

Cultural Differences between Bangladesh and Jamaica

By: Nasrin and Brianna



Jamaican Culture And Jamaican Traditions

Jamaican culture is defined as the origin of its entire population. The Jamaican culture is mixed as most of the society is ethnically diverse. There are several nations and peoples, the majority are African, then Indian and Chinese, then the minority being European. There is a North American contingent but they did not contribute to the origin and main stream Jamaican society.



The culture of Bangladesh

The culture of Bangladesh is an amalgamation of the cultures of the several social groups living in the country. The people of Bangladesh's way of life make up the culture of Bangladesh. The country has a diverse culture that has evolved over time with influences from diverse social groups. Bangladesh's primary religions, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism, have played a critical role in influencing the country's culture. Development of the Bengali culture proliferated in the 19th century and part of the 20th century during the Bengal Renaissance, with renowned Bengali writers, Scientists, filmmakers, musicians, artists, and researchers playing a critical role. This culture manifests in the nation's dance, music, literature, architecture, and even clothing.




Languages

Bangladesh: Bengali is an eastern Indo-Aryan language with around 300 million speakers mainly in Bangladesh, and in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and South Assam. Bengali is the national and official language of Bangladesh, and one of the official languages in India. Bengali is the world's seventh most spoken native language.

The image shows the word 'বাংলা' (Bangla) written in a bold, black Bengali script. The characters are stylized with sharp, angular forms. The 'বা' (ba) is on the left, followed by 'ং' (ng) in the middle, and 'লা' (la) on the right. The entire word is set against a white background within a rectangular frame.

Jamaica: In Jamaica, Jamaican English and Jamaican Patois are the most widely spoken languages. The languages in Jamaica reflect its history, from British colonization to the slave trade to African influence and a rise in nationalism. The Jamaican Patois is also referred to as Jamaican Creole or Patois. Although English is the official language of the country, Jamaican Patois is the most widely spoken. Jamaican Patois subsequently developed throughout the nation and also borrowed from the Aboriginal, Irish, Scottish, and Spanish languages. After Jamaica had gained independence from Britain, Jamaican Patois rose to significance as a symbol of culture and heritage. In Jamaica different parishes have different accents. Most people that come from the country will have a more stronger accent and other people who are not from Jamaica would most likely not understand what they are saying. Most likely people that come from Kingston would not have such a strong accent.

Food



Bangladesh: Bangladesh's cuisine is renowned for having a distinctive culinary tradition.

The nation's staple food is rice served with various food items such as vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, curries, and thick lentil soups. Rice is the main Bangladeshi food. The speciality of Bangladeshi food is they are spicy.

Jamaica: Jamaican cuisine includes a mixture of cooking techniques, flavours, spices and influences from the indigenous people on the island of Jamaica, and the Spanish, Irish, British, African, Indian and Chinese who have inhabited the island. Popular Jamaican dishes include curry goat, fried dumplings, ackee and saltfish. Jamaican patties and various pastries and breads are also popular as well as fruit beverages and Jamaican rum.

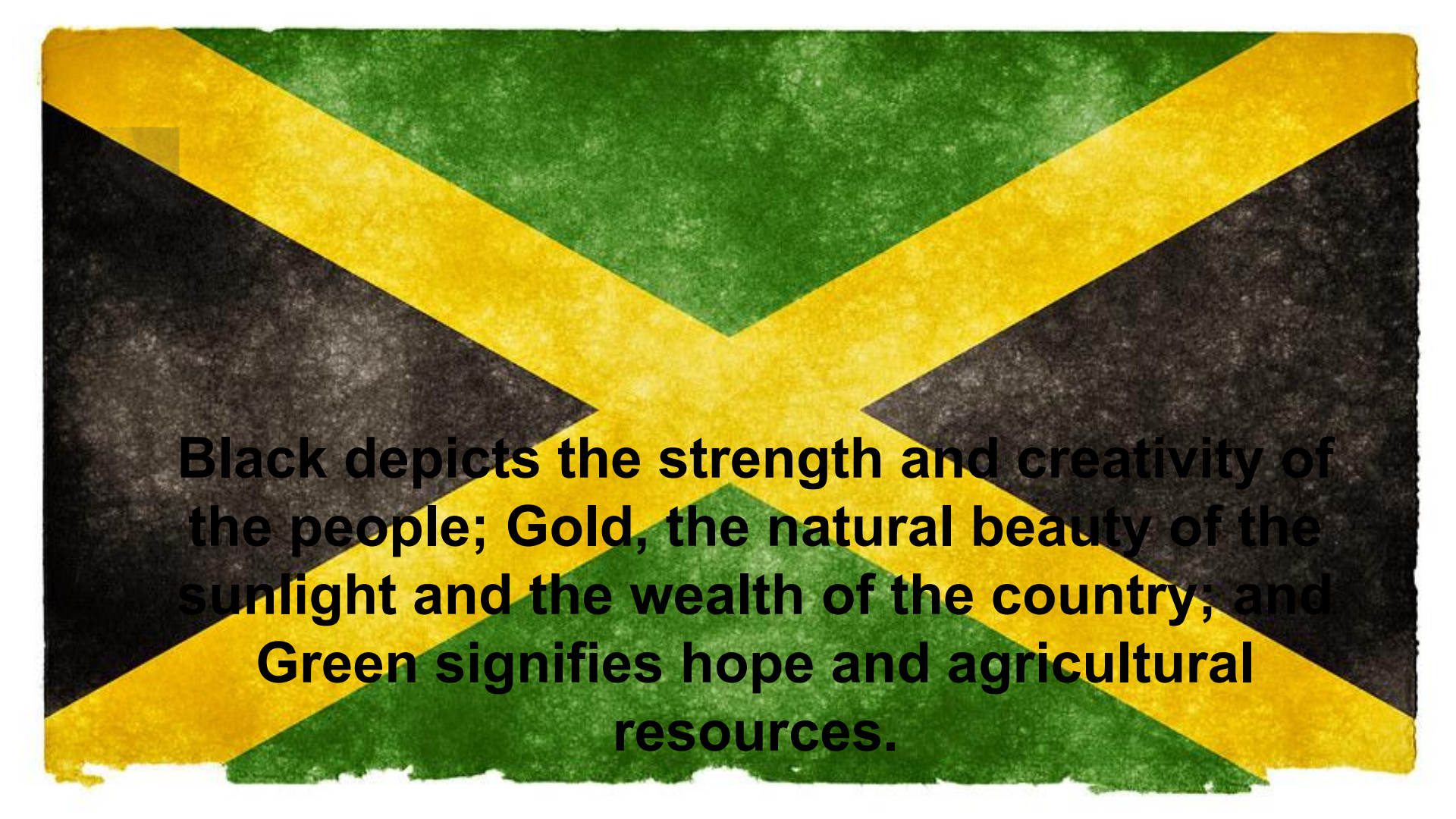


Religions

Jamaica: Religion is an important part of life for Jamaicans. More than 80 percent are christian. Most practice Anglicanism, protestantism, and Roman Catholicism.

Bangladesh: The most widespread religion in Bangladesh is Islam, which constitutes 87% of the citizens of the nation. Buddhism and Hinduism are also popular religions. A tiny part of Bangladesh's population includes christians and sikhs, with others being atheists.



The image shows the national flag of Jamaica, which consists of a green upper triangle, a black lower triangle, and a gold saltire (X-shape) in the center. The flag is presented with a textured, watercolor-like appearance. Overlaid on the center of the flag is a block of text in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Black depicts the strength and creativity of the people; Gold, the natural beauty of the sunlight and the wealth of the country; and Green signifies hope and agricultural resources.



The red disc is offset slightly toward the hoist so that it appears centred when the flag is flying. The red disc represents the sun rising over Bengal, and also the blood of those who died for the independence of Bangladesh. The green field stands for the lushness of the land of Bangladesh.

Music/Dances

Jamaica: Music and Dance have always been elements of a person's culture; in Jamaica this is no different. Jamaica's musical and dance heritage has gone through various stages of transformation over a relatively short period. Jamaican music and dance has always had its own distinctive sound and rhythm. With heavy influences from jazz, rhythm and blues and the Rastafari movement, reggae and Dancehall music have become internationally known as musical expressions indigenous to this Island . The younger generation mostly listens to vybz kartel spice shenseea popcaan masicka tommy lee etc.. the older generation usually listens to taurus riley , bernie man, bob marley, busy signal , jah cure .There is a difference in between those artists and the music has different meanings.



Music/dances

Bangladesh: In Bangladesh, music and dance styles generally fall under the three categories of folk, classical, and modern. The country's traditional folk songs are rich with themes such as love. Lyrics come from the nation's culture, mysticism, and spirituality. Folk songs include Baul, Murshidi, and Bhatiali. The dancing styles in Bangladesh are distinct although some dance forms such as kathak and Bharatnatyam show influences from other parts of the Indian subcontinent, as Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan in the past. Musical instruments used in Bangladesh include modern ones from western origins such as guitars and traditional ones including bamboo flutes and drums named bashi and tabla or dhol.



Clothing

Jamaica: Traditional Jamaican clothing gives a glimpse into the the history of the jamaican culture and the influence of their past. It's called Bandana skirt. Nowadays people wear shorts and tanks tops, tshirts, slides, sandals. Because of the hot weather people try to not wear a lot of clothing.



Clothing

Bangladesh: The dress preferences in Bangladesh are unique. Bangladeshi men's casual wear in rural areas is the lungi with formal clothing being suits or shirts and trousers. On cultural and religious occasions, men have traditional wear called panjabi. In women, the traditional and main dress is saree, with young females also wearing salwar kameez.



Festival/celebrations

Jamaica: Jamaica carnival is held each year in commemoration of the nation's Emancipation on August 1st and independence on August 6th. Jamaica's carnival is usually held in Kingston or Negril and it lasts all day. Another celebration in Jamaica is Easter majority Jamaicans go to church and then they cook a large amount of food and eat spice bun with cheese. Every Christmas families clean the house cook a lot of foods they don't usually eat during the year such as oxtail, curry goat because it is very expensive and also and drink sorrel and eat black/ rum cake.



Festival/Celebration

Bangladesh: the culture of Bangladesh incorporates festivals and celebrations. These events include Eid ul-Adha, chand raat, and Eid ul-Fitr from Islam.

Eid ul-Fitr: the joyous three-day celebration, Eid ul-fitr falls on the first day of shawwal, the month which follows Ramadan in the islamic calendar. However, the celebrations begin upon the sighting of the new moon which marks the end of the month of fasting and prayer. Muslims all around the world observe a strict fast and participate in various pious activities such as charity and peace-making. As a second biggest Muslim country in the world, Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated lavishly in our society. Shopping malls and fashion houses are gathered by fascinated colorful dresses. Moreover, many of us distribute new clothes among poor people to celebrate this festival.

Eid ul-Adha: Eid-ul-adha also known as the feast of sacrifice falls on the 10th day of the islamic calendars last month, Dhu al-Hijjah. All over the world, Muslims who can afford a cow, goat or sheep sacrifice it as a reminder of Ibrahim's obedience to Allah. They share the meat among their family, friends and the have-nots. It is essential to give a set amount of money to charity to help the poor to buy new clothes and food by selling the devoted animals skin.

Chand Raat: Chand raat is a time of celebration when families and friends gather in open areas at the end of the last day of Ramadan to spot the new moon, which signals the arrival of the Islamic month of Shawwal and the day of Eid.

Chand Raat



Eid ul-Fitr



Eid ul-Adha



Similarities between Bangladesh and Jamaica

Jamaica: The religion that they believe in mostly is christianity, Jamaica does not have a lot of public transportation services over there and it also belongs to the ACP. Death penalty in Jamaica is still legal till this day.

Bangladeshi- Their religion is mostly islam, the population of people is about 161.3Mil of people living there. Taxes are higher in bangladesh than in Jamaica.

Places in Bangladesh



Places in Jamaica

