

A Review Report on Traditional Textile Wears in Bangladesh

¹MD. Israk Hossain*²Monisha Biswas,³Sharmin Khan Akhi,⁴Maisha Bente Moshir,⁵Nusrat Jahan,⁶Khadiza Afroz Toma

¹(Lecturer, Department of Fashion Design, KCC Women's College affiliated by Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh),^{2,3}(UG Scholar,Fashion Design Department,Bangladesh),^{4,5,6}(B.sc in Fashion Design, khulna university, Bangladesh)



Abstract – The goal of this study is to identify the traditional Bangladesh wears that are mainly used by the people of this country. To know about the traditional wears of Bangladesh the study is running, that what the fabric of traditional wears are, which wears are include in our tradition, the ethnic's traditional wears .I have visited so many locations and have survey on this topic. I have also visited the local markets and places to collect the information. I have found the information of our traditional wears and known how they became as tradition, which people make that statement, which kind of people are still carry this, what kind of fabric they are used etc.

Keywords – Tradition wears,muslin,jamdani,rajshahi silk,khadi (key words)

I. INTRODUCTION

A country or a nation or its people are rapidly changed day by day through some effective elements like culture, language, tradition, region, environment etc. Tradition is a little bit different. Fashion with traditional wears is most popular style or trend in fashion industry. In garments everything is made according to the requirements, desires design and style, thus make it a fashion of individuals. Tradition and cloth both are connected with each other, and here the discussion started with traditional wears.

A. Traditional wears

I believe there is one central definition of traditional wears in use today (and historically) with in our discipline. Human create tradition through year by year after civilization. In other countries, other religion, other environments have much difference in tradition.

Bangladesh is a very small country, but in its little parts are gathered with hidden treasure what have surprised the whole world day by day, which maximum credit goes to our fabric and clothing sectors like Tant,Muslin, Silketc.which birthplaces are in Bangladesh.Many years have been passed but tradition is still in their position. The wears which are still carrying the tradition of Bangladesh are called traditional wears [1].

B. Relationship and differences between traditional wears and people:

Traditional wears are very important for the people of any nation. Traditional wears reveal the culture to the people and makes the people more capable to know the traditional of their own country. The main difference between traditional wears and people is traditional wears are made for the people but people are not made for the traditional wears. Because the

people of a country where those dresses which are comfortable to them. And in same occasions, they prefer to wear the traditional wear for own satisfaction.

II. REVIEW OF TRADITIONAL WEARS OF BANGLADESH:

A. Basic Information:

Prepare Your Choice in clothing can communicate responsibility, status, power and the ability to be successful. people have to choice their dress to keep similarity with their society, environment, physical structure, economic condition, weather etc. people choice vary from country to country, nation to nation, religion to religion tribe to tribe. Every nation has their own fashion. They love to those dresses which is similar to their society.

In addition to external influences, there are also internal influences in how people select the dress such as personality, characteristics and salient identities. For example, a teacher always chooses light color and light design dresses because this type of dress shows his personality.

B. Types of fabric of traditional wears:

Every country has their own dress code. They choose their dress to keep similarity with their weather. In which country summer is the main season people like to wear light fabric. In which country winter is the main season people avoid light fabric, they wear heavy fabric. There are different types of fabric which are mainly used for making cloth. In our country, we have some own fabric like Muslin, Silk, Jamdani, Khadi etc. which are mainly used to make cloth and in a deciding position for making our traditional wears.

- **Muslin:**

Muslin is among the most fascinating, ultra-fine light, exotic and glossy texture fabric in ancient Bengal but also praised another part of the world when it was exported from Dhaka to the Middle East and much of Europe. Only upper days or royal family desired to wear this exclusive fabric. Muslin is finely woven light cotton fabric in plain weave without a pattern and had identical warp and weft threads. It is made in a wide range of weights from delicate range of weights from delicate sheers to coarse sheeting. Early Indian muslin was hand woven by uncommonly delicate hands yearn. Especially in the region of what



today is Bangladesh. And important feature of muslin fabric is its ability to drape. The material of muslin was first made in the city of muslin (Iraq), from which its name is derived [2].

