

Development of Societies

HSMC 101-18

Unit 1: Social Development

Concepts behind the origin of Family

Quick Review

- Social **development** is about improving the well-being of every individual in **society** so they can reach their full potential.
- **Social development** means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity.

Development of Societies



Social Development

Political Development

Economic Development

Concept of Family



- Family is the **smallest segment of the society** and the family members discuss various **topics of interest** sharing freely their **thoughts** - happiness, frustration, fear, pain and joy etc.
- This is possible because the **pillar of trust** develops right from the **childhood** when child **interacts** with father, mother and elders and as he/she grows the trust and topic they share change with time and family members .

Family and Family System

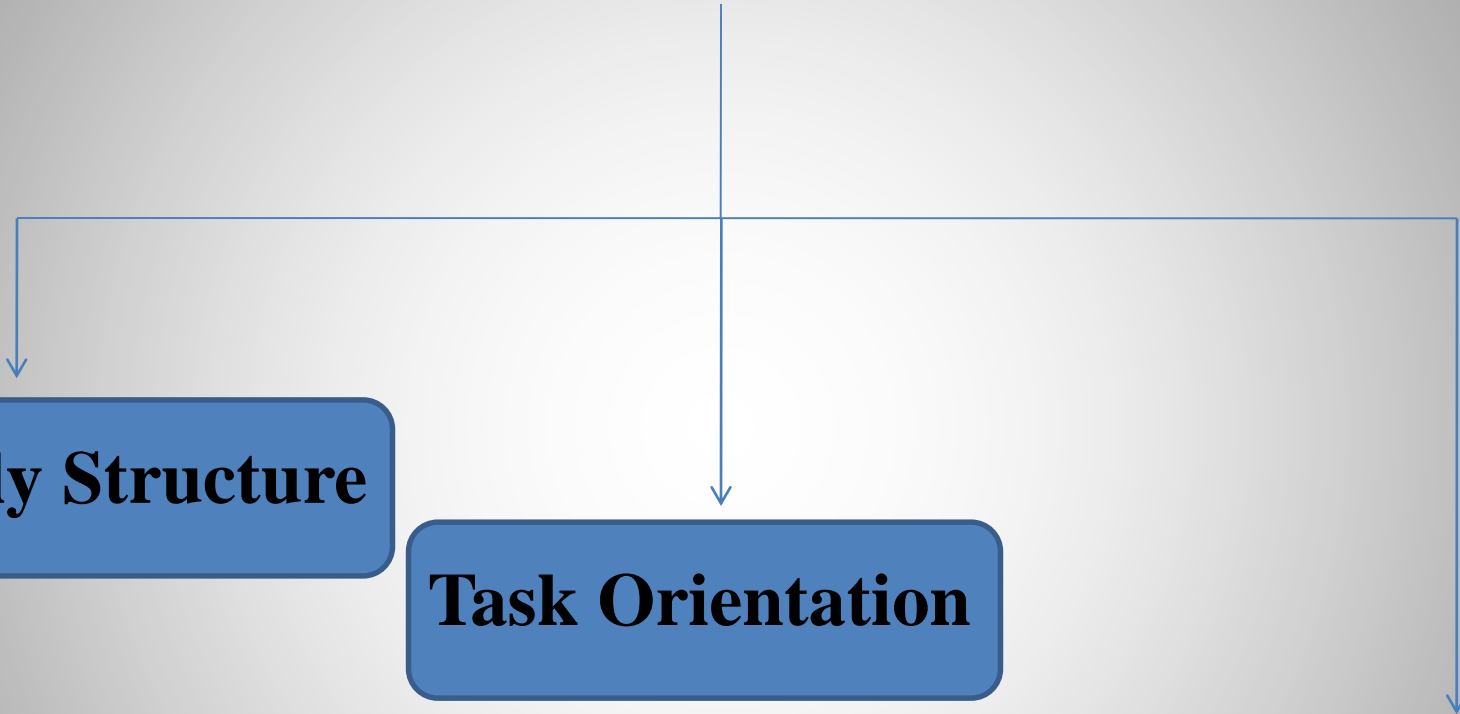
- These are the **building blocks of social structure**.
- They have a **common motto, culture, rules and values**.
- The key **function of family** is to **preserve, protect and promote** its **generation** year after year.
- Elder members of the family are responsible for **rearing their offsprings**. They make sure the **fulfillment of basic needs** of family viz. food, shelter and clothes.

Meaning and Definition of family

- Family is a **multidimensional unit** performing various **functions in a society**.
- It is defined on the basis of various aspects like size of the family, functions of the family, relationship between the family members etc.



FAMILY



Family Structure

Task Orientation

Transactional process

- Family structure definitions are based on number of family members, their blood relations and the hierarchy followed.
- It divides the families on the basis of size like small, nuclear, large, combined etc.



- **Task orientation** definitions focus on whether certain **tasks** for family life are performed.
- It gives the impression of role and motto of family and its members.
- On this basis a family can be categorized under backgrounds like professional, educational, religious, economy based etc.



- **Transactional process** definitions view the families having **strong ties of loyalty and experience** a history and a future together.
- The **interpersonal relationship** between the family members, their communication with each other and the social challenges they face as an integrated unit is the basis of this definition.



Role of Family

- Families are **goal-directed, self-correcting, dynamic, interconnected** systems that both affect and are affected by their environment and by qualities within the family itself.
- They decide the social structure and shape the culture of the society.

Types of Family (based on the size)

1. **Nuclear Family or small family:-** Family group consisting of a father, mother and their children.



2. Joint or extended family:- Comprises of father, mother, and children, one or more grandparents, an Aunt, an Uncle and even some cousins, live together within the same households||



Types of Family

(based on transaction process)

1. Pluralistic Families:-

Parents are —committed to **female equality** and believe that **personal preference** rather than role proscriptions should determine an individual's behavior.

Parents from these families allow their **children to express opinions freely**; younger members can **make their own decisions** without worry as to whether or not it could affect relations with their parents or other older members.

Therefore, pluralistic parents and children engage in **positive and successful conflict**. Children's decisions appear **equal to parents**.

2. Protective Families: -

Parents from these families **believe in male domination in society.**

Fathers usually engage in masculine traits (assertion, competence, and rationality).

These parents expect **boys to be less self-restrained** and expect **girls to be both self-restrained** and socially adept.

Children should obey their parents and remain submissive. Because of the **high authority of the parents**, children from this type of family tend to get influenced and persuaded by others outside the family easily.

3. Consensual Families:-

Parents believe in **traditional gender role ideologies**.

To illustrate, **men emerge in leadership** roles in society, while women define themselves in relation to the feminine traits of expression, warmth, and nurturance.

Most boys tend to exhibit low level of self-restrain. Therefore, these boys may develop uncooperative behaviors.

Overall, **parents expect obedience from their children**; however they **also listen to their children's opinions**. Also, parents try to explain why children should follow the family's rules and believe in the parents' decisions.

4. Laissez-Faire Families:-

Members in these families have **low communication** because both parents have little in common.

