

1: Culture of Bengal - Wikipedia

Dominican Republic, country of the West Indies that occupies the eastern two-thirds of Hispaniola, the second largest island of the Greater Antilles chain in the Caribbean Sea. Haiti, also an independent republic, occupies the western third of the island.

The unique Jamaican culture is kept alive by its extraordinary people Photo credit: Weathering enslavement and oppression, the Jamaicans are survivors, and their past is full of fascinating stories just waiting to be told. Cultural Heritage Whether they are the descendants of the colonists or recent immigrants from the Middle East, people of all nationalities live and work together in Jamaica. Language Language is another way in which Jamaica demonstrates its melded culture. There are even differences from village to village. On Jamaica you might hear your shoes referred to with the Spanish word, "zapatos," and you might talk about where to "nyam," an African word meaning "eat. Traditional Clothing Traditional wear includes colorful and usually handmade dresses from calico cloth. Calico is generally striped, similar to a plaid. These dresses include tiered skirts, but another important aspect is the head scarf. This scarf is carefully wrapped around the head to keep hair in place. Rastafarian-influenced clothes are of particular interest to tourists and generally include red, green, and gold, which are the colors of the Ethiopian flag. One of the most important aspects of Rastafarian clothing is that it is made from natural fibers. Also important in this attire is the "tam," a hat that covers the dreadlocks. Most popular on the menu is jerk, a marinade that can be added to almost anything, but usually meat. Everything you need to know about the cultural culinary offerings of Jamaica can be learned here. Spirituality takes many forms in Jamaica, but all are reflected in the local culture. The Guinness Book of World Records determined Jamaica to have the most churches per square mile of any place on the planet. But the religious are not only Christians: Read more about religions in Jamaica, especially including details about Rastafarianism by clicking here. The nation has produced many famous artists including sculptor and painter Edna Manley, painter Albert Huie and the self-taught artist Kapo. Crafts Although equally artistic, local crafts fall out of the visual arts category and into one of their own. On the island, there are many artisans who create goods of local, natural materials and they do so by hand. You can get your own hands on any number of these goods by visiting a local crafts fair where you will find such items as glazed pottery animals, straw hats made of palm leaves, embroidered linens and batik clothing, and shell jewelry. Dance Of course, Jamaicans are also known for their willingness to dance. Dances found on Jamaica fuse the styles of Europeans and Africans into a unique form. Some of the local dances are the "jonkonnu," a dance practiced by slaves at Christmas time, "bruckins," from the period after emancipation, and the newer "ska. New dances crop up constantly, but these older styles are the basis for new moves. Dance halls are the best places to find new styles, but the traditional dances of Jamaican culture are kept alive by organizations such as the National Dance Theater Company. Many reggae musicians have grown to international fame, most notably Bob Marley, who worked with and influenced many other local musicians before his death in The popularity of this genre has continued to this day. Dancehall, a variation of reggae, is also growing in popularity. Jamaica Events and Festivals Reggae may be the most well-known style of music, but there are many more. Jamaican folk music has come from many sources over the years. The most notable influence on many of the sounds found here is Africa, in celebrations of birth, death, and harvesting. However, the different types of music performed now fall into three groups: Film Thanks to the picturesque landscape and the unique culture, Jamaica has always been a popular location to shoot scenes for Hollywood films. There have also been films made by locals in recent years that discuss social issues and every-day-life on the island. If this is a subject of interest to you, you can read more and get a full list of movies that have been shot even partially in Jamaica by clicking here. Theater It may come as a shock to some visitors, but Jamaica has a very rich theater history. Locally put on performances were not popular at first, but soon writers that lived on the island found their niche in discussing the tumultuous social issues and popularity boomed. Today, there are more than a half a dozen live theaters on the island, and

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visitors are always invited to stop in and see a play or musical. Literature The literary world of Jamaica got its start with folk tales told as a form of oral history that was passed down from generation to generation, often as cautionary tales for youths to hear and heed. Like many things that become important to the arts and culture scene of the island, it is discussion of social issues that catapults local literature to the top. A more in depth discussion of the past and present of local literature can be read here. From painting to music, language to food , the Jamaican people have so much to offer the world. Learn more about the rich culture in Jamaica by reading the detailed articles listed below:

2: Life & Culture | this is Ireland

England - Cultural life: England's contribution to both British and world culture is too vast for anything but a cursory survey here. Historically, England was a very homogeneous country and developed coherent traditions, but, especially as the British Empire expanded and the country absorbed peoples from throughout the globe, English culture has been accented with diverse contributions from.

