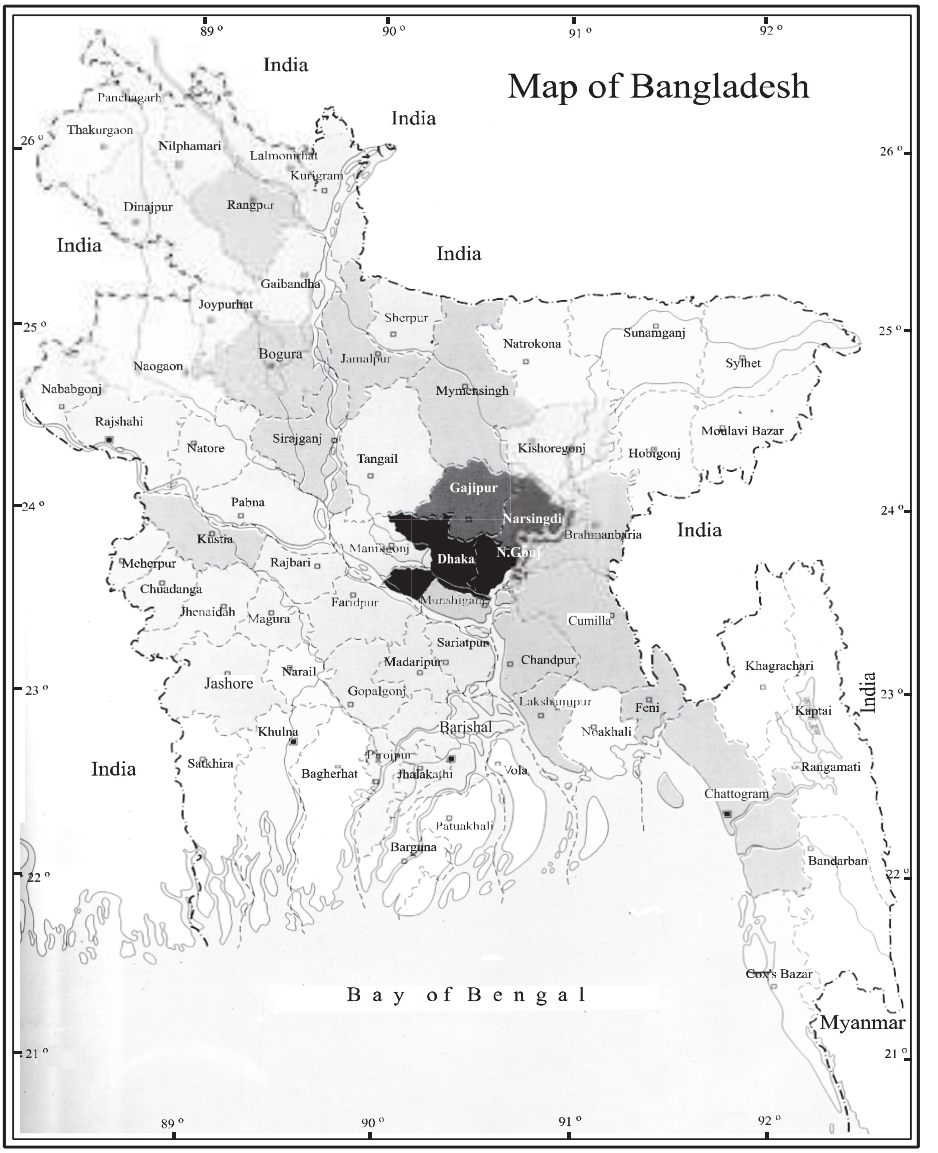
Population of Bangladesh

Population

Bangladesh has a vast population. At present, the population of Bangladesh is 17 crore 10 lakh (source: Bangladesh Economic Review-2024). About half of the population of Bangladesh is female and the other half is male. A large portion of the population of Bangladesh is children. Bangladesh is the eighth most populous country of the world.

Territory

Bangladesh has a defined territory. We achieved the sovereignty of this territory with independence in 1971. The territory of Bangladesh is extended up to India on the north, the West Bengal, Asam and Meghalay of India, and the Bay of Bengal is on the south, on the east are India and Myanmar, on the west is West Bengal of India. This territory consists of many rivers, haors, mountains, forests and vast plain land. Its area is 1,47,570 square kilometers.



Map of Bangladesh

Government

Bangladesh has cabinet form of government. Its name is 'Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh'. It is a democratic government. This government is elected by the people. People abide by all kinds of rules and regulations, commands and prohibitions.

Sovereignty

As a state Bangladesh possesses sovereign power. With the help of this power, the state controls all people of the country and govern the the country remaining free from the control of other countries. For this reason, no country can interfere with internal affairs of Bangladesh.

