

Roles and Responsibilities of Youth in Promoting Cultural and National Interest

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Abstract

Bangladesh has its own culture from a long time. But the issue has been profaning due to misinterpretation of others' interests. This research has concentrated on different issues like invasion of culture, misguided national interests, etc. and tried to reveal the real life scenario. An adequate number of recommendations are being provided at the end of the research to elevate the present status of the aforesaid phenomena.

Introduction: Youths are the key role players in promoting cultural as well as national interests. The history of Bangladesh is the witness of the aforesaid statement. Youths have sacrificed their belongings, even their lives for the interest of the nation which could be observed in or before 1971. When this nation was formed as Bangladesh, it has structured its own culture along with its other national interests. But the cultural and national interests have been interacting with cross-culture of different nations and to some extent, the Bangladeshi culture and national interests have started losing its own boundaries. Many reasons are liable for this occurrence. It is the time to restructure and maintain the own existence in terms of cultural and national interests.

Objectives

Objectives of this article lie in the consequent effects of issues and constraints affecting the cultural and national interests and pledges recommendations for well being of this Bangladeshi community. Emerging objectives of this article exposes the following.

- To identify what issues profane culture and national interests.
- To snap roles and responsibilities of the youth.
- To recommend propositions for elevation of their present status.

Methodology

Secondary data have been used in this research. The researcher has scrupulously reviewed the relevant credentials and other literatures. During the course of study the researcher discussed the issues with the experts to have clear insights of the issues. The overall analysis is based on qualitative judgment.

Finding and Discussion

Culture-an overview

Culture means what one nation is. It engrosses beliefs, norms, attitudes, cognitions, expressions of happiness, sorrows, tears, love, and so forth of a particular nation. It is one of the basic identities of nationality. The study of culture is the study of all aspects of a society. It is the language, knowledge, laws, and customs that give that society its distinctive character and personality. In the context of individual behavior, culture can be defined as the sum total of learned beliefs, values, and customs that serve to regulate the individual behavior of members of a particular society. To understand culture, it is very essential to know the nature of culture.

a. Culture is Dynamic: To fulfill its need-gratifying role, culture continually must evolve if it is to function in the best interest of a society.

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b. Culture satisfies needs: Culture exists to satisfy needs of the people within a society. The impact of culture on society is so natural and so ingrained that its influence on behavior is rarely noted. Yet, culture offers order, direction and guidance to the members of society in all phases of human problem solving.

c. Culture is learned: Anthropologists have identified three distinct forms of cultural learning.

1. Formal learning: Adults teach young members of the society.

2. Informal learning: Children learn by imitating elders.

3. Technical learning: Teachers instruct children in an educational environment.

d. Culture is communicated: Culture is communicated to members of society through a common language and through commonly shared symbols. Symbols can be verbal or nonverbal.

e. Culture is ritual oriented: Ritual is a symbolic activity consisting of a series of steps (multiple behaviors) occurring in a fixed sequence and repeated over time.

f. Culture is shared: The elements of culture are shared or transmitted by four institutions.

1. The family: To speak the truth.

2. The religion institution: To perform prayers regularly.

3. The school: To learn the role in the society.

4. The mass media: To prevent AIDS by different methodologies.

Issues related to culture: Bangladeshi convention has been in practice uniquely, informally, from a long time beyond one can bear in mind, and formally from The Victory Day, 1971. But, regrettably, this uniqueness is in jeopardy due to two indispensable reasons, one is the satellite technology and the other one is misinterpretation of SAARC.

Technology is itself is drastically essential for betterment but its exploitation and misinterpretation are suicidal. Again when SAARC was in action in the mid 80s, one of the objectives was to share the regional culture amongst its member countries.

The Bangladeshis have full reverence for the other cultures. But when this set about the identity the Bangladeshi cannot but protect them with full aptitude. The researcher does not and cannot articulate that any culture is unscrupulous, merely wants to say it is harmful for Bangladeshi nationality. It is not the intention to oppose the policies or culture of other nations but to criticize constructively about preservation of the distinct national culture of individual member countries, especially of SAARC.

Each member state has its unique cultural tradition and history. Through the cultural exchange program under the cultural cooperation of SAARC, it was invested that each country will try to promote the cultural highlights of other member countries in their own country along with their own one. However, in practice, cultural domination is observed one on another as the mechanism under SAARC has proven itself weak and ineffective.

Conclusion

In the sectors of coal, gas, transit, water and so forth the youth should uphold the national interests because they are the main force of any nation. Though the Bangladeshi had a long tradition of conservativeness, the outward appearance is getting closer to other nations who are very much different in almost every aspect. Isn't it the high time to stop foreign invasion? Should the Bangladeshi keep them quiet and be a member of the journey to the damnation? Mustn't the society come forward to speak in favor of the country? Won't the nation fight back against all the evils? Oughtn't the intellectuals to put their pen for the sovereignty? If these questions are not answered now, the nation has to pay with the last drop of the valuable blood for their misdeeds.

Recommendations

1. The youth should study more and more to be informed about the Bangladeshi culture.
2. The education system should be concentrated about the facts and not the fictions.
3. Moral and ethical issues should be informed and maintained from the early childhood.
4. Ethnocentrism should be upheld in the sphere of culture as well as national interests.
5. The macro elements like political, legal, economical, etc. should be restructured towards the betterment of the national interests.
6. The society's stakeholders', specially the youths should keep their vision, mission and objectives fixed (for basic) in terms of retaining culture.
7. Cultural invasion should be discouraged by all the concerned.
8. Youth should avoid copying the other nations' culture.
9. Youth should concentrate only on the national interests in their way of development.