The parents neither **expect to hear their children's opinions** nor to guide their actions because the parents believe that all **family members can make their own decisions.**

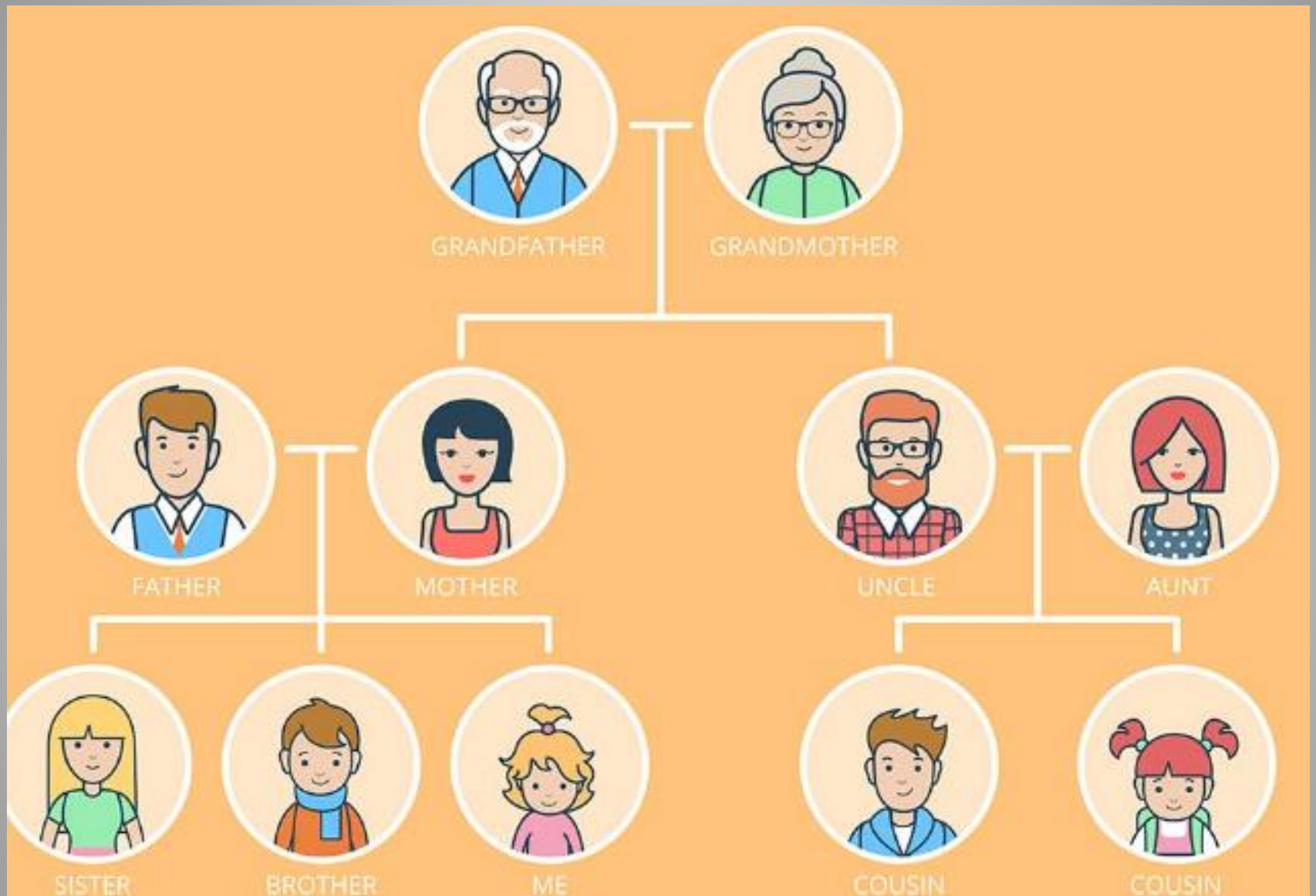
Due to the **lack of interactions in the family**, the children tend to get influenced by social groups outside the family.

CLAN

- *A clan—alternatively called a **sib** or **gens**—is a kind of kin group whose members claim a **shared identity** and certain rights based upon descent from a **common ancestor**.*
- a **group of families** who are **related to each other**.
- a Celtic group especially in the Scottish Highlands comprising a number of households whose heads claim descent from a **common ancestor**.
- a **group of people** tracing descent from a **common ancestor**

Is a clan a family?

- A **clan** is an extended **family**.
- Your **clan** might include your parents and siblings, but also your cousins and second cousins, aunts and uncles, and grandparents.
- **Families** that are related to each other, whether through marriage or as distant cousins, are members of the same **clan**.



- Clans, is **exogamous**, meaning that their **members cannot marry one another**. Marriages are arranged outside the clan. Members are bound by the **discipline** of the clan. On the ground of serious indiscipline a member may be excommunicated.
- A clan is constituted by including all the relatives of either the mother's or the father's lineage and all the offspring of and ancestors in such a lineage.

- Members may **identify** with a coat of arms or other symbol to show that they are an independent clan.



Characteristics of Clan:

1. Exogamous group:

- The clan is an exogamous group since all the members of a clan believe themselves to be **descends from an ancestor**. Consequently, they **do not marry any member** of their clan. Marriage is contracted only out of one's own clan.

2. Common ancestor:

- The organization of the clan is based on the conception of a common ancestor. The ancestor can be **real or mythical**.

3. Unilateral:

- The nature of the clan is unilateral viz., in one clan there is either the **collection of all families** on the **mother's side** or of all the families on the **father's side**.

Characteristics of Clan

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graph TD; A[Characteristics of Clan] --> B[Exogamous group]; A --> C[Common ancestor]; A --> D[Unilateral]; B --> B1[Descends from ancestor, cannot marry in same clan.]; C --> C1[Head is common ancestor in clan.]; C --> C2[Real or Mythical]; D --> D1[Collection of all families either from Mother's side or Father's side.]
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Exogamous group

Descends from ancestor,
cannot marry in same
clan.

Common ancestor

Head is common
ancestor in clan.

Real or Mythical

Unilateral

Collection of all
families either from
Mother's side or
Father's side.

Types of Clan:

1. Matrilineal clan:

- In this all the **offspring of one woman** are held to be members of **one clan**.
- At the same time the **sisters and brothers** of the **woman** are also members of this clan.
- In this way a matrilineal clan includes the woman, her offspring, her sisters and their children. But it **does not include the children of the brothers**.

2. Patrilineal clan:

- In this clan are included the **man** his **children**, his **brothers and sister** and the children of the brothers but not of the sisters.

Types of Clan

Matrilineal clan

Offspring of one woman

**Children brother, sister,
their children.**

**Brother's children not
included.**

Patrilineal clan

Man's side family

**Children brother, sister,
their children.**

**Sister's children not
included.**

Functions of Clan:

1. Mutual assistance and protection:

- The members of a clan possess a “**we feeling**” because of their belief in descent from a common ancestor.
- They are prepared not merely to **assist one another** but even to **lay down their lives for each other**. When one member of the clan is injured all the members share his pain.
- Two sayings are prevalent among them
 - (i) —**Strike my clan brother and you strike me,**|| and
 - (ii) —**The blood of the clan is my blood.**

2. Control over members.

- Individuals indulging in **anti-social** acts are **extradited** from the clan.
- In this way, the conduct of clan members is controlled.
- Extradition from the clan is more effective and disastrous than even a **death sentence** for the members.

3. Legal function.

- It is the universal legal function of the clan to **punish miscreants** and maintain **peace and order** in this manner.

4. Exogamy.

- With the help of the law of exogamy the clan arranges **marriage from outside the group**. This on the one hand **avoids conflicts** within the clan between men for a woman and on the other serves to **increase cordiality and friendship** with the members of the other clans.

