

TYPES OF CULTURE

Culture may be broadly divided into the following types:

1,Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions. For example, technology is a vital aspect of material culture in today's United States. American students must learn to use computers to survive in college and business, in contrast to young adults in the Yanomamo society in the Amazon who must learn to build weapons and hunt.

Material culture consists of man-made objects such as tools, implements, furniture, automobiles, buildings, dams, roads, bridges. In fact, the physical substance which has been changed and used by man. It is concerned with the external, mechanical and utilization objects. It includes technical and material equipments like a printing press, a locomotive, a telephone, a television set, a tractor, a machine gun etc. It includes our banks, insurance schemes, currency systems etc. The term 'culture' when used in the ordinary sense, means, non-material culture. It is something internal and intrinsically valuable, it reflects the inward nature of man. Non material culture consists of the words the people use or the language they speak, the beliefs they hold, values and virtues they cherish, habits they follow, rituals and practices that they do and the ceremonies they observe. It also includes our customs and tastes, attitudes and outlook, in brief, our ways of acting, feeling and thinking.

2,Non material culture refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions. For instance, the non-material cultural concept of *religion* consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God, worship, morals, and ethics. These beliefs, then, determine how the culture responds to its religious topics, issues, and events.

When considering non-material culture, sociologists refer to several processes that a culture uses to shape its members' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Four of the most important of these are symbols, language, values, and norms.

Non material culture consists of the words the people use or the language they speak, the beliefs they hold, values and virtues they cherish, habits they follow, rituals and practices that they do and the ceremonies they observe. It also

includes our customs and tastes, attitudes and outlook, in brief, our ways of acting, feeling and thinking.

Material and non-material cultures include following things. Material culture.

(1) Occupation. (2) The types of the wall of house (3) household articles (4)

Musical instruments (5) Weapons and hunting instruments (6) Dress and ornaments (7) Food and drink. Non material culture- (1) Language (2) Clan (3) Kinship (4) Birth (5) Marriage (6) Death (7) God and Goddesses.

There is a clear difference between material and non-material culture. The non material aspects of any culture are its beliefs, customs, philosophy, patterns and ways of communication like verbal and non-verbal and its government.

The material aspect of culture consists of the physical. These are houses, food items, factories, raw materials and technologies. Every culture is the product of this interaction between its' material and non material aspects.

The other difference between material and non-material culture is that since culture is used in different contexts, it also gives the meaning to an object (material culture). For example, a ring might be just an artifact, but in a society where wedding rings are exchanged, it will be valued differently while non material culture might be difficult to handle.

The difference between material and non-material culture is that it is easier to change the material culture of any society than the non material part of it. This is because culture is a socially learned and transmitted behavior. Ideas, norms, values and beliefs are largely dependent on the kind of culture we belong to as the products of this non material culture. The non material aspects of any culture are its beliefs, customs, philosophy, patterns and ways of communication (verbal and non-verbal) and its government. The material aspect of culture consists of the physical. These are houses, food items, factories, raw materials and technologies. Every culture is the product of this interaction between its' material and non material aspects.

Another difference between material and non-material culture is that material culture is easily lost into cultural universals while non material culture is not.

Material culture in culture universals refer to those learned behavior patterns that are shared by all of humanity collectively. No matter where people live in the world, they share these universal traits. Examples of such "human cultural" traits include: communicating with a verbal language consisting of a limited set of sounds and grammatical rules for constructing sentences. Using age and gender to classify people like teenager, senior citizen, woman, man).

Classifying people based on marriage and descent relationships and having kinship terms to refer to them (e.g., wife, mother, uncle, cousin). raising children in some sort of family setting. Having a concept of privacy. Having some sort of leadership roles for the implementation of community decisions. Having rules to regulate sexual behavior. Distinguishing between good and bad behavior.

It can be concluded that material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions. Non-material culture on the other hand refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions.