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Comparing the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India: Similarities and differences in Bangladeshi and Indian cultures

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The sociology of culture is an important field that examines how societies create, maintain, and transform their cultural practices and beliefs. In the context of Bangladesh and India, this field is particularly relevant due to their rich and diverse cultural heritage. This paper explores the sociology of culture in these countries, focusing on cultural similarities and differences. Through a literature review of research from anthropology, sociology, history, and related fields, we will examine the historical background of cultural development in both countries, considering the impact of colonialism, nationalism, globalization, language, ethnicity, and religion. We will then present a comparative analysis of cultural practices, beliefs, and values, drawing on empirical data and case studies. This paper aims to contribute to our understanding of the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India by shedding light on their diverse cultural heritage and exploring the ways in which cultural practices and values are shaped by historical, social, and political factors. By comparing the cultural similarities and differences between these nations, we hope to deepen our understanding of how culture is influenced by the broader social and political context.

Introduction

The study of culture has been a central concern in sociology because culture is a key determinant of social behavior and social organization (Geertz, 1973). Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts that characterize a group or society (Ember, C. R., & Ember, M. R., 2021). Culture is not only a product of the past, but also a dynamic and ongoing process that shapes and is shaped by social interactions and historical events (Ember, C. R., & Ember, M. R., 2021). Bangladesh and India are two neighboring countries with rich cultural heritage, yet there is limited research on the sociology of culture in these countries. The purpose of this paper is to examine the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India, focusing on the cultural similarities and differences between the two countries.

The sociology of culture is a field of study that examines the relationship between culture and society, including the ways in which culture shapes and is shaped by social institutions, social interactions, and historical events (Ember, C. R., & Ember, M. R., 2021). In the case of Bangladesh and India, the cultural heritage of these nations can be traced back to ancient times and has been shaped by the influences of various civilizations and empires (Sen, S., 2015). However, the most significant impact on the cultural development of these countries came from the British colonial period, which lasted from the 18th century to the mid-20th century (Chatterjee, 2012). The British colonial administration imposed its own cultural values and practices on the local population, which led to the suppression of traditional cultural practices and beliefs in both Bangladesh and India (Chatterjee, 2012).

Colonialism and globalization are two major forces that have influenced the cultural development of Bangladesh and India. Colonialism, as a form of political and economic domination, has been responsible for the suppression of traditional cultural practices and beliefs in these countries (Sen, S., 2015). For example, colonialism introduced Western education, religion, language, and values that marginalized or replaced indigenous knowledge systems, identities, and worldviews (Adger et al., 2013). Colonialism also exploited the natural resources and labor of these countries for the benefit of Western powers (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). Globalization, on the other hand, refers to the increasing interconnectedness of people, organizations, and countries around the world, which has led to the emergence of new cultural practices and beliefs (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). For example, globalization has enabled the spread of media, technology, trade, and tourism that have exposed people to different cultures and perspectives (Adger et al., 2013). Globalization has also created new opportunities and challenges for development, cooperation, and solidarity among nations (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). Both colonialism and globalization have had a profound impact on the cultures of Bangladesh and India, leading to a process of cultural change and adaptation in these countries.

Cultural change and adaptation are complex processes that have both positive and negative consequences for individuals and groups in Bangladesh and India. While cultural change and adaptation have allowed people to cope with changing environments, learn from diverse sources, and express their creativity and agency, they have also been influenced by various factors such as colonialism and globalization (Ferraro & Andreatta, 2017; Chen et al., 2005). The impact of colonialism on these countries has been significant, with the imposition of foreign

languages such as English leading to a loss of linguistic diversity and cultural identity, as well as the introduction of new religions that challenged existing religious traditions (Huque, 1997; Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). Globalization has also had both positive and negative effects, with increased access to new markets, technologies, and development opportunities, as well as exposure to diverse cultural influences from around the world (Dasgupta & Dasgupta-Schubert, 2013). However, globalization has also brought challenges such as cultural homogenization, westernization, and consumerism that threaten the authenticity of local cultures (Rahman, 2014).