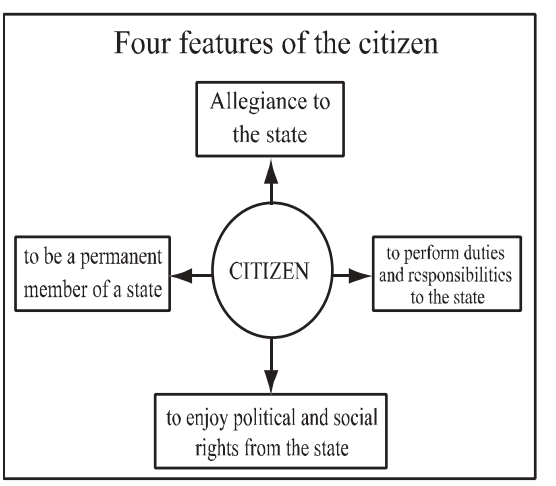
From the above discussion, we have come to know that Bangladesh has all characteristics of a state. It has a large population, defined territory, democratic government and sovereign power.

Task : Make a group and brief a report about population, land and government of Bangladesh.

Lesson-3 : Citizen and Concept of Citizenship

The permanent residents of a state are called citizens. However, in the past, all inhabitants of cities were called citizens. At that time, states were formed centering small cities. These inhabitants of city states were called citizens.

At present, the concept of citizen and citizenship has been changed. Now, any person as a member of the state can be considered a citizen. A citizen must be a permanent inhabitant and must be loyal to the state. He must think of the welfare of the state and enjoy all social and political rights provided by the state. That is, a citizen has duties and responsibilities towards the state just as he has social and political rights.



A citizen gets citizenship according to the identity of the state. As the citizens of Bangladesh, all of us have the identity of Bangladeshi for citizenship. Bangladesh is our state. So, we are the citizens of Bangladesh.

Citizen and Foreigners

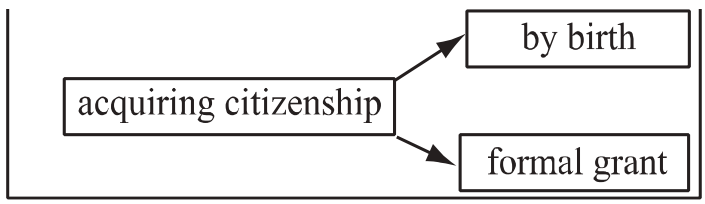
Besides the inhabitants of the country, many people from different countries also live in a state. They live for many reasons such as education, business, service etc. They are known as foreigners. However, they do not reside permanently. Foreginers abide by the rules and regulations of the state where they stay and they show loyalty to their own countries. They can enjoy only the social rights in the state where they live in. But they cannot enjoy any political rights of the government or state. Hence, the foreigners are not citizens of the state.

Task : Identify the difference between a citizen and a foreigner.

Lesson-4: Methods of Acquiring Citizenship

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

1. Citizenship by birth and
2. Citizenship by formal grant



Those who acquire citizenship by birth are citizen by birth and those who acquire citizenship by formal grant are citizen by grant. However, those who acquire citizenship by birth have to fulfill some conditions mandated by the state.

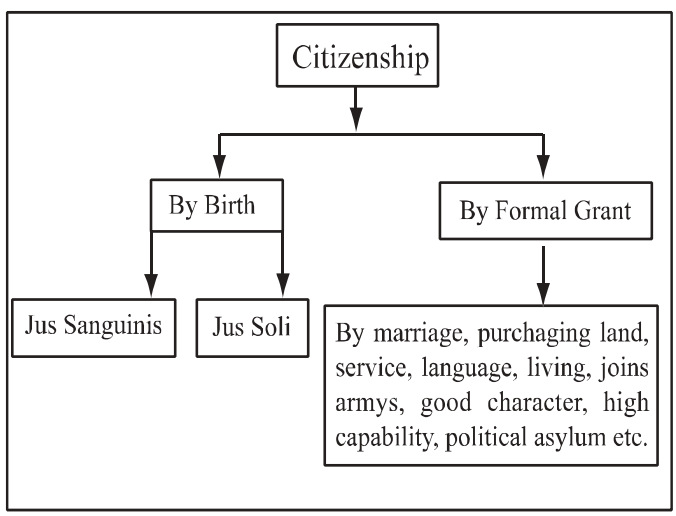
Acquiring Citizenship by Birth

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 the 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 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 respectively. Bangladesh, France, Japan, Italy etc. follow this principle.

2. Jus Soli

According to this principle, the child will be the citizen of that country where he is born, though his or her 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 or she will be an American citizen and will get the citizenship of this 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. However, very few countries of the world follow this principle, for example Australia and the USA.

Acquiring Citizenship by Naturalization

In this method, a citizen of one country is to apply for obtaining the citizenship of another country. A citizen of one country now easily becomes a citizen of one or more than one countries. It has been possible for obtaining citizenship by formal grant. In addition to education, job and business, a citizen of one country may live in another country for various reasons. Such a person requires citizenship of that country. Then the person applies to the state. Scrutinizing his application, the state grants to the person citizenship permanently on some conditions. After obtaining citizenship, that person can live in that country permanently. There are some conditions to achieve citizenship by naturalization. A person will get citizenship of a state if he-

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

A person can achieve citizenship by naturalization 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 at the same time, it is called dual citizenship. If a child of any Bangladeshi parents is born in the USA, 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. But if he desires, he can keep citizenship of both the countries.

Task : Discuss the methods of acquiring citizenship.

Lesson-5: Role of Citizens in Developing the country

The relation between state and citizen is inseparable. As there is a state, there are citizens. Again, the existence of a state is beyond imagination without citizens. If any citizen performs his duties and responsibilities sincerely, he is considered a good citizen. He can contribute much to the development of the state. A good citizen who is intelligence, conscientious, self-constraint and dedicated, can play a vital role in developing the state.

As citizens of Bangladesh, enjoy different types of privileges from the country. In exchange, we also have some important duties and responsibilities to the state as citizens. For example, we should be educated, loyal to the state, and abide by the laws, pay taxes regularly, vote for the right candidate, preserve and utilize state property and so on. We have to perform these duties and responsibilities for the development of the country.

In a modern state, the role of citizens is very important. In modern democratic states, people help one party to form the government for a definite tenure. If the government does anything which is not beneficial for the country, people will not vote for that political party the next time. Therefore, performing state administration, good governance and all types of development depend on the honesty and efficiency of the citizens. Not only the government is responsible for the development of the state, citizens also have to perform their duties perfectly. Then the country will proceed rapidly towards development.

Task: Make a list of the activities you will perform as a citizen for the development of the country.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the important element of the state?

a. People c. property
b. organization d. society

2. Government is indispensible 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 c. ii and iii
b. i and iii d. i, ii and iii

Read the passage below and answer question number 3 and 4—

The people of other countries live besides the citizens of own country 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 the 'B' state in the war.

3. The citizens of other countries 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 c. iii
b. ii and iii d. i, ii, iii

4. Which element of 'A' state was lost after the capture of 'A' state by 'B' state?

a. Population c. Territory
b. Government d. Sovereignty

Creative Questions

1. Mr. Zakir and Mrs. Afrin a married couple, getting jobs, has been living in the United States of America for twenty years. Their child, Mayaz, was born there. In that state, they purchased a business institution from their income. They pay tax to the government regularly. They abide by the rules and regulations of the country. They run a fund for the special child. This couple is now the citizen of the USA.

   a. What is a state?
   b. Why are 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 Mr. Zakir and Mayaz.

2. Bangladeshi inhabitant Sajib got married to an Australian woman while working in the marine service in Singapore. He along with his wife was travelling 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 to Australia from Bangladesh for study, could not apply his suffrage in the last election.

   a. When 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. "Citizenship rights of Sajib and Sagar are different."Give reasons for your answer.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why do people express loyalty to the government?
2. Why is sovereignty the most crucial element of state formation?
3. Why are foreigners not considered citizens of a state?

Chapter Six

Environment of Bangladesh

Man lives in his own environment. Man is influenced by the elements of natural environment. With the gradual change of civilization, there has been a change in the relation between man and nature as well. Various activities of man have resulted in many environmental problems. The environment is also losing balance. We have a lot of things to do to prevent environmental problems in order to maintain a balance in the environment.





At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

- explain man's relation with the environment;
- explain the causes of environmental problems;
- analyze the impacts of environmental problems;
- describe the action plan to prevent and control environmental problems in Bangladesh;
- prepare reports on environmental problems;
- be conscious of the importance of the environment.

Lesson-1: Man and Environment

Man lives in his own environment. His life is affected by the elements of the environment. Four basic elements of nature are-soil, water, air and light. The sun is the main source of light and heat. Trees grow in soil with the help of water, air, heat and light. On the basis of these elements, man's life on earth has been possible.

At the outset of the creation, man was more dependent on nature. He procured everything from nature to survive. He selected necessary things from nature to build houses. He used soil as a main tool of production.The fertility of soil increases or decreases, some times soil decays and the minerals that soil contains also decrease. The increase or decrease of the remaining three elements i.e. water, air and heat make man's life difficult.

Man came to a stable position starting cultivation. Since then he has tried to conquer nature. He made vast cultivable land clearing forests and jungles. He produced paddy, wheat, maize and many other crops. He used some animals making them pet. He learnt to hunt and cook some of the wild animals. Again, he used hides of some animals. Even he killed ferocious animals for self-protection. Again, man planted some trees for his own needs. These trees protect him from different kinds of natural disasters.

Task-1 : Identify the basic elements of nature.
Task-2 : Identify the remarkable aspects in the relation between man and nature.

Lesson-2 and 3 : Environmental Problems : Causes and Effects

Humans are highly intelligent being. They have built dams across the rivers for irrigation using knowledge. They have utilized the current of water to move machines. In this way, he gradually increased his domination over nature. They made large mills and factories, built cities and is driving cars and other vehicles. He has increased his comfort by making air conditioners. All these are making various kinds of sounds. Sound pollution is harmful to human health. With the increase of population and with the competition among all to live in luxury, the pressure on the environment is increasing. It can be said that the balance of man's life with the fundamental elements of environment like soil, water, air and heat is being hampered. As a result, the environment is losing balance. Because of pollution, many children of Dhaka city are suffering from asthma. In addition, heart disease, cancer, skin disease and various kinds of allergy are increasing.

