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March 2017

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GULBARGA UNIVERSITY KALABURAGI

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Culture and Civilization

ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು, ಅಂದವಾಗಿರಿಸುವುದು, ಚೆನ್ನಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಉತ್ತಮ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಅಂದವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ.

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INTRODUCTION: way of living members, collection of ideas, habits , learned shared and Without culture there would be no human society . A pattern of behaviors and thinking of a group of people living in a society.

Socially transmitted knowledge is called culture

Civilization is described as a process of civilizing or say developing the state of human society, to the extent that the culture, industry, technology, government, etc.

CULTURE

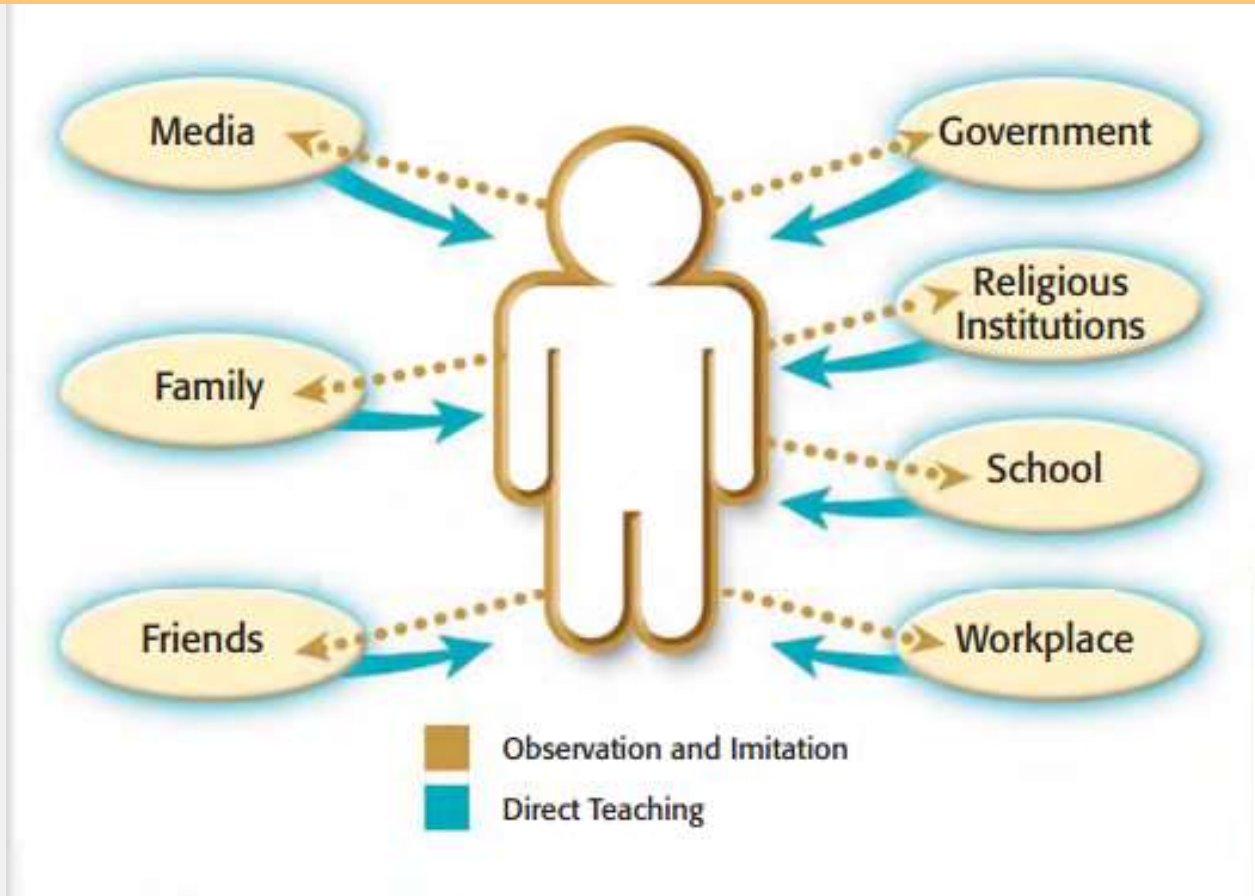
- o **Culture** is everything about the human society, i.e. it refers to the knowledge and features of a specific group of people living in a region.
- o Culture Religion Political System Economic System Styles of Dress Ways of Producing and Cooking Foods Language Rituals Art Beliefs Behaviour Values

DEFINITION OF CULTURE

- o The way of life of a group of people



HOW DO WE LEARN CULTURE?



