**Tradition Vs Customs**

Traditions can include what most people in a country do on holidays. For example: “Sharing a meal with turkey is a Thanksgiving tradition in the United States.” Or: “Fireworks are part of America’s July 4th holiday tradition.”

Customs are also usual ways of behaving. But they are not as old as traditions, and they are practiced by fewer people. Here is an example: “In the American workplace, it is the custom to shake people’s hands when you first meet them"

**When a custom continues from generation to generation, it becomes a tradition.**

Habits are about just one person’s behavior. A habit is something that a person does often in a **regular** and repeated way.

**Norms:** <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/social-norm-examples.html>

[Social norms](http://www.yourdictionary.com/social-norm), or [mores](http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples/mores-examples.html), are the **unwritten rules** of [**behavior**](http://www.yourdictionary.com/behavior) that are considered **acceptable in a group or society.** On the whole, people want approval, they want to belong, and those who do not follow the norms will suffer disapproval or may even be outcast from the group. This is how we keep society functioning, not just with direct rules but also expectations. When people know what is expected of them they tend to comply. While some people seek to be different, most just want to be part of the group.

Norms can change according to the environment, situation, and culture in which they are found, and people's behavior will also change accordingly. Social norms may also change or be modified over time.

Social norms vary between countries and from social class to social class and from social group to social group. Each group can share many of the same social norms; and, the group may have a few special norms. As you move from country to country and group to group it is up to you to know, and implement, the appropriate social norms.

Social norms, the informal rules that govern behavior in groups and societies, have been extensively studied in the social sciences.

**Culture (संस्कृति):**

The ideas, customs (practices), and social behavior of a particular people or society.

Customs, laws, dress, architectural style, social standards, religious beliefs, and traditions are all **examples** of **cultural** elements.

"Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our [language](https://www.livescience.com/65108-brain-megabyte-storage-for-language.html), marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things," Cristina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate College in London, told Live Science.

**Companion**:

a person or animal with whom one spends a lot of time or with whom one travels.

**companionship**, two people are activity partners and hang out together doing things like going to the movies or having lunch together

**Western culture**

The term "Western culture" has come to define the culture of European countries as well as those that have been heavily influenced by European immigration, such as the [United States](https://www.livescience.com/28945-american-culture.html), according to [Khan University](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-history-basics/beginners-art-history/a/a-brief-history-of-western-culture). Western culture has its roots in the Classical Period of the Greco-Roman era and the rise of Christianity in the 14th century.

Other drivers of Western culture include Latin, [Celtic](https://www.livescience.com/44666-history-of-the-celts.html), Germanic and Hellenic ethnic and linguistic groups. Today, the influences of Western culture can be seen in almost every country in the world.

**Eastern culture**

Eastern culture generally refers to the societal norms of countries in Far East Asia (including [China](https://www.livescience.com/28823-chinese-culture.html), Japan, Vietnam, North Korea and South Korea) and the [Indian](https://www.livescience.com/28634-indian-culture.html) subcontinent. Like the West**, Eastern culture was heavily influenced by religion during its early development, but it was also heavily influenced by the growth and harvesting of**[**rice**](https://www.livescience.com/50461-brown-rice-health-benefits-nutrition-facts.html)**,** according to the book "Pathways to Asian Civilizations: Tracing the Origins and Spread of Rice and Rice Cultures" by Dorian Q. Fuller.

**Aware:**

Having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact. Concerned and well informed about a particular situation or development.

**Reciprocal:**

Given, felt, or done in return. **Reciprocal** describes something that's the same on both sides. If you tell someone you like them and they say, "The feelings are **reciprocal**," that means they like you too.

**Prerequisite:**

 Something that must exist or happen before something else can exist or happen.

**Cooperation:**

The action or process of working together to the same end.

**Social Relation:**

In **social** science, a **social relation** or **social** interaction is an **relationship** between two or more individuals

**Social Relationship:**

Broadly defined, social relationships refer to the connections that exist between people who have recurring interactions that are perceived by the participants to have personal meaning. This definition includes relationships between family members, friends, neighbors, coworkers, and other associates but excludes social contacts and interactions that are fleeting, incidental, or perceived to have limited significance (e.g., time-limited interactions with service providers or retail employees).