Gradually the pressure of huge population is increasing in the cities of the country. The cities cannot ensure accommodation and other facilities for the excess population. As a result, the number of slums in the cities is ever on the increase. Besides this, many swamps of the country are getting ruined for human settlement and for establishing industrial factories. Sometimes, industrial wastes get mixed with river water and make it unsuitable for use. It results in the extinction of aquatic biodiversity. In the hilly areas of Bangladesh, hills are cut to build houses on the mountain slopes and at the foot of the hills. In addition, sometimes hills are destroyed to make brick fields. All these are the causes of environmental problems. The increase of various environmental elements causes the rise of temperature in the atmosphere. The sea water level rises because of global warming. For this reason, many people of the coastal regions, being marooned, become environment refugee.

Repeated cultivation of the same land reduces normal fertility of the land. Now, farmers are using chemical fertilizers along with organic fertilizers. To make fertilizer and to meet man's huge demand of cloth, medicine and various instruments, the number of factories is increasing. The black smoke, poisonous gases and wastes from these factories pollute water and air. In addition, temperature is also increasing as a

direct consequence of pollution. Climate has become imbalanced due to the rise of temperature. It causes excessive rainfall, drought, storm, flood and tsunami.

Again, with the increase of population, their demand is increasing. As a result, trees are being cut down. Natural forests are disappearing. So, land erosion and rise of temperature cannot be prevented. It is even making holes in the ozone layer in the space which prevents ultra-violate rays of the sun. The use of one kind of very slowly degradable plastic is being added to this which is causing permanent damage to the environment.



Environmental Problem: Air, Soil and Water Pollution

Uncertain Future

To meet the increasing demand of the people, trees, the unending source of oxygen are being destroyed. The expected amount of oxygen level is decreasing everyday due to the destruction of forests indiscriminately. The supply of essential food, medicine, fuel, etc. is going to be at risk. Due to different activities created by human beings, Carbon-di-Oxide, Methane and Nitrus oxide increases in the air, wich destroys the balance of the atmosphere.

In the similar manner,in order to ensure our comfort and luxury, we are exhausting of nature including mineral resources, birds and animals, rivers and canals. Many various element species of animal which helped us in our struggle for survival have become extinct.

Gradual warming of the globe raises water of the sea levels by melting the ice in the two poles. For this reason, the low-lying areas of the coastal countries at risk of being submerged. Many countries including Bangladesh may be affected.

Task-1: Identify man made environmental problems and their harmful impacts.
Task-2: Explain why the environmental problems of Bangladesh are a concern for the future generations.

Lesson—4 and 5: Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Environmental Problems in Bangladesh

People of Bangladesh meet various challenges caused by environmental problems. Our government has taken some steps. The United Nations has taken many measures in this regard. All of us including children should be conscious about it. We should bear in mind that we will–

- not cut down trees unnecessarily.
- stop the use of one time useable plastics.
- start recycling.
- not throw garbage anywhere.
- be conscious of banning movement of the vehicles emitting black smoke.
- raise public awareness not to build industrial factories near locality.
- dispose domestic rubbish in proper place. We shall never dispose solid waste in the drains.
- not disturb peace by using microphones unnecessarily.
- not cause noise pollution in the areas like hospitals, educational institutions, libraries and offices.
- not cut hills.
- not throw wastes in rivers, canals, lakes or seas.
- not destroy any natural wealth including forests, hills and rivers.
- plant trees and take care of them.
- stay near nature.
- know the man-made causes of pollution and take preventive measures.
- give priority to the balance of nature and environment in development work.
- consider the balance of environment in selection and use of own food, clothing and other things.

Task: Getting divided into groups, discuss how man is spoiling the balance of natural select an action plan and present it in the class.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main element of nature?

a. Gas c. Light
b. Forest d. Crops

2. For the increase of population—

i. Number of slums in the city increase
ii. River water gets polluted.
iii. The amount of carbon dioxide increases.

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Read the excerpt below and answer question number 3 and 4—

Azad built up a soap factory in his village cutting trees and filling up ponds. People are utterly disturbed by the noise of the machine. Azad's uncle, retiring from job, came to village and advised people to plant trees in open space. He cleaned the muddled canals to flow water.

3. What are called the activities of Azad?

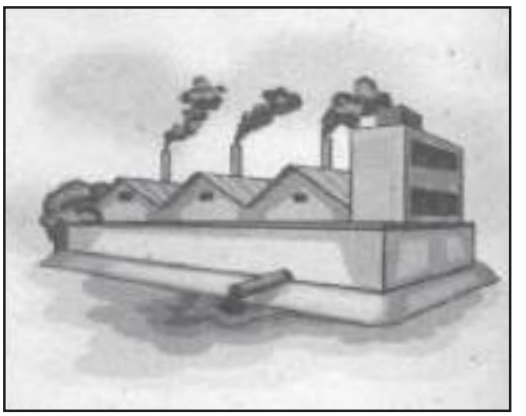
a. Manmade environmental problems
b. Nature created environmental problems
c. Man’s effort to conquer nature
d. Man’s dependence on nature

4. Which one is the result of the activities of Azad’s uncle?

a. The sea level will rise.
b. The fertility of soil will decrease.
c. Soil erosion will increase.
d. Biodiversity will be saved.