Definition

ಕೊಯಿನಿಗ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ವಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ."

ಕ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು. ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು."

Definition of culture

E.B. Tylor : "ಇ. ಬಿ. ಟೈಲರ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಮಾನವನು ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಕಲೆ, ನೀತಿ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಖಂಡವಾದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ."

B. Malinovski ಬಿ. ಮಾಲಿನೋವ್ಸ್ಕಿ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಮಾನವನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ. ಅವನು ಅದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ".

Definition of civilization

Agburn and nimkoff ಆಗಬರ್ನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬ್‌ಕಾಫ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ “ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಜೀವನ ವರ್ಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಂತರ ಹಂತವೇ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ”

Brooks adam ಬ್ರೂಕ್ಸ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ “ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.”

Jonh Lewis and John Philip Gillin ಜಾನ್ ಲೆವಿಸ್ ಗಿಲಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನ್ ಫಿಲಿಪ್ ಗಿಲಿನ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ “ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಸಿತ ರೂಪವೇ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ”

Max weber ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವೆಬರ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ “ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಭೌತಿಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.”

MEANING OF CULTURE

- o The term 'culture' is a Latin origin of the word 'cultus', which refers to cultivating or refining something,
- o culture is the way people live, reflected in the language they speak, food they eat, clothes they wear and the Deity they follow or worship.
- o It expresses the manner in which one thinks and does things.
- o culture is the set of knowledge,
- o Culture includes art, knowledge, belief, customs, traditions, morals, festivals, values, attitudes, habits

HOW IS CULTURE DIFFERENT FROM SOCIETY?

- o **Culture** is defined as the set of learned behaviors and beliefs that characterize a **society** or a people group. It's the tangible and intangible institutions, beliefs, and attitudes that make them a people group.
- o **Culture** was defined earlier as the symbols, language, beliefs, values, and artifacts that are part of any society.
- o there are three basic **components of culture**:
Common Practices, Shared Understandings and Social Organization

COMPONENTS OF CULTURE

Common Practices

- Food
- Clothing
- Sports
- Tools
- Customs
- Work

Shared Understandings

- Language
- Symbols
- Religion
- Values
- Art
- Politics

Social Organization

- Family
- Class/Caste Structure
- Relationships between individual & community
- Government
- Economic system



ELEMENTS OF CULTURE

- ♣ Symbols
- ♣ Language
- ♣ Beliefs
- ♣ Values
- ♣ Norms: — Mores — Folkways

ELEMENTS OF CULTURE

- o **Symbols:** anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share culture
- o **Language:** Is a system of symbols that allows members of a society to communicate with one another. These symbols take the form of spoken and written words.
- o **Beliefs:** The mental act, condition, or habit of placing trust or confidence in a person or thing;
- o Values are broad principles that underlie beliefs, specific statements that people hold to be true.

o

Conti...

- o **Values** are standards that people who share a culture use to make choices about how to live.
- o **Norms** : standard behavior for a role, **Norms** are rules and expectations by which a society guides the behavior of its members. Norms specify how people should and should not behave in various situations. Laws, dress codes, rules of sports and games – all express social norms
- o **Folkways simple means** “ways of the folks”. Folkways are the basis of culture. It designates a society’s customs for routine, casual interaction. They are regulative and exert pressure upon the individual and the group to conform to the norms

National Symbols of India



सत्यमेव जयते

Truth
Alone
Triumphs



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Sept 25 2015

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Government of India (Central)

- o Parliament
- o Head of Nation: President
 - o Dr.
- o Head of Government: Prime Minister
 - o Mr. Narendra Modi
- o Cabinet of Ministers
- o Two Chambers
- o Lokh Sabha (People's House)
 - o MP elected by people
- o Rajhya Sabha (State's House)
 - o Appointed by States
- o Supreme Court

