

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Subject : Sociology

Chapter : 4

Chapter Name : Culture and Socialisation

Q1 How does the understanding of culture in social science differ from the everyday use of the world 'culture' ?

Answer. The term 'culture' has often been used quite loosely and vaguely in literature and , broadly media. The common understanding of culture is associated with the arts, crafts and primarily beliefs but the sociologically understanding of culture is quite broad as it includes the study of the society, to which a particular culture belongs to and assesses it on the lines of ethnographic and analytical evidence.

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Q2 How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole ?

Answer. There are three main dimensions of the culture :

-Cognitive dimension.

The cognitive dimension of culture includes the intellectual fields of faith , beliefs , myths etc which have an imperative impact upon the thinking of an individual.

-Normative dimension.

The normative dimension mainly deals with the norms or social orders of the culture which are sanctioned and often imposed upon the cultural members.

-Material dimension.

The material dimension involves the objective things like buildings,heritage ,weapons etc being associated to a particular culture.

These dimensions revolve around separate ideas and conducts but are interdependent on each other regarding the proper understanding and implementation . For example for the understanding of the material dimension , we need the understanding of intellectual characteristics of normative dimensions to understand the people of that particular society.

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Q3 Compare two cultures with which you are familiar. Is it difficult not to be ethnocentric ?

Answer. The two cultures that are closely connected with my identity are - Kashmiri culture and Iranian culture.

The Kashmiri culture has bestowed the cultural and spiritual backing to my existence. The political turbulence and the occupation of Indian government over the disputed land has given the touch of 'political culture' to my identities while as on the contrary , my religious beliefs of Islam (Shia) comes from the inclination towards the Iran and its preferences.

It is quite difficult to not to be ethnocentric because an individual derives its beliefs and history from its ethnic affiliation to a group or section and this connection decides the political and economical participation of the people within a political setting , which inturn determines the allocation of resources and power.

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Q4 Discuss two different approaches to studying cultural change .

Answer. The change that comes within the culture due to the change within the society is known as cultural change. The studies reflect that the evolution of the society and its emergence can result in the cultural change due to the chance in the age , traditions, priorities etc . The 'evolutionary approach' is often enforced by the 'revolutionary change' that changes the society and results in 'cultural change'. These evolutionary and revolutionary changes are two approaches by which we can study the cultural change.

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Q5 Is cosmopolitanism something you associate with modernity ? Observe and give examples of ethnocentrism?

Answer. Yes , the idea of cosmopolitanism is associated with modernity as it underlines the principles of tolerance and believes in 'unity in diversity'. The idea of cosmopolitanism is opposite of ethnocentrism. The examples of ethnocentrism can be visibly seen in India where the preference is given to the hindu-ethnic traditions while as all the countercultures are facing the crackdown by the government , despite it being a democratic country. The social backwardness of South Korea also results in ethnocentrism of gendered backwardness that negates any feministic development and results in hatred towards 'Megaliens' (feministic group).

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Q6 What do you think is the most effective agent of socialisation for your generation ? How do you think it was different before ?

Answer. The most effective agent of socialisation for our generation is - media as it has tremendous influence upon the formation of narratives. The impact of movies , albums, music etc has developed a sense of awareness among individuals about the discrimination and oppression. The whole notion of mass media has changed because now it's available to larger youthful social capital and the diversity in media has helped in the capturing of every identity or oddity.

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