

<https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/simple-meal-iftar-parties-how-hyderabad-ramzan-traditions-have-changed-102162> by photographer Stephen Shore

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Priyanja Rishi

# BREAK FAST

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# BREAK FAST

The first day of Ramadan in Ship breakers' home

Breakfast are made of two words, *break* and *fast*.

Fasting is a Muslim religious practice in which people are not allowed to eat or drink from sunrise to sunset during Ramadan. People do not eat until the sun sinks in the west. The first meal after sunset is called the meal that breaks the fast, which is breakfast.

This drawing build the world at the first day of Ramadan. It's located in shantytown near the chittagong harbour. People live here are mostly originate from the poor northern part of Bangladesh, some with families and some alone, and are concentrated by the shipbreaking industry near the port for convenience.

The shipbreaking industry is one of the important economic sources of Chittagong, Bangladesh. It is one of the most labor-intensive industries in the world and one of the most dangerous industries in the world. It is the final graveyard for most ships, which are transported here and then dismantled by hired workers. Ships are recycled of their hull contents such as furniture, cables, and even the metal of the hull after being cleared of hazardous materials, and eventually the ships sink to form artificial reefs, sink into deep ocean waters or are collected by governments and museums.

The Ship Breakers  
Photo, taken by Alan Taylor,  
November 24, 2014



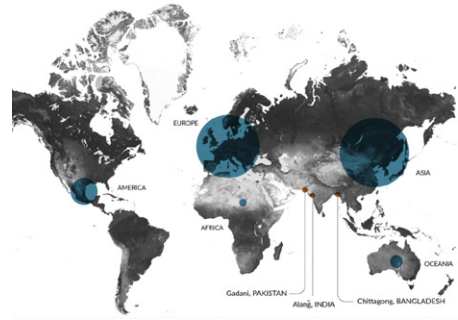
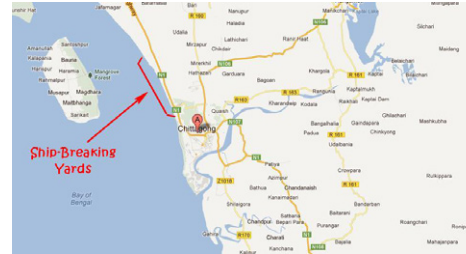
# LOCATION

Chittagong, Bangladesh

In Chittagong, Bangladesh, there is an 18-kilometer-long wharf that is the largest shipbreaking workshop in the world. More than 100 ships are dismantled here each year and resold around the world. Chittagong is the second largest city and the largest port in Bangladesh. It covers a total area of 157 square kilometers on the river bank.

## The Room

We are in a house of a entired shipbreaker, who has a family of 1 kid. He works as a child labor in shipbreaking yard. Their house is located in the shantytown near the shipbreaking yard.



Pho,  
Chittagong Ship Breaking Yards (Bangladesh)  
<https://www.travelyourassoff.com/2012/01/abandon-ship-chittagong-ship-breaking.html>

Pho,  
Shanty town next to the train tracks in Chittagong, Bangladesh. taken by Nisa and Ulli Maier 2014

Pho,  
exporters and shipbreaking countries in the world, NGO shipbreaking platform 2017



Their walls are made by waste steels got from the abandoned ship. The house's shape a replica of the many shanties lining the dirt street. Theirs is different because they keeps it clean. their roof doesn't leak when it rains.

They have wooden sideboard, bamboo collumns as support structure. Most walls are waste steel got from abandoned ships. There are some dirty kettles and ragged bed on the corner.