5. Governmental functions.

- The clan performs all the Governmental **(administrative) functions** for its members.
- The **heads of the various clans** meet and form a committee for the tribe which serves to mediate in the **conflicts between clan members** and takes **political decisions** in war and peace time.

6. Property.

- In the **village** where agriculture is carried on it is the clan which arranges for agricultural land.
- The head of the clan **distributed the land**.
When a person is deprived of the membership of the clan he is also deprived of this land.
Members can only rent the land.

7. Caters to the religious preferences of its members

- Generally, the **head of the clan** is also its **priest**.
- It is he who consummates the **religious undertakings of all the members**.

Society Introduction

- Society is a process rather than a thing. It is a system of relationships.
- The term society is derived from a Latin word “Socius” which means companionship or friendship.

Society

- Society is a group of people with common territory, interaction, and culture.
- Social Groups consist of two or more people who interact and identify with one another.



- **A society is a:-**

1. **Group of individuals** involved in persistent **social interaction**, or
2. a large social group sharing the **same spatial or social territory**,
3. typically subject to **the same political authority** and dominant cultural expectations.



- Societies are characterized by **patterns of relationships (social relations) between individuals who share a distinctive culture and institutions.**
- A society may be described as the **sum total of such relationships** among its constituent of **members.**
- In the social sciences, a larger society often exhibits **stratification** or dominance patterns in subgroups.

Societal norms

- Societies construct **patterns of behavior** by deeming certain actions or speech as acceptable or unacceptable.
- These **patterns of behavior** within a given society are known as **societal norms**.
- Societies, and their norms, undergo gradual and perpetual changes.

Sociologists have defined society with two angles:

1. In **abstract terms**, as a network of relationships between people or between groups.
2. In **concrete terms**, as a collection of people or an organization of persons.

Characteristics of Society

1. Society is abstract:

- If society is viewed as web of social relationships, it is distinct from physical entity which we can see and perceive through senses.
- We may **see the people** but **cannot see society** or social structure, but only its **external aspects**.
- Social relationships are invisible and abstract. We can just **realize them but cannot see or touch them**. Therefore, society is abstract.
- Just as **life is not a thing but a process of living**, so **society is not a thing but a process of associating**.

2. Likeness and difference in society:

- Society involves both likeness and difference. If people are all exactly **alike**, merely alike, their **relationships would be limited**. There would be **little give-and- take** and little **reciprocity**.
- If all men thought alike, felt alike, and acted alike, if they had the **same standards and same interests**, if they all accepted the same customs and echoed the same opinions **without questioning and without variation**, civilization could never have advanced and culture would have remained rudimentary. Thus, **society needs difference also for its existence and continuance**.

3. Cooperation and conflict in society:

- Cooperation and conflict are **universal elements** in **human life**.
- Society is **based on cooperation** but because of **internal differences**, there is conflict also among its members.
- Person would be **handicapped, showed down, and feel frustrated** if he is **expected to do everything alone**, without the aid of others. —Cooperation is most elementary process of social life without which society is impossible.
- Though cooperation is essential for the constitution of society but If there is no conflict, even in small measure, society may become stagnant and people may become inert and inactive. However, the expression of disagreement in the form of conflict must always be held within tolerable bounds.

4. Society is a process and not a product:

- Society exists only as a **time sequence**.
- It is becoming, not a being; a process and not a product.
- In other words, as soon as the process ceases, the product disappears. The product of a machine endures after the machine has been scrapped. To some extent the same is true not only of material relics of man's past culture but even of his immaterial cultural achievements.

5. Society as a system of stratification:

- Stratification :- the division of something into different layers or groups
- Society provides a system of stratification of statuses and classes that each individual has a relatively stable and recognizable position in the social structure.

Characteristics of Society

1. Abstract

2. Likeness and difference

3. Cooperation and conflict

4. Process and not a product

5. System of stratification

Importance/ Function of Society

1. Satisfaction of basic needs

- It is the primary function of society; organize people and their actions in such a way that they are guaranteed food, shelter and vital protection.



2. Preservation of order

- It is the function that involves the different security bodies, formal and informal, created to protect the life and assets of individuals.
- The order also refers to the rules, norms or laws that guide the behavior of people in the different stages and situations of their life from birth to death.

3. Management of education

- Within society, individuals acquire the knowledge necessary to interact with their peers, in the first instance. But then, they are also trained to make the most of their abilities, talents and interests.

4. Management of the economy

- The distribution of goods and services is another concern within a social group.
- The society, as a system, generates and distributes the material goods and services that will be dedicated to satisfy the basic and secondary needs of the human beings that comprise it.

5. Division of labor

- The organization in society also allows defining the roles in the work that each individual will fulfill given the needs to be met.

6. Communication management

- For the human being is inherent the need for expression and communication, so in society the conditions are created for this need to be fulfilled.

7. Preservation and transmission of culture

- Each society develops common forms of behavior that are transmitted between its members and the following generations.

Importance/ Function of Society

- 1. Satisfaction of basic needs**
- 2. Preservation of order**
- 3. Management of education**
- 4. Management of the economy**
- 5. Division of labor**
- 6. Communication management**
- 7. Preservation and transmission of culture**

Social System

- **Meaning, Elements, Characteristics and Types**

SOCIAL + SYSTEM



- connected with society and the way it is organized

- concerning the position of people in society

- **Example:** children laughing and playing together

- orderly arrangement
- an interrelationship of parts
- In the arrangement, every part has a fixed place and definite role to play.
- Example: the human body

- Society may be viewed as a **system of interrelated mutually dependent parts which cooperate** to preserve a recognizable whole and to satisfy some **purposes or goal**.



Meaning of Social System:

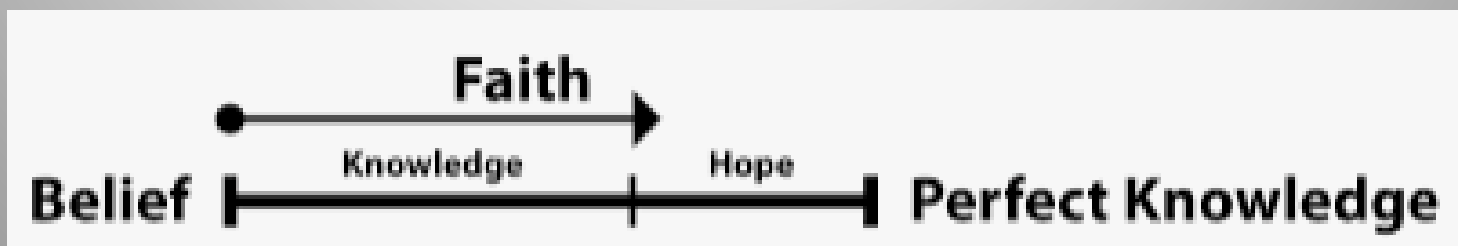
- Social system refers to “an **orderly arrangement**, an **inter relationships** of parts”.
- In the **arrangement**, every part has a fixed place and definite role to play. The parts are bound by interaction.
- **System** signifies, thus, patterned relationship among constituent parts of a structure which is based on functional relations and which makes these parts active and binds them into reality.

- **Social system** may be described as:-
 1. an **arrangement** of social interactions based on **shared norms and values**.
 2. **Individuals** constitute it, and each has **place** and **function** to perform within it.
 3. In the process, **one influences the other**; groups are formed and they gain influence, numerous subgroup come into existence.