- **Jamdani:**

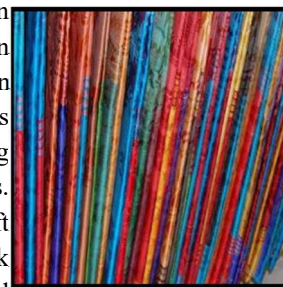
The Jamdani is one of the Bangladesh's finest muslin textiles produced in Dhaka, Bangladesh for centuries. The Mughal emperors patronized the historical production of Jamdani. This has been spoken of as Bangladesh's most artistic silk weavers.



Traditionally woven and created on the loom brocade, Jamdani is fabulously rich in motifs and presently is the most attractive textile of Bangladesh and worldwide acclaimed [2].

- **Rajshahi Silk:**

Rajshahi Silk is the name given to silk products produced in Rajshahi, located in Bangladesh's north western part. It is a renowned name in the clothing domain, especially in sarees. Rajshahi Silk is delicate and soft fiber produced from cocoons of silk worm and coated with protein, called sericin. Sarees and other products made out of Rajshahi Silk are popular by user's all the country abroad. There are several varieties of silks Mulberry, Eri or Endi etc. depends on their weaves and threads.



- **Khadi:**

Khadi or khaddar is handmade, hand spun and hand woven cotton fabric. One of the greatest aspects of Khadi fabric is its ability to keep the wearer cool during the summer and the same time keeping him or her warm during the winter. The Khadi wearer gets a royal and distinguishable look due to its fall and style. It symbolized luxury and uniqueness. Romans were great admirer of Bangla Khadi and used to import vast amount of fabrics. The Khadi weaves of Comilla during the Mughal



period were renowned as valuable textile wearers with distinctive

- **Cotton:**

Cotton fabric is extremely flexible, whether alone or mixed, it outsells any other fabric combination fabric. The nature soft fluffy staple fabric, which comes from the cotton plants seedpod and is used to produce many forms of fabric at any price point. Cotton fabric is common all year round because it is easy to wear. Quick any form of available fabric can be made from cotton fibers. Usually, cotton fibers are collected from natural source and composites in cottage by handloom. Latter comfortable and fashionable wearers are made traditional by hand driver weaving machine.



- **Jute:**

A plant or fiber called Jute used to produce Burlap, Gunny or Hessian cloth. It is one of the most flexible fibers of nature used in textile raw materials. Jute fiber fabrics are neutral in carbon dioxide, and naturally decomposable. It's incredibly an eco-friendly textile. It grows best in temperate and humid climates. India, Bangladesh and China are the main producers of jute. Its soft fabric structure is known to be very comfortable and therefore popularity for jute clothes has increased significantly over the last decade.

- **Tant (Hand loom):**

Tant Shari is a traditional Shari and is commonly used by women in Bengal. It is traditionally made by the weavers from all over western Bengal and Bangladesh but typically few places such as Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly of Western Bengal and Dhaka. Tangail of Bangladesh is famous for Tant Shari weaving. Tant Shari are woven from cotton threads and distinguished by its lightness and transparency. The typical Tant Shari is characterized by a thick floral and other artistic motifs border.



- **Banarasi Shari:**

Banarasi Shari whose history dates back to the Mughal era in the 16th century has its origin in Banaras, a northern city of India. In Bangladesh the migrated Muslim from Banaras started making Banarasi Shari in Dhaka since 1950. The Shari are made of finely woven silk and are decorated with an intricate design and because of these engravings are relatively heavy several varieties are available in Banarasi Shari. They include pure Silk (katan), Organza (kora), Georgette and satin.



