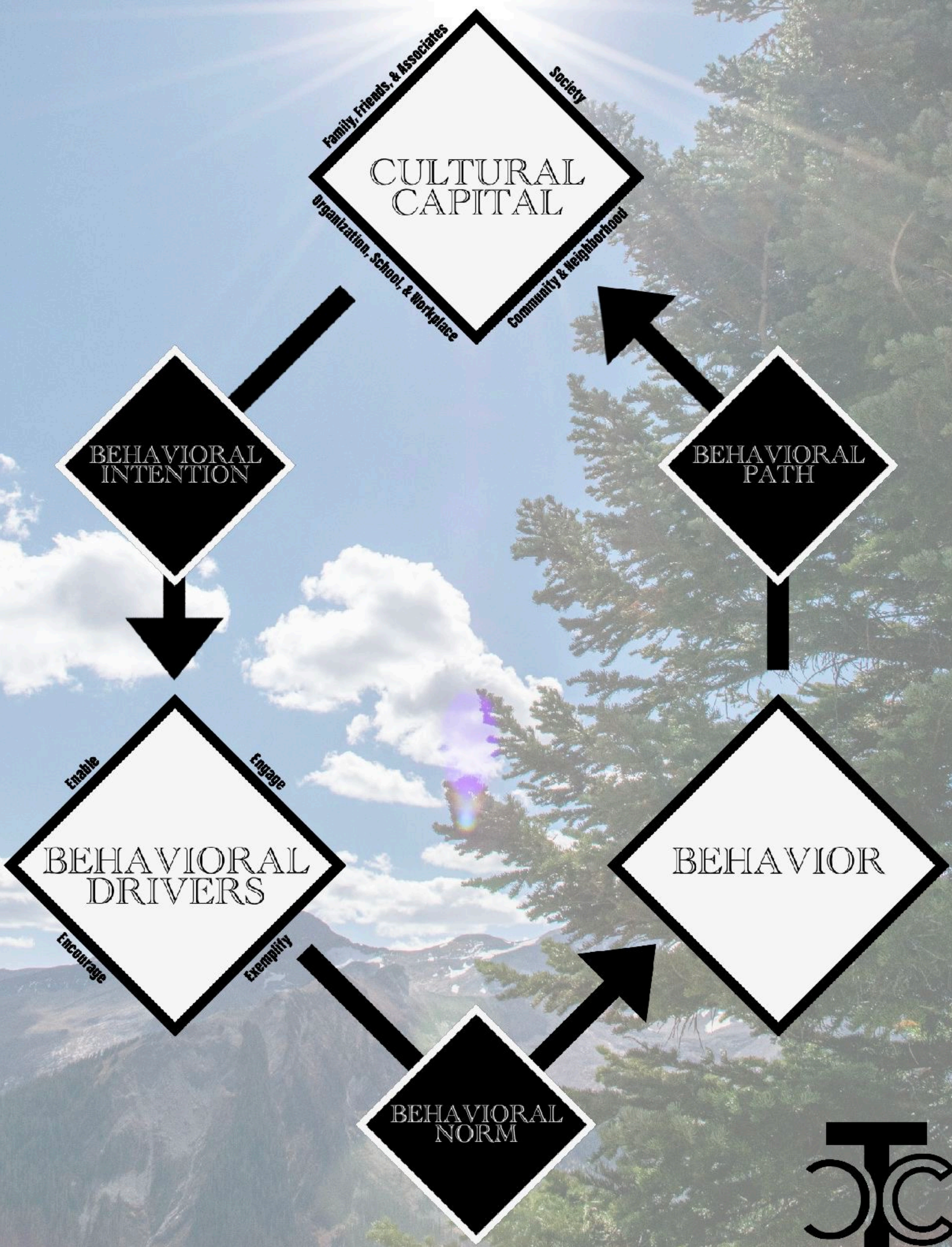
THE MODEL OF CULTURAL CHANGE



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how to

CHANGE THE CULTURE

Raimon Panikkar (1918-2010) was a Roman Catholic Priest, Theologian, Scholar, Chemist, and Philosopher. Panikkar was a critical driver in interfaith dialogue and he authored over 40 books and 900 articles revolving around theology, philosophy, and cultural change. In one of these works, he outlined 29 ways in which cultural change can be brought about.

here they are in summary

I	Growth	XVI	Eclecticism
II	Development	XVII	Syncretism
III	Evolution	XVIII	Modernization
IV	Involution	XIX	Indigenization
V	Renovation	XX	Adaptation
VI	Reconception	XXI	Accommodation
VII	Reform	XXII	Adoption
VIII	Innovation	XXIII	Translation
IX	Revivalism	XXIV	Conversion
X	Revolution	XXV	Transformation
XI	Mutation	XXVI	Fecundation
XII	Progress	XXVII	Acculturation
XIII	Diffusion	XXVIII	Inculturation
XIV	Osmosis	XXIX	Interculturation
XV	Borrowing		

Growth

The natural exchange with surrounding cultures, growth comes from within but requires nourishment from the outside to flourish.

I

Development

The transformation of shared norms and general progression of social interactions.

II

Evolution

Change promoted through natural selection of cultural values implying only constantly evolving cultures can survive.

Involution

Retrieval of values from the grasp of recent changes, the culture resists foreign pressures and merit.

IV

Renovation

The attempt of renewal within the culture itself.

V

Reconception

Reevaluation of norms where the culture enlarges its views to take in seemingly unorthodox and incompatible values.

VI

Reform

Thoughts of the culture steering off to an erroneous path insinuates the need for internal change.

VII

Innovation

External factors bring about the refinement of the culture, the change has tunnel vision on the present.

VIII

Revivalism

Attempts to resuscitate particular norms that were lost through the passing of time.

IX

Revolution

Small factions of internal or external characters instill differing cultural values into the pre-existing one.

X

Mutation

Ruptures in cultural patterns beget from catastrophes.

XI

Progress

Somewhat peaceful cultural change that produces some sort of positive advancement.

XII

Diffusion

Internal energy from a particular culture dynamically integrates its values into neighbouring ones.

XIII

Osmosis

Cultural influence continues to proceed in one direction due to the strength and superior nature of the influencer.

Borrowing

The impulse from within a culture to adopt foreign cultural values for the progression of the borrowers.

XV

Eclecticism

The selection of different ideas and values belonging to other systems or cultures.

XVI

Syncretism

Fusion resulting from historical momentum of values or spontaneity.

XVII

Modernization

The integration of modern values originating from another culture, usually thought to streamline the adopting culture.

XVIII

Indigenization

The segregation of modern values from the culture, usually thought to bring the adopting culture back to its roots.

Adaptation

The host culture adjusts its values to be better equipped in the handling of upcoming or passed circumstances.

Accommodation

Acceptance of foreign values for the sake of coexistence or tranquility.

XXI

Adoption

Conscious introductions of external values and practices for the benefit of the host culture.

XXII

Translation

Cultural change brought about by the translation of foreign literature transforms the receiving culture.

Conversion

Cultural change brought about by forcible or naturally occurring metamorphosis.

Transformation

The internal change of a culture's basic structure.

XXV

Fecundation

External seeds embedded into the host culture create a new internalized wave of self-understanding and of culture in and of itself.

XXVI

Acculturation

Two cultures live in constant contact with one another, creating a homogeneous structure through either conscious or unconscious efforts.

Inculturation

The conscious effort to adopt and integrate into a foreign culture.

XXVIII

Interculturation

Partnership, cooperation, and coexistence of two cultures who create of two-way flow of ideas and practices.

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