Elements of Social System:

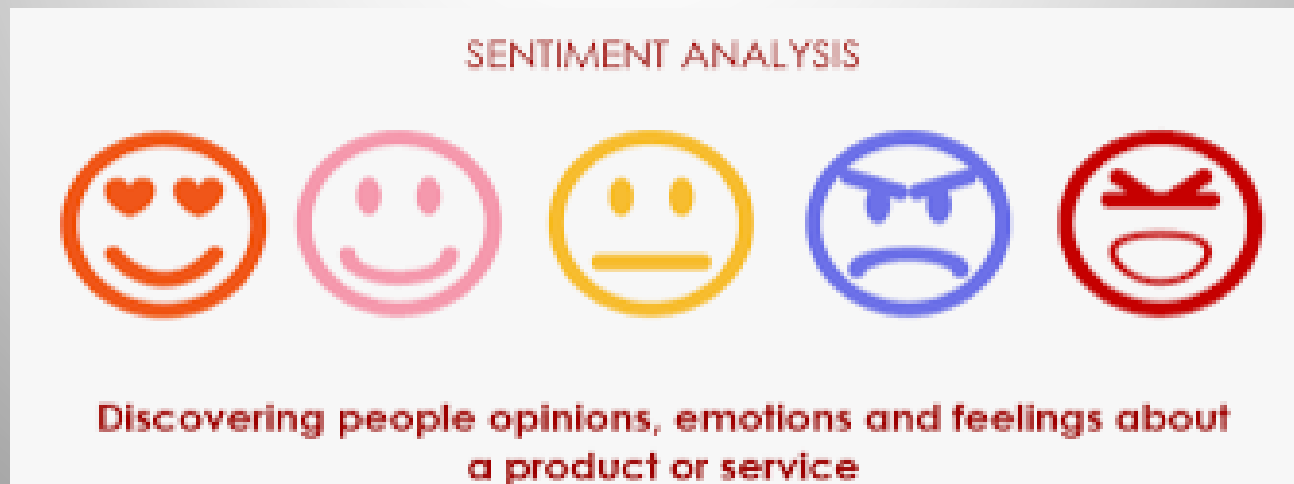
1. Faiths and Knowledge:

- The faiths and knowledge brings about the **uniformity in the behaviour**.
- They act as controlling agency of different types of human societies. The faiths or the faith is the result of the prevalent **customs and beliefs**. They enjoy the force of the individual are guided towards a **particular direction**.



2. Sentiment:

- Man does not live by reason alone. Sentiments – filial, social, notional etc. have played immense role in investing society with continuity. It is directly linked with the culture of the people.



3. End Goal or object:

- **Man is born social and dependent.** He has to meet his requirements and fulfill his obligations. Man and society exist between needs and satisfactions, end and goal. These determine the nature of social system. They provided the **pathway of progress**, and the **receding horizons**.



4. Ideals and Norms:

- The society lays down certain norms and ideals for keeping the social system intact and for determining the various functions of different units. These norms prescribe the rules and regulations on the basis of which individuals or persons may **acquire their cultural goals and aims**.
- In other words ideals and norms are responsible for an **ideal structure or system of the society**. Due to them the human behaviour does not become deviant and they act according to the norms of the society. This leads to organization and stability. **These norms and ideals include folkways, customs, traditions, fashions, morality, religion, etc.**



5. Status-Role:

- Every **individual** in society is **functional**. He goes by status-role relation. It may come to the individual by virtue of his **birth, sex, caste, or age**. One may achieve it on the basis of service rendered.



6. Role:

- Like the status, society has prescribed **different roles to different individuals**. Sometimes we find that there is a role attached to every status.
- Role is the **external expression** of the status.
- While discharging certain jobs or doing certain things, every individual keeps in his mind his status. This thing leads to **social integration**, organization and unity in the social system. In fact **statuses and roles go together**. It is not possible to separate them completely from one another.

7. Power:



- **Conflict** is a part of social system, and **order** is its aim. It is implicit, therefore, that some should be invested with the power **to punish the guilty** and **reward those who set an example**.
- The authority exercising power will differ from group to group; while the **authority of father may be supreme in the family**, in the state it is that of the ruler.

8. Sanction:

- It implies **confirmation by the superior in authority**, of the acts done by the subordinate or the imposition of penalty for the infringement of the command. The acts done or not done according to norms may bring **reward and punishment**.



Characteristics of Social System:

1. System is connected with the plurality of Individual actors:
 - It means that a system or social system **cannot be borne** as a **result of the activity of one individual**.
 - It is the result of the **activities of various individuals**.
 - For system, or social system, **interaction of several individuals** has to be there.

2. Aim and Object:

- Human interactions or activities of the individual actors **should not be aimless** or without object.
- These **activities** have to be according to **certain aims and objects**. The expression of different social relations borne as a result of human interaction.



3. Order and Pattern amongst various Constituent Units:

- Mere coming together of various constituent units that form a social system does not necessarily create a social system.
- It has to be according to a **pattern, arrangement and order**. The underlined **unity** amongst various constituent units brings about 'social system'.

4. Functional Relationship is the Basis of Unity:

- We have already seen different constituent units have a unity in order to form a system.
- This unity is based on **functional relations**. As a result of functional relationships between different constituent units an integrated whole is created and this is known as social system.



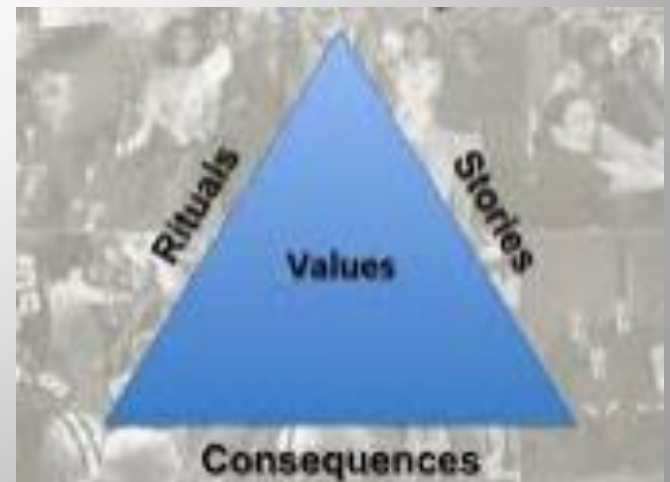
5. Physical or Environmental Aspect of Social System:

- It means that every social system is connected with a **definite geographical area or place, time, society** etc.
- In other words it means that social system is not the same at **different times, at different place** and **under different circumstances**. This characteristic of the social system again point out towards its **dynamic or changeable nature**.



6. Linked with Cultural System:

- Social system is also linked with cultural system.
- It means that cultural system **bring about unity amongst different members of the society** on the basis of **cultures, traditions, religions** etc.



7. Expressed and implied Aims and Objects:

- Social system is also linked with expressed and implied aims.
- In other words, it means that social system is the **coming together of different individual actors** who are **motivated by their aims and objectives** and their **needs**.

8. Characteristics of Adjustment:



- Social system has the characteristic of adjustment.
- It is a **dynamic phenomenon** which is influenced by the changes caused in the social form.
- It means that the social system shall be relevant only if it **changes itself according** to the **changed objects** and **needs**.
- It has been seen that **change takes place** in the social system due to **human needs, environment** and **historical conditions** and **phenomena**.

9. Order, Pattern and Balance:

- Social system has the characteristics of **pattern, order and balance**.
- Social system is **not an integrated** whole but **putting together of different units**. This coming together does not take place in a random and haphazard manner. There is an order and balance.