- **Kota:**

Kota Doria or Kota Shari is one of many forms of Shari made at Kota, Rajasthan, Muhammadabad and Mau in Uttar Pradesh and it's nearby places. Kota Doria is a handloom cotton fabric renowned for its unique weaving style that makes the final fabric translucent and light. Its lightness, airiness and comfort make it the first option for the summer. It is graceful and part of fashion due to its softness and transparency. Today it is one of the most popular fabrics that comfort lovers are using.



- **Assar Silk:**

Tassar is produced from larvae of several species of silk worm. Tassar Silk also known as -wild silk. Tassar Silk is valued for its rich texture and natural deep gold color. This is an economical silk and more durable than the other silk varieties. The precisely finished and designer garments produced from Tassar Silk are fail/oils and are exported to various countries worldwide.



• Wool:

Wool fabric is the dry, welcoming and extremely soft fabric. Wool is comfortable and luxurious too. However, wool fibers come from a variety of animal coats and it is crimped, elastic and grows in staples very extremely soft. Wool is a sumptuous and traditional fashion fabric suitable to create trendy fits. Woolen fabric have a soft feel and fuzzy surface, very little shine or sheen.



C. Traditional wears of Bangladesh (Male)

Bangladesh people have unique dress preferences. Bangladeshi men traditional wear Panjabi on religious and cultural occasions. Bangladesh men wear lungi as casual wear and shirt-pant or suits on formal occasions. Dhuti and Fatuas are also involved in traditional wears from long time ago.

• Lungi:

The Lungi is most commonly seen dress of Bangladeshi men, although it is not normally worn for formal occasions. In Bangladesh, Lungi is worn by men, almost universally indoors and commonly outdoor as well. In a Bangladeshi wedding, elaborately made tartan cotton batik or silk lungis are often given to the groom as wedding gifts. The traditional Bangladeshi lungi is a seamless tubular shape, in contrast to the single sheet worn in other parts of Southeast Asia and South. Lungi industry in Bangladesh is concentrated in Sirajganj, Kushtia, Pabna and Khulna. Some famous lungi companies in Bangladesh are Pakiza lungi, ATM lungi, and Allaher Dan Lungi House [3].



• Panjabi with Pajama:

A typical Panjabi is made of rectangular pieces of fabric with maybe a few gusset inserts and is cut in such a way that no excess material is left. The cut is typically simple although it can be elaborate on decorative treatments. A typical Panjabi's sleeves fall straight to the wrist, don't narrow sleeves are only hand decorated with hemmed



cuffs. Panjabi is mainly worn with Panjabi. Pajamas are usually loose fitting and designed for comfort, using soft materials such as cotton or silk or satin. Synthetic material such as polyester and Lycra are also available. Pajamas are often worn with bare feet and sometimes without underwear. They are often worn for comfort by individuals in their living quarters [4].

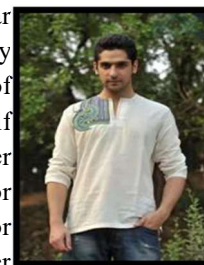
• Dhuti:

Dhuti is a men's lower garment, traditional in Bangladesh for Buddhist and Hinduism. It is a traditional men's garment worn in many occasions. It is a rectangular piece of unstitched cloth, usually around 4.5 meters (15ft) long, wrapped around the waist and the legs and knotted at the waist [4].



• Fatuas:

Fatua is one kind of men's wear which is mainly used for everyday wearing. It is also a traditional wear of Bangladesh worn by men. The half sleeved fatuas are worn in summer season. The fabric which is used for making fatuas generally Cotton or Khadi. It feels comfortable in summer season. Sometimes, the aged people also wear it in outdoor.



• Shirt-Pant:

This is not our cultural costume, but from the long time it is connected to our culture. This costume comes from diversified culture. After British colonies established this subcontinent. People gradually connected to British culture and costume. Shirt & pant are very commonly used costume worldwide. In Bangladesh shirt and pant basically wear as a formal costume. It is very comfortable, secure unisex costume. Now a day's people wear shirt & pant as a daily used purpose.



