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## Educational Development of Shalikhha

**Mohammad Wahiduzzaman**

*Upazila Academic Supervisor, Bagherpara Upazila, Jessore, Bangladesh*

### Abstract

*Shalikhha is a local administrative zone by the Bangladesh government. It is a famous Upazila in Magura district. It comes from to the existence in the British period. To study in the education sector of the Upazila Shalikhha is the main research paper where there will be shown what is the main condition of the educational department. It is seen to be back-warded because there are many causes to culprit to develop the bondage of the educational development of the Upazila Shalikhha. Education is said that what is the developmental index of the improvement. Here are the people who are the twenty-four and eight percent that are littered. There is the female who the sixteen and eight percent that are littered. This study tries to prove that how can improve the whole educational development in this tracking area. The present educational system, which is to sustain how may sustain to develop the society and nation. The present picture is developed at a high rate that is enlisted to develop our socio-economical development to reshape our national educational development. Without education, Shalikhha will not more develop. The present condition will show how the Shalikhha inhabitants can improve their educational development. How many educational institutions in Shalika are there? To study this educational institution will prove that Shalikhha will recreate a landmark to remake the national educational history. The institutions and the people who are engaged to develop the society, culture, religion, and economics of the Upazila Shalikhha. The education system of Shalikhha focuses on an aim to remake the developed nation that is enlisted into the national development. As a village Upazila, Shalikhha will rename as a model Upazila. The education of it is running away to recall in a development in a novel way.*

**Keywords:** *education; classification; nomenclature*

### Introduction

Education is the greatest investment to develop a nation in the world. The education system of the Upazila Shalikhha is very important to invent a new path for the national development. As a local educational history of the Upazila, Shalikhha needs to study and it will help to reshape the national education sector where the nation will get a developing index to assure the Bengali nation.

### Aims and Objectives:

The researcher is very interest to study in this field how is the education and a developing the local history. It will focus on a large scale to reclaim the restrictions to develop the nation. The educational system of the Upazila Shalikhha is not enlisted to the national educational system. This local educational method will be enlisted to rebuild a developed the Bengali nation.

### Research Question:

The researcher studies about the best role of the educational value of Shalikhha Upazila. What is the best role to develop a nation as a part of the district Magura as Shalikhha Upazila? This paper seeks the best role of the educational section of Shalikhha. It will show a great model for the local development of the educational department.

### Research Method

The researcher tries to study to this field. He tries in hard to follow the paper-based historical method and interview-based methodology in especial digital voice recorder where the educational institutions are instituted by the local and villagers scholars. They have gifted the land, wealth and labor and the government has taken many steps to develop and to sustain the nation of Bengalees of the Upazila Shalikhha. This is to study by following up mentioned methodology.

## Related Literature:

### a) Dr. Ashok Biswas:

He has written a book named as the entitled of "Magura Ziller Itihas", It is in Bengali. It is published by Gatidhara publication on 14 April in 2013. He tries to find out a new path about the educational sector of Magura. He has been failed to invent the Upazila wise educational history to focus on the local educational value in placing up in his book. He provides a great inspiration for the Upazila wise educational valuing inventing aims. There is no paper-based publication for this article from where the researcher gets the latest finding to study this research paper. For this reason, the researcher tries to study this paper where he will be showed a novel path that will fill up gapping for the future researchers and scholars that he is believed and entrusted.

He has shown the educational system in slightly in his Bengali written book form the page number 119 to the page number 136. He can not find out about the educational institutions and development of the Upazila Shalikhha. This paper seeks the educational sections of the Upazila Shalikhha.

### b) Mohammad Wahiduzzaman:

He has written and edited a book entitled of "Magrau Education Directory" on October 5 in 2012. He has shown in his book the Upazila wise educational information. He tries to describe the whole Magura district's Upazila based all educational institutions. He fails to follow the research methodology. This is the reason that the researcher tries to study this paper by the historical method and interview-based methodology.