Maintenance of Social System:

- A social system is maintained by the **various mechanisms** of social control. These mechanisms **maintain the equilibrium** between the **various processes of social interaction.**
- In brief, these mechanisms may be classified in the following categories:
 1. Socialization.
 2. Social control.

Four social values:

1. Universalistic social values, - found in every society
2. Particularistic social values, - feature of a particular society
3. Achieved social values, - status is achieved on basis of efforts
4. Ascribed social values. — status is hereditary

Types of Social Systems

1. The Particularistic Ascriptive Type:

- Organized around kinship and sociality.
- The normative patterns of such a system are traditional and thoroughly dominated by the elements of ascription.
- The structure tends to be **traditionalistic** and emphasis is laid on its **stability**.
- This type of system is mostly represented by preliterate societies in which needs are limited to biological survival.

2. The Particularistic Achievement Type:

- This type combines achievement values with particularism.
- There is a significant role of religious ideas as differentiating element in social life.
- When these religious ideas are rationally systematized that possibility of new religious concepts emerge.
- The emphasis on achievement leads to the conception of a proper pattern of adaptation which is the product of human achievement and which can be maintained only by continuous effort.

3. The Universalistic Achievement Type:

- When ethical prophecy and non-empirical conceptions are combined, a new set of ethical norms arise.
- It is because the traditional order is challenged by the ethical prophet in the name of supernatural.
- Such norms are derived from the existing relations of social member; therefore they are **universalistic** in nature. Besides, they are related with empirical or non-empirical goals, therefore they are achievement oriented.

4. The Universalistic Ascription Type:

- Under this social type, elements of value orientation are dominated by the elements of ascription.
- Therefore emphasis is placed on status of the actor, rather than his performance. In such a system, actor's achievements are almost values to a collective goal.
- Therefore such a system becomes politicized and aggressive. An authoritarian State example of this types.

Types of Social System

- 1. The Particularistic Ascriptive Type**
- 2. The Particularistic Achievement Type**
- 3. The Universalistic Achievement Type**
- 4. The Universalistic Ascription Type:**

Types of Social System

(Based on group structure)



CLOSED SYSTEM

- **Low** degree of **connectivity** of the individuals
- Less effective communication
- Limited links and interactions

OPEN SYSTEM

- **High** degree of **connectivity** of the individuals
- Effective communication
- Variety of links and interactions

CLOSED SYSTEM

- Strong Social ties in small group
- Weak ties in community
- Little mobility

OPEN SYSTEM

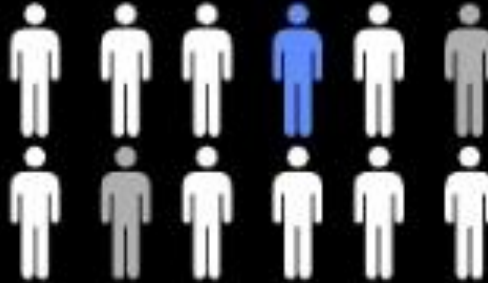
- Less integrated community
- Weak ties.
- More conflicts
- Lack of trust

Types of Social System

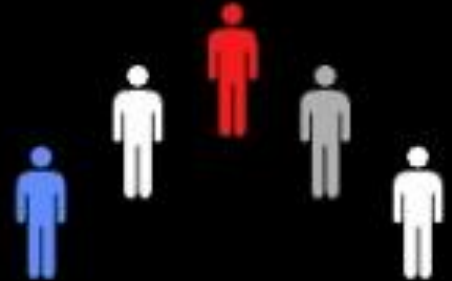
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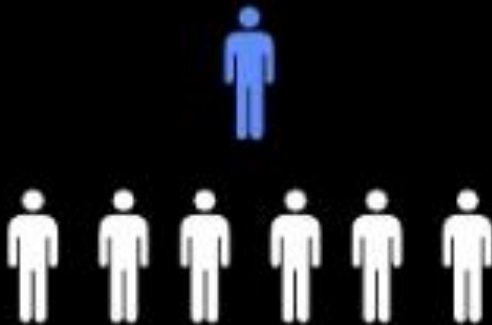
Partnership



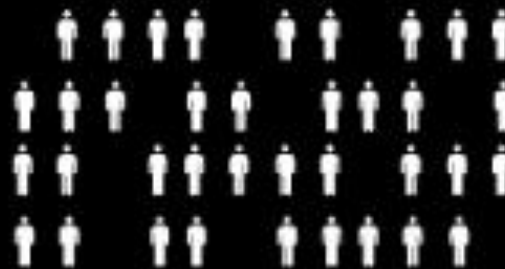
Group



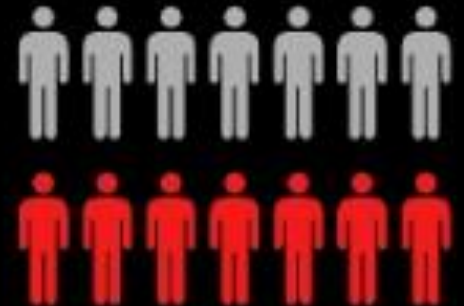
Team



Party



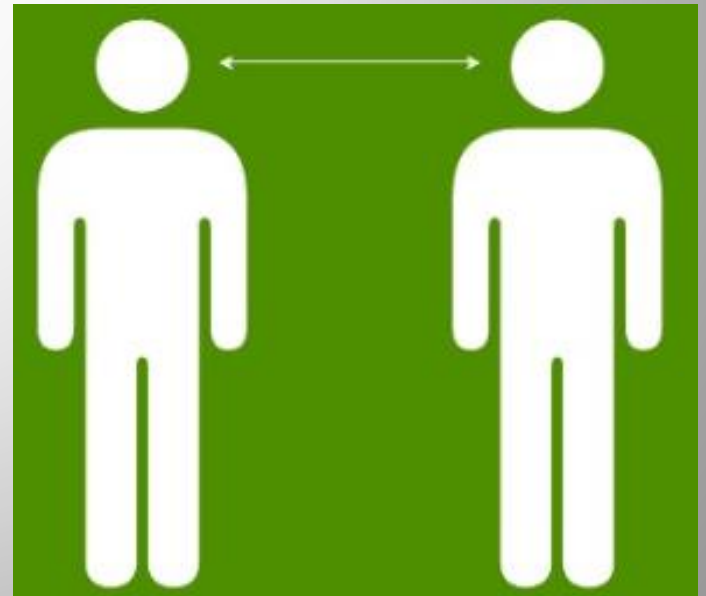
Network



Class

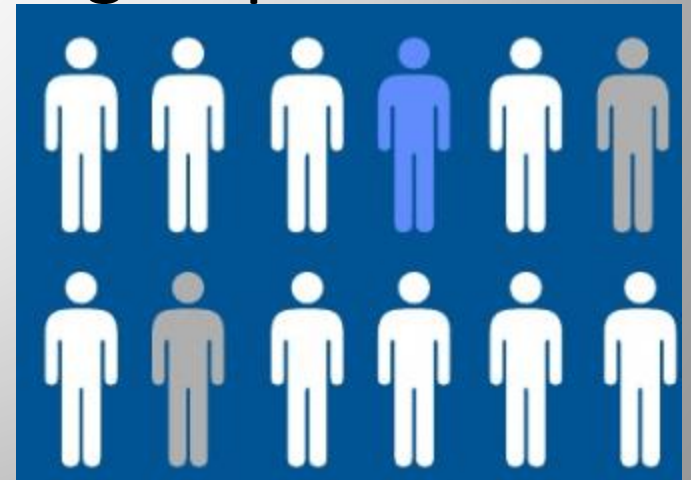
Partnership

- 2 or more individuals
- Each person has a set of responsibilities
- Information flow is open



