

Midterm Exam(ANT 101)

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Section:: 03

Ans to the que no- 3

The family patterns in Bangladesh have been impacted significantly because of the transition from agricultural society to industrialization. The ways of how family life is affected by these changes are various. Although industrialization has improved the standard of living of people, it has a great impact on the family structure. In the case of Bangladesh, industrialization is largely urban-centric. As a result, a large number of people and families have moved from rural to urban regions in search of better job possibilities in the expanding industrial sector. This has frequently resulted in family members being apart, with one or more working in remote locations, which can damage traditional relationships within the family. Also after migrating, many of them form nuclear family and start living separately from their previous joint family. Thus, migration due to the industrialization is changing family structure in Bangladesh. Furthermore, one significant effect of industrialization is the evolution of gender roles. As more women enter the workforce, they have experienced increased empowerment. Traditional family interactions and expectations are changing as a result of this empowerment. However, traditional relationships have been altering which has an impact on the aging population in rural regions as younger generations are moving to cities. This

is making it difficult to take care and assist ageing family members who are frequently abandoned. Also, living arrangements and housing have changed due to urbanization, which is an outcome of industrialization. Due to space limits, urban families often reside in smaller homes or flats, in contrast to the extended family structures that are common in rural agricultural civilizations. Thus, the shift from an agricultural society to industrialization in Bangladesh has not only transformed the economic landscape but also profoundly impacted family patterns.

Industrialization has also impacted my family and its structure. I grew up in a joint family where we lived together with our grandparents, aunts, and cousins. But now we all break that joint family and live separately. Because my father is a government employee, we have to stay in different places in the country at different times. That's why there is no opportunity to stay with my grandparents in the village. Uncles also live in different parts of the country with their respective jobs. They are now living in a joint family like us. As a result, grandparents have to stay alone in the village house for most of the year. Due to industrialization, if the father and uncle's jobs were not in different areas, maybe grandparents would not have to live alone today. Also gender roles also changed because of these changes

in our family structure. My parents, both are earning and contributing mutually in our family. During my childhood, I have seen that most of working person in our joint family were male but now things has changed. My mother and my aunts are no more playing as only housewife rather they are working both as housewife as well as working women who are contributing financially.

Ans to the que no- 2

The term ethnocentrism describes the propensity of people or groups to consider their own culture, values, and beliefs to be superior to or more significant than those of other cultures. As a result of judging and comparing other cultures to their own norms and values, it usually leads to a narrow-minded and prejudiced viewpoint. In order to foster cultural sensitivity, tolerance, and a more inclusive and harmonious coexistence among a variety of cultures in a globalized society, it is imperative to identify and combat ethnocentrism.

There are several interrelated reasons why a culture might have multiple ethnocentric viewpoints. Civilizations frequently consist of many linguistic, religious, and ethnic groups, each with its own set of cultural norms, cultural diversity is an essential component. While socialization within one's own cultural group produces a strong feeling of identity with one's own culture, historical circumstances such as previous wars and dominance can cause long-lasting biases. The inherent tendency to see one's own culture as the standard by which others are evaluated might result from this socialization. Ethnocentrism can also be fueled by political beliefs, economic inequality, a fear of cultural change, and a lack of exposure to other cultures.

Ethnocentric prejudices can emerge within any majority group, regardless of religion, nationality, or gender, as a result of several interconnected factors. First of all, the lack of exposure to and contact with people from other backgrounds is typically the root cause. People in majority groups who contact with members of

that group primarily may form a narrow and biased perspective, which can result in misunderstandings and prejudices regarding minority groups. Secondly, political beliefs that uphold the supremacy of a person's own group, cultural standards, or historical narratives can all serve as fuel for ethnocentric biases. These stories might strengthen ethnocentric beliefs by fostering prejudices and a sense of entitlement or superiority. Thirdly, biases that are ethnocentric might arise as a result of social and economic inequality. When opportunities or resources are seen as few, members of the majority group may see members of minority groups as competitors, which can lead to prejudice as a way of defending their perceived interests. Last but not least, anxiety and nervousness can contribute to ethnocentrism, particularly when viewed as dangers to the prevailing culture due to demographic or cultural transitions. Fear can take the form of a desire to uphold one's own identity and morals, which can result in prejudiced viewpoints.

I have seen multiple instances of ethnocentric bias against ethnicity and religion in Bangladesh. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, there are conflicts between the dominant Bengali population and the native ethnic minority groups. These disputes have frequently centered on cultural differences and land rights, demonstrating how

ethnocentric viewpoints can result in prejudice against minority populations. Also, there are sizable minority populations in Bangladesh, such as Buddhists and Hindus. These religious minorities may be the target of ethnocentric prejudice. Attacks on minority religious institutions, forced conversions, and land-grabbing incidents have all been documented these incidents demonstrate prejudice against religion.