## Results and Analysis Nomenclature

Shalikhha is used at first by James Westland in 1871. He uses it as "Salikhha or Salkhia, is halfway between Magura and Jessore, and is situated on the Jessore and Dacca road, which is hardly kept up in this part. (Rainey, 1876) It is one of the old Hannahs of the district. 'Sulka', which is evidently intended to mean this place, is mentioned in 1871 as a Chauki of Bhusna Hannah; but it apparently ceased to be kept up when the police was in the hands of the zemindars, and it was not one of the ten than nash established at the time of the permanent settlement. Biswas (2013), there are many opinions about the nomenclature of the Upazila Shalikhha. The researcher will use it as Shalikhha in his research paper. The Shalikhha thana is established in 1863. In the census of 1881, Shalikhha name has been written. Dr. Ashok Biswas opines: The name of Shalikhha comes from the Shaikh flower. Amin (2012) On the other hand, Sher Shah establishes a road named Sher Shah Sarak from Jessore to Sonargeon. Sher Shah Sarak has been crossed away upon the heart of Bagherpara Upazila. From that time the people who engage into constructing the Sher Shah Sarak, they are very interested in eating rice Shali. From Shali rice, it is renamed Shalikhha. Mr. Dr. Ashok Biswas does not believe it. From age to age, the history is made up of from folktale and rumor. For this reason, the local people and the whole Bengalees do not habituate to write about their own culture and tradition. The researcher does not agree with the opinion of Dr. Ashok Biswas. The Upazila Shalikhha where there grows a plenty of Shali rice. Islam (2003), from Shali rice, it is renamed Shalikhha which is imagined by the scholars. The researcher entrusts that from "Shalukh flower or Shali rice" it is renamed into Shalikhha Upazila. There is another opinion that "administrative Shalikhha thana is created in 1845". Ibrahim *et al.*, (2012) It comes into existence in 1924. It is learned that during the reign of Sher Shah there constructs a road named Sher Shah Road. Islam (2003) This road comes from the Upazila Bagherpara. A huge quantity of Shali paddy used to grow in this area. It is generally believed that the Upazila might have derived its name from the word Shalli. Amin (2012) The Shalikhha thana is transferred into Upazila in 1983. Islam (2003) The Upazila occupies an area of 228.65 sq.km. It is located between 23°15' and 23°27' north latitudes and between 89°15' and 89°30' east longitudes. The Upazila is bounded on the north by Jhenidah Sadar and Magura Sadar Upazila, on the east by Magura Sadar and Mohammadpur Upazila, on the south by Naraail Sadar Upazila and Bagherpara Upazila of Jessore Zila and on the west by Bagherpara and Kaliganj Upazila of Jhenidah Zila. (O'Malley, 1912)

## Geographical Account

Shalikhha Upazila is a land of rivers and Khals-Beels-Baor-water-link spots. It is surrounded by these water-link spots. Its climate and weather are moderate. Its area is 228.64. Biswas (2013) Its main rivers are Navaganga, Chitra, and Fotki. Siddiquee (1997) After entering Jessore on its western boundary; it keeps a course to the east. Islam (2003) There are a hundred bells and khals which are flowing away by the zigzag way in everywhere in the Upazila Shalikhha. These water-link spots are Kathalbaria, Aaadanga Khal, Rakhbaria Khal, Kalidasi Khal, Kanudah Khal,

Rampur Khal Bagnall Khal, Narapati Khal, Panjasarder Khal, Hariar Khal, Haranmandaler Khal, Basilar Khal, Gala at Khal, Banerwar Khal, Kadambila Khal, Gober Khal, Kadirparar Khal and Jagger khal. (Khatun, 2016)

Besides these, there are many beels which are Aamian beel, Kalamro beel, Kamoikhola beel, Kaljokot beel, Kamar beel, Kumarkusa beel, Kadeerpara beel, Kaitubi beel, Kaidubir beel, Gajargaria beel, Garer beel, Chakuler beel, Chatrar beel, Chuchrur beel, Bandakhura beel, Chater beel, Chaliter beel, Saighriar beel, Tagigarer beel, Choto beel, Jangaliar beel, Jambadhar beel, Batlar beel, Buludah beel, Burar beel, Dhobar beel, Patbhara beel, Barengar beel, Burail beel, Bandar beel, Boloar beel, Banerwar beel and Meher beel, Wahuduzzaman (2012) Nengra beel, Jamala beel, Boorolir beel, Bara Chakular and Bhoolaodar beel. Biswas (2013) These makeup good socio-economic-cultural-political elements which help to make a good educational equipment for the national development. Its geographical record is very famous watering ways to communicate with others.