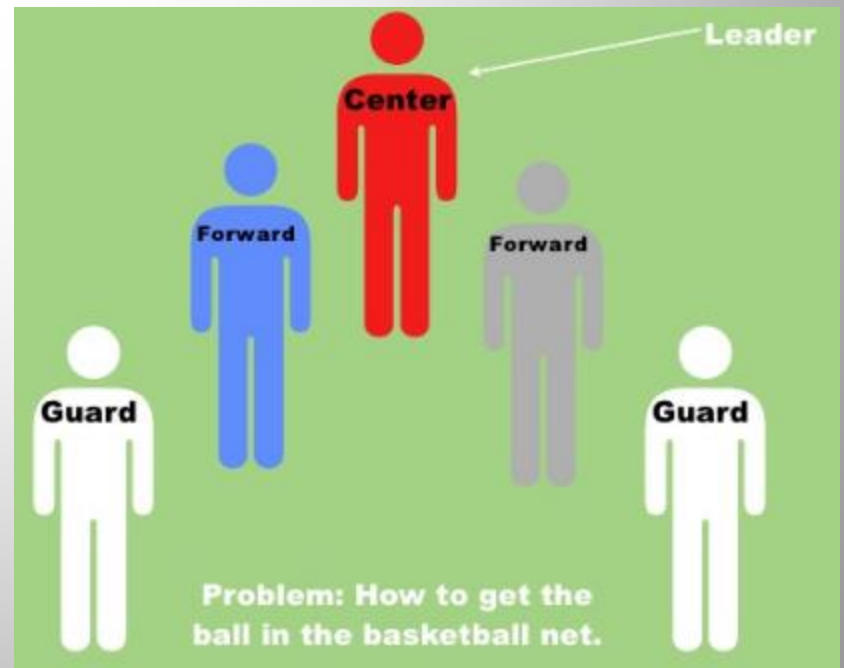
Group

- Several individuals with common interest.
- All members are equal
- Information flow is open.
- “Leech” - member who doesn’t contribute in the group is expelled from the group.

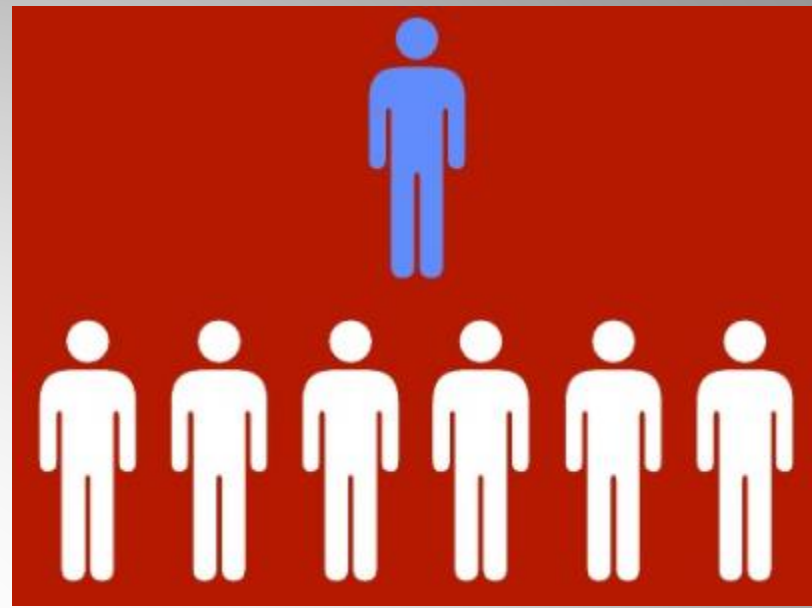


Team

- Individuals with different skills set to solve the problem.
- Each member has a specific role; 1 member leads the team.
- Member who doesn't fulfill the role in the team is replaced.



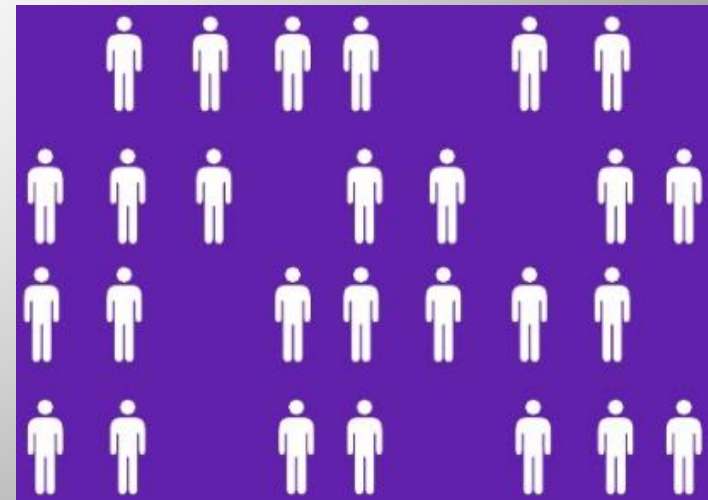
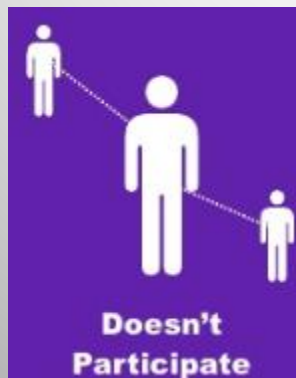
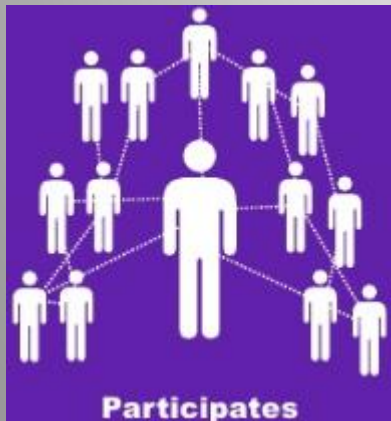
Party



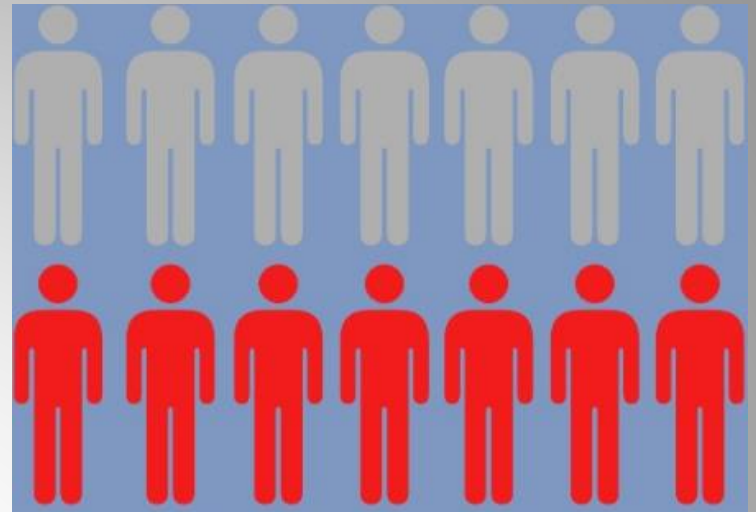
- Connect individuals with common goal.
- Members help each other.
- Members elect a leader or leadership team.
- Communication: top down
- Each member is expected to help move the party towards achieving it's goal. If member is not contributing leader will expel him.