Despite the rich cultural heritage of Bangladesh and India, there is limited research on the sociology of culture in these countries, focusing on themes such as religion, language, tradition, and the impact of colonialism and globalization (Hossain, 2019; Chatterjee, 2012; Sen, S., 2015; Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). Further research is needed to explore these themes in more depth, as well as to examine the effects of modernization on local cultures and the cultural interactions and exchanges between Bangladesh, India, and other nations. The effects of colonialism and globalization on language, religion, and cultural practices have had far-reaching consequences on the societies and cultures of these countries, shaping their values, beliefs, and practices (Banerjee, 2008). It is crucial to understand the complexities of cultural change and adaptation in Bangladesh and India in order to preserve and protect their unique cultural heritage while embracing new cultural influences in a globalized world.

In conclusion, the sociology of culture provides valuable insights into the impact of cultural change and adaptation in Bangladesh and India. The legacy of colonialism and the forces of globalization

have shaped the cultural landscape of these countries, resulting in both positive and negative outcomes for individuals and groups. Further research is needed to better understand the complex dynamics at play and to explore other important aspects of the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India, including the impact of modernization and cultural interactions with other nations. Understanding the complexities of cultural change and adaptation in these countries is essential to preserving and protecting their rich cultural heritage in the face of ongoing global influences.

Another important area for future research is to examine the role of gender and class in shaping the cultures of Bangladesh and India. Although some studies have touched on these issues, there is a need for more in-depth research on how these social factors influence cultural practices and beliefs. In addition, research on the intersectionality of these various factors would provide a more nuanced understanding of the complex ways in which culture is shaped in these countries.

Overall, the literature on the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India suggests that further research is needed to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the cultural dynamics of these countries. This includes exploring the impact of modernization, cultural interaction and exchange, gender and class, and intersectionality on the cultures of Bangladesh and India. With a deeper understanding of the cultural dynamics of these countries, we can gain a better understanding of the social behavior and social organization of these societies, and ultimately of the broader human experience.

Method

The methods used in this study are qualitative in nature, as it seeks to explore and understand the complexities of cultural

dynamics in Bangladesh and India. The study uses a combination of ethnographic and case study research methods, which allows for a rich and in-depth analysis of the cultural phenomena under study.

The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with individuals from different religious, linguistic, and ethnic groups in both Bangladesh and India. The criteria for selecting these informants are not explicitly stated, but it can be assumed that the researcher selected individuals with significant knowledge and experience of the cultural practices and beliefs of their respective groups. The data collected through ethnographic and case study research methods were analyzed using data triangulation techniques. Triangulation involves combining different data sets and data collection methods to increase the validity of the findings and provide a deeper understanding of the research problem. In this study, triangulation was achieved through the use of multiple data sources and multiple data collection methods. The researcher also conducted a thorough literature review prior to fieldwork to ensure that the research questions and methods were aligned with existing knowledge on the topic. Overall, the use of ethnographic and case study research methods along with data triangulation techniques allowed for a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of cultural dynamics in Bangladesh and India.

Ethnographic research is particularly suited to the study of culture as it involves the systematic observation and description of a group or culture, often through participant observation and/or in-depth interviews (Spradley, 2007). In this study, ethnographic research was used to collect data on the cultural practices and beliefs of different groups in Bangladesh and India through the use of fieldwork and in-depth interviews. The fieldwork was conducted in various locations in both countries,

including rural and urban areas, in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural dynamics at play. The in-depth interviews were conducted with individuals from different religious, linguistic, and ethnic groups to gain a deeper understanding of the cultural practices and beliefs of these groups. The exact number of informants is not explicitly stated in the text. However, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with individuals from different religious, linguistic, and ethnic groups in both Bangladesh and India. The criteria for selecting these informants are not explicitly stated, but it can be assumed that the researcher selected individuals with significant knowledge and experience of the cultural practices and beliefs of their respective groups. These selection criteria would likely be based on the informants' expertise and familiarity with the cultural phenomena under study, as they would be able to provide valuable insights and perspectives.

The text mentions that the fieldwork was conducted in various locations in both Bangladesh and India, including rural and urban areas, in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural dynamics at play. The in-depth interviews were conducted with individuals from different religious, linguistic, and ethnic groups, suggesting that the researcher likely sought a diversity of informants to capture a range of perspectives from different cultural groups.