Guadeloupe offers many cultural forms for travelers to enjoy. Photo credit: Arawak culture gave way to the Caribs, and the French introduced African and Asian workers. The region has been home to many writers, artists, dancers, and musicians who express the varied cultural background of the islanders with depth and style. Islanders also dress in many traditional fashions that express their culture. However, Guadeloupe is also known for its food and language. He wrote under the pseudonym of Saint-John Perse. Born Alexis Leger, he studied in Bordeaux and wrote in many styles before completing his work of poetry that earned him the Nobel Prize for Literature. In fact, his poem "Anabase" was translated by T. Painting is also important on Guadeloupe, where colors of sea, sky, and sand can all inspire. In fact, museums across the islands showcase paintings from local artists. Most regional styles are done in charcoal and oil paints, but crafts are important, too. Music and Dance Guadeloupe is home to many interesting dances, and some dance steps that delighted older generations are now coming back into style. More than just a musical style, this term is also the name of a couples dance that requires much hip-swaying. This style combines the tastes of the aristocratic classes with a distinctly Caribbean flair. Ladies wear long skirts, and men wear coats with tails. Another local form of music is named after the instrument used to play the style - the "Ka. One dance with Guadeloupean roots is the quadrille "au commandement. Moves have descriptive names such as "pastoral," "hen," "summer," and even "pants. Tropical fusion jazz is an important component of island life, and reggae and dance hall music have made a splash with younger islanders especially. Guadeloupe is home to a cultural mix that is very unique - one that developed from the forced combination of African and French islanders. One of the many aspects that developed from this combination is a local style of dress. The base of many Creole costumes is a basic dress, which was probably Church-inspired. Over the top goes a grass skirt, which, once full-length, has been shortened since it was first worn. The evolution of these designs has taken place over centuries and alongside other cultural influences. These costumes included a work dress known as "la travailleuse" and a dressing gown, which is known by several names: This mouchoir was knotted and decorated with jewelry. Petticoats were also added. Something islanders learned quite quickly was that hats were a necessity for those who spent time in the Guadeloupean sun. While men generally stuck to straw hats, women developed many styles of headdress. These headdresses have many colorful names and meanings, so you may run across such styles as the "bat," "firefighter," "zamboist," "liberalist," "Lewoz," and even "Guadeloupean woman. Some are named after plants, like the "cabbage" necklace or the "pineapple" bracelet. Others have more unusual names, like "thick syrup" and "colonial helmet. Their culture has grown from several lifelines into one vibrant, beautiful culture all its own.

3: England - Cultural life | www.enganchecubano.com

The arts and culture in Sparta Of course Sparta was not only a military state, they also had great interest in the arts, culture and philosophy. In comparison to other states of Ancient Greece the Spartans may have appeared less cultured, due to their nominal interest in material possessions.

The multifaceted culture of Kenya is expressed in different forms, ranging from its people and language, food, music and dance, art, artifacts, theatre and literature to its ethnic values and ethical norms. Combined with other traditions, these forms of expression and lifestyle form an identity that is uniquely Kenyan.

People and Language The Kenyan population is comprised of more than 40 ethnic groups, each with its own unique dialect.

Kenya Food and Diet The Kenyan diet is comprised of foods rich in ethnic diversity. Popular staple foods include ugali, rice, bread, chapatti a type of Indian bread, beef, chicken, goat, tilapia and an assortment of fresh vegetables and fruits. Ever tried charcoal grilled beef or goat meat? It is a very popular food item found in authentic Kenyan restaurants and pubs.

The Nyamachoma craze Visit Kenya and get a chance to take a bite of this age-old Kenyan delicacy. Nyamachoma or nyamchom, as the locals like to call it, is typically prepared in times of celebration and merry. The most fascinating thing about nyamachoma is not the irresistible taste but the bond that it creates between friends. Walk into two Kenyans enjoying this meal and you will be drawn in by the positive vibe.