## Educational Development

The educational history of the Upazila Shalikhā can be traced back to the ancient types of Bangla. The education of Bangla is differentiated from age after age. The education of the Upazila Shalikhā is the present condition and the same of the whole Bangladesh. All have to invent what is the educational account about the Bangla such as Gupta, Pala, Sena, Sultan, Pathan, Mughal, Nabob, British, and Pakistan. There is knowledge of learning in the period of the Gupta which is "Chutushpathis" (Wahuduzzaman, 2012) and that is the educational system of the Pala and Sena. Maktab (Kabir, 2008) and Madrashes (Biswas, 2013) educational systems are in the Muslims period.

In the British period, the educational system is revolutionized at a great development in Bangladesh. The researcher has failed to discover the ancient education system of the Upazila Shalikhā. Because the ancient time, the people of Shalikhā do not keep in the record for the future document about their ancient condition not only Shalikhā but also all over in Bangladesh. The researcher seems that most of the educational institutions are founded in the English period with the great role of the English. The education system of the English has grasped to the whole Bangladesh. Shalikhā is also a tiny township of the district Magura of Bangladesh. But for the whole Bangladesh have many types of educational system in here. They are Chatuspath, Pathshala, Khanka, Dargah, School, College, Madrasha, Peer-Houses, Pagoda, Temple, Mosques, and Churches.

### 1) Classification:

The educational institutions are divided into four sections. They are Primary education, General education, Technical and Business management education and Madrasha education.

#### a) Primary Education

The primary education is divided into four sections. They are Temple based children education, Mosque based education, Government Primary education, and Ibtrdaiee primary education.

#### b) Mosque-based education

The mosque-based education of Shalikhā Upazila is three types. It starts from 2010. They are (a) Pre-primary education, (b) Koranic education and (c) Adult education. (a) Pre-primary education: There are 44 centers and every center has 30 students. They learn Bengali, English, Mathematics, Social sciences and Moral education. Every center has a teacher. (b) Koranic education: There are 33 Koranic education centers. Every Koranic education center has 35 students. They learn Bengali, Arabic, Mathematics, Islamic studies and English. (c) Adult education: There is three adult education centers and every center has 25 students. Every center has a teacher. Above mentioned centers are dominated by the Bangladesh Islamic Foundation. In these centers have total 80 teachers. (Khan, *et al.*, 2014)

#### c) Temple-based education

The temple based education is co-operated by the Hindu Religious Welfare Trust under the Ministry of Religion. The temple based education types are in two. They are: (a) Child education and (b) Adult education. (a) Child education: There is 15 child education centers. Every center has 25 students and a teacher. The teacher gets payment in 2300 Taka by per month. (b) Adult education: There are three adult education centers in Shalikhā Upazila where there are 25 students in every center and a teacher in every center. (Biswas, 2013)

#### d) Government Primary School Education

All primary schools in Shalikhā are in government. There are 87 government primary schools in Shalikhā. Macías *et al.*, (2018) There are 26 head-teachers in the female. They are Swapna Biswas, Shampa Biswas, Mukti Rani Mandal, Yasmin Akter, Tasmin Ara, Mst. Feroza Khatun, Tripti Rani Kha, Poli Majumder, Tapati Rani Kha, Rahila Khatun, Mst. Nazmunnahar, Mahmuda Khatun, Mst. Nuronnesa, Sheuly Begum, Rina Bala,