Creative Questions

1.



a. What is the main source of light and heat?
b. How has man started dominating nature? Explain.
c. Which problem is reflected in the above picture?
d. What the children like you can do to solve this problem?

2. Eminent businessman Mr. Monir Hossain lives in a luxurious flat in the aristocratic areas of Dhaka. His children play music at a loud sound that often disturbs his neighbours. His apartment building has own generator to supply electricity.

a. Since when man has tried to conquer nature?
b. How the basic elements of nature affect human life?
c. What type of problem is being caused the electric equipments used by Mr. Monir Hossain?
d. Do you think you have any responsibility to get rid of this problem? Give your opinion in the light of the text book.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why were people more dependent on nature in the early stages of creation?
2. How is population growth disturbing the balance of the environment?
3. Why does environmental balance get disrupted if trees decrease?

Chapter **Seven**

Children's Growth and Obstacles: Socialization

A child's growth starts from the family. The child has to adapt to the new environment after coming out of the family circle. The process of adjusting with new environment and new situation is called socialization. However, there are a number of obstacles for a child to grow up in the society. It is very important to overcome these hindrances; otherwise children have to grow up with mental problems. In this chapter, we will know about raising children in the society and various challenges which children have to face while growing up.





At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

- explain the idea of the process of socialization and its impact;
- describe the medium and importance of socialization;
- explain the idea, causes and effects of child labour;
- describe what our attitude towards working children should be;
- acquire ability to develop human and social relationship through socialization;
- be conscious of the rights and other things of the working children.

Lesson- 1 : Socialization and Its effects on social Life

We grow up in the society through various processes. We get the identity of social being. The education we get from the society is our social education. Rules and regulations, values, beliefs, ideal etc. are included in this education. The process through which we get social education and become worthy members of the society is called socialization. Socialization is a life-long process. It continues from the birth of a child till death.

When a baby is born, the mother fulfills the baby's initial needs. For this reason, mother becomes the role model for children. After some time, the child realizes the presence of its father and other people, and so, the boundary of its social relation extends further. Subsequently, the child becomes a social being through different mediums including neighbours, peers, play-mates, class-mates and religious institutions. Thus, a child acquires several qualities like ideals, values, rules, responsibilities, duties and tolerance, and is encouraged to play the role as a social being.

Socialization has a great influence in social life. This process turns a child into a social being. It helps a child develop healthily and nicely. It also helps a child become a worthy citizen. Socialization makes children responsible members of the society and helps maintain peace and order in the society. This process teaches children expected manners from and to their surrounding. For example, our society expects that all men and women will help and co-operate each other. If we become habituated to this, we shall be able to behave in line with the social expectation. Socialization also develops necessary skills in the life of children. Using acquired skill, children can face many risks and problems in life.

Task -1 : Explain the socialization process of a child.
Task -2 : Make a list of the mediums of socialization.
Task -3 : Getting divided into groups, identify and present the impacts of socialization.

Lesson-2 and 3 : Mediums and Importance of Socialization

Several mediums of socialization and their significance are-

Family: Socialization of children begins from family. The family environment plays a crucial role in shaping a child's character and personality. From the family, children acquire social anchor teachings like co-operation, tolerance, friendship, brotherhood, self-sacrifice, love etc. If the relationship between the family members is sweet, the child can grow up in a good family environment. On the other hand, family turmoil, conflicts, frictions, fights hinder the sound mental growth of the child. If family harmony is not prac-ticed, children cannot learn it. Therefore, the learning of honesty and friendship should be acquired from the family.

Neighbours: Those who live near our houses are our neighbours. Children of same age can form a team among their neighbours. Through it, they can learn mutual co-operation, fellow feeling, equity, unity etc.

Educational Institutions: Besides acquiring knowledge, children learn several social ideals at educational institutions. These ideals are- sense of discipline, sense of responsibility, sense of respect, co-operation, empathy, mutual admiration etc. Children learn social etiquettes, manners and values. through their participation in different programmes of educationa institution.

Children learn about sharing with other through their education. This helps them develop altruism. Contents of text books also influence children's manners. Therefore, the role of educational institutions is very important for socialization.

Class-mates and Play-mates: The role of class-mates and play-mates is not less important in the socialization of children. Children can acquire leadership quality mixing with the class¬mates and play-mates. Listening to the criticism of good and bad, children learn expected manners. However, bad class-mates and playmates might lead a child astray. So, we have to be careful to select our class-mates and play-mates.

Religion: Religion is a kind of belief which is expressed through certain rituals and festivals. The basic principle of every religion is to call individuals to justice and human welfare and keep them away from injustice and evils. Mosques, Temples, Churches, Pagodas and other religious institutions influence the people of Muslim, Hindu, Christian and Buddhist community in many ways. Religion instills social values in human minds; can foster several qualities like co-operation, dutifulness, justness, sympathy etc. It teaches us to be honest and just. If we follow the religious rules and allow others to follow their religion, it is possible to maintain harmony with all people irrespective of caste, colour, creed, gender.

