

Impact of a Variety of Food Cultures

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ABSTRACT: *The culture of society and nation plays a crucial role that is reflected and practiced in the food industry in the context of food culture. Food culture talks about tradition, taboos, beliefs, rituals, interiors and the influence of globalization, followed by a service provider that is evident in the quality, quantity, variety, taste, neatness and behavior of service staff as these factors lead to customer satisfaction at paid prices. The way in which food is produced, distributed, selected, obtained, provided, stored, prepared, ordered, served, consumed, promoted and learned can reveal a great deal about the customs and attitudes of every social group.*

KEYWORDS: *Food culture, Diversified food, Society guidelines, Taste factor, Services, Worldwide.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the biggest players in services the travel and hospitality industries in India. It has a contribution of 6.23% to National Gross Domestic Product and Retains 8.78 per cent of the overall workforce in the industry Country .One of the Significant variables that are responsible for rendering this prosperous industry is a culture of food.The food culture shall be practised by the concerned provider of resources as a result of that it would be easier to please the client leading to income.Meat is an important part of every type of food it's history. Local cuisine offers us an immense amount of food. A taste of society as it sheds light on history of the region, cooking techniques. And the indigenous crops of the regions. Food has got it now established as an essential component of this is an imperceptible legacy. UNESCO, too, has gastronomy is attributed to them as part of their list of Intangible Heritage[1].

Food culture speaks of history, the tabuisms, Beliefs, rituals, interiors and influences Globalization is accompanied by a service Provider that is transparent in terms of pricing, Quantity, range, flavour, neatness and taste. Conduct of service workers as these influences lead to customer loyalty for paid prices. The manner in which food is processed, delivered, Picked, received, given, held, Prepared, ordered, consumed, ingested, Promoted and studied will show a lot of things About the customs and attitudes of each person Social group of individuals[2].

Community can be seen as a kind of collective memory that impacts individuals. Behaviors and the power of society are rooted in a mixture of many influences. One aspect is the environment; that is, the geography, the atmosphere and the abundance of various species of plants and animals. Another is the structure of practise and belief, both religious and otherwise. Community and family dynamics are also a consideration, as are the degree of creativity mechanization and experimentation in culture. The degree of mobility in society is also significant, as trade with and importing from other communities or groups of consumers which have an effect on food culture[3].

Food is the great unifier that binds people together through communities and centuries. We all had those moments where we smelled something that reminded us of our youth, or re-created a dish that we had abroad, which instantly took us back to that foreign location. Food can literally propel you to another time, another country, another culture without even leaving your dinner table, which is why food culture is such an important way that we, as people, can connect and relate to each other[4].

1.1 DIFFERENT FOOD CULTURES ACROSS THE WORLD

There are many different food cultures around the world, some more unique and world-famous than others, some of which very rarely leave their geographical setting, but are also just as important to the local society they influence. Many things affect different food cultures around the world, but the most noticeable is the manner in which different food cultures use particular ingredients and spices to elicit distinctive taste profiles that characterize their food culture. This is why food cultures also differ regionally, even within one area, based on the terrain, weather and history that each region has uniquely encountered.

But regardless of the ingredients, flavours, or traditions that exist between the different food cultures of the world, there are two things that act as connected threads woven all over them—community and pleasure. There is no food culture in the world that does not include these two parts of our food experience, even though they are often overlooked and undervalued in the American interpretation of food culture. What this means is that we were meant to enjoy our food (which is why we experience pleasure when we eat it) and that we were meant to enjoy our food with friends and family. Food cultures were based on the way in which food was used to celebrate religious holidays in the community[5].

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF FOOD AND CULTURE FOR GLOBAL WELL – BEING

To break down even more food communities, no matter where they are in the world, they all comprise a few main components:

1.2.1 It includes exchanging food with the group and relatives.

1.2.2 They respect the needs of the soil over people's wishes for comfort.

1.2.3 They use their food to commemorate religious and cultural activities.

1.2.4 They rely on local and seasonal ingredients and use them to produce special and distinctive flavours.

1.2.5 They enjoy their food experience and then get on with their day.

1.2.6 Food is not something to be exploited, is intended to be enjoyed and appreciated.

Food patterns are among the oldest and most profoundly ingrained features of many societies and cannot, thus, be quickly altered or, if forcefully modified, can create a sequence of unwanted and unpleasant reactions. Food and food preferences, as a fundamental aspect of society, act as a focal point for emotional connection, a channel of affection, discrimination and rejection, and typically provide symbolic references. Food sharing symbolizes a high level of mutual intimacy and acceptance. Food plays a social or ritual role in many cultures. Some foods are highly prized; others are reserved for special occasions or religious celebrations; while others are a symbol of social status.

LITERATURE REVIEW

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Food is spiritual, not dietary, for most people. A plant or animal may be considered to be nutritious in one culture and to be edible in another [7]. Perhaps one of the most important things to note in conjunction with the cultural influences involved in eating preferences is that there are multiple variations of foods that can yield the same nutritious results. Culture consists of beliefs, behaviour, traditions and customs learned by schooling that begins with early childhood experiences, many of which are not consciously taught by someone and which have become so deeply internalized that they are unaware but 'go deep.'

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

It's been tremendous Changes in eating habits and patterns. Due to the rise in e, shifting habits, Women's jobs, per capita income and other environmental considerations, please. Mostly, all of the Indians love their own bread, but the children are used for foreign food that contributes to food Merging kitchen: e.g. pasta with Indian spices. Tourism is a fast-growing industry in the world, propelled by the continuous globalization of companies and nations that can be added through food to a broad variety of facets of global culture.

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