Abstract: Bangladesh and Pakistan both have beautiful and attractive culture. There are many differences and similarities between both cities. Bangladesh was founded as a “democratic, secular socialist state. Bangladeshi national identity is rooted in a Bengali culture. Rice is common food in both cities. In Bangladesh day without eating fish is nearly inconvincible. In Bengal language is Bengali but in Pakistan people mostly speaks Urdu. In 1947 Pakistan came into being in this world. After 2nd world war Pakistan’s defeat in the war ultimately led to the secession of East Pakistan and the birth of Bangladesh. At its simplest, Pakistani food today consists of staple ingredients which are cheap and abundant Today’s Pakistani politics going downwards. There are many attractive marriage ceremonies in Pakistan as compared to Bangladesh.
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PAKISTAN

➢ Identification
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HISTORY OF BANGLADESH

The creation of the independent nation represents the triumph of ethnic and cultural politics. The region that is now Bangladesh has been part of a number of important political entities, including Indian empires, Buddhist kingdoms, the Moghul Empire, the British empire and the Pakistani nation.

Until 1947 Bangladesh was known as East Bengal province and had been part of Great Britain's India holding since the 1700s. In 1947, Britain, in conjunction with India's leading indigenous political organizations, partitioned the Indian colony into India and Pakistan. The province of East Bengal was made part of Pakistan and was referred to as East Pakistan. This division of territory represented an attempt to create a Muslim nation on Hindu India's peripheries.

Bangladesh was founded as a "democratic, secular, socialist state," but the new state represented the triumph of a Bangladeshi Muslim culture and language. The administration degenerated into corruption, and Mujib attempted to create a one-party state. On 15 August 1975 he was assassinated, along with much of his family, by army officers. Since that time, Bangladesh has been both less socialistic and less secular.
IDENTITY

Bangladeshi national identity is rooted in a Bengali culture that transcends international borders and includes the area of Bangladesh itself and West Bengal, India. Symbolically, Bangladeshi identity is centered on the 1971 struggle for independence from Pakistan. During that struggle, the key elements of Bangladeshi identity coalesced around the importance of the Bengali mother tongue and the distinctiveness of a culture or way of life connected to the floodplains of the region. Since that time, national identity has become increasingly linked to Islamic symbols as opposed to the Hindu Bengali, a fact that serves to reinforce the difference between Hindu West Bengal and Islamic Bangladesh. Being Bangladeshi in some sense means feeling connected to the natural land–water systems of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and other rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Food at Occasions:

Rice and fish are the foundation of the diet; a day without a meal with rice is nearly inconceivable. Fish, meats, poultry, and vegetables are cooked in spicy curry (torkari) sauces that incorporate cumin, coriander, cloves, cinnamon, garlic, and other spices. Muslims do not consume pork and Hindus do not consume beef. Increasingly common is the preparation of roti, a whole wheat circular flatbread, in the morning, which is eaten with curries from the night before. Also important to the diet is dal, a thin soup based on ground lentils, chickpeas, or other legumes that is poured over rice. A sweet homemade yogurt commonly finishes a meal. A typical meal consists of a large bowl of rice to which is added small portions of fish and vegetable curries. Breakfast is the meal that varies the most, being rice- or bread-based. A favorite breakfast dish is panthabhat, leftover cold rice in water or milk mixed with gur (date palm sugar). Food is eaten with the right hand by mixing the curry into the rice and then gathering portions with the fingertips. In city restaurants that cater to foreigners, people may use silverware.
Three meals are consumed daily. Water is the most common beverage. Before the meal, the right hand is washed with water above the eating bowl. With the clean knuckles of the right hand the interior of the bowl is rubbed, the water is discarded, and the bowl is filled with food. After the meal, one washes the right hand again, holding it over the emp. On other important occasions, such as the Eid holidays, a goat or cow is slaughtered on the premises and curries are prepared from the fresh meat. Some of the meat is given to relatives and to the poor.

Politics:

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is a parliamentary democracy that includes a president, a prime minister, and a unicameral parliament (JayityaShongshod). Three hundred members of parliament are elected to the 330-seat legislature in local elections held every five years. Thirty seats are reserved for women members of parliament. The prime minister, who is appointed by the president, must have the support of a majority of parliament members. The president is elected by the parliament every five years to that largely ceremonial post. The country is divided into four divisions, twenty districts, sub districts, union parishads, and villages. In local politics, the most important political level is the union in rural areas; in urban regions, it is the municipality (pourashava). Members are elected locally, and campaigning is extremely competitive.

Marriage:

In Bangladesh, the choice of the bride is done by the relatives or elders. After that just prospective bride and groom happen to see each other in person and if both are happy with the alliance put forth by the elders then they give their consent for
preparation for the wedding ceremony. With lot of zest and laughter the family members from the groom’s side come to bride’s home and apply some turmeric paste and sing and celebrate. This may go till late night. After this next time the family members come from the bride's place and apply turmeric to the groom and have a great get together. Presents are exchanged and family members get more acquainted with each other. It’s not only centered amongst the two family members but even lot of other people are also invited into this both when held in bride's home as well as in groom's residence. The day of wedding is fixed and the terms of marriage like that of money to be paid to bride for marriage called Maher is all decided with other conditions if any. When the time comes to leave, the bride goes to her husband’s home who is by car heavily decorated with lots of other relatives from her new in-laws side amid prayers and blessings. People flock to bless and congratulate the couple.

Languages:

Bangladesh is part of the ethno-linguistic region of Bengal, and the Bengali language is spoken by almost all people across the country. There are also some tongues closely akin to Bengali, which are classified either as dialects of Bengali or separate languages:

- Chittagonian is widely spoken in the entire Chittagong Division by more than 14 million people. Its influence has come from Arabic and Burmese languages.
- Rangpur language is widely spoken in Rangpur Division by some 10 million people.
- Noakhailla is widely spoken in Greater Noakhali and Greater Camilla.
- Sylheti is spoken in the Sylhet region by more than 7 million people.

Intro to Pakistan

History:

Prior to creation as a modern state in 1947, Pakistan was both ruled by local kings and under various imperial powers throughout different time periods. The ancient history of the region comprising present-day Pakistan also includes some of the oldest empires from the subcontinent and some of its major civilizations. By the 18th century the land was incorporated into British India.
Pakistan declared itself an Islamic republic on adoption of a constitution in 1956, but the civilian rule was stalled by the 1958 military coup d’état by Ayub Khan, who ruled during a period of internal instability and a second war with India in 1965. Economic grievances and political disenfranchisement in East Pakistan led to violent political tensions and army repression, escalating into civil war[8] followed by the third war with India. Pakistan's defeat in the war ultimately led to the secession of East Pakistan and the birth of Bangladesh.

Description

Identity

As part of India's independence from Great Britain in 1947, a partition took part of their land and created Pakistan as a separate Islamic nation. It is estimated that approximately 95 percent of the population are Muslim, but members of several minority religions live there, including some Hindus, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Buddhists. Although the modern nation of Pakistan was but fifty-three years old in 2000, it has territorial areas and tribal populations whose histories date back many centuries; thus Pakistan has both an ancient and a relatively new identity.
FOOD AT OCCASION

At its simplest, Pakistani food today consists of staple ingredients which are cheap and abundant. Wheat and other flour products are the mainstay of the diet, one familiar form being CHAPATI, an unleavened bread akin to a Mexican tortilla. This is made with dough prepared from whole wheat flour.

Another basic Pakistani food is LASSI, milk from which curds and butterfat have been removed. Vegetables, usually seasonal, lentils are commonly used. Families with larger incomes eat more meat, eggs and fruits. And the more affluent cook with GHEE, which is clarified butter, instead of with vegetable oil.

From the earliest times, the imaginative - and sometimes heavy - use of spices, herbs, seeds, and flavorings and seasonings have helped cooks transform rather ordinary staple Pakistani foods into an exotic cuisine.

Politics

The joint statement issued after last Friday’s meeting between President Zardari and PML-N chief Nawaz Sharif, although apparently drafted in a hurry, confirms the fact that the country’s political elite is primarily concerned with strengthening the sinews of the state and references to the benefits of governance to the people are at best incidental.

There was a clip in which the PM said on the floor of the NA that his motorcade consists of only 4 vehicles, and another one of himself, which he himself drives. If traffic conditions do not permit so, then he uses a helicopter. Well ladies and gentlemen, how wrong was he, his motorcade yesterday from Karachi Airport to Bilawal house consisted of at least 50 cars, and a 20km
Marriage

Pakistan is a land of thousand faces, a country simply overflowing with cultural richness. Whatever the preferences, a wedding in Pakistan is good display of customs, traditions, many of which are heavily influenced by foreign customs. Marriage is an important social celebration and people participate with passion and enthusiasm. The rites are imbued with a certain sentimental appeal.

Demographically, Pakistan is divided in rural hinterland and urban areas. Common among marriages in rural and urban areas are Mangnee, Mayoon, Mehndi, Nikah, Valima and living happily ever after. But the way these colorful rituals are performed greatly vary. This is what happens in rural areas with some minor changes from place to place: After initial understanding and covert messages between families of prospective spouses, the boy’s relatives visit the girl’s family and offer the proposal, on formal acceptance the mangni (engagement) takes place, marriage date is fixed, groom, with friends and relatives goes to the house of the bride in the form of barat (marriage procession) where the nikah (social contact) is performed on.

LANGUAGES:-

• National language URDU
• Official language ENGLISH
• Main Regional Languages and Pashto. Sindhi, Bloch, Punjabi

Similarities & Differences

In both cities Muslim’s are present but main difference is religious difference. In Pakistan religion is Islam but in Bengal people worship Buddhism..

Food plays an important role in our daily life.. Rice & wheat roti is common in meal in both cities. But Muslims do not consume pork and Hindus do not consume beef.
Another basic Pakistani food is LASSI, milk from which curds and butterfat have been removed. Vegetables, usually seasonal, lentils are commonly used.

Political environment in Bengal is much better as compared to Pak.). Three hundred members of parliament are elected to the 330-seat legislature in local elections held every five years. Thirty seats are reserved for women members of parliament.

At Pak marriages ceremonies are wonder full & attractive. Common among marriages in rural and urban areas are Mangnee, Mayoon, Mehndi, Nikah, Valima and living happily ever after. Parent ask from children about their own likeness towards their lifepartner & same thing is happened in bengal but the differences in this is about traditions.

Another difference is on language. In Pakistan Urdu is national language and English is use oficialy but in Bengal Chittagonian is widely spoken in the entire Chittagong Division by more than 14 million people.

Conclusion:

Both nations have wonderful culture. Both respect each other religious beliefs’.

Recommendation

You can find more data and information of Pakistani culture and Bangla Desh culture from these links.


- ALL DATA

Qualitative Data Is Used In This Report