Ugali, a Kenyan staple food, is usually the main accompaniment for nyamchom, with a side of cooked green vegetables. The Kenyan diet also includes tea. In fact, in Kenya, anytime is tea time. When it comes to drinks, Kenya tea in the form of Chai tea with milk and sugar is the beverage of choice. Clearly, Kenya culture embraces many different cultural influences: Beautifully carved wood sculptures showing exquisite detail and craftsmanship are produced in large quantities and sold to tourists both locally and abroad. Other popular Kenya artifacts include colorful hand-woven sisal baskets, Maasai beaded jewelry, gold and silver jewelry, musical instruments, soapstone sculptures, tribal masks, figurines, paintings, prints, batik cloth, kangas and the beautiful traditional Kikoys African sarongs. If you are looking for songs that dig deep into African culture you can go for Kikuyu mugithi hits, Luhya ohangla music and more traditional beats that are backed by drums and guitar instruments. Almost all ethnic tribes also have their own variety of music and dance. Other Kenyan styles of music that are known to fill the airwaves include the contemporary lingala and benga rhythms. These night outs are exclusively designed to capture the culture, music and dance of specific ethnic communities in Kenya. The Carnivore Restaurant in Nairobi is a popular place to visit for a traditional night out. What about contemporary music? If you want to get in touch with contemporary music, Kenya also offers a perfect solution. The music industry is blessed with talented artistes.

Theatre and Literature Kenya has a strong oral tradition. This is conveyed through stories which have been passed on from generation to generation, often in the form of songs. The Kenya National Theatre is a performing art center for cultural music, dance, and plays written by Kenyan authors. Original Kenyan literature is contemporarily inspired by the social frictions of the colonial times.

Cultural values and Etiquette Kenyans are a friendly and hospitable people, regardless of ethnic affiliation. Greetings are an important part of social and business interaction. Hand-shaking when greeting people you meet for the first time is customary. Eye contact is important to build trust. Kenyans also place great importance on family. Kenyan families are often large and usually include the extended family. Kenyans honor collective responsibilities and traditional values, which include treating the elderly with respect and reverence.

Related Information

Religions practiced in Kenya

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However, modern Puerto Rican cultural life is a blend of North American and Latin, African, and Caribbean forms, as is evident in much of the island's dance, music, art, literature, and sports. The pre-Columbian Taino culture, which was largely decimated by European colonizers, has had.

The Kashmiris are mainly people who are said to be immigrants from Turkey, Iran, Central Asia and Afghanistan, and settled in the valley of Kashmir. With a lot of reference there are inferences made that these people have a close bearing of the Indo-Aryans on the racial composition. The Kashmiris are highly influenced by the Indo-Aryan religions and languages and have also brought a lot of changes in their way of living. The ethnicity of the Kashmiri culture values can be very clearly witnessed to be influenced by the Dards, Ladakhis and Punjabis and have molded accordingly. The natives of the Kashmir origin or the Kashmiris live in Upper Punjab, Pakistan and Potohar where they make one prominent ethnic group. Though the Kashmiris are widespread in different parts of the country they are mainly concentrated in the Valley of Kashmir, Kishtwar, Bhadarwah, Doda and Ramban tehsils of the Jammu Division. The language of the Kashmiris is to an extent influenced by the Sanskrit language. **CULTURE** The culture of the Kashmiris is based on dance, music, festivals, food habits and literature which predominantly influences the lifestyle of the people. The culture of the Kashmiris is quite varied and rich. The Kashmiris, residents of the snow clad region have an interesting and different pattern of lifestyles for the fact that they have a unique and diverse culture. The Kashmiris having exposed to solidarity during independence have set in a new culture of literature and learning. For a long time in history the valley of Kashmir and the Kashmiris are considered to be detached from the country and also its geographical location paved way for it, for the state is encompassed with alluvial soil, glacial mountains and loft peaks, crystal clear streams, torrents, lofty crags, very broad lakes, pine forest and Chinar groves. But however today the valley of Kashmir is said to be the home of people belonging to various sects and races. The diversity of the state stands steady and highlighted by factors like dance, music, cuisine and festivals. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh have a multifaceted, multi religious and multi-ethnic culture distinct to the three areas of the state. The background music for this dance uses instruments like Narshingha, chhaina, flute, drums, etc. The Kashmiris living in the area of the Jammu valley celebrate the Lohri festival by performing a traditional theatre form and is known as Heren. Most of the weddings of the Kashmiris are accompanied by a dance known as Fumenie and Jagarana which involves singing and dancing of the female folk depicting the feelings of the girl who is going to leave to her in-laws place. The people belonging to the Gujjar and Bakerwal tribal community perform a traditional singing of songs in chorus and is popularly known as Bente. **COSTUME** The costume of the Kashmiris is usually a long robe or to be more precise a loose gown which is buttoned near the neck and flows down falling to the ankles. It is only the quality of the fabric which varies according to the season for a heavy fabric is used during winter and light cotton is used during summer. Men can be always seen with a headgear or a turban and this is sign of respect according to the Kashmiris. Pheran is something worn both by men and women with a minute difference. Usually a loose pyjama is worn under the pheran. The women folk adorn themselves with a skull cap surrounded by a fillet of red colour in the case of Muslim and a fillet of white cloth in the case of Pandit women. The women wear a white shawl over their head and shoulders which are to protect them from the sharp Sun and to cover them from any strangers or elders as a matter of respect. But however with latest trend of modernization women are slowly switching on to graceful sari and salwar and men opting for coat and trousers. The Kashmiri carpets and shawls are famous across the world. Carpets are usually hand knotted and is either made of silk or wool with lots of Persian influence on it bearing floral designs. The namdas or the woollen rugs are designed by colorful chain stitch embroidery which is weaved by wool and cotton fibres. Other handicraft item made by the Kashmiris include basketry, carved wooden furniture made from walnut wood and beaten silver and copper ware. The Kashmiri shawls usually made of cashmere wool or the soft