Elaborate Biswas, Kalpana Biswas, Mst. Nazmunahar, Dipti Mandal, Sumita Biswas, Rashida Aziz, Anima Rani Roy, Mario Khanam, Pratap Kumar Bala, Marjina Khatun and Zulekha Khatun. (Ghosh, 2017)

**e) Non-government Ibtedaiee education**

All Madrasas of Shalikha have Ibtedaiee primary education. There are nineteen Madrasas in Shalikha Upazila. These Madrasas have Ibtedaiee primary education where the students take Islamic education and general education which are designed by the national syllabus board. Ibtedaiee primary education is the same valuation of the general primary education. Ibtedaiee primary education is not fully government in Bangladesh. The government does not provide a stipend and feed education mode. The government provides the only free book. There are no Ibtedaiee primary educational madrasas of Shalikha Upazila which are fully government.

**Non-government General Education:**

Table 1  
Institution Establishment

SL. NO:	Name of the Institution	Establishment Year
01	Gangarampur Prasanna Kumar (P.K.) High School	1900
02	Baraichara Abhaicharan High School	1940
03	Arpara Ideal High School	1945
SL. NO:	Name of the Institution	Establishment Year
01	Boonagati Degree College	1973
02	Arpara Degree College	1985
03	Arpara Mahila College	2001
04	Biharilal Sikder College	2002

There are many schools and colleges which are founded in the time of the British and Bangladesh period. These are: Pashchim Baiala Sirajul Islam Junior Secondary School, Arpara Pilot Girls Secondary School, Gangarampur PK Secondary School, Boonagati Amjad Ali Secondary School (Suparsa, 2017), Sreehatta Secondary School, Khatore Ramanada Secondary School, Saraswati Girl Secondary School, Singra Secondary School, Shatakhalii Secondary School, Amian Secondary School, Arpara Ideal Secondary School, DhaneSwargati Secondary School, Nagosha Ideal Girl Secondary School, Baulia Nirodkumar Secondary School, Pulum Golam Soroar Secondary School, Bhulbaria Secondary School, Boonagati Secondary School, Chhandra Pragati Secondary School, Chaturbaria Secondary School, Gangarampur Girls Secondary School, Gobra Secondary School, Katoli Secondary School, Mashakhali Secondary School, Nagosha Ideal Girls Secondary School, Shatakhalii Secondary School, Pargachhia Junior Girls Secondary School, Pulum Kazi Salima Haque Girls Secondary School, Shalikha Thana Secondary School, Sharshuna Secondary School, Sharshuna Ideal Secondary School, Simakhali Secondary School, Talkhari Secondary School, Thaipara Secondary School, Gobra Panchapalli Secondary School, Seojgati Secondary School and Mashakhali Dadawash Palli Secondary School.

These schools have three groups such as Humanities, Commerce, and Science. Besides thee, there are two types of the educational institutions in Shalikha Upazila. They are: One is college and other is Madrasha. These colleges are Shalikha Ideal Teaching and BM college, Baulia Bazar, Boonagati Degree College, Arpara Mahila College, Biharilal Sikder College and Arpara Degree college. The students study in the eleven class to the BA class. Some students study in honors in four subjects in Arpara College. There are two institutes in Shalikha such as Magura Agriculture Institute, Rampur, Boonagati and Shalikha Technical and Business Management, Norapati, Baulia.

Above mentioned these institutions are playing a vital role to learn the students. Here the students study in the HSC class in Humanities, Commerce and Science groups. The two institutions are leading to teaching the technical and business management studies.

Here is a college named Arpara Degree College where the students can study in the HSC, BA, BSS, B.Sc, B.Com and four subjects in honors. These institutions are all non-government monthly pay order listed and basic institutions. All primary educational institutions are fully government with revenue basis. Every Ibtedaiee primary education is non-government. In this regard, the educational valuation is requested matter. Here is created a long gap for the deception and fraudulent against Madrasa education not only in Shalikha but also all over Bangladesh. For this

reason, the nation is differentiated to get the prestige of the citizens. So, the researcher opines that all educational system in Bangladesh must be nationalized and be the same equivalent to provide their dignity. It seems that here will create a deception-free society in Bangladesh.