Economy of India

o Traditional

- o Legacy-System
- o Agrarian
- o Textile
- o Raw Materials
- o Spices
- o Jewelry

o Modern

- o Knowledge-Based
- o Information Technology
- o Out-Sourcing
- o Customer Service (English helps!)
- o Manufacturing (Low cost qualified people)



Education in India

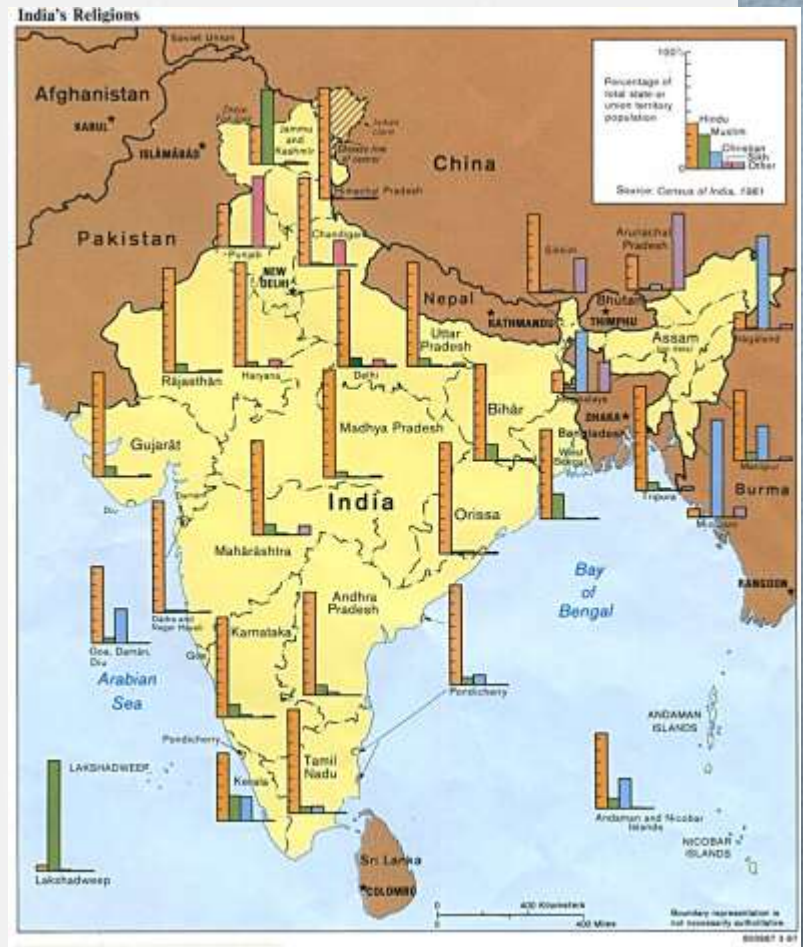
- o State is Responsible
- o Age 5-16 Free
 - o Elementary 1-5 grades
 - o Middle 6-8 grades
 - o High 9-12
 - o State & Private
 - o Local Language & English
- o College
 - o Taught in English (British Legacy)
 - o Bachelors
 - o Masters
 - o Professional
 - o Doctoral
 - o Mostly Private
- o Literacy Rate (A person who can read and write in any language)
 - o Male: 75% (2001)
 - o Female: 54% (2001)
- o Sex Ratio
 - o 933 F / 1000 M (2001)
- o Population
 - o 1.03 Billion (2001)
 - o 5.3 person/household

www.india.gov.in

Religion in India

- o India is a Secular Country
- o No State Sponsored Religion
- o Major Religions
 - o Hindu: 75%
 - o Muslim: 12%
 - o Christian: 6%
 - o Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, & Jews: 7%
- o Ironically religion is a uniting feature
- o Hinduism is non proselytizing
- o No preaching
- o Most people are tolerant
- o Very private
- o Becoming less important

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Encarta

Languages in India

- Twenty-two (22)
- Official Languages:
 - Hindi
 - Language of the State
 - English
- Languages Demarcate States
- North India
 - Sanskrit (like Latin)
 - Indo-Iranian-Germanic Branch
 - Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, & Marathi
- South India
 - Dravidian Branch
 - Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, and Kannada

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Monuments: All Religions



festival Sharana Basaveshwara Jatra



ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮಹಾ ದಾಸೋಹಿ ಶ್ರೀ
ಶರಣಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ



Khwaja bande Nawaj Darga



Budh Vihar

Monuments: All Religions



Sanchi, Buddhist, 3 BCE



Church Our Lady of Health, 18th Cent.