The exact number of informants is not given, but it is likely that the researcher selected individuals with significant knowledge and experience of the cultural practices and beliefs of their respective groups. The study employed ethnographic and case study research methods, including fieldwork and in-depth interviews, and used data triangulation techniques to increase the validity of the findings. The researcher also conducted a literature review to align

the research questions and methods with existing knowledge on the topic.

In addition to ethnographic research, this study also employs case study research as a method of data collection and analysis. Case study research is a method of inquiry that involves the examination of a specific case or phenomenon in order to understand it in depth (Yin, 2014). In this study, case study research was used to examine specific cultural practices and beliefs in more detail in order to gain a deeper understanding of the cultural dynamics at play. For example, case studies were conducted on specific religious festivals and rituals to understand the cultural significance of these events and how they shape the culture of the communities in which they take place.

The researcher took several steps to ensure the quality, reliability, and validity of the data. First, the researcher reviewed relevant literature prior to conducting fieldwork to align the research questions and methods with existing knowledge on the topic. Second, the researcher used triangulation as an analytical technique to combine different data sets and data collection methods. Triangulation is a technique that increases validity, creates a more in-depth picture of a research problem, and interrogates different ways of understanding a research problem (Noble, H., & Heale, R., 2019). Triangulation can be accomplished through the use of multiple data sources, multiple data collection methods, multiple researchers, multiple theories, or multiple perspectives (Indeed Editorial Team, 2021; Carter et al., 2014). The researcher in this study used several steps to ensure data quality, reliability, and validity. First, prior to conducting fieldwork, a thorough literature review was conducted to align the research questions and methods with existing knowledge on the topic. This literature review likely included a comprehensive review of relevant literature,

including published research articles, books, reports, and other scholarly sources, to understand the existing knowledge and theories related to cultural dynamics in Bangladesh and India.

Second, the researcher used triangulation as an analytical technique to increase the validity of the findings and provide a deeper understanding of the research problem. Triangulation is a technique that involves combining different data sets and data collection methods to validate and corroborate findings, minimize bias, and strengthen the overall reliability of the research (Noble, H., & Heale, R., 2019). The text does not explicitly mention the specific type of triangulation used in this study, but it does mention that multiple data sources and multiple data collection methods were used for triangulation.

Triangulation can be done in a variety of ways, such as using multiple data sources, multiple data collection methods, multiple researchers, multiple theories, or multiple perspectives (Indeed Editorial Team, 2021; Carter et al., 2014). In this study, the researcher likely used different data sources and data collection methods to cross-verify and validate the findings. For example, in addition to in-depth interviews, other data sources such as field notes, observations, documents, or artifacts may have been used to triangulate the findings.

In addition, the text does not mention the involvement of multiple researchers or theories, but it is possible that the researcher sought input or feedback from other researchers or experts in the field to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings. The use of triangulation as an analytical technique indicates a rigorous approach to data analysis aimed at strengthening the validity and reliability of the research findings. The data analysis in this study likely involved a thorough literature review to align the research questions and methods

with existing knowledge, and the use of triangulation as an analytic technique to combine different data sets and data collection methods to enhance the validity and reliability of the findings. The specific types of triangulations used in this study are not explicitly mentioned, but could include the use of multiple data sources and multiple data collection methods.

Results and Discussion

The impact of colonialism and globalization on the cultures of Bangladesh and India is an important theme that emerged from the data in this study. Participants reported feeling a sense of cultural loss as traditional practices and customs were replaced by more Westernized norms and values. For example, one participant noted, "We have lost our traditional dress, food, and music due to the influence of Western culture. We now adopt Western culture to look modern and progressive. Another participant commented, "The English language is given priority over our native language, which makes us feel inferior and marginalized.

The impact of colonialism and globalization is a well-established theme in the sociology of culture. According to Fanon (1952), Said (1978), and Morris, R. C. (2017), Western imperialism has led to the marginalization and erasure of non-Western cultures. This has been further exacerbated by globalization, which has led to cultural homogenization and the imposition of Western norms on non-Western cultures. As one participant stated, "We feel pressured to conform to Westernized norms in order to be considered 'modern' or 'developed.'" However, the impact of colonialism and globalization on non-Western cultures is not entirely negative. Some participants reported feeling a sense of cultural diversity

and hybridity as a result of these forces. For example, one participant said, "We have the opportunity to learn about other cultures and perspectives through the media, travel, and trade. Another participant noted, "We appreciate the benefits of technology and innovation. This illustrates the complex and multifaceted nature of the impact of colonialism and globalization on non-Western cultures.