### **Non-government Madrasha Education:**

There are many Madrashas in Shalikhha which are monthly pay order based institutions. These institutions are the model to make the Islamic teaching based and general based institutions which are provided the aging sustainable strength. These institutions have a teaching style which are four stages that are Ibtedaiee Primary education, Dakhil Eight-JDC, Dakhil, Alim, and Fazil.

- a) **Ibtedaiee Primary Education:** Ibtedaiee Primary Education is a kind of primary education which is the same of the general primary education. Here teaches the holy Koran, Al-hadith, Fiqha and General Studies. The students study in the three languages such as Bengali, Arabic, and English. Now it is equivalent to the general primary education.
- b) **Dakhil-Eight JDC:** This stage means JSC. Here is taught the holy Koran, Al-hadith, Arabic, English, Bengali, Mathematics, Islamic Studies, and the general studies. It is called JDC. The present time, the JDC and JSC are inequivalent.
- c) **Dakhil:** Dakhil means SSC. SSC means Secondary School Certificate. Here is taught the holy Koran, Al-hadith, Arabic language, Islamic Studies and Bengali, English and general subjects which are studied by the school students. Now Dakhil and SSC are inequivalent. The present government, Bangladesh Awami League has taken a revolutionary step to make an equivalent citizen for the nation and society development. The government provides free textbooks, a stipend for Ibtedaiee to Dakhil class.
- d) **Alim:** Alim means HSC. HSC means Higher Secondary Certificate. Alim and HSC are the equivalent certificate. The Alim students know more about the holy and the glorious Koran, Al-hadith, Islamic Studies, General studies and Bengali, English and social sciences.
- f) **Fazil:** Fazil means Graduation degree. It is under the Islamic University of Kushtia in a few days ago. Now it is under the Islamic Arabic University, Dhaka. Here the students, who get a stipend from the government to make a better citizen for the future leading Bangladesh.
- g) **Kamil:** Kamil means the post graduation degree. Here the students can take Master degree in theology or Social sciences and Arts faculty.

Above mentioned steps of the education in Madrashas style of class in Shalikhha have up to graduation degree. The Madrasha based institutions are: Shatokhali Alim Madrasa, Arpara Sadar Alim Madrasa, Garerhat Kazi Ayesha Khatun Dakhil Madrasa, Jhunary Khadizatul Kobra (R.) Darul Ulum Mahila Dakhil Madrasa, Piarpur Mahila Dakhil Madrasa, Harishpur Dakhil Madrasa, Bagdanga Shamsul Ulum Dakhil Madrasa, Uttar Sharsuna Dakhil Madrasa, Dakkhin Sharsuna Dakhil Madrasa, Chhandra Dakhil Madrasa, Balai Nagosha Dakhil Madrasa, Gangarampur Sadria Dakhil Madrasa, Madhukhali Aminia Dakhil Madrasa, Piprul Dakhil Madrasa, Kotbagh Dakhil Madrasa and Saighari Abu Bakar Siddique(A.B.S.) Fazil Madrasa. There are three Madrasas where the students study in the Alim class. They are: Shatokhali Alim Madrasa, Arpara Sadar Alim Madrasa and Kumarkota Alim Madrasa. There is a Madrasa which name is A.B.S. Fazil Madrasa where the students can study in the Fazil graduation degree. But the rest of the Madrasas is to study in the Dakhil class.

The nation is more educated, the nation is more developed. These institutions of Shalikhha are playing a vital role to drive out a darkness from the society and the nations are being enlightened. The citizens are made up of as an actor to lead a good nation. Now the students from class one to the SSC-Dakhil class are getting a stipend and free textbooks. They are to come forward to eager to make their nation and society. Male and female are advancing away to lead their life with success and they are winning social restrictions and superstitions. As a result, they are making a deception-free society. They are to be able as for the important assets to make a good nation. Every year, these institutions are making hundreds of good citizens who play a vital role to make a good society and a good nation which are accelerating to develop the nation in high up. Bangladesh Awami League- 2016 provides a good role to make a sustainable nation. The traced back in an ancient period of the Shalikhha Upazila is not developed to make up the educational institutions in Shalikhha.