Mass Media: The mediums of presenting news, opinion, recreation etc. to the people are called mass media. Various mass media, such as- newspaper, magazine, radio, television, movie etc. play an important role in socialization. Newspapers and magazines provide different information about social values, customs, traditions, culture and education which contribute to the socialization of children. The radio plays a role in children's socialization broadcasting recreational and instructive programmes. Information collected from television plays an active role in socializing children who can listen and see the programmes simultaneously. Films can also contribute to socialization if they are not only entertaining but also insightful and educative. This type of movie plays an important role in moulding the attitude of children. Nowadays, internet plays a vital role in entertaining and socializing children. Elders should play role to oversee its use.

Task-1 : Identify the role of family in socializing children.
Task-2 : Identify the roles of play-mates and class-mates in the socialization of children.

Lesson- 4 and 5 : Concept, Causes and Effects of Child Labour

We often notice that many children, instead of going to school, do different types of work. Again, many other children do many works besides studying at school. However, every child has to do some works that is not harmful, rather that is helpful for better living for himself and for his family. For example - a child can help the parents work or other family members by doing any work. The child is not forced to do these works. But there are some works which are harmful to children. This type of work is called

child labour. Therefore, If children are exposed to danger, risk, exploitation and deprivation in working for earning money, that work is called child labour. In Bangladesh, child labour is illegal.

Children of our country are doing domestic work in other people's house, working in different mills and factories, such as- making biri, battery, shoe etc. Children are also working in chemical factories, lathe and welding machines. Many children work as helper of bus and tempo. Again, some other children look for sellable materials from the wastes. But why are they doing all these works?

There are many reasons for child labour. Many guardians are compelled to send children to work instead of sending them to school because of economic insolvency. Besides, if parents are sick or separated, sometimes children are compelled to earn money. Children are employed in many risky jobs like household work or in the brickfields only because they can be paid low wages. In addition, because of devastating natural disasters, many children drop out from school and work as child labourers. Guardians' discriminatory treatment towards male and female children also turns female children into child labourer.

Risky labour is harmful to children's physical and mental health. Because of excessive labour, children become vulnerable to infectious diseases. A kind of mental reaction is created among the child labourers when they see same age children going to school, playing and going on an outing with their parents. They also crave for these. So, inferiority complex in the minds of children results from unfulfilled demand. Children cannot demonstrate their normal behaviour. They lose their esteem for the society and its people. A sort of ferocity and aggression is created in them minds of children. These children may become passionless, fearless and terrible. Development of a child labourer is affected by malnutrition, sleeplessness and restlessness. We shall refrain ourselves from harmful and risky labour and help others refrain from it.



Child Labour: Children are breaking bricks

Task : Identify five types of risky child labour and their harmful impacts.

Lesson-6 : Our Attitude towards Child Workers

Many children of your age work in households, mills and factories or at other workplaces. Many a time, these children do not get their due wages, food and health facilities. These children know nothing of affection, love and adoration. Physical and mental tortures are their daily companion. Yet, they also have their right to proper upbringing and development.

We should behave well with them. we should ensure the opportunities of education for them. If any child works in the household, we have to help him/her. We ourselves can do some personal works like arranging house, bed, table and folding dry cloth. It will lessen the child's pressure of work. If the child falls ill any time, we have to show sympathy through ensuring medical treatment and taking proper care. In this way, the child will become our friend. We have to make him/her our play-mate. The child must be considered a member of our family. It will help the child develop physically and mentally. Now think, in how many more ways, we can help these children.

If children grow up in supportive environment, they will be more responsible to family and society. Through good behaviour towards these children, we ourselves will become citizens with human qualities. We will also tell others to behave well with them.

Task: What should be our treatment to house assistants.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where does socialization of children begin?

a. Play-mates c. Neighbours
b. Family d. educational institutions

2. Cause of child labour is—

i. Disobedience of children
ii. Economic hardship of the family
iii. Unrest in the family

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Read the following passage and answer question number 3 and 4-

Maheen lost his way while going for an outing along the friends. A stranger, telling him to show the way, handed him over some unfamiliar persons from neighbouring country. There, Maheen was forced to work on a welding machine. Losing Maheen, parents create extra pressure to build up the youngest son, Jahid in all aspects including education, music and so on.

3. What kind of work is Maheen's job?

a. Child labour c. Child repression
b. Child trafficking d. child kidnapping

4. The things which may happen to Jahid is-

i. Be extraordinarily meritorious
ii. Lose of appetite
iii. Lose of interest in work

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Creative Questions

1. 13- year-old Moinul works in a shoe factory. Working from morning to evening, he falls ill now and then. 15-year-old Moli works in a house. There she is given good food, taken for outings, presented dress of her choice during the Eid. She is also given opportunity to study during leisure.

a. What is child labour?
b. What are the impacts of obstacles in the life of children?
c. Explain which idea is reflected in Moinul's work?
d. Evaluate the behaviours to Moli at her work place.