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Pashmina wool or the shahtoosh are very expensive and worldwide famous. One of their favourite dish is hak or karam sag. All their meals will be accompanied with lot of vegetables. Kashmiri Pulao is very famous worldwide and is a common dish among them. Most of the Kashmiris abstain themselves from intoxicating drinks but one of the most liked traditional drink of the Kashmiris is the green tea with spices and almond known as Kawa. This is consumed at regular intervals especially in winter. Some of the common ingredients of the Kashmiri cooking are spices, curd and condiments. The pundit community of Kashmir never use onion and garlic in their cooking and the Muslims abstain from asafoetida. The Kashmiris have a liking for sweet delicacy known as phirni which is made of sooji, milk and sugar. The major cultivated items by the Kashmiris are Rice, Wheat, Maize, Tobacco, Rape seed, mustard, linseed, toria, cotton seed, pulses, saffron, potatoes, turnips, carrots, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, radish, onions, lotus-stalk, brinjal, gourd and bitter gourd, etc. The climatic conditions of this area also helps in cultivation of fruits like apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, pomegranates, mulberry, peaches, apricots, walnuts, almonds, etc. Tourism also plays a major role in the occupation of the people. Being dwelled in pictorial locations and great scenic beauty this place attracts a lot of tourists and the Kashmiris make their living by number of business in the popular tourist spots and also provide lodging facilities to the tourists.

5: Puerto Rican Culture

Miami's vibrant Haitian community is proud to celebrate its heritage and culture, including its food, music, and literature. Next weekend, the sixth edition of the Little Haiti Book Festival, in.