Kangaiyonda Cholapuram
Hindu Temple, 11th Cent



Agra Fort, 16th Cent.

Monuments: Temples & Sculptures



Lord
Bahubali,
11th Cent,
Jainism



Church Our Lady of Halebid, 12th C. Sculptures
Health, 18th Cent.



Modern Zoroastrian Temple



Hawa Mahal, 18th C., Palace

CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

- o Something that comes or belongs to one by reason of birth.
- o **Tradition** is the handing down of statements, beliefs, legends (folkways) **customs**, (civilization) information, etc ., from generation to generation, especially by word of mouth or by practice.

Customs and Traditions

o Food:

- o North India
 - o Wheat
 - o Tea
- o South India
 - o Rice
 - o Coffee

o Dress

- o North India
 - o Kurtha
 - o Pajama
- o South India
 - o Vaeshti
 - o Sari

o Traditions

- o North India
 - o Influenced by many cultures
 - o Less traditional
 - o Wide range in rural and urban
- o South India
 - o Very little outside influence
 - o More traditional
 - o More uniform
- o Caste
 - o Based on Family Tradition
 - o Maintained in Family level
 - o Not in work place

Customs and Traditions: Dress

- o Cotton, Silk, & Polyester
- o Traditional & Casual
- o Colorful & Ornamental
- o South India
 - o Doti, Sari
 - o Silk Shirts & Sari
 - o 22 Ct Gold Jewelry
 - o Shirts & Pants
- o North India
 - o Kurtha, Pajamas
 - o Sari
 - o Salwar Kameez
 - o Silk, Cotton, & Wool
 - o Gold & Silver Jewelry



Chennai Silks



Customs and Traditions: Jewelry



Rasi Silks



Tota Ram



Indian Cuisine

- o The food available in India is as diverse as its culture, its racial structure, its geography and its climate.
- o The essence of good Indian cooking revolves around the appropriate use of aromatic spices.
- o The skill lies in the subtle blending of a variety of spices to enhance rather than overwhelm the basic flavor of a particular dish
- o The two cultures that have influenced Indian cooking and food habits are the Hindu and the Muslim traditions.



Customs and Traditions: Food

- o Use of Spices, Lentil, & Herbs
- o Practicing Vegetarians
- o South India
 - o Idli, Dosai, Vadai
 - o Sambar, Chutney, Vegetables
 - o Rice, Pickle, & Yogurt
 - o Coffee (Milk + Sugar)
- o North India
 - o Roti, Chapati
 - o Lentils, Cheese
 - o Sweets, Yogurt
 - o Tea (Milk + Sugar)



Festivals

- o The Indian calendar is one long procession of festivals.
- o Varied in origin as they are large in number.
- o There are innumerable national, regional, local, religious, seasonal and social festivities.
- o This is not surprising considering the fact that India is the land of gods, goddesses, saints, gurus and prophets.

CIVILIZATION

- o **civilization** is the breakthrough of the human society meaning that it is the advanced level of social and human development
- o **What is civilization in sociology?**
- o **Civilization** is most commonly defined along the lines of an advanced state of human society containing highly developed forms of government, culture, industry, and common social norms. ... Culture refers to a shared way of life among a particular group of people

CIVILISATION

- o It is an advanced state of human society possessing historical and cultural unity.
- o The term 'civilization' is derived from a Latin term 'civis' which indicates 'someone who resides in a town'. which means citizen.
- o When a people are civilised, they have learned from the wisdom, skill and knowledge gained over centuries of human progress

DEFINITION OF CIVILIZATION

- o The term 'civilization' is not confined to town; rather it talks about adopting better ways of living, and making best possible use of nature's resources, so as to satisfy the needs of the group of people. Further, it stresses on systematising society into various groups that work collectively and constantly to improve the quality of life, regarding food, education, dress, communication, transportation, and the like.