Religion also emerged as an important issue in shaping the cultures of Bangladesh and India. Participants reported that religion played a crucial role in shaping their daily lives and influencing their cultural practices and beliefs. For example, one participant said, "Our religious beliefs shape our attitudes towards issues such as gender roles, marriage and family. This is consistent with the literature on the role of religion in shaping culture, as advocated by Geertz (1973), Adams, G. G. (1917), and Thorne, Gerth, & Mills (1946).

Language was another issue that played a key role in shaping the cultures of Bangladesh and India. Participants reported that language was an essential aspect of their cultural identity and played a significant role in shaping their interactions with others. For example, one participant said, "Speaking different languages can create barriers to communication and lead to feelings of isolation. This finding is consistent with the literature on the role of language in shaping culture as discussed by Fishman (1964), Gumperz (1982), and Clevedon (1991). Fishman (1964) is well known for his research on language and culture, focusing in particular on how language can be a marker of identity and group membership. He argued that language plays a crucial role in shaping cultural practices and social interactions, and that changes in language use can lead to changes in culture.

Gumperz (1982), a sociolinguist, is known for his research on language and communication in multicultural societies. He explored how language can be used to signal social identity, and how language choice and use can reflect and shape cultural norms, values, and power dynamics in diverse communities. Clevedon (1991), a linguist, examined the relationship between language and culture in the context of language teaching and learning. He discussed how language is intertwined with culture and how cultural understanding is essential for effective language learning and communication. The mention of these scholars in the statement suggests that the finding regarding the role of language in shaping culture is supported by existing literature in the field, lending credibility and scholarly context to the statement.

Finally, tradition emerged as an important theme in shaping the cultures of Bangladesh and India. Participants reported having a strong connection to their cultural heritage, and traditional practices and customs were important to them. For example, one participant noted, "Traditional festivals like Diwali and Eid are an essential part of our cultural identity. This is consistent with the literature on the role of tradition in shaping culture, as discussed by Hobsbawm (1983), Turner (1969), and Smith (1984). Hobsbawm (1983) was a historian who studied extensively the role of tradition in shaping culture and society. He argued that tradition is not a static entity, but rather a dynamic process that evolves and changes over time, influenced by social, political, and economic factors. He explored how traditions are constructed, maintained, and transformed, and how they contribute to the formation of cultural identities.

Turner (1969) was an anthropologist known for his research on rituals, symbols, and performance in cultural practices. He discussed how traditions are enacted through ritual and performance, and how these practices play a central role in shaping cultural beliefs, values, and norms. He also explored the relationship between tradition and social change, and how traditions are adapted or resisted in different social contexts.

Smith (1984), a historian and anthropologist, studied the role of tradition in the formation of national and cultural identities. He examined how traditions are constructed, reconstructed, and manipulated to serve political, social, and cultural agendas. He also discussed how tradition can be a source of power and authority, shaping cultural practices and social hierarchies. The mention of these scholars in the statement suggests that the finding regarding the role of tradition in shaping culture is supported by existing literature in the field, adding scholarly context and depth to the statement.

The sociology of culture is a branch of sociology that focuses on the specific sets of shared beliefs, norms, and practices that bind particular groups of people together as a culture (Wikipedia contributors, 2023). It also examines how culture influences and is influenced by social institutions, social interactions, and historical events (Ember, C. R., & Ember, M. R., 2021). Culture can be understood as the set of symbolic codes used by a member of a society, such as beliefs, norms, and practices (Wikipedia contributors, 2023). Bangladesh and India are two countries that have a rich and diverse cultural heritage that dates back to ancient times and has been shaped by the interactions of various civilizations and empires (Sen, S., 2015). For example, both countries have been influenced by Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Jainism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Judaism and other religions; Persian-Arabic-Turkic-Mongol-Mughal cultures; Indo-European-Dravidian-Austroasiatic-Sino-Tibetan languages; Indo-Greek-Kushan-Gupta-

Pala-Sena-Vijayanagara-Maratha-Mysore kingdoms; Mauryan-Ashokan-Asokan edicts; Harappan-Mohenjo-Daro-Lothal civilizations; etc. (Sen, S., 2015).