These institutions are described in a nutshell which is occurring a revolutionary storm for developing the nation and society. Bengalees will not keep up back-warding model but they are making up a forwarding model. These mentioned institutions are making an energetic, active, responsible and dutiful citizens to make a better economical powerful country in the world. Bangladesh government has taken a good model which is established by the thousand years, the friend of Bengal, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Bangladesh Islamic Foundation where all kinds of children in Bangladesh can take the religious studies in especially the Muslims. They can learn about the moral lesson to make up their purification life and society and the temple based education under the Ministry of Religion, the Hindu

children can learn their religious studies and they can develop their primary life in purification. All, they are learning to letter and achieving the moral lesson so that they all can be good citizens and they all will get an inspiration to take a future nation lesson. In this way, if the nation's citizen gets the learning assessment to make their life, they will develop the socio-economic-cultural-religious stages. Production oriented activities lead a happy social life. Education system makes up it in the best way to produce the economic sectors.

The researcher can divide the economic development of Shalikhā Upazila with the comments of Khondokar Enamul Kabir. They are a: Primary Production, b: Secondary Production, c: Tertiary Production, d: Quaternary Services, and e: Quaternary Activities.

- a) **Primary Production:** It is related into them who are interrelated into agricultural work, hunting livestock, rearing livestock, catching fish, fishing industries, rearing bees, rearing ducks-cocks-hens-birds, chopping wood, collecting woods and so on. These are calling the extracting primary activities. Finally, it is called as Red Collar Workers. It develops social-economical achievement in Shalikhā Upazila where the education is made up a strong evidence.
- b) **Secondary Production:** This system of the Upazila Shalikhā, the people grow crops for their usable activities which are called the Secondary Production. Here the people of the Upazila, Shalikhā use labor, commercial agriculture, modern technology and modern tools which are very important to cultivate their production. It is called as Blue Collar Force.
- c) **Tertiary Production:** This type of production leads developing accelerating productivities which are tangible and touching combine fields. These fields are private activities giving nursing, trading, and commerce leading scissor, washing, timbering and beauties parlor house. It is called Pink Collar Workers.
- d) **Quaternary Service:** This type of production leads a variety of professional and administrative services such as economic affairs, health-nursing, information technology, the teaching profession, government service, contingency, mass communication, Internet processing and remote sensing which are called as White Collar WorkForce that is intended in the Upazila Shalikhā.
- e) **Quaternary Activities:** This production means the chief working officer, non-government management executives, Government management executives, Scientific research activities, economic advisors and professional consultants that is called as Gold Collar Workers in the Upazila Shalikhā.

For the socio-cultural development of the Upazila Shalikhā is a sparkling map of Bangladesh. There are many personalities who come of the Upazila, Shalikhā. They have played a great role to reshape the society, culture, economics and religious advancing. None deny their contributions to develop the socio-cultural-religious sectors in the Shalikhā Upazila. Atul Prasad Sen is a writer of the Jatrapala, an organizer and an actor of the Jatrapala team. Abdul Latif Afi Anhu is a music artist and a writer. He has written the books such as Gonomukti Ebong Jivan Mon Prithibi. Khondoker Enamul Kabir is a famous professor and a famous writer. He has written a book named as Plum Amar Gram Amar Ananda-Bedona. Dr. S.M. Lutfar Rahman is a great researcher and an eminent writer. He has authored many books named such as Baul Shadhona O Lalon Shah, Buddho Charcha, Baul Talay O Baul Gaan and Bangladesh Bharat Relation. Gopalkrishna Sikder is a poet and a lyric poet.