D. Traditional wears of Bangladesh (Female):

The women also have a different preference of traditional wears. The main traditional wears which are mostly worn by women in our country are Shari, Salwar-Kameez. The Muslim women prefer to cover their body with Burka, Hijab, Nikab. Some women of Bangladesh follow the western culture and their dresses now a day.

- **Shari:**

Shari is Bangladeshi women's national wear. Most married women wear Shari as their standard dress while young, unmarried girls wear Shari as occasional clothing. The Shari is worn in all of Bangladesh by women. For the occasion Shari is the most common dress. While Dhakai Jamdani is known worldwide and most popular to all women who regional variations of both Silk and Cotton, the most common in Bangladesh are Dhakai Banarasi, Rajshahi Silk, Tangail Tant, Tassar Silk, Katan Shari [3].



- **Salwar-Kameez:**

Salwar Kameez is a traditional, women wearing combination outfit. Salwars are trousers usually wide at the waist but narrowing down to a cuffed bottom. They are held up by a drawstring or elastic belt which causes them to become pleated around the waist. The Kameez is a long shirt or tunic. The side seams are raised up under the waist line, allowing the wearer greater freedom of movement. The Kameez is usually cut straight and flat, older Kameez use traditional cuts [3].



- **Dupatta/Orna:**

Orna is a common part of the salwar kameez. Without orna salwar kameez is an incomplete costume for Bengali. Basically, orna hanging with shoulder and neck cover Kameez upper part.



- **Burka, Hijab, Niqab, Al-Amira:**

The Burka is the most concealing of all Islamic veils. It is a one piece veil that covers the face and body, often leaving just a mesh screen to see through. The word Hijab usually describes the act of covering up but is also used to describe what is typically worn in the west, but it covers the head and neck leaving the face visible. The Niqab is a face cover that leaves the field open to the eyes. It can must be worn with a separate eye cover. This is worn with head scarf.



The Al-Amira is two-pronged shield. It consists of a tight

fitting hat, which is typically made of cotton or polyester and a tube like scarf.

E. Other costume of Bangladesh:

Bangladesh people have mixed cultural influence due to blessing of modern technology, internet, & seta light channels people also easily connected to other culture and costume. It's to be mentioned that since 80s era gradually Bangladesh started to export garment to other countries. Day by day



Bangladesh explore their business worldwide, now a day's Bangladesh is very famous for RMG sector. In this reason Bangladeshi people know very well about other countries costumes. In this way Bangladeshi people are also familiar with different type of costumes especially Coat, blazer, T-Shirt, polo shirt, skirt, trouser & Tang top etc. Some people of Bangladesh love to wear this type costumes because it is available in our fashion.

F. The Occasional Wears:

Bangladesh's civilization is one hundred years old. Once upon a time Bangla as the Indian subcontinent's richest region, that time a lot of countries people came to Bangla and some people stayed permanently in Bangla and married Bangla man. That time Bangla people influenced by different types of cultural day by day they absorb that culture after that, British East India Company starts to arrive in the subcontinent nearly seventy 1947 East India Company left the subcontinent but many European remaining in Bangladesh/ subcontinent. Costumes reflect country cultures. Owing to the influence of mixed culture Bangladeshi dress has mixed flavors. If we adopt our festivals of history, tradition, faith and sociality we can see how culturally connected to our costumes.

G. Religious Festival:

- **Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Azha:**

It is a most common religion festival for Muslims. As per religion rules all Muslims wear new dresses, most of the women's in Bangladesh like to wear Shari and men wear new Panjabi and Pajama [5].



- **Durga Puja:**

It's basically a festival of Hindu religion; in this festival Hindu women often wear Shari and men wear Dhuti and Panjabi [5].



