



Question 9. How can we distinguish between enculturation and socialisation ? Explain.

Answer: Enculturation refers to all learning that takes place without direct, deliberate teaching.

- It refers to all learning that occurs in human life because of its availability in our socio-cultural context.
- Observation is the key element of enculturation
- The contents are culturally shaped by our preceding generations. A major part of our behaviour is the product of enculturation.
- Socialisation is a process by which individuals acquire knowledge, skills and dispositions, which enable them to participate as effective members of groups and society.
- It is a process that continues over the entire life-span, and through which one learns and develops ways of effective functioning at any stage of development. Socialisation forms the basis of social and cultural transmission from one generation to the next.

Question 10. What is meant by acculturation? Is acculturation a smooth process? Discuss.

Answer: Acculturation refers to cultural and psychological changes resulting from contact with other cultures. Contact may be direct (e.g. when one moves and settles in a new culture) or indirect (e.g. through media or other means). It may be voluntary (e.g. when one goes abroad for higher studies, training, job, or trade) or involuntary (e.g. through colonial experience, invasion, political refuge).

- Changes due to acculturation may be examined at subjective and objective levels.
- At the subjective level, changes are often reflected in people's attitude towards change. They are referred to as acculturation attitudes.
- At the subjective level, changes are often reflected in people's day to day behaviours and activities. These are referred to as acculturation strategies.

Question 11. Discuss the acculturative strategies adopted by individuals during the course of acculturation.

Answer: The following four acculturative strategies have been derived:

- Integration: It refers to an attitude in which there is an interest in both, maintaining one's original culture and identity, while staying in daily interaction with other cultural groups.
- Assimilation: It refers to an attitude, which people do not wish to maintain their cultural identity, and they move to become an integral part of the other culture.
- Separation: It refers to an attitude in which people seem to place a value on holding on to their original culture, and wish to avoid interaction with other cultural groups.
- Marginalization: It refers to an attitude in which there is little possibility or interest or interest in one's cultural maintenance, and little interest in having relations with other cultural groups.

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