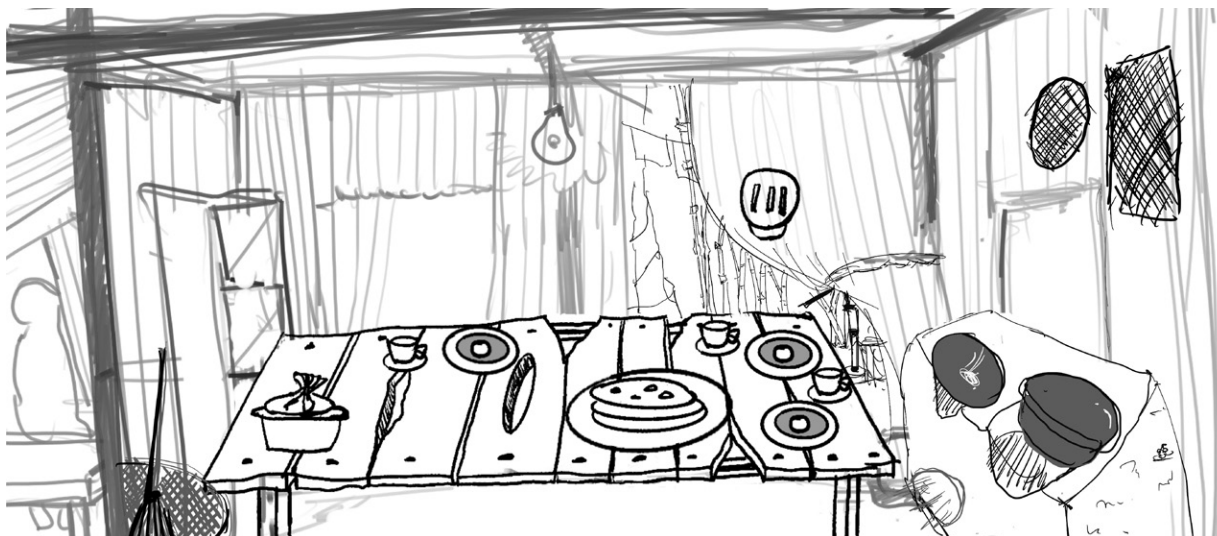
Pho, a interior perspective of slum interior, taken by Keitel, 2014



Pho, a kitchen of a slum Taken by Rio De Janeiro, Brazil November 09



a draft of this room teamworks, 2021



# HARVEST & PRODUCTION

From Place of Origin to Table

## Wheat

In 2020, wheat production for Bangladesh was 1,180 thousand tonnes. Over the last 22 years, wheat production in Bangladesh was decreasing on average by 0.44% each year, although before that, it grew from 111 thousand tonnes in 1973 to 1,988 thousand tonnes in 1999.

## Rice

Rice is the staple food of about 135 million people of Bangladesh. It provides nearly 48% of rural employment, about two-third of total calorie supply and about one-half of the total protein intake of an average person in the country. Rice sector contributes one-half of the agricultural GDP and one-sixth of the national income in Bangladesh. more...

Harvest,  
taken by Michael Foley,  
May 17, 2008  
million tons of durum wheat, mostly  
in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

## Tea

Tea is the second largest export oriented cash crop of Bangladesh, following jute. The industry accounts for 1% of national GDP. Tea-producing districts include Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Sylhet, Chittagong, Panchagarh, Brahmanbaria, Rangamati.

## Watermelon

Bangladesh is famous for its super natural beauty and seasonal fruits and vegetables grown in different parts of this beautiful country. As it is located in the subtropical zone between the Himalayas and the bay of Bengal, its typical agroclimatic conditions and fertile soil are conducive to the cultivation of various fruits. Nowadays, watermelon planting has become a profitable comprehensive agricultural enterprise in the watermelon planting area of Bangladesh.

A man selling fruits,  
taken by Tal Man Dhaka,  
May 18, 2008



# THE CONSUMER

Who is at the Table?

Union of shipbreakers

The family introduced above and their neighbours gather in their house to have Iftar together. The house owner, due to his leg problem, can only do some basic work like chopping. His wife, who is good at cooking and responsible for family daily meal, will cook near the stove. Their children and neighbours who are near the kitchen area will help with delivering food and setting up the table. After finishing the meal, the husband and wife will be asked to have a rest. Their children and neighbours will clean the room and make everything back to normal.

Many of the workers' working day starts at 7:00 a.m. or around 8:00 a.m. and doesn't end until 7:00 p.m. or 8:00 p.m. Shipbreakers in Bangladesh earn between \$1 and \$2 a day

The unused steel plates removed from the hull are sometimes collected and brought home. These steel plates are used as walls and partitions in people's homes as the steel plates on the hulls of ships, covered with rust and moss.

Working in the ship breaking yards in Chittagong, Bangladesh.  
Taken by Nisa + Ulli Maier  
2012

shipbreakers,  
Chittagong, Bangladesh,  
Taken by Liam Allan,  
2021

shipbreakers,  
Chittagong, Bangladesh,  
Taken by Liam Allan,  
2021





# TECHNOLOGY

## Boti

chulha,  
model made by our teams,  
2021

It is basically for the cooks to sit comfortably on the floor and cut vegetables and meat with one leg folded on the wooden base and the other leg stretched. The coconut scraper is in all states mentioned above who produce and use more coconuts in the cuisine.

Bonti is the pride of the Bengali kitchen. In the age of modern knives and peelers, women in many households still follow the practice of squatting on the floor, raising one knee while the corresponding foot holds down the base of the bonti, cutting vegetables and fish with dexterity. Some homes may even boast of two-three of them. One for amish, or non-vegetarian items, and the other for niramish, or vegetarian food.