Brunei Darussalam is a multiethnic society in which one ethnic group, the Barunay, has a monopoly of political power. Variations in tradition among other ethnic groups are not regional but cultural, social, and linguistic. Indigenous Muslims usually are referred to as Brunei Malays even if they are not native speakers of the Malay language. Speculations about the etymology include derivations from the Malay baru nah "there! The original home of Brunei culture is the area around the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Settlements of Barunay and Kadayan also are found along the coasts of northern Sarawak and southwestern Sabah in Malaysia; Tutong and Belait settlements are found exclusively in Brunei. Brunei Darussalam is 2, square miles 5, square kilometers , with a coastline of about miles kilometers on the South China Sea coast of northwestern Borneo and along the western shores of the southernmost portion of Brunei Bay. Brunei is completely surrounded by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. The climate is equatorial with high temperatures, high humidity, and heavy rainfall, although there is no distinct wet season. The country is divided into three contiguous administrative districts—Brunei-Muara, Tutong, and Belait—with a fourth, Temburong, separated by the Limbang Valley of Sarawak. The names of the districts derive from their main rivers. Approximately 75 percent of the country is forested, although the exportation of whole logs has been banned. The country is covered with a wide range of mangrove, heath, peat swamp, mixed dipterocarp, and montane forests. The southern portion of Temburong is mountainous and sparsely populated. The population estimate was , Malays constitute about 67 percent of the total; Chinese, 15 percent; other indigenous peoples Iban, Dayak, and Kelabit, all mainly from Sarawak , 6 percent, and others, 12 percent. In the late s, 24, immigrants worked primarily in the petroleum industry. The population has increased more than twelve-fold since the first decade of the twentieth century. The distribution of population is Brunei-Muara, 66 percent; Belait, 20 percent; Tutong, 11 percent; and Temburong, 3 percent. Malay is the official language, but English is widely used in commerce. The Brunei dialect of Malay has many unique lexical items and a distinctive syntax. Malay is in the Western Malayo-Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian language family, which also includes the other languages spoken in Brunei. Various Chinese languages, English, and Philippine and mainland south Asian languages are spoken by guest workers. Many individuals are multilingual. The national flag is a yellow field of two trapeziums with a white diagonal parallelogram stripe above a black diagonal parallelogram stripe, representing the offices of the first vizier a Muslim official , the Pengiran Bendahara, and the third vizier, the Pengiran Pamancha. These were the only vizier offices occupied in , when the first British resident took up occupancy. The flag is emblazoned in the center by the state crest in Brunei Darussalam red, which was added in History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. The origins of the nation are only dimly known. Local traditions speak of a set of ancient local Bornean culture heroes, including Hawang Halak Batatar, who adopted Islam and became the first Muslim sultan of Brunei, Sultan Muhammad reigned , and his brother, Patih Barbai, who became the second sultan, Sultan Ahmad reigned . These heroes gave rise to the Barunay nobles. Many Barunay aristocrats trace their origins to the Pagar Ujung area of the Minangkabau highlands of Sumatra. The third sultan, Sharif Ali reigned , who married a daughter of Sultan Ahmad, came from Arabia and was a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad, as were all the following sultans. Chinese documents record the ruler of Brunei sending a mission to the emperor of China in C. The Brunei Empire, stretching to Manila and the southern Philippines and the coastal areas of western and northern Borneo, reached its height in the sixteenth century; the nadir occurred in the nineteenth century. Two ultimately unsuccessful Spanish invasions from Manila occurred in and A twelve-year civil war occurred in . Brunei became a British protected state in and became internally self-governing after the promulgation of the constitution in In , Brunei joined the Nonaligned Movements. In , a new state ideology was launched to

