Heritage Information

Unique Id:

BGD-50.70.2023.00020

BGB-30.70.2025.00020
☐ Section-1: Identification of the element —
Heritage Location Division
Rajshahi
[] District
Ch. Nawabganj
[] Upazila
Details Address
[] Geolocation(Latitude)
24.741311
[] Geolocation(Longitude)
88.291207
[] Community Category
Artists
[] Community
Rural
Name of the Heritage, (as used by the community or group concerned)
Gombhira, folk dialogic performance
Short title of the Heritage, (preferably within 200 words)
Gambhira is a popular folk performance of Rajshahi. It is a dialogue between two actors
Concerned Community(ies)/Group(s), (who recognize the element as part of their cultural heritage)
Physical location(s) of the element/how often it is practiced
Gombhira performances are centred around Chapai Nawabganj District in Bangladesh. The tradition is also popular in the nearby districts of Rajshahi and Naogaon.
Short description of the Heritage, (preferably within 350 words)
ambhira Gan a type of folk song popular in the northwestern region of Bangladesh. Gambhira songs are assumed to have originated from the worship of the god shiva, who is also known as Gambhir. In ancient times, gambhira used to be celebrated as puja (worship) only. In the medieval period, most Hindu communities celebrated the puja of dharma thakur (a popular god of the Hindus) on the last three days of the Bengali year; this came to be known as the gain of Shiva

later on. In the past Shiva was imagined to be present at the performance. Gambhira Gan Initially, gambhira was of two

underwent major changes in theme and mode of presentation. Muslims became the custodians of this song and made it an integral part of their social life and their culture. Apart from Rajshahi, gambhira songs are also popular inNawabganj and Naogaon. At present the main characters of a gambhira are a maternal grandfather and his grandson. The performance is structured as a dialogue, interspersed with songs. Both prose and verse are used for the dialogue. The gambhira reflects contemporary social problems through witty dialogue, songs, dances and jokes. Both the actors wear lubgi. The grey-bearded grandfather wears a mathal (straw hat) on his head and holds a stick in his hand. The grandson wears a torn jersey and has a gamchha (local checked towel) tied round his waist. In the past gambhira songs were sung in the measures of ektal, trital, dadra, khemta, kaharba etc. Today the tunes are influenced by songs from popular Bangla and Hindi movies. Kutubul Alam, Rakibuddin, Biren Ghosh and Mahbubul Alam of Nawabganj have made the gambhira song popular in Bangladesh by introducing new subjects and characters and interesting and witty dialogue. Domains of the Heritage (applicable fields) Oral Traditions and Expressions Performing Arts Social Customs and Traditions Moviedge and Practices related to Nature and Universe Traditional Craftsmanship Food □ Section-2: Characteristics of the element Practitioners(s)/performer(s) directly involved in the representation or practice of the Heritage (including roles, name, age, gender, social status, and/or professional category etc.) Other tradition bearers (individuals/groups and their roles)) Language(s), register(s), speech level(s) involved Associated tangible elements used (if any) [] How are women and people of other genders associated with this Heritage? Division of labour during the practice of this Heritage [] Elements to which other customary practices or practices may be connected or accessed in any respect of the heritage (if any) Modes of transmission to others in the community Organizations concerned (non-governmental organizations and others)

kinds: the primary gambhira and the narrative gambhira. The primary gambhira would address gods and goddesses and describe human joys and sorrows, and, sometimes, important events of the year. In the narrative gambhira, every character would represent a social problem. Gambhira songs originated among the Hindu community of Maldah in west bengal. After the creation of Pakistan, Chapai Nawabganj in rajshahi became the main centre of gambhira songs, which

Section-3: State of the element (viability)
Threats to the enactment
Enactment Threats Description
Threats to the transmission (if any)
Threat to associated tangible elements and resources (if any)
Viability of associated intangible elements (if any)
Have been taken any safeguarding measures to preserve this Heritage practices? (if any)
 Section-4: Data gathering/documentation, Consent and preparation of inventory entries Consent of community/group/individuals concerned for data collection with a view to inventorying
Restrictions on use of collected data, (if any)
Section-5: Resource Person -
Data provider/Resource person (persons/groups, community representatives)
Date of data collection
Place(s) of data collection
☐ Section-6: Safeguarding techniques -
Existing safeguarding techniques adopted by the community for the safeguarding of the Heritage
Suggestions for safeguarding of the Heritage from the community
Section-7: References to literature, discography, audiovisual materials or archives -

References to/in literature
Audiovisual materials or archives
Discography or archives
 □ Section-8: Modalities for updating the information contained in the inventory entry
Data Compiler (persons/groups, including community representatives, who compiled the information)
Date of Community Consent
Consent of community/group/individuals concerned for data collection with a view to inventorying
Present Condition of Heritage
Brief description of Present condition of the Heritage, (if any)
□ Section-9: Community suggestions —
Brief description of suggestions for safeguarding of the element by community members/experts/holders, (if any)
Restrictions on use of collected data, (if any).
Section-10: Upload Document –
Heritage Images