



Victoria University of Bangladesh

ASSIGNMENT

NAME: Zannatul Fatema

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2. What do you mean by culture?

Answer: Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts that characterize a group or society. It includes everything from language and religion to art and technology.

Culture is passed down from one generation to another through socialization and is learned through observation, interaction, and experience. It helps individuals in a society to define their identity and provides a framework for their thoughts and actions.

Cultural norms and practices vary widely across different groups and societies, and can change over time in response to social, political, and economic forces. Some cultures are more individualistic, while others are more collectivist. Some value hierarchy and authority, while others emphasize egalitarianism and democracy.

Culture is an important aspect of human life, shaping everything from our daily routines to our worldviews and beliefs. It is a complex and dynamic phenomenon that continues to evolve and shape the societies and individuals within it.

3. What is Religion? Do you think that religion can play a vital role in your life?

Answer: Religion is a set of beliefs and practices that involve a relationship between a person or group and a higher power or divine being. It typically involves a system of moral values, rituals, and traditions that guide a person's behavior and worldview.

Religion can take many forms, including organized religions such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism, as well as personal beliefs and practices that are not part of an organized religion.

Whether religion can play a vital role in a person's life is a subjective matter and varies from person to person. For some individuals, religion provides a sense of purpose, meaning, and comfort, as well as a community of like-minded individuals. It can also provide guidance on moral and ethical issues and help individuals cope with difficult situations.

However, for others, religion may not hold such significance or may even have negative associations due to experiences of religious intolerance or harm caused by religious institutions.

Overall, the role of religion in a person's life is a personal matter and can depend on factors such as upbringing, personal beliefs, and individual experiences. For me, religion plays a very significant role in my life.

4. Briefly discuss the impact of modern world on traditional societies?

Answer: The impact of the modern world on traditional societies has been profound and far-reaching. Traditional societies are often characterized by close-knit communities, subsistence farming, and a strong connection to the land and natural resources.

The advent of modern technology, globalization, and urbanization has brought significant changes to traditional societies. Modern infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications, and transportation has made it easier for people to move around and for goods and services to be traded across long distances. This has led to the development of urban centers and a shift away from rural lifestyles.

Modern technology and the mass media have also brought new ideas and values into traditional societies, which can challenge traditional cultural beliefs and practices. This can lead to cultural assimilation, where traditional practices are replaced with modern ways of living, or cultural hybridization, where traditional and modern practices are blended together.

In some cases, the impact of the modern world on traditional societies has been detrimental. Traditional communities may face displacement, loss of cultural heritage, and social dislocation due to modernization. Additionally, traditional ways of life may be unsustainable in the face of rapid environmental degradation, climate change, and resource depletion.

Overall, the impact of the modern world on traditional societies is complex and multifaceted, with both positive and negative consequences. It is important to recognize and respect the diversity of cultural practices and ways of life, while also seeking to address the challenges that arise from modernization.

5. What do you mean by custom? Give example.

Answer: Custom refers to a traditional practice or way of doing things that is widely accepted and followed by a particular group or society. Customs are often rooted in cultural beliefs and values, and are passed down from generation to generation through socialization and observation.

Examples of customs include traditional clothing, food, music, and religious practices. For instance, in many parts of the world, it is customary to wear a specific type of clothing for religious or cultural ceremonies, such as a sari in India or a kimono in Japan. In some cultures, it is customary to eat certain foods on specific occasions, such as turkey on Thanksgiving in the United States or rice cakes during the Lunar New Year in China. Customs can also include traditional forms of music and dance that are associated with particular cultures, such as flamenco in Spain or reggae music in Jamaica.

Customs are an important aspect of cultural identity and can serve as a way of reinforcing cultural values and beliefs. They can also provide a sense of belonging and continuity to individuals and communities, while also creating a sense of distinction from other cultures. However, customs can also be a source of conflict when they clash with other cultural practices or when they are seen as outdated or harmful.