promote the unity of the diverse groups within a plural society. All the ethnic groups in the nation have always been under the authority and rule of the sultan. Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space More than half the population lives in and around the capital. There are also suburban developments around the capital and rural villages. The past two decades have seen a tremendous buildup around the capital. A network of roads and highways connects settlements in the three contiguous districts; Temburong is reached by boat from the capital area. The architecture of the capital and its environs is dominated by the gold-domed Omar Ali Saifuddien Mosque completed in ; the Nurul Iman Palace , the largest residential palace in the world; the Royal Regalia Building ; the Royal Audience Hall ; and the Legislative Assembly The Tomb of the Fifth sultan is two miles downstream from the capital. The Royal Mausoleum has been used since The Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium is the site of many large public celebrations. Numerous parks and recreation centers have been developed in the last decade. Food and Economy Food in Daily Life. The diet consists of rice and curries of vegetables, fish, shellfish, and fruits. Curries of water buffalo, chicken, and beef are consumed on special occasions. Game birds and animals especially mouse deer, barking deer, and sambar are eaten in rural areas. Many kinds of Malay rice cakes and confections are also eaten. Pork products are forbidden to Muslims. There is a wide range of open-air markets and restaurants in the main towns. A popular local drink is iced unripe coconut milk. Coffee is widely consumed; alcoholic drinks are forbidden to Muslims. Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. At large Malay wedding feasts and the forty-day funeral feast, rice and coconut cream-based meat curries santan are served, often to a hundred or more guests. Brunei produces only about 1 percent of its domestic needs for rice, 11 percent for fruit, 65 percent for vegetables, and some livestock cattle and water buffalo. In early , approximately 36, wage earners worked for the government and , were in the private sector. In rural areas an unknown number are still primarily subsistence producers. There are no sales, personal income, or capital gains taxes, only a 30 percent tax on corporate income. The national currency is known as the Bruneian dollar. Land Tenure and Property. Before the land code of , all land was either Crown Land, appanage land held by high ranking nobles who were awarded "sacred" titles by the sultan , or private-heirloom land held primarily by high-ranking nobles. Today any land not under private title is state land. Only citizens are allowed to own land. Rural villages have rights to state land for agricultural use. Commerce is in its infancy. Local industry includes a water-bottling plant, a soft drink franchise, and garment companies. Foreign investment is encouraged but not highly developed. Priority is given to ensuring the stability of the natural environment, and all polluting industries are banned. Forest products and deep-sea fishing are not open to foreign investment. An international airport opened in , and Royal Brunei Airlines began operation in Commercial production of oil from land wells began in In , production from offshore wells began. A major LNG production facility was completed in The Bruneian economy is largely supported by exports of crude oil and natural gas, with revenues from the petroleum sector accounting for more than 50 percent of GDP. Brunei imports such goods as machinery and transport equipment, food, and manufactured goods. Social Stratification Classes and Castes. The dominant ethnic group, the Barunay, is composed of four ranked ascribed social classes: Because class membership is strictly genealogical, a person assumes the class membership of his or her father and cannot rise or fall into any other class. There are no castes. The Kadayan have no social classes. Symbols of Social Stratification. The only outward signs of social stratification are the prename titles of respect used in addressing or referring to nobles. Houses in the settlement are accessed by boats which travel on the waterways and canals within the community. Brunei Darussalam is an absolute constitutional monarchy. There are no political parties, elections, or legislature. Attempts to establish political parties in and did not succeed. In , the first General Assembly of over a thousand elected village and mukim leaders met to give input to the Government. The first written constitution was promulgated in , naming the sultan head of state, assisted by five councils Religious Council, Privy Council, Council of Ministers, Legislative Council, and Council of Succession , with internal self-government and defense and foreign relations run by the United Kingdom. It was amended in to establish joint Bruneian-British responsibility for defense; in , a cabinet-style government was introduced when Brunei resumed full sovereignty. In , an

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intermediate court was given civil and criminal jurisdiction. Syariah courts deal with Islamic law. Leadership and Political Officials.

6: 11 Key Traits of Pakistani Culture | Sharnoff's Global Views

Kenya culture is a way of life that blends tradition with modernity. The culture of Kenya is expressed through its people, language, food, music, dance, art, theatre, literature, ethnic values and ethical norms.

The region exported the fabric to Ancient Greece and Rome. The Bengali silk industry declined after the growth of Japanese silk production. Rajshahi silk continues to be produced in northern Bangladesh. Murshidabad and Malda are the centers of the silk industry in West Bengal. Mughal-era Dhaka was a center of the worldwide muslin trade. Clothing[edit] Bengali women commonly wear the shari sari , often distinctly designed according to local cultural customs. In urban areas, many women and men wear Western-style attire. Men also wear traditional costumes such as the kurta. Transport[edit] Kolkata is a city which has a rich heritage displayed in its own transport system. It is the only city in India to have a tram network. The trams are claimed to slow down other traffic, leading to groups who currently voice abolishing the trams, though the environment-friendliness and the old charm of the trams attract many people. Kolkata was also the first city in South Asia to have an underground railway system that started operating from It is considered to have the status of a zonal railway. The Metro is a very well maintained and clean system. The metered-cabs are mostly of the brand " Ambassador " manufactured by Hindustan Motors now out of production. These taxis are painted with yellow colour, symbolising the transport tradition of Kolkata. Its capital city Dhaka is known as the Rickshaw Capital of the World. Rickshaw driving provides employment for nearly a million Bangladeshis. Historically, Kolkata has been home to the hand- pulled rickshaw. Attempts to ban its use have largely failed. There are different types of boats and canoes in Bengal. The region was renowned for shipbuilding in the medieval period, when its shipyards catered to major powers in Eurasia, including the Mughals and Ottomans. The types of timber used in boat making are from local woods Jarul dipterocarpus turbinatus , sal shorea robusta , sundari heritiera fomes and Burma teak tectons grandis.

