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**Section: 03**

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**Part- A**

**Que No- 2**

Religion is a complex system of belief and rituals that people follow to seek the meaning of life and answer important questions. Most of the world's religions worship one or more gods and the rituals of all religions are completely different and unique from each other. All religions guide life and social order, and some criteria for judging good and bad. The social structure of each society also differs based on religious differences. That is, the religious influence is evident in the social system. Religion plays an important role in many aspects of our social life. Religion is the basic foundation of the social system of many countries of the world. That is, those societies have been built based on religious customs and religious teachings related to the formation of society. The social customs of most countries are directly influenced by the dominant religion of that country. Thus, religious beliefs and social structures are inextricably linked. In other word, religion is the backbone of social structure providing moral and ethical guidelines for communities.

Religious teaching influences the character and actions of people which plays an important role in maintaining the peace of the society. Religion also exerts an important influence on the laws, rules and rituals of the society. These laws, rules and regulations helps make life inside the society more secure and peaceful. Furthermore, religious institutions often engage in charitable activities that helps the growth of the society. Those social welfare activities can range from helping in education and healthcare for childrens from poor family to providing financial aid to reduce poverty.

Religion is used as a mechanism of social control by influencing individual behavior, mentality and social norms. Every religion have its own unique moral code and they encourage their followers to abide by these codes. These codes specify what is morally good, what is bad, what we should do and what we should not do. In religious term, A person is considered as a religious when he or she abide these codes and act according to his or her own religious teachings. So every person who believes in a religion try to lead his behavior acoording to his religion. Thus, religion control one's behavior. Moreover, as a complete guideline of life, religions also has laws and restrictions. In religiously influential societies, it can be seen that most of the laws and restriction of that society are diriectly influenced by their religion. In many cases, religious institutions govern legal system. Thats how religion act as a tool to control rules and regulations of a society. Also, religious rituals, gatherings and ceremonies contribute to social control. Those rituals and

gatherings influence people to think about their common identity and they all are belong to the same socio-religious group. Thus, religion serves as a strategy of social control by setting moral standards, influencing legal systems, and imposing social pressure.

Yes. This mechanism of social control helps us to understand the phenomena of violence orchestrated against the religious minority. Religiously minority group from society often face discrimination and violence because of their faith or religion. It can be seen all over the world.

Every religion in the world are unique and all of them have different teachings and rules. Those differences are the beauties of religion. Every religion is peaceful and beautiful. But these differences often led violence towards one religious group to another. Differences in religious beliefs often lead to differences in the views and actions of people of one religious community and those of another religious community. In such a situation, people of one religion often clash with people of another religion. Due to this, the people of the minority community are oppressed by the majority religious community of a society or country. These violence in the name of religion sometimes turn into heinous acts like killing, kidnapping which is against every religious teaching in the world. Even today, these hateful acts are being organized in the name of religion in

various parts of the world including Bangladesh. Here, ethnocentrism plays a crucial role. Due to ethnocentrism, one group can think that they are superior and right. This tendency influence one group to see other religious group as inferior. But every religion teach to respect people from other religion. Here, religion is used as a tool to control and show power. Understanding the role of religion to control society can easily explain how majority group use their religion as a tool in violence against the religious minority. However, despite the differences in beliefs and practices, all religions teach certain things in common, such as always doing good, speaking the truth, being respectful to one another, etc.

### **Que NO- 1**

The above mentioned statement indicates sex and gender are performative and it questions the generally accepted notion that a person's gender is a fixed and intrinsic reality. Traditionally, sex has been defined as a biological category based on physical attributes. But according to Butler, expectations and societal norms may have an impact on how sexuality is classified. The societal construct of male and female classification is binary and it fails to capture the complexity of human body. Also, according to Butler, gender is performative, not an intrinsic or unchangeable trait but rather a set of identities, actions, behavior and emotions that a person adopt in social contexts. Gender is

influenced by various things like historical contexts, social norms and activities, and cultural contexts etc. Because gender is performative in nature and individuals continuously play their gender roles are formed and reinforced. Moreover, sexuality encompasses a broad range of sexual orientations, hobbies, and behaviours. Social attitudes, cultural contexts, and conventions all play a part. Butler argues that conversations about sexual identities, norms, and societal expectations have an effect on our performative experience of sexuality. However, I think gender and sex is fixed until someone changes his or her gender by medical treatment. And, according to me, sexuality is performative. Because sexuality defines how a person from a particular gender feels about other people from different genders. It is the physical attraction and sexual need that indicate someone's sexuality. A male can be attracted by another man. So here sexuality is performative not should be shaped by the society. So gender, sex and sexuality can vary in many circumstances whether they are performative or not.

Gender is shaped by the society in various ways. A person is conditioned from an early age into certain gender roles by culture, family, and the educational factors. These factors include accepted norms of conduct, dress up, and speech that are influenced by one's perceived gender. The establishment and maintenance of these standards are influenced by the language, social structures, and media portrayal. These factors dictate how people should act, dress, and communicate according to

their gender. Gender norms are shaped and reinforced by social institutions such as legal and religious systems.

In my personal experience, I saw gender is shaped according to one's physical structure. In a patrilineal society, the discrimination can be seen very loudly among females. Pressure from the society to fit into preconceived notions of gender affects how one feels about oneself and adds to the performative aspect of gender. Society always plays the role to determine who is a boy and who is a girl. Here biological structure is everything to determine one's gender. Most importantly, gender is sealed for a person by other people and this person can be his or her family members or others from the society. So in my experience, gender is always shaped by the society and it's hard to speak up against the social structure and view to this term "gender".

## **Part- B**

A)

Nation indicate to a large number of people who have a similar identity, history and living in the same geographical location. Every member of a nation can have a same language, history, culture etc. A nation can be describe as group of people living inside the same international border. In a nation, there can be multiple ethnic group, religion and culture. For example, all people living in Bangladesh is belong to the same nation no matter he or she is ethnically bengali or chakma or marma.

Nationality is the relationship between every member of the nation and the country where they live. Everyone belongs to a specific country is also belongs to the same specific nationality. It is a political entity that that identify a person which part of the world or which country he is from. It is also legal status for a person that verify that person is a citizen of a particular country. For example, Bengali, chakma, marma all people from different ethnicity belong to the same nationality which is "Banagladeshi" and all of them are citizens of Bangladesh.

Nationalism refers to the feeling of common identity and bonding with one's country. It is an political term. Nationalism is used to unified a nation and to create

a feeling to a common ideology. This term is used for political reason. Blind nationalism can create chaos and make people's life difficult. For example, Hitler used this term "nationalism" to unified germens that influenced their view against the Jews. AS a result, holocaust and WW2 happened. So, bad uses of this term can be dangerous for any nation.