Gorachand Sarkar is a singer of the Kavigaan. Joychand is a folk poet and expert in the song of the Gazir Gaan. He is very popular as a Bayati and a folk-teller in Gazir Gaan. Rashidun Navi is a famous author who has written books such as Shilpakala Nazrul Sawralipi, Nazrul Sangit Sawralipi Sangrah, Nazruler Upanyas Samagra and Nazruler Nirbachita Prabandha. He is mainly a researcher of Nazrul. In this situation, there are many pastoral versatile men and women in the Upazila Shalikhā, who have helped to discover the piling up the Bengali culture and literature.

They have gifted many gifts for the socio-cultural development. Sheikh Habibar Rahman is a man of literature. He edits the Bangalore and the Saptahik Mohammadi. As a famous teacher, he produces many great leaders who deliver the nursing for the social development. He has tried to compose the many types of books. His composing books are stories of basis, Islamic history wise and Bengal tradition and historical basis. He translates into Bengali as the Gulista. The Nadia Sahitya Sabha has renamed him as a Sahitya-Ratna. Fani Bhushan Tarkabagish Mahamohopadhyā is a great philosopher. He has written an ethical philosophy which is in 5 volumes. Lokonath is a spiritual guru. He is a spiritual saint in the folk religion of Vaishnava. He is a greater orator, who debates against Mr. Chaitanya Gouranga Mahaprabhu. He is defeated by him. He takes the doctrines of the Vaishnava. He gains the lessons of all scriptures in religion. Sharif Shah Dewan is not only a poet but also a Baul singer.

Shahid Siraj Uddin Hossain is a great martyr intellectual. He takes the pen to start the driving out the deception, torturing and fraudulent by occupational Pakistan. He is an editor, a composer, and a freedom fighting organizer. He sends the messages to the Mujibnagar Government by collecting the information from the enemies of Bangladesh in

the time of the freedom fighting in 1971. He is one intellectual martyr of the fourteen intellectuals in Bangladesh. He has written many books such as Choto Theke Baro, Mafiosi Nary, Itihas Katha Kaw and The Days Decisive.

Sufi Sadar Uddin is a famous Pir. He founds the Kaderia Tarika in Gangarampur. He writes many Islamic spiritualism books. They are Elmei Tassawaf, Allah Taalar Tarif, Akaiedol Islamic, Bajurganama and Fazilate Korbani. They are many footballers in the Upazila Shalikha. The best of them are Mr. Tokon, Mr. Shohrab Hossain. There are many folk religions in Shalikha. These folk religions are the best practices in the people of the Upazila Shalikha. The folk religions are Vaishnava, Matua, Satsanga, Pir, Arashi, Charmonai, Chandrapuri, Mazbhandary, Baul, and Foorfoora. Mr. Hemangsu Gosai is a great preceptor of Matuaism in Noropati village. Matua concept is a humanism. Here is no cast-ism that is in the Hindu society. The Matua fair holds here in every year in the Bengal month of 1st Baishakh.

In this day, the people of Matua lovers change their water of the pots in the name of Matua. Vaishnava is a kind of folk religion. The Vaishnava lovers and followers are in two types in the Upazila Shalikha. They are: One is house-based holders and other is abbey-based holders. Sree Anukul Thakur preaches to hold the truth in everywhere it is called as the Satsanga. These doctrines have been taken by the people of the Upazila Shalikha in a great respect. Sufi or Saint or Pir preaches Islam with the mixing of the Bengalese own cultures. They all have procured the Islamic philosophy and spiritualism in loving the supreme creator. Here the people argue to play a great contribution to rebuild the folk culture and the social advancement. For this purposes, there are many great men and women who come helping hand to remake the nation.

## **Conclusion**

In summing up, the educational development of the Upazila Shalikha is a local educational information. Local educational culture makes the national educational culture. Here is General education and Madrasa education which are the balance for the development of the Upazila Shalikha. The societal and cultural contributions to advance the nation is very important that is educational development. This soil of Shalikha is very fertile to grow a truth dictation which path is to lead a nation in the target. The study of the educational development of the Shalikha Upazila is very essential to produce a good citizen. For this reason, here makes up a fruitful culture. It will show the future way to study the educational development. The researchers, scholars, readers, and reviewers can draw a criticism paramount where the future writers can discover the novel way.

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