7: Culture of India - Wikipedia

(c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities contains this right in Article 1.

See Article History Alternative Title: Haiti , also an independent republic , occupies the western third of the island. Between the eastern tip of the island and Puerto Rico flows the Mona Passage, a channel about 80 miles km wide. The Turks and Caicos Islands are located some 90 miles km to the north, and Colombia lies about miles km to the south. The national capital is Santo Domingo , on the southern coast. Dominicans have experienced political and civil disorder, ethnic tensions, export-oriented booms and busts, and long periods of military rule , including a Haitian occupation 1809-1824 , the oppressive dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo 1930-1961 , and military interventions by the United States 1898-1904 and 1964-1965 . The two countries have long been strategic because of their proximity to the United States and their positions on major sea routes leading to the Caribbean and the Panama Canal. Its major mountain ranges and elongated, fertile valleys mainly extend from northwest to southeast. The Cordillera Septentrional, the northernmost range, looms above a narrow coastal plain drained by such short rivers as the Balabonico and the Yasica. In Dominican territory its crest line averages some 6,000 feet 1,800 metres in elevation and rises to 10,333 feet 3,150 metres at Duarte Peak , the highest mountain in the Caribbean. Water flowing off the Neiba range drains partly to the Caribbean, via the Yaque del Sur system, and partly inland, to saline Lake Enriquillo. The mountain slopes have lower-quality soils and are generally covered in forests and grasslands. Climate The Dominican Republic has a moderate, relatively mild tropical climate, although it lies well within the tropical zone. Conditions are ameliorated in many areas by elevation and by the northeast trade winds, which blow steadily from the Atlantic all year long. The heaviest precipitation is in the mountainous northeast the windward side of the island , where the average annual rainfall is more than inches 2,000 mm. As the trade winds pass over the country, they lose their moisture on various mountain slopes, so that the far western and southwestern valleys, along the Haitian border, remain relatively dry, with less than 30 inches mm of annual precipitation. The northwestern and southeastern extremes of the country are also arid. The Dominican Republic is occasionally damaged by tropical storms and hurricanes , which originate in the mid-Atlantic and southeastern Caribbean from August until October each year; hurricanes in 1780, 1825, 1844, and 1944 were particularly devastating. Plant and animal life Vegetation varies considerably, but there is generally more ground cover in the Dominican Republic than in neighbouring Haiti. The mountains are still largely forested with pines and tropical hardwoods, although the trees on the lower and more accessible slopes have been severely cut for use as charcoal and commercial lumber. In the drier regions low shrubs and scrub predominate, but grasslands and dense rainforests occur where there is heavier precipitation. Royal palms grow throughout much of the country. Cultivated crops have largely replaced the natural vegetation in many areas, particularly in the more fertile upland valleys and on the lower mountain slopes. Mangrove swamps line some coastal areas, whereas extensive sandy beaches are found elsewhere, notably along the northern shore. Wild animals are not abundant; for several centuries cattle and goats, introduced by the early Spanish colonists, ran wild on the grasslands and in the desert areas. Alligators are found near the mouths of the Yaque rivers and in the waters of Lake Enriquillo. A great variety of birds, including ducks, are hunted. Fish and shellfish inhabit the surrounding waters, particularly within the coral reefs. Page 1 of 9.

8: Spartan Culture | Culture in Sparta | Ancient Spartan Culture

Additionally, Milan is noted for its graphic arts and publishing, food, wood, paper, and rubber products. It has kept pace with the world of electronics and cybernetic products. Genoa remains Italy's major shipbuilding center.

