CULTURE & EDUCATION

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CULTURE

Culture refers to the shared patterns of behaviors, beliefs, values, customs, and practices that characterize a particular group of people. It encompasses the accumulated knowledge, experiences, and social norms passed down through generations. Culture shapes how individuals perceive the world, interact with others, and express themselves. It includes tangible elements like art, cuisine, and clothing, as well as intangible aspects such as language, traditions, and social conventions. Culture is dynamic and evolves over time, influenced by historical events, technological advancements, and interactions with other cultures.

The word "culture" comes from the Latin word "cultura," which is derived from "colere," meaning "to cultivate" or "to tend." This origin reflects the idea that culture is something that is nurtured and developed over time.

Culture is 'Sanskriti' and the term 'Sanskriti' has been derived from the root 'Kri (to do) of Sanskrit language.

Three words came from this root 'Kri:
- Prakriti (basic matter or condition)
- Sanskriti (refined matter or condition)
- Vikriti (modified or decayed matter or matter or condition)

NATURE CULTURE

Culture is Learned

Culture is not innate or biologically inherited, but acquired through the process of enculturation. This involves:Formal education in schools and institutions,Informal learning through family, peers, and social interactions,Observation and imitation of cultural practices,Absorption of cultural values through media and literature etc.

Culture is Shared

Culture is a collective phenomenon, shared among members of a society or group. This shared nature:Creates a common identity and sense of belonging,Facilitates communication and understanding within the group,Establishes social norms and expectations,Promotes social cohesion and cooperation

Culture is Dynamic

Culture is not static but constantly evolving. This dynamism is characterized by:Adaptation to changing environments and circumstances, Incorporation of new ideas, technologies, and practices, Modification of existing traditions and customs over time,Influence of globalization and cross-cultural interactions.

Culture is Symbolic

Culture relies heavily on symbols to convey meaning and ideas. This symbolic nature includes:Language as a primary symbolic system,Non-verbal communication such as gestures and body language,Art, music, and other forms of creative expression,Rituals and ceremonies that represent cultural values.

Culture is Integrated

Different aspects of culture are interconnected and form a coherent whole. This integration means:Changes in one area of culture can affect other areas,Cultural elements are often mutually reinforcing,Understanding one aspect of culture requires considering its relationship to others.

Culture is Adaptive

Culture helps societies adapt to their environment and solve problems. This adaptive quality:Enables groups to meet basic needs in different contexts,Provides frameworks for addressing social issues,Allows for the development of unique solutions to challenges.

Culture is way of life itself

Without values, beliefs knowledge, habits,we are nothing and people usually say that we are not cultured if we do some activity that is not as per society.

Culture is Diverse

While shared within groups, culture varies significantly across different societies. This diversity:Reflects the unique historical and environmental contexts of each group,Contributes to the richness of human experience,Can lead to both cultural exchange and misunderstandings.

Culture is Transmitted

Culture is passed down from one generation to the next through various means. This transmission occurs through:Oral traditions and storytelling,Formal education systems,Family and community practices,Cultural institutions like museums and libraries,Modern media and digital platforms

Culture is Adaptive

Culture helps societies adapt to their environment and solve problems. This adaptive quality:Enables groups to meet basic needs in different contexts,Provides frameworks for addressing social issues,Allows for the development of unique solutions to challenges.

Culture is man made

Culture is man made as we have evolved with time formation, deletion, modification in culture have take place.

FUNCTIONS OF CULTURE

Culture defines Situation

Each culture has some define ways for certain situations. It reveals when one should prepare to fight run love for make love.

For example: hugging and kissing is very common is western culture at public place but in Indian society it is not remarked good and each non acceptable.

Culture defines Attitudes, Values and Goals

Each person learns in his culture what is good, true and beautiful. Attitudes, values and goals are defined by the culture.Generally, individuals normally learns them as I am consciously as he learns the language.

Where defines Myths, Legends and the Supernatural

Myths and legends are an important part of every culture. They may inspire, reinforce efforts and sacrifice and bring comfort in ...Ghosts are real to people who believe in myths.Culture also provides the individual with a readymade view of the universe.

Culture defines Identity and Belonging

Culture plays a crucial role in shaping individual and collective identities. It provides people with a shared set of values, beliefs, and practices that define who they are as a group. This shared identity offers a framework for group membership, helping individuals understand where they fit within their society.

Culture create Social Cohesion

One of the primary functions of culture is to promote social cohesion. It creates a common ground for social interaction by providing shared references, experiences, and ways of communicating. Culture establishes shared norms and values that guide behavior within the group, making social interactions more predictable and comfortable. This shared understanding promotes cooperation and collective action, as members of the culture can work together more effectively towards common goals.

Culture build up Communication

Culture is fundamental to human communication. It establishes a common language and set of symbols that members of the culture understand, allowing for efficient and nuanced communication. This shared system of meaning facilitates understanding within the group, reducing misunderstandings and allowing for more effective interaction. Culture provides the context necessary for interpreting behavior, helping individuals understand the intentions and emotions behind others' actions.

Material Culture & Non-Material Culture

Material Culture

Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture.Examples:Material culture includes the architectural buildings, religious places (Mosques, temple, church etc), goods, and products (dress, food, technology).

Non-Material Culture

Non_material culture refers to the abstract, conceptual, theoretical or intangible part of culture.Non_material culture includes the norms, laws, customs, ideas, and beliefs of a group of people. For instance the non_material culture concept of religion consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God, worship, morals and ethics.Language is also the part of non_material culture.

Difference between Material and Non–Materials Culture

	Material Culture	Non Material culture
Definition	It refers to Natural and Human Created Objects to which People have Attached meaning.	It refers to Norms, Laws, ideas, Customs, Beliefs of a Group of People.
Nature	Tangible, Physical Objects	Intangible Concepts, Beliefs
Impact On society	Practical Needs	Shaped Moral Values
Evolution	Technological Advancements	Shifting Societal Norms
Influence On Identity	Visual representation Of Cultural identity	Shaping Personal Identity

	Material culture	Non Material Culture
Cultural exchange and Globalization	Easily Shared and Adapted	Influence Beliefs Globally
Preservation	Museums, Conservative Efforts	Tradition passed down
Education and Transmission	Visually Observed and Passed Down	Communicated through language
Changes	Flexible	Rigid
Influence on Behavior	Shaping How individual Live	Framework for how individual should Behave.

Material Culture	Non Material Culture
• Houses • Roads • Vehicles • Pen • Table • Radio set • Book etc.	• Religion • Art • Ideas • Customs • Values Systems • Attitudes • Knowledge etc.

Material and Non material Culture are Inter-linked to each other.

➤ **Metro pass is Material Culture but acceptance Of Paying For transportation is Non-material Culture**

➤ **School Building is Material Culture But Teaching Methods and Educational Standards are Non-material Culture**

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Culture and education are closely intertwined and have a significant impact on each other. Education plays a crucial role in transmitting and preserving culture, while culture, in turn, shapes the educational practices and values within a society.

Cultural Transmission:

Education serves as a vehicle for the transmission of cultural values, beliefs, traditions, and knowledge from one generation to another. Through the educational process, societies pass on their language, history, art, literature, music, customs, and social norms, ensuring the continuity of their cultural heritage.

Cultural Identity:

Education plays a vital role in shaping individual and collective cultural identities. It helps individuals understand and appreciate their own culture and heritage, fostering a sense of pride, belonging, and identity. Education can also expose students to different cultures, promoting multicultural understanding and respect.

Values and Ethics

Education is instrumental in imparting cultural values, ethics, and moral principles. It provides a framework for teaching societal norms, codes of conduct, and ethical values that are rooted in cultural traditions. Education helps in nurturing responsible citizens who can contribute positively to their communities and uphold cultural values.

Socialization

Education is a key mechanism for socialization,facilitating the integration of individuals into society and the acquisition of social skills and behaviors. Cultural norms and expectations are often embedded in educational systems, guiding students' behavior, interactions, and roles within society.

Arts and Aesthetics

Education provides a platform for artistic expression, creativity, and appreciation of various art forms within a culture. It introduces students to literature, visual arts, performing arts, and other cultural expressions, fostering creativity, imagination, and cultural understanding.

Adaptation and Innovation

Education equips individuals with the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary for adaptation and innovation within a changing cultural and societal context. It prepares individuals to navigate cultural diversity, embrace new ideas, and contribute to cultural development.

Global Perspective

Education plays a crucial role in developing a global perspective and intercultural competence. It exposes students to different cultures, fostering understanding, empathy, and respect for cultural diversity. Education can encourage cultural exchange, international collaboration, and the development of a global mindset.

Cultural Critique and Transformation

Education can also enable critical examination and questioning of cultural practices and norms. It provides opportunities for individuals to reflect on and challenge existing cultural beliefs and practices, promoting social change, inclusivity, and social justice.

THANK YOU