2. With her mother's help, Mili assists her neighbours and friends with various needs. On the other hand, Mili's brother and his friends organized an association in which they assembled to read different newspapers and manazines. They also watch life oriented movies and different programs, debates etc.

   a. What is socialization?
   b. Which factor is important for the healthy growth of an individual's mind?
   c. Which medium of socialization is revealed by Mili? Explain.
   d. Do you think that the activities of Mili's brother and his friends will play an important role in socialization? Give your opinion.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why is socialisation a lifelong process?
2. How does an educational institution help develop good habits in children?
3. How does hazardous labour physically and mentally harm children?

Chapter Eight

Bangladesh and Regional Co-operation

In the modern age, No state is entirely self-sufficient. From this necessity, the ideas of regional and international co-operation emerged. Many international organizations have been formed. One of them is the United Nations. The United Nations was formed with a view to establishing world peace. Almost all countries of the world are member states of the United Nations. Bangladesh achieved the membership of the United Nations in 1974. Besides, there are different regional organizations, such as- SAARC, ASEAN, EU, G-7, OAU, OIC, Arab League etc. These organizations work collectively for the interest of their member countries. In class five, we have learnt about different agencies and organizations affiliated with of the United Nations. In this chapter, we will know about different organizations of regional cooperation along with their aims and funcations.







At the end of this chapter, we will be able to-

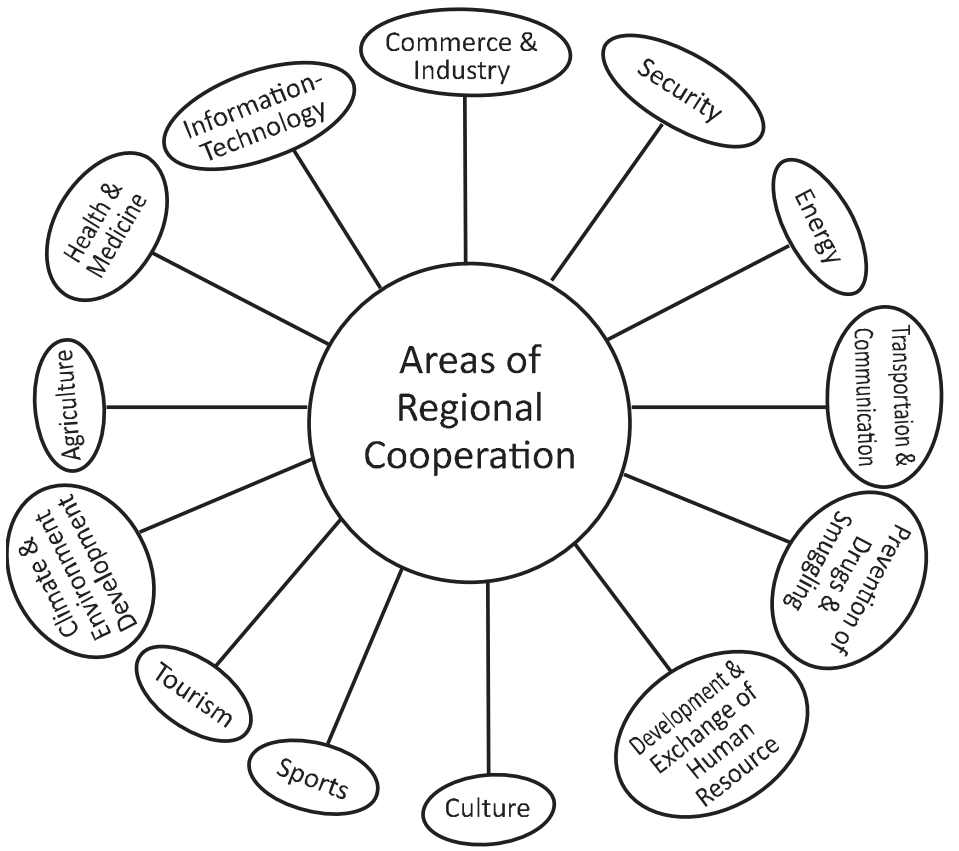
- explain the importance of regional cooperation;
- mention various aspects of cooperation among the countries of the same region;
- describe the form and activities of leading organization for regional cooperation in the world;
- be encouraged in mutual agreement, cooperation, amity and brotherhood.

Lesson-1 and 2 : Importance of Regional Cooperation and Its Areas

In the modern world, countries are dependent on one another. Problems and needs of different states are different. No state alone can meet all its needs. But if these needs are not addressed and problems are not solved, welfare and development of the people of the countries is not possible. If the neighbouring countries help and co-operate one another, any problem can be easily solved. For this reason, countries of the same region mutually co-operate one another. As a result, different organizations of regional cooperation are formed. Through collective effort, they work for removing economic, political and commercial impediments in these regions. Consequently, development of all parties is attained.

Areas of regional Cooperation

There are various areas of regional cooperation. With the passage of time, these areas are continuously expanding. However, the notable areas of present time are commerce and industry, security, energy, information technology, agriculture, tourism, sports, prevention of drugs and smuggling, transportation and communication, development and exchange of human resources, culture, health care, climate and environmental development and so on.



Task : Make a list of areas of Regional cooperation.