- **Christmas Day:**

Christmas is an annual commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, which was celebrated as a religious and cultural celebration by billions of people around the world on December 25 [6].



- **Buddha Purnima:**

Buddha's birthday is a holiday traditionally celebrates to commemorate the birth of Prince Siddhartha Gautama, later the Gautama Buddha and founder of Buddhism.

Traditional Festival:

- **PahelaBaishakh:**

New Year in Bangladesh named Pahela Baishakh. Hindu, Buddhist, Christians, all people from different religion of Bangladesh celebrate Pahela Baishakh. It is a popular Bangladeshi festival. Most of the women and girls like to wear Shari.



Pahela Baishakh Shari has special color and motif, white and red combination Shari very preferable for this festival. Symbolic traditional motif is used in Shari like fish, pakha (hand fan), kula, daki ,kolsi, flower, tree, etc. Pahela Baishakh is mainly represent our Bengali tradition [5].

- **PahelaFalgun:**

1st day of spring called Pahela Falgun. Bengali people celebrates this day very colorfully. It is a traditional festival of Bangladesh. Women and girls are basically like to wear Shari. PahelaFalgunshari has special color basonti (yellowish) Shari with red and decorative Selvage [5].



- **ShahidDibos:**

ShahidDibos means Inter National Mother Language Day which held on 21 February. In this day the Bangladeshi People wear black-white dress to tribute to the martyr of 1952.



- **BijoyDibos:**

BijoyDibos or Victory Day is a national holiday in Bangladesh celebrated on December 16 to commemorate the victory of the aided forces over the Pakistani Forces in the Bangladeshi Liberation War in 1971. The people of Bangladesh celebrate this day wearing dresses which are made with green and red color.



Marriage Festival:

- **Muslim Marriage:**

Marriage, in Islam, is a civil arrangement between a man and a woman. Both the groom and the bride are to consent to the marriage of their own free wills [6].



- **Hindu Marriage:**

Hindu marriage joins two people for life, to encourage them to pursue dharma (duty), artha (possessions) and karma (physical desire). It is the union of two individuals as spouses and recognized by law [6].



- **Christian Marriage:**

Christian marriage is the union of a man and a woman, created and ordained by God as the lifelong partnership between one man as a husband and one woman as a wife [6].



- **Buddhist Marriage:**

The Buddhist view of marriage considers marriage a secular affair and as such, it is not considered a sacrament [6].



H. Ethnic or Ethnicity:

The word –ethnic and –ethnicity come from the Greek word *ethnos*, meaning –people. Many anthropologists prefer to use the inclusive term –ethnic group instead of –tribe. Ethnicity is considered to be shared characteristics such as culture, language, religion, and traditions, which contribute to a person or group's identity.

Ethnicity is focused on a common conception of an ethnic group or community's (religious and national) history and territorial roots, as well as specific characteristics of culture such as language and religion. Respondents' comprehension or opinions on ethnicity, knowledge of their family history, the number of generations they have spent in a region, and the length of time after immigration are all potential factors that influence ethnicity reporting in a census. Ethnicity is multidimensional and is more a method than a static definition, so it should be viewed with mobile boundaries for ethnic classification.

Ethnicity can be measured using a variety of concepts, including ethnic ancestry or origin, ethnic identity, cultural origins, nationality, race, color, minority status, tribe, language, religion or various combinations of these concepts.

- **Location of Ethnic people in Bangladesh:**

The indigenous people of Bangladesh are called *Adibasi* (meaning –first settler). According to the 1991 census, they totaled some 1.3 million people (slightly over 1% of the population of at that time). However, this census has been criticized by indigenous leaders for deliberately under representing indigenous peoples. The 2001 census gave no ethnically disaggregated data and actual figures are thought to be much higher, and may indeed be as high as three million out of a now estimated population of 160 million (i.e. just under 2%). The census to be held in 2011 will provide data on 27 indigenous groups (called –ethnic minority group by the government). However, there are approximately 45 different indigenous groups in Bangladesh. The largest concentration is found in the southeast, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), home of 11 different groups with total population of 500,000 (1991 census).

- **Ethnic Fashion:**

It is fashion that embraces and represents a culture and allows one to celebrate her heritage and origin. Ethnic means something shares a group's distinctive cultural features in society. It relates to a community that shares an ethnic, cultural, social, linguistic or social heritage, regardless of whether the wearer is still living in her home country. Ethnicity is a social status traditional society. The dress to reflect ethnicity, explore celebration and expressing the culture roots.

- **Ethnic Dress:**

The readily identifiable aspect of ethnic dress arises from a garment characteristic (such as its silhouette), a garment part (such as a collar or sleeve), accessories, or a textile pattern, any of which stems from the group's culture heritage. Most people think ethnic apparel isn't changing. In point of fact, however, change in dress does occur, because as human beings come into contact with other human beings, they borrow, exchange, and modify many cultural items, including items of dress. In addition, human beings create and conceive of new ways of making or decorating garments or accessories, and modifying their bodies. Even through changes occur and are apparent when garments and ensembles are viewed over time, many aspects of ethnic dress do remain stable, allowing them to be identifiable. In many parts of the world, ethnic clothing is not worn on a daily basis; rather objects are brought out for particular occasions, particularly during a holiday or ritual event, when an ethnic identity display is a priority and a source of pride. When worn only in this way, ethnic dress may easily be viewed as ethnic costume, since it is not an aspect of everyday identity.

I. Traditional wears of Ethnic people:

- **The Chakma:**

The Chakma is the largest ethnic group in Bangladesh. They are concentrated in the central and northern parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts when they live amidst several other ethnic group.



Women's wear: Pinons, Khadi/Hadi.

Men's wear: Khabang, Dhuti [7].

- **The Marmas:**

Marmas are the second largest ethnic group in Bangladesh. Historically it is believed that the Arakanse emperor has invaded in the south-eastern region of the current Bangladesh [8].

Women's wear: Rangakai, Thami, Bedaiungi

Men's wear: Deyah, Khyok, Gobang.



- **The Tripuras:**

The Tripuras are one of the indigenous people living in both in the plains and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh [8].

Women's wear: Rikuku, Rignai, Risa.

Men's wear: Khabai, Dhuti, Rimati.

- **The Tangchangya:**

The Tanchangya is a small ethnic community living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Now days, Tanchangya people live in Rangamati, Bandarban, Roisyabili and Taknaf areas of Bangladesh [8].

Women's wear: Fadhua, Khari, Shaloom.

Men's wear: Long-sleeve shirt, Pinon.



- **The Bawm:**

The Bawms are a tiny ethnic community living in the CHT.

Women's wear: KarchaiNufen.

Men's wear: Laikor and rentak.



- **The Murong:**

The Mro people are considered the original inhabitants of the Chittagong Hill where they migrated from Arakan of Burma from the 14th-15th century [8].

Women's wear: Wanglai, Lungi.



Men's wear: Lengti.

- **The Khumi:**

The Khumi believe that their ancestors lived in the area where rivers originated. The Khumi is a small tribe of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Women's wear: Wanglai.

Men's wear: Lengti, Trbans.



- **The Khyang:**

The Khyang is one of Bangladesh's indigenous groups. They have a strong desire to live in the hilly region and the word -Khyangll means desire.

Women's wear: Embroidered Blouse and lungi, white shirt.

Men's wear: Khe, Langkanth, Bong.



- **The Lushai:**

The word —Lushail has come from the word —luseil means long head. The Lushai used to keep their hair long and put up their hair in a bun on their forehead as a result their head look long.

Women's wear: Korehei, Puyandum.

Men's wear: Chador, PuyanRoupui.



- **The Rakhain:**

In Bangladesh, thirty five ethnic groups stay, comprising two percent of the total population. Most of them live on tracts in Chittagong Hill because their topographical condition is favorable for their livelihood.