Monitoring Definitions of the right to participate in cultural life The right to participate in cultural life is enshrined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields. The Convention on the Rights of the Child contains this right in Articles 20, 29, 30 and A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, kafalah of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to: No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State. Article 30 In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity. States Parties shall ensure respect for the cultural identity of migrant workers and members of their families and shall not prevent them from maintaining their cultural links with their State of origin. States Parties may take appropriate measures to assist and encourage efforts in this respect. Article 34 Nothing in the present part of the Convention shall have the effect of relieving migrant workers and the members of their families from either the obligation to comply with the laws and regulations of any State of transit and the State of employment or the obligation to respect the cultural identity of the inhabitants of such States. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: States Parties shall promote conditions to ensure effective equality of treatment to enable migrant workers to enjoy the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present article whenever the terms of their stay, as authorized by the State of employment, meet the appropriate requirements. States of employment shall not prevent an employer of migrant workers from establishing housing or social or cultural facilities for them. Subject to article 70 of the present Convention, a State of employment may make the establishment of such facilities subject to the requirements generally applied in that State concerning their installation. Members of the families of migrant workers shall, in the State of employment, enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of that State in relation to: States of employment shall pursue a policy, where

appropriate in collaboration with the States of origin, aimed at facilitating the integration of children of migrant workers in the local school system, particularly in respect of teaching them the local language. States of employment shall endeavour to facilitate for the children of migrant workers the teaching of their mother tongue and culture and, in this regard, States of origin shall collaborate whenever appropriate. States of employment may provide special schemes of education in the mother tongue of children of migrant workers, if necessary in collaboration with the States of origin. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities: States Parties shall take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of society. States Parties shall take all appropriate steps, in accordance with international law, to ensure that laws protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials. Persons with disabilities shall be entitled, on an equal basis with others, to recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including sign languages and deaf culture. With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures: Every individual shall have the right to education. Every individual may freely, take part in the cultural life of his community. The promotion and protection of morals and traditional values recognized by the community shall be the duty of the State. The family shall be the natural unit and basis of society. It shall be protected by the State which shall take care of its physical health and moral. The State shall have the duty to assist the family which is the custodian of morals and traditional values recognized by the community. The State shall ensure the elimination of every discrimination against women and also ensure the protection of the rights of the woman and the child as stipulated in international declarations and conventions. The aged and the disabled shall also have the right to special measures of protection in keeping with their physical or moral needs.

9: JAMMU & KASHMIR CULTURE AND TRADITION

-Sports as education and recreation-Music and Arts strong emphasis in culture-Life After Death. Rec Exam 2. 13 terms.

Wikipedia Ideologically, Pakistan is an Islamic State. All other cultural aspects are inspired by Islam. Pakistani culture is highlighted by its grandeur, simplicity, firm convictions and noble deeds and ideas. Here are 11 key traits of Pakistani culture. Religious Uniformity Pakistan came into existence to provide its people with a system based on Islam. The people, in spite of some language differences, customs and traditions commonly follow one religion. Islam is practiced by all Pakistanis. Language A number of languages are spoken in Pakistan. Some of them are Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto and Baluchi. But Urdu is spoken and understood in all parts of Pakistan. Being the official language, it is the media of communication between all regions of Pakistan. Most of our poets reflect Islamic code and deliver the message of love and brotherhood. A similarity of thought among poets and writers of all regions is an important factor of our cultural life. Sufi poets occupy an honored place. Dress and Diet Dress is an important manifestation of culture. Regional dresses of Pakistan have undergone changes due to local traditions, economic conditions, and wealth. But in all provinces, people generally wear the traditional dress by Salwar Kameez. The food we consume and social etiquette conform strictly with Islamic principles. Mixed Culture Pakistani culture is a mixed culture although majority of people are Muslims by birth and faith. However there is great influence of Hindu and British culture on present Pakistani society. Male Dominated Society In Pakistani culture the male member of the family enjoys the key position. The family is headed by a male member and in most cases, he is the sole source of income for other members of the family. Arts and Architecture The iconoclasm of Islam has given a characteristic form and pattern in the use of elegant designs, based on geometric figures and floral forms borrowed from nature. Handicrafts Embroidery, leather works, glazed pottery, woodwork, carpet making, metal crafts, and ivory are the essential parts of our culture. Pakistani craftsmen are considered the best in their craftsmanship. They are known for the high quality works which is very popular in foreign countries. Sports Games like wrestling, hockey, cricket, football, squash etc are popular in every part of our country. These games reflect our cultural identity. Therefore, it is important that the entire curriculum from kindergarten to high school be placed in accordance with the ideology of Pakistan. Religious Festivals Festivals play an important part of our culture. Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are our two main religious festivals. They are celebrated with great happiness throughout the country. Read other articles by Saira.

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