Boti,  
Video shot, taken by Pebbles Tamil,  
Feb 10, 2020





## Chulha

Chulha is a traditional Indian cooking stove used for indoor cooking. Chulha is a U-shaped mud stove made from local clay. After the clay formation is complete, it is finished by covering it with a coat of clay and cow dung mixture.

According to a study by the Medical Oncology Department, National Institute of Cancer Research and Hospital (NICRH), lung cancer is the most common cancer in women. It shows that 12 percent of about 1,500 women diagnosed with cancer are patients of lung cancer.

An increasing number of women are being diagnosed with lung cancer after years of exposure to black smoke, said Dr Muhammad Rafiqul, lead researcher of the study. He further added that the average age of female lung cancer patient is 55.25 years old.

Chulha,  
Video shot, taken by Nagaland Foodie,  
Dec 12, 2020

Chulha,  
Video shot, taken by Nagaland Foodie,  
Dec 12, 2020

traditional Indian mud chulha,  
Photo, on Gastroutes  
June 19, 2020



# RITUAL & CULTURE

From Individual to Collective

Muslims

The traditional way of dining is to dine on the floor around the mats with various dishes. Guests are kneeling or sitting cross-legged. Try not to expose the soles of your feet to anyone, and do not touch your feet on the mat with food on it. Sometimes, they pray before they start eating.

People always serve themselves with hands or spoons. The banquet was eaten with the right hand. Their left hand is often placed behind the back. Many people also concentrate their food in bowls or plates instead of separate plates.

Ramadan 2012 begins,  
Chittagong, Bangladesh,  
Taken by Yusuf Ahmad/Reuters,  
2012





## Ramadan: Fasting and Feasting

Caption, and a short explanation of the image or graphic.

Ramadan is the annual fasting month in the Islamic calendar. During this month, Muslims are obliged to fast before sunrise and eat food until sunset. Fasting is seen as a way to cultivate piety.

During the Ramdan, Muslims are required to have extra prayers in the evenings and read Qur'an recitation. In fact, religious leaders have repeatedly asked for more prayers and less food, which proves that Ramadan is closely related to feasting, sharing and celebration. Besides, there is a popular thoughts that people who offer the sunset meal (iftar) to fasting people will get rewards. As a result, sharing food with friends, family and poor is seen as a virtuous act.

Ramadan is a month in which increased consumption is "permissible", the largest portion of which is spent on food. Food preparation and sharing are the keys to Ramadan months, which used for celebration.

# WORLD DETAIL

Props, Assets & Easter Eggs

Iftar & break fast

It is a day in Ramadan. Here is a family's home near Chittagong, Bangladesh. Three people live in the house, father, mother and a child. Father and son both work as shipbreakers. Mother collected reused elements on the ship. Although they are poor, they still prepare well for this traditional festival. They plan to invite friends to have if-tar together and send food to poor people today. This 'breakfast' is not in the morning but the evening, ending their daily Ramadan fast.

Today is a big day for this family. They move a table into the centre of the room, which was found in an abandoned ship by father. Although the table missed a leg, it's still the most luxurious element in this room. Mothers cook lots of foods for if-tar. Besides, a plate of date palms on the table can quickly supply energy, helping exhausted people recover from fasting.

It seems that this small village, where occupied by poor shipbreakers, is much more lively today. Lanterns are hanging on the street and in front of every house's doors. Mother is cooking the last plates of food, father and son is on the way back home from the beach. People gather on the streets waiting for the celebration.

People trade at a market,  
taken by Xinhua Sajjad,  
on May 28, 2017

holy month of Ramadan in Bangladesh,  
taken by Xinhua Salim Reza,  
on May 28, 2017

Bangladesh Ramadan,  
taken by Dhaka,  
June 18, 2016



# WORLD DETAIL

Props, Assets & Easter Eggs

## Market Place of Ship breaking

When ships came to Bangladesh, they always carried a lot of furnitures, equipments and goods which are not valuable for ship owners. However, these bargains in Chittagong are also the treasure and feed a large amount of poeple.

"That," he says, gesturing at a deep brown settee then cocking his head as his appraises it. "I could maybe sell that for Rs 6,000 [\$86]' This is part of the interview which is got from a local shop owner who sold furnitures got from ships.

The six-mile-long market is filled with dozens of second-hand shops filled with goods large and small. From doors and tea sets to mattresses, soft-serve ice cream machines and life preservers. Browse these stores and you'll find that ranges from banal to esoteric; Light bulbs, speakers, analog TVs are very close to world maps, coffee makers, dart boards and model ships.