**Civility:**

It is the **demonstration of respect for people and society**. This includes working productively with people to seek common ground and being able to disagree without disrespect. Ex Politeness, manners, tolerance, respect, etc.

**Abstract concept:**

An abstract concept is an idea that people can understand that has no physical form. The ability to identify, understand and communicate abstract concept is a foundation element of human intelligence. It is a mistake to think that all abstract concepts aren’t real as they can be documented with evidence.

Examples:

Language: All-natural languages have words for abstract concepts. For example, the word freedom is a completely abstract concept that can’t be directly perceived or measured.

Civilization and society: Civilizations and societies are build upon abstract concept such as the idea of civility.

Culture: Culture is based on abstractions such as the idea of tradition.

Information Technology: Information technology an computing concepts are mostly abstract such as the idea of cloud computing or artificial intelligence (which cant be seen but its effect can be felt)

Education: Education is an abstraction based on other abstractions such as thinking, ideas, creativity and experience (which cant be seen).

Art: Abstract art is an abstract concept such as emotion has no physical form.

Social: Social concepts such as status, kindness or coolness.

**Technology:**

The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry. The branch of knowledge dealing with engineering or applied sciences. It is the sum of [techniques](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_techniques_and_materials), [skills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skill), [methods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method), and [processes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_process) used in the production of [goods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_(economics)) or [services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_(economics)) or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as [scientific investigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_investigation).

**Technology can be the**[**knowledge**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge)**of techniques, processes, and the like**, or it can be embedded in [machines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machines) to allow for operation without detailed knowledge of their workings. [Systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System) (e. g. machines) applying technology by taking an [input](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output), changing it according to the system's use, and then producing an [outcome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) are referred to as **technology systems** or **technological systems**.

**Values:**

Values are foundational belief held by an indivual, group or society. For example, the belief that individuals should be free to control their own life versus the belief that individuals should be required to sacrifice to make things better for society. An individual’s guide their view of justice.

**Ethics and Morals:**

Ethics and morals are principles of right and wrong that may be adopted by an individual, group or system. In theory, such principles are used to make things more just. For example, a teacher who develops the principle that students be afforded the benefit of doubt.

**Social Values:**

A gang of pocket pickers, smugglers all may not expect from their children to get into the profession in which they are. This is why? Answer is very simple because if other members of a social know that he himself is pocket-pickers and his son also doing the same, it will never bring a good image for them, again this is why because in society this profession has no social value, despite having earned the good income. Prostitutes, Smugglers, drug dealers, criminals, people with such never disclose their professional identity, this is because in society such type of business acts have no social value. People prefer to do business which hold high social values.

Similarly Respecting human dignity, human rights, religious tolerance, social equality, democracy, guide definitely our behavior in a variety of ways. So simply Social values are a kind of criteria people use in addressing their social life. An social conduct or behavior which has no social value will neither be appreciated nor accepted or rewarded. Social values is an accepted value by the majority of people for the behavior that is positive and contributing to run and maintain a social system.

Social values are most important to remain a member of society in which we live. For example - if we are living in a religious society where people are very religious, serving to church or religious service have high social value, if we do this with other members it will be of high use and people pay respect plus consider the person with respectful manners.

Society endores people with social values. People know you by the social value you hold.

**Here are seven social values:**

Respect, Justice/Fairness, Honesty, Service (Giving Back/Contribution), Responsibility, Family, Community

# **Professional bodies**

A professional body, is a non-profit organisation which furthers a particular profession or sector. Many of them support or offer professional registration, and we have included a list of the key bodies below:

* [**Institution of Mechanical Engineers**](http://www.imeche.org/)
* [The Institution of Engineering and Technology](http://www.theiet.org/profreg)
* [Institution of Science & Technology](http://istonline.org.uk/)
* [Royal Society of Chemistry](http://www.rsc.org/)
* [Society of Biology](https://www.societyofbiology.org/)