Network

- Network co-ordinates groups & individuals.
- Facilitates communication between multiple entities.
- All members are equal.
- Members are not expected to contribute. The more a member contributes the more network connections are made.



Class



- Class exists to support individuals who have made a specific achievement.
- Members of same class are equal.
- Communication: top-down via mentor.

Functions of Social System :

- It is generally agreed that the social system has four primary functional problems to attend. These are:

1. Adaptation,
2. Goal attainment,
3. Integration,
4. Latent Pattern-Maintenance.

ADAPTATION

A system must cope with external situational exigencies.

GOAL ATTAINMENT

A system must define and achieve its primary goals.

INTEGRATION

A system must regulate the interrelationship of its component parts.

LATENCY

The internalization of cultural values facilitates pattern maintenance.

Society

- Society derived by Latin word “**Socious**” it means **companionship** or **friendship**.
- In Sociology, the term ‘Society’ refers not a **group of people** but to the complex pattern of the norms of **interaction** that arise among them.
- MacIver has said that society is a **web of social relationship**.



Nature of Society

1. Society means likeness.
2. Society also implies difference.
3. Inter-dependence.
4. Co-operation.

1. Society means likeness:

- Is an essential pre-requisite of society.
- The sense of likeness was focused in early society on kinships that is real or supposed blood relationships.
- In modern societies the conditions of social likeness have broadened out in the principle of nationality or one world.

2. Society also implies difference:

- But the sense of likeness does not eliminate **diversity** or **variation**.
- Society also implies difference and it depends on the latter as much as on likeness of all people were exactly alike, their social relationships would become very much limited.
- They would contribute very little to one another.

3. Inter-dependence:



- **Family**, the **first society** with which we all are closely associated, is based on the biological inter-dependence.
- None of the two genders are complete by itself and, therefore, each seeks fulfillment by the aid of the other.
- This fact of inter-dependence is very much visible in the present world.

4. Co-operation:

- Without co-operation **no society can exist.**
- Unless people cooperate with each other, they **cannot live a happy life.**
- Family rests on co-operation.
- The members of the family cooperate with one another to **live happy and joyfully.**



Community

- An area of **social living**.
- Whenever **the members of any group**, small or large, live together in such a way that they share, not this or that **particular interest**, but the basic conditions of a **common life**, we call that group a community.
- Community is a **human population** living within a **limited geographic area** and carrying on a **common inter-dependence life**.

Element of Community

1. Group of people
2. Locality
3. Community Sentiment
4. Permanency
5. Naturality
6. Likeness
7. Wider ends
8. Particular name

1. Group of people:

- Whenever the individuals **live together** in such a way that they **share** the **basic conditions** of a common life, we call them forming a community.

2. Locality:

- The group of people forms a community when it begins to reside in a **definite locality**.
- Community always occupies a **territorial area**.

3. Community sentiment:

- Means a feeling of **belonging together**.
- It is “**we-feeling**” among the members.

4. Permanency:

- Its not transitory like a crowd.
- It essentially includes a **permanent life** in a **definite place**.

5. Naturality:

- Its not made or created by an **act of will** but are **natural**.

6. Likeness:

There is a likeness in **language, customs, mores** etc.

7. Wider ends:

The ends of community are wider.

8. A particular name:

Every community has some particular name.

Ex: Punjab are called Punjabis

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- **Web of social relationship.**



Nature of Society

1. Society means likeness.
2. Society also implies difference.
3. Inter-dependence.
4. Co-operation.

Difference between Society and Community

Society	Community
1. Society is a web of social relationship .	1. Community consisting of a group of a individual living in a particular area with some degree of we feeling.
2. A definite geographic area is not an essential aspects of society.	2. Community always denotes a definite locality or geographic area .
3. Society is a abstract .	3. Community is a concrete .

Abstract - Relation between Human Being & Society

- The relation between individual and society is very close.
- **Society does not exist independently without individual.** The individual lives and acts within society but society is nothing, in spite of the combination of individuals for cooperative effort.
- Human life and society almost **go together**. Society has become an essential condition for human life **to arise and to continue**.
- **Man depends on society.** It is in the society that an individual is surrounded and encompassed by **culture**, as a **societal force**. It is in the society again that he has to conform to the **norms**, occupy **statuses** and become members of groups.
- The relation between the two depends upon one fact that the **individual and the society are mutually de- pendent, one grows with the help of the other.**

Introduction

- Man is a **social animal**.
- He has a natural urge to live an **associated life with others**.
- Man needs **society for his existence or survival**. Example:- The human child depends on his parents and others for its survival and growth.
- The **ultimate goal of society** is to promote **good and happy life** for its individuals. It creates **conditions and opportunities** for the **all round development** of individual personality.
- Thus, **society and individuals are bound by an intimate and harmonious bond** and the conflicts between the two are apparent and momentary.



- There would be **no society** if there were **no people talking to one another**, acting and interacting, cooperating with one another.
- But **how to behave in one's society** or what is right and what is wrong in the society, all these things **one - has to learn** in the society.



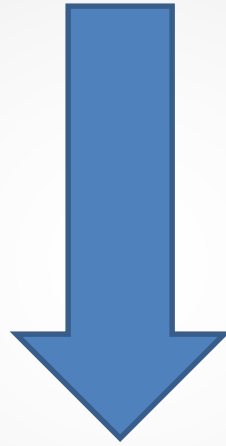
- Each society has its own **special set of rules**, its own **customs and traditions**, its own set of **values and beliefs**, and each must teach its members to fit into the society.



- The idea of society implies a **mutual give-and-take by the individuals** concerned either in the form of **mutual glances, waving of hand, greeting, handshake, conversation** or the more subtle forms of give-and-take such as **letter writing, season or festival greeting, sending and acknowledging of gifts, talking on phone, e-mailing, Internet chatting and participating in public affairs.**



The relationship between individual and society can be viewed from three angles:



- (i) Functionalist,
- (ii) Inter-actionist, and
- (iii) Culture and personality.

1. Functionalist view:

How society affects the individual ?

- What is the **relationship of the individual to society?**
- Functionalists regard the **individual as formed by society** through the **influence** of such institutions as the **family, school and workplace.**



- Society is **important** in the formation of **individual's personality** is clearly reflected in the cases of isolated and feral children (children who were raised in the company of animals such as bears and wolves).
- Social interaction and human association is important in the **development of personality**.



2. Interactionist view:

How is society constructed?

- It is through the **interaction** of the people that the **society** is formed.
- Society is built up out of the **interpretations** of individuals.



- The importance of symbolic means of **communication**—language, gesture and dress etc.
- Inter-actionists fully accept that society does constrain and form individuals but they also consider that there is invariably opportunity for some **‘creative’** action.



3. Culture and personality view:

How individual and society affect each other? Or how individual and society interacts?

- **Neither society nor the individual can exist without each other and that they are, in reality, different aspects of the same thing.**

- Relationship between society and individual is **not one-sided**.
- Both are essential for **the comprehension of either**.
- Both **go hand in hand**, each is essentially dependent on the other.
- Both are **interdependent on each other**.



