



Introduction to Socio_Cultural Variation in health

Definition of terms



Objectives

After completion of this session the students will be able to:

- 1- Define culture and related concepts
- 2- Illustrate culture influences on client's behavior in health and in illness.



Out lines

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Definition of Culture & Sub-culture
- 3- Culture versus Sub-culture



Definition of Culture

- Refers to the believes, values, and behavior that **are shared** by members of a society and **provide a design** or map for living .
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Ethnocentrism

Is the belief that one's own cultural practices and values are inherently correct or superior to those of others?



Ethnocentric attitudes can lead to the following problems

Prejudice

Negative preconceived opinions about Other people or groups based on hearsay, perception, or emotion

2-Stereotyping

Believing that one member of a cultural group will display certain behaviors or hold certain attitudes (usually negative) simply because he or she is a member of that cultural group

Cont.

3-Discrimination—Differential treatment based on race, class, sex, or other variables rather than on individual merit

4-Stigmatization—the attribution of negative characteristics or identity to one person or group, causing the person or group to feel rejected and, alienated, from society

CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE

Culture Is Learned;

Patterns of cultural behavior are acquired, not inherited. The way people dress, what they eat, how they talk—all are learned



-Culture Is Integrated

As in any system, all parts of a culture are interrelated and interdependent.

To understand culture, single traits should not be described independently. Each part must be viewed in terms of its relationships to other parts and to the whole

3 - Culture is shared -

Culture is the product of aggregate behavior, not individual habit.

Certainly, individuals practice a culture, but customs are phenomena shared by all members of the group

Culture is transmitted from generation to generation & the individual is not a free agent with respect to culture

Slide 10

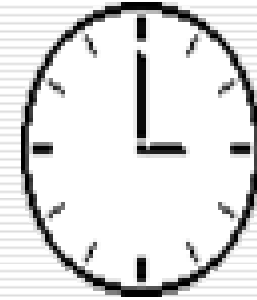
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Culture is mostly tacit

Culture provides a guide for human interaction that is mostly unexpressed and at the unconscious level, or tacit. Members of a cultural group, without the need for discussion, know how to act and what to expect from one another.



Culture is dynamic

Every culture undergoes change;
none is entirely static. Ed

Within every cultural
group are individuals who
generate innovations.

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Sub — Cultures

It refer to a smaller group within a larger cultural group

that has its own particular set of cultural values, beliefs and practices.



WHAT ARE VALUES ?



They are our basic beliefs about what is right, good, true, correct, desirable, moral, and so on.

All of us behave in ways that are consistent with our values.

what is Norms

They are expected behavior.

They provide rules about standards of appropriate behavior in particular situations.

Norms flow from cultural values about what is important in various situations

Cont.

There are three different value orientations towards time

- 1 Past oriented
 - 2 Present oriented
 - 3-Future oriented.
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Beliefs

It is conviction based on information held by people for which no socially acceptable means of validity exist

-It is a conviction that is mentally accepted as true whether or not it based on fact



Tradition

Ancient etho —- cultural — religious,
beliefs and practices handed down
through generations

Taboo

They are proscribed (illegal, prohibited) act and thoughts to avoid actual or potential harm to self and others





THANK YOU