Lesson- 3 and 4 : Remarkable Organizations for Regional Cooperation

Based on advantage of location, many organizations of regional cooperation have been formed. In this lesson, we will learn about activities of some remarkable organizations of regional cooperation.

SAARC



SAARC was established by the south Asian countries including Bangladesh. The full name of this organization is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). On the initiave of Bangladesh, SAARC was formed on December 8, 1985. Currently, the organization has 8 member states. Apart from Bangladesh, the other member countries of SAARC are–India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, The Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan. Besides this, there are currently a total 9 ovservers including Myanmar. Though the main target of this organization is economic cooperation, its working field has extended across all sectors including social, educational, cultural, communicative and technological development. The headquarters of the SAARC is situated in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. The visionary behind it was Shahid president Ziaur Rahman.

Goals and Objectives of SAARC

- To upgrade the life style of the people of SAARC countries;
- To do free trade among the countries of South Asia;
- To introduce welfare economic system;
- To build up self-reliance among the member countries;
- To work for social and cultural development of the region;
- To create mutual understanding among the SAARC countries resolving the existing disputes and problems.

ASEAN



ASEAN was formed on 08 August 1967 consisting of ten countries of South East Asia. The full name of the organization is Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Currently, the organization has 10 member states. The members of this organization are Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Laos, Myanmar, Singapore. The headquarter of ASEAN is situated in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.

Goals and Purposes of ASEAN

- To work for economic development through collective endeavor;
- To sustain peace and stability in that region;
- To work for social, cultural, economic and technological cooperation and amity among the member countries.
- To organize training and research in professional and vocational fields among themselves.
- To expand cooperation in agricultural and industrial sectors among the member countries.
- In Bangla it is called an organization of South-East Asian nations

Task -1 : Show the ASEAN and SAARC countries in the map of Asia.
Task -2 : Make a list of the activities which can be done by SAARC.
Task -3 : Make a list of the activities which can be done by ASEAN.

European Union (EU)



Common Market was formed as the initial step of cooperation among the West European countries. Then the scope of the Common Market was expanded as European Union (EU). Almost all countries of Europe are members of this union. Currently, the organization has 27 member states. The European Union has started their own currency known as 'Euro'. All the countries of the European Union use Euro alongside their own currency. Today, the member countries can communicate, settle and carry on trade and commerce from one country to another freely. The headquarters of the European Union is situated in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

Group of seven (G7)

There is an inter-governmental organization named G-7. The full name of this organization is Group of seven (G7). The rich, industrially developed and influential countries formed G-7 group. The USA, the UK, Germany, France, Japan, Canada and Italy are members of this 7-member-organization. This group not only extends cooperation among the members, but also considers extending help and support to the least developing nations as of ours. Besides, G- 7 also considers and discusses important global issues like changes of environment and climate. It also aims to make the world free from poverty, hunger, illiteracy and poor health and decides own strategies for the implementation of their plans.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an organization of Muslim countries around the world. The OIC, or Organization of Islamic Cooperation, was established in 1969. The organization currently has 57 member states. Its main objectives are to protect the interests of the Muslim world, maintain peace and security, enhance economic and social cooperation, and promote Islamic education and culture. Bangladesh became a member of the OIC in 1974. Its headquarters is located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The African countries have formed Organization of African Unity (OAU); the organization of the Arab countries is the Arab League; Commonwealth has been formed by the countries of the British colony which are now independent. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) formed by the countries who are not members of any military alliance. Bangladesh is an important member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In addition, bilateral cooperation agreement is signed between two countries for mutual cooperation. At present, this type of agreement is on the rise because this agreement of bilateral cooperation is the most effective one in the field of international cooperation.

Task : Getting divided into groups discuss and present how different countries are benefited by regional cooperation.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main goal of SAARC?

a. Social cooperation

b. Economic cooperation

c. Cultural cooperation

d. Educational cooperation

2. What is the name of own currency of EU?

a. Dollar
b. Pound
c. Euro
d. Rupee

Read the passage below and answer question number 3 and 4:

Japan, the USA and five other countries of the world define the process of helping the countries like Bangladesh in several important matters including saving the environment.

3. In the excerpt, which organization has been told about?

a. EU
b. OAU
c. G-7
d. NAM

4. The above mentioned organization is working—

i. For themselves

ii. For least developed countries

iii. For building a world free from poverty and hunger

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 Question

1. Rahat's Nepalese friend Gomez is a student at the University of Dhaka. Rahat, a member of the Bangladesh government's cultural delegation, performs songs at the Nepal Academy of Fine Arts. Rahat's father joins a seminar as a guest member of a regional cooperation organisation with ten member countries and discusses cooperation.

   a. What is the full name of ASEAN?

   b. What is meant by bilateral agreement? Explain.

   c. Which regional organisation is indicated by Rahat's activities? Explain.

   d. Do you think Rahat's father's associated organisation will expand cooperation among the countries? Give your opinion.

Short Answer Questions

1. What is the main objective of SAARC?
2. Why are regional cooperation organisations formed?
3. Why are bilateral cooperation agreements increasing nowadays?

The End

2026 Academic Year

Class Six : Bangladesh and Global Studies

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