Women's wear: Embroidered lungi's and Blouses.

Men's wear: Fatua, Pagri.



- **The Garos:**

The Garos are an indigenous Tibeto – Burman ethnic group from the subcontinent, notably found in the neighboring areas of Bangladesh [8].

Women's wear: Shari, Blouse, Genap.

Men's wear: Lungi, Shirts.



- **The Khasia:**

Khasia people used to live along the northeast border of Suramganj district. At present they are spread over Bishwamvarpur, Tahirpur and Chhatak in Sunamganj.

Women's wear: Nimakti, Jamapo, Chusut.

Men's wear: Marung, Lungi.



- **The Santals:**

The Santals are known as one of the oldest and largest indigenous communities in the northwestern belt of Bangladesh. They have been living in the pristine natural surroundings of the area of thousand years [8].

Women's wear: Panchi, Padhan.

Men's wear: Dhuti, Nengti.



- **The Manipuri:**

The Manipuris are one of the major ethnic communities of Bangladesh. They migrated to Bangladesh during the reign of Rajarshi Bhagyachandra and the process was accelerated by the Manipuri Burma war [8].



Women's wear: Innaphi, Phanek, Sarong.

Men's wear: Lungi, Dhuti, Koyat.

- **The Mardis:**

They live in different areas of Bangladesh and in the adjacent parts of India. Mandis are said to have an ancestral relationship with China.



Women's wear: Share, Dhuti.

Men's wear: Jana, Nengti.

J. Influence of Ethnic Fashion in Bangladesh Fashion:

Ethnic influences on today's fashion. One might think that fashion is just about clothes, shoes and accessories but where the inspiration to create them does come from. Knee-high boots, bangles, chandelier earrings did not all just pop up in Bangladesh. These fashion items came from all over the world through designers who were influenced by the different ethnic fashion, the aim of this project is to open the eyes of many Bangladeshi roots that many designers rely on to create today's different styles. The review will concentrate on the key factors discovered while studying the subject. While researching, British & Indian influence seemed to dominate. Much of the racial influence was discovered on fashion seen today in Bangladesh came from British & Indian subcontinent. America derives the Shari, Chandelier earrings, Nehru jacket and many others from Indian culture. The powers of India started in 1947, and have been here ever since. Though British influence is the main thing for fashion industry now, Indian influence is still very high. People still wear Chandelier earrings and silk clothes. People want to get tattoos from India, too. The rest of the ethnic influences are not as common today as they once were, but are still in the loop of being very influential on fashion in Bangladesh.

- The Results of this experiment to focus on our traditional & cultural costume.
- This experiment increases our cultural value, traditions, and roots of this culture.
- World is changing day by day, but culture and tradition never changed have to keep it always with our soul. We don't want to lose it.
- This experiment can be an authentic documentation about cultural costume of Bangladesh which will help our present generation, and also future generation.
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III. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusions

Due to upgrading technology systems everything's are changing in the world. Day by day all things will be upgraded. For this reason cultural, traditions, & costumes, fashion will change continuously. This research will help to know about our root of culture and costume. Changing is common rules of the world we cannot stop it, sometimes development is good for culture. We cannot forget about our roots.

According to the research here, focus about our cultural costume heritage which is our main identity of the nation. Now a day's of mixed culture influence young generation diverted from their cultural and traditional aspect. It is harmful in our nation. This research influences our young generation and upcoming generation.

B. Recommendation

Day by day, the world is changing. Technology updates and updates our lifestyle a due to blessing of technology; we easily adopt another culture and costume. This research represents what our original root is, what is cultural costume, what our own traditional costume is or what else we got from another culture and represent our cultural costume heritage to other countries. This research will help the coming generation to know about their own costume. It will increase our awareness of cultural costume heritage and will help fashion designer as design inspiration for own country.

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