Social Structure

Institutions

**Political,
Educational &
Religion**

Practices

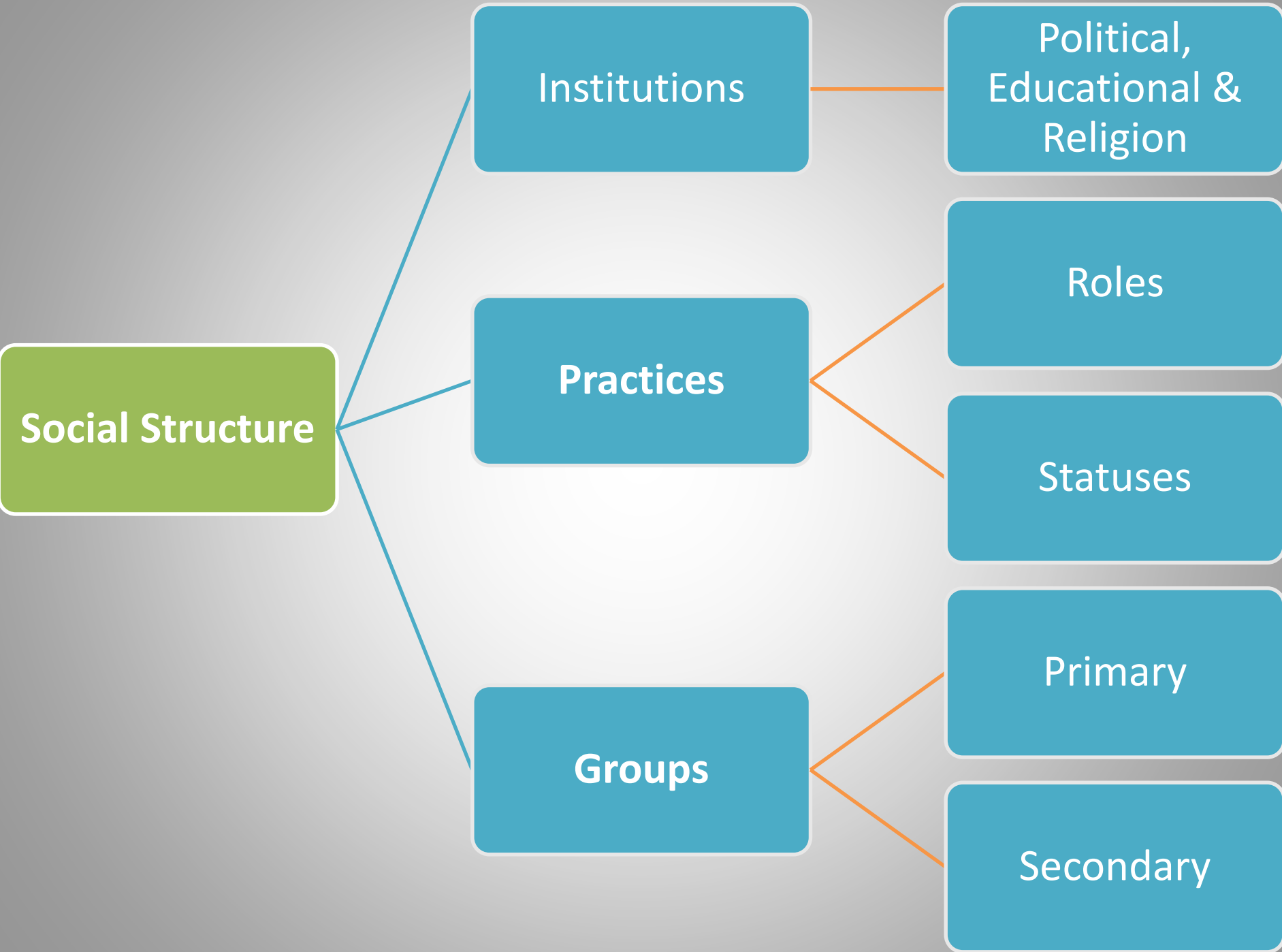
Roles

Statuses

Groups

Primary

Secondary



Social institution:

- Any institution in a society that **works to socialize the group of people** in it.
- It is a group of social positions, connected by social relations, performing a social role.
- Characteristics:
 1. Institutions are purposive
 2. Relatively permanent in content - resistant to change.
 3. Institutions tend to be independent.
 4. Institutions tend to change together.

Major social institutions:-



1. The family:

It is the **basic unit of society** and the educational system where the **child begins to learn** his ABC.

It is the basic unit of socialization where the individual **develop their values, behavior, and way of life** through interaction with the members of the family.

2. Government as a social institution:

Is the institution which **solves the conflicts** that are **public in nature** and involve **more than one people**.



3. Educations:

The **form of learning** in which the **knowledge, skills,** and **habits** of a group of people are transfer from one generation to the next through **teaching, training or research.**



4. Religions:

Religion is a system of **belief and rituals** that serves to bind people together through shared worship, thereby creating a social group.



Statuses

- **Position** that someone **occupies in society**.
- **Determines** where that individual “**fits**” in a society and how he or she should **relate** to other people
- This position is often a **job title** like banker, manager, broadcaster, teacher; but many other types of positions exist: student, parent, sibling, relative, friend, and so forth.

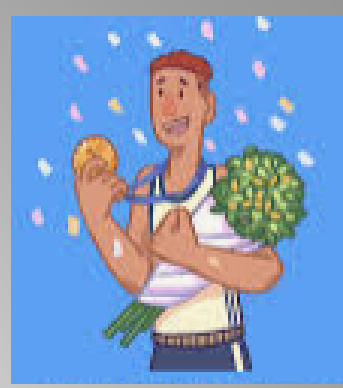
Types of Status:-



1. Ascribed status

- Status that someone is **born with** and has **no control** over.
- There are relatively few ascribed statuses; the most common ones are our gender, race, parents' social class and religious affiliation, and biological relationships (child, grandchild, sibling, and so forth).
- These statuses are **fixed** and **cannot change**.

2. Achieved status



- Status you achieve, at some point after birth, sometimes through your **own efforts** and sometimes because good or bad **luck** befalls you.
- Positions that are achieved by individuals for themselves ;
- these status **can change**
- Achieved statuses can be viewed **positively** or **negatively**.

3. Master Status :

- **Most important** status that a person occupies.
- It **overrides other statuses** you may hold
- Example Being a member of a religious, racial, or sexual minority, homeless, gender.

4. Symbol Status :

- Material signs that inform others of a person's specific status.
- Example wearing a wedding ring proclaims that a person is married.

Roles



- **Behavior expected of someone**—and in fact *everyone*—with a certain status
- the **part a person plays** in society.
- Example:- as a student; this role includes coming to class regularly, doing all the reading assigned from this textbook, and studying the best you can for exams.

- **Role Expectations** – is the basis of the **actual content** of our role behavior – the generally accepted social norms that prescribes how a role is ought to be played – these **expectations** may be at odds to our role performance.
- **Role Performance** – the **actual behavior** of a person playing a role
- **Role strain** – a situation in which **contradictory expectations** are built into a single role
- **Role conflict** – a situation in which two or more of a person's roles have **contradictory requirements**

Groups

- is a unit of **interacting personalities** with an interdependence of roles and status existing between the members
- is a **collection of people interacting together** in an orderly way in the basis of shared expectations about each other's behavior.



- **2 Main Types of Groups:**

1. **Primary Group** - consists of a **small number of people** who interact over a