DEFINITION OF CIVILIZATION

- o A complex culture that contains five characteristics: advanced cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and advanced technology.



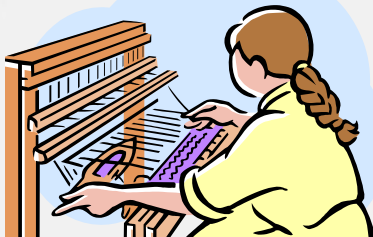
1. Advanced Cities

- o A city is the center of trade for a larger area (vs. a village or town).
- o Cities provided the continued contact of a large group of people.



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2. Specialized Workers



- o An abundant food supply enabled people to focus skills on a specific kind of work (**specialization**).
- o Ex. **Artisans** – skilled workers who make goods by hand.

3. Complex Institutions

- o Long-lasting patterns of organization in community.
 - o Government
 - o Religion
 - o Economy



4. Record Keeping

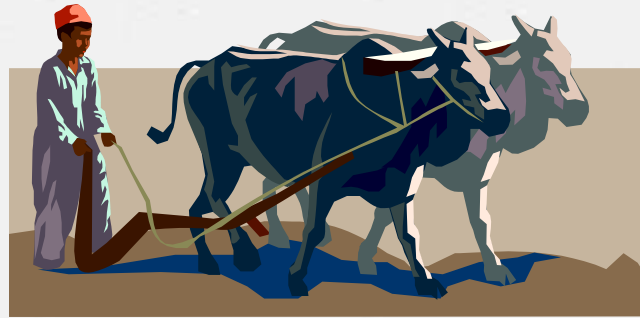


Sumerian Cuneiform

- o To keep track of taxes, laws, calendar, etc.
- o **Scribes:** professional record keepers

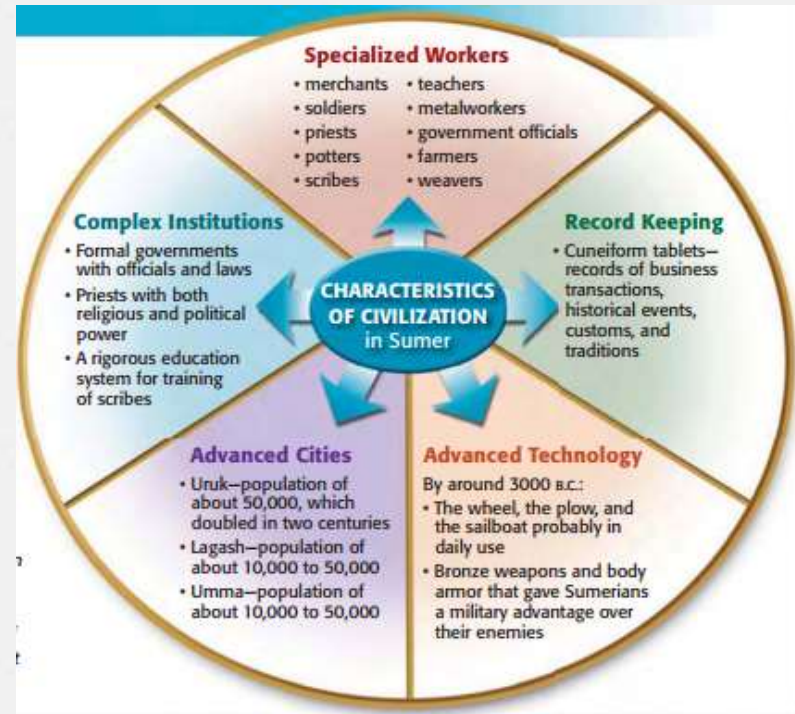
5. Improved Technology

- o New tools and techniques to solve problems that emerge.



Review

1. How does the size of a city's population lead to the other characteristics of civilization?
2. What is the relationship between the development of specialized workers and the development of complex institutions?



CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

- o A **civilization** is a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number important **characteristics** are
- o cities, government,
- o religion, social structure,
- o writing and art.
- o **architecture**

PURPOSE OF CIVILIZATION

- o the **purpose of civilization** must be to promote and achieve that goal
- o The society exists for its individual members – not the individual members existing for the society.
- o

6 major early civilizations

- o Mesopotamia,
- o Egypt,
- o Indus Valley (Harappa),
- o Andes,
- o China, and
- o **Mesoamerica** – are supposed to have arisen independently of each other approximately 6,000 to 3,500 years ago.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIETY AND CIVILIZATION

- o **Civilization** is made up of **society** and culture
- o **Society** is a collection of individuals who live together under one set of laws or orders.

- o To me, culture is made up of a common language,
- o common beliefs,
- o common traditions,
- o common bloodlines, and common laws. Multiple cultures can exist in one **civilization**.
- o

Differences Between Culture and Civilization

- o culture' refers to the example of the manner in which we think, behave and act.
- o culture describes what we are
- o Culture is an end; it has no measurement standards
- o members have the considerable amount of social and political organisation and development, is called Civilization
- o civilization explains what we have or what we make use of.
- o civilization has precise measurement standards

Differences Between Culture and Civilization

- o The culture of a particular region can be reflected in religion, art, dance, literature, customs, morals, music, philosophy
- o Culture denote the greatest level of inner refinement, and so it is internal
- o civilization is exhibited in the law, administration, infrastructure, architecture, social arrangement, etc. of that area
- o civilization which is external, i.e. it is the expression of state of the art technology, product, devices, infrastructure and so forth.

Conti....

Conti....

- o Change in culture is observed with time, as in the old thoughts and traditions lost with the passage of time and new ones are added to it which are then transmitted from one generation to another.
- o Culture can evolve and flourish
- o culture are the rivers which mixes to form civilization
- o civilization is continuously advancing, i.e. the various elements of civilization like means of transportation, communication, etc. are developing day by day.
- o the civilization does not exist. In contrast, civilization cannot grow and exist without culture.
- o Civilization is is a ocean

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	CULTURE	CIVILIZATION
Meaning	<p>Culture is a term used to denote the manifestation of the manner in which we think, behave and act.</p> <p>The culture is the activities of a person or societies</p>	<p>Civilization refers to the process through which a region or society, outstretches an advanced stage of human development and organization.</p> <p>civilization is the manifestation of culture in multifarious ways</p>
What is it?	End	Means
Represents	What we are? i.e., both material & non-material things (e.g., attitudes, beliefs, values, norms)	What we possess? Or what we have i.e., material things (e.g., technological equipment)
Reflected in	Religion, art, dance, literature, customs, morals, music, philosophy, etc.	Law, administration, infrastructure, architecture, social arrangement, etc.
Expression	Higher level of inner refinement.	Higher level of general development.
Advancement	No	Yes
Interdependency	Culture can grow and exist without civilization.	Civilization cannot grow and exist without culture.

IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING THE NATURE OF CULTURE

- o **Culture is Communicative:**
- o Culture is communicated from one generation to the next. As a result of this, culture is constantly accumulating. The new generation benefits by the experiences of the older generation through the communicability of culture.
- o **(ii) Culture is Social:**
- o Every individual takes some part in the transmission and communication of culture but culture is social rather than individual. It is inclusive of the expectations of the members of groups.

Conti....

Conti....

o (iii) Culture is Idealistic:

o In culture are included those ideal patterns or Ideal norms of behaviour according to which the members of society attempt to conduct themselves.

o (iv) Culture has the Characteristic of Adaptation:

o Culture is constantly undergoing change in concurring to the environment and due to this transformation it is constantly being adapted to external forces, but once it is developed the influence of the natural environment begins to decrease.

THEORIES OF CULTURE:

- o Cultural Lag Lag between material & non-material culture. - Ogburn & Nimkoff
Adaptation of Material culture Adaptation of Non-material culture Lag

CONCLUSION

- o Therefore, one should not confuse culture for civilization. However, both are created by human beings and expresses, the way we led our lives. These two gives us the ideas, ideals, values and ways to live a decent and lavish life.

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