When a ship arrives this 1,000-mile coastline, the workers used blow-torches, gas cutting and hammers to disassemble each piece of debris. Steel was recycled, and some parts of the ship, including furniture, bedding and kitchen utensils in the living quarters, were sold in bulk. Many dealers who specialize in cabins buy them in their entirety from the breaking companies.

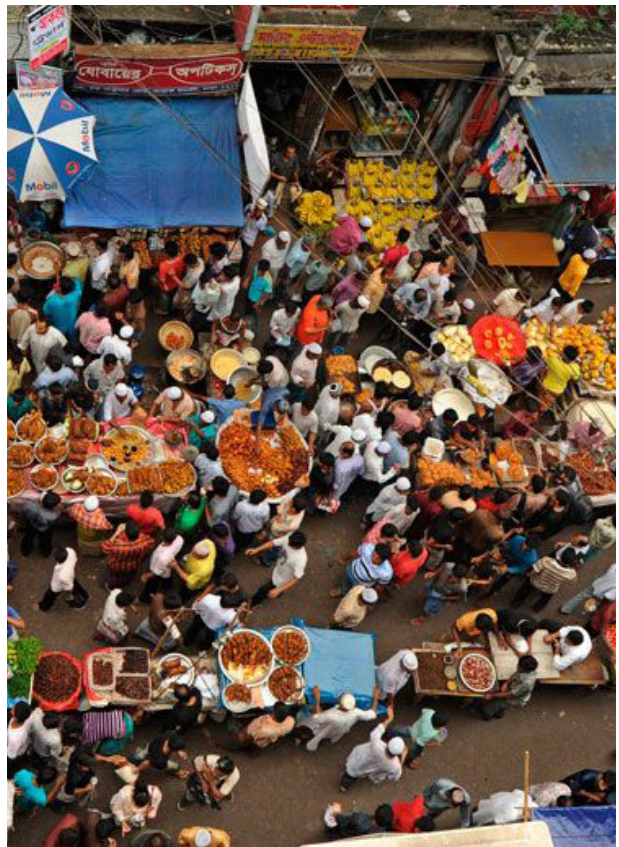
The furnitures from ships are popular to surroundings. "The local stuff might be cheaper, but those who know prefer to buy from ships." What was once a small group of shops has quickly developed into a shopping avenue that stretches several miles. Many of the shopkeepers were locals from nearby villages who sensed an opportunity and swooped in. Now the market is so famous that even out-of-towners come here to sell things.

A mishmash of engines and equipment for sale at the market, taken by Anandoart and Shutterstock on June 10, 2019

The market of ship wares has been operating since the 1980s, taken by Amit Dave and Reuters, on June 10, 2019

Chak Bazar iftar market in the old part of the Bangladesh, taken by Safin Ahmed/Demotix, Thu 4 Aug 2011





# THE MEAL

What is on the Table

Ingredients

Flour, fruits, dates, water, lamb, beef, chicken, rice, eggs, milk, yogurt, potatoes and etc.

Defination

Iftar, also known as ftoor, is the evening meal with which Muslims end their daily Ramadan fast at sunset. They break their fast (simply means rest) at the time of the call to prayer for the evening prayer. This is their second meal of the day; the daily fast during Ramadan begins immediately after the pre-dawn meal of suhur (which is the meal in the morning) and continues during the daylight hours, ending with sunset with the evening meal of iftar.

Specification in Bangladesh

Some of the common iftar items from Bangladeshi cuisine include Piyaju (made of lentil paste, chopped onions and green chillies, like falafel), beguni (made of thin slices of eggplant dipped in a thin batter of gram flour), **fries, bread**, jilapi, chana-muri, haleem, **dates, samosas**, dal puri (a type of lentil-based savoury pastry), chola (cooked chickpeas), **kebab**, mughlai porota (stuffed porota with minced meat and spices), pitha, traditional Bengali sweets and different types of **fruits** such as **watermelon and banana**. Bengalis break their fast with all their friends and family and eat together in a banquet with their array of food however savoury items are eaten before sweet.

Drinks such as lemon shorbot and **yoghurt shorbot** (made of yoghurt, water, sugar and rooh afza) as well as borhani are common on iftar tables across the country. Some people also drink **coke**. People like to have iftar at home with all family members.

The menu of the Iftar in our rendering includes fries, bread, dates, samosas, kebab, fruits, yoghurt shorbot and coke, <https://www.bonappetit.com/story/atlanta-halal-meat-and-food-iftar-box-ramadan> 2012



The table of our world



Samosas



Dates



kebab and fries



Water



1

2

3

4

5

6



7

8 9

10

1. samosas
2. Borhani
3. bananas
4. watermelons
5. kebabs
6. breads
7. water
8. fries
9. dates
10. yoghurt shorbot

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