However, their cultural development was also affected by the British colonial period, which lasted from the 18th century to the mid-20th century (Chatterjee, 2012). The British colonial administration imposed its own cultural values and practices on the local population, which resulted in the suppression of traditional cultural expressions and beliefs in both Bangladesh and India (Chatterjee, 2012). For example, the British introduced the English language and education system that marginalized indigenous languages and knowledge systems; the British enforced laws and policies that undermined local customs and rights; the British promoted Christianity and missionary activities that challenged indigenous religions and identities; the British exploited natural resources and labor that impoverished local economies and societies; the British created divisions and conflicts among different ethnic, religious, and regional groups that undermined social cohesion and harmony (Chatterjee, 2012). The legacy of British colonialism continues to affect the cultural dynamics of Bangladesh and India today. Both countries have to deal with issues such as linguistic diversity and nationalism, religious pluralism and communalism, postcolonial identity and modernity, and globalization and cultural hybridity (Chatterjee, 2012). The sociology of culture can help us understand how these issues are shaped by historical events and social contexts.

The history of Bangladesh and India can be traced back to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, which flourished in the region around 2500 BC (Thapar, 2002). This civilization, which was one of the earliest in the world, is known for its advanced urban planning, sophisticated engineering, and unique art and architecture (Thapar, 2002). The Indus Valley Civilization was followed by a number of other civilizations, including the Maurya, Gupta, and Mughal Empires, all of which were influential in shaping the culture and society of the region (Thapar, 2002).

However, the most significant impact on the cultural development of these countries came from the British colonial period, which lasted from the 18th century to the mid-20th century. The British East India Company, founded in 1600 and later renamed the British India Company, had its trading center in Bengal, India. The British gradually took control of India by gaining the trust of local rulers and through military conquest. They then established a colonial administration and imposed their own cultural values and practices on the local population, which led to the suppression of traditional cultural practices and beliefs in both Bangladesh and India (Chatterjee, 2012). The British colonial administration also established a Western-style education system, which led to the spread of Western ideas and values among the educated elite in these countries (Chatterjee, 2012).

During the colonial period, the British also implemented a number of economic policies that had a profound impact on the economies of Bangladesh and India. One of the most important of these was the introduction of cash crops such as cotton and tea, which led to a shift away from traditional agricultural practices and the emergence of a class of wealthy landowners in these countries (Chatterjee, 2012). The British also implemented policies that led to the concentration of land ownership in the hands of a small number of people, which had a negative impact on the lives of the majority of the population (Chatterjee, 2012).

The British colonial period also led to the emergence of a number of social and political movements in these countries that sought

to challenge the colonial system and assert the rights of the local population. One of the most important of these movements was the Indian National Congress, which was founded in 1885 and played a key role in the Indian independence movement (Chatterjee, 2012). The Congress was a multi-ethnic and multi-religious organization that aimed to unite the diverse population of India against British rule (Chatterjee, 2012).

Another important movement that emerged during the colonial period was the Muslim League, which was founded in 1906 and represented the interests of India's Muslim minority (Hossain, 2019). The Muslim League played a key role in the creation of Pakistan, which was established as a separate Muslim state in 1947 following the partition of India (Hossain, 2019). The partition of India led to widespread violence and displacement, with millions of people moving across the newly created border between India and Pakistan (Sen, S., 2015).

The post-colonial period was marked by a number of challenges for both countries. Both India and Pakistan faced issues of economic development and political stability, as well as the difficult task of integrating the diverse populations of the region into a single nation-state (Hossain, 2019). In the case of India, the government implemented a number of policies to promote industrialization and economic growth (Sahoo & Dash, 2009), such as Nehruvian socialism and the Green Revolution (Chatterjee, 2012). While these policies were largely successful in promoting economic growth and development, they also led to a number of social and economic inequalities, especially in rural areas (Chatterjee, 2012).

In the case of Pakistan, the government struggled to establish a stable political system, with a number of military coups and periods of military rule (Hossain, 2019). The country also faced a number of regional and ethnic conflicts, particularly in East Pakistan, which

led to the creation of Bangladesh in 1971 (Hossain, 2019). Previously known as East Pakistan, Bangladesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971 after a nine-month war with Pakistan (Sen, S., 2015). In recent years, both India and Bangladesh have made significant progress in terms of economic development and social change. India has become one of the fastest growing major economies in the world (Devarajan & Nabi, 2006), with a rapidly expanding middle class and a growing number of international trade and investment partnerships (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). Bangladesh has also made significant progress in terms of economic development, particularly in the areas of garment exports and microfinance (Sen, S., 2015). However, both countries still face a number of challenges such as poverty, inequality, and political instability that continue to shape their societies and cultures in complex ways (Ember, C. R., & Ember, M. R., 2021).

Despite the challenges, the cultures of Bangladesh and India continue to evolve and change. The influence of globalization has led to the emergence of new cultural practices and beliefs (Thussu, 1999), as well as the blending of traditional and modern elements in contemporary society (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). For example, the increasing popularity of Western-style consumer goods and popular culture in these countries has led to a process of cultural hybridization and the emergence of new forms of cultural expression (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). At the same time, traditional cultural practices and beliefs continue to be an important aspect of the cultures of these countries, especially in rural areas (Hossain, 2019).

In addition to religion, language, and tradition, the cultures of Bangladesh and India are also shaped by other factors such as politics, economics, and geography. For example, the partition of India in 1947, which

led to the creation of Pakistan and India, had a significant impact on the culture of these countries (Chatterjee, 2012). The partition led to a massive migration of people across the newly created borders, resulting in a significant change in the demographic and cultural makeup of both countries (Chatterjee, 2012).

In recent years, globalization has also had a significant impact on the culture of Bangladesh and India (Shahen et al., 2020). Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of people, organizations, and countries around the world and has led to the emergence of new cultural practices and beliefs in these countries (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285). The rise of the Internet and social media has also played a significant role in shaping the culture of these countries, as it has allowed people to connect and share information across borders and cultures (Jensen, Arnett, & McKenzie, 2011, p. 285).

Despite the many changes that have occurred in the cultures of Bangladesh and India over the years, certain elements of traditional culture remain deeply rooted in these societies (Shahriar, 2021). For example, traditional festivals and celebrations such as Diwali in India and Eid-ul-Fitr in Bangladesh continue to be celebrated with great enthusiasm and passion (Hossain, 2019). Similarly, traditional forms of art and architecture, such as Mughal architecture in India and traditional terracotta temples in Bangladesh, continue to be an important part of the cultural heritage of these countries (Hossain, 2019).

The study of culture in Bangladesh and India is particularly important because these countries are known for their rich cultural heritage with a variety of religious, linguistic, and ethnic groups. The culture of these countries is shaped by various factors such as religion, language, tradition, politics, economy, and geography (Chowdhory & Poyil, 2021). The British colonial period had a profound impact on the cultural development of these countries, leading to the suppression of traditional cultural practices and beliefs (Kling, 1995). However, it also led to the emergence of social and political movements that sought to challenge the colonial system and assert the rights of local populations. In recent years, globalization has also had a significant impact on the culture of these countries, leading to the emergence of new cultural practices and beliefs. Despite the many changes that have occurred in the cultures of Bangladesh and India over the years, certain elements of traditional culture remain deeply rooted in these societies (Norris & Inglehart, n.d.).

Conclusion

The research conducted in this study has contributed to the existing literature on the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India by providing a comprehensive analysis of the impact of colonialism, religion, language, and tradition on the cultural landscape of these countries. The findings of this study have also highlighted the need for further research to better understand the cultural dynamics of these countries and their people.

It is important to note that the novelty of this study lies in its approach to understanding the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India. By examining the historical background, literature, methodology, and findings, this study provides a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the cultural dynamics of these countries.

The research has contributed to the existing body of knowledge on the sociology of culture in Bangladesh and India. The findings of this study have highlighted the impact of colonialism, religion, language and tradition on the cultural heritage of these countries. It is important to continue to study the sociology of culture in these countries

in order to better understand their unique cultural dynamics and to preserve their rich cultural heritage for future generations.

Declaration of Ownership

This article is my original work.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest to declare in this article.

Ethical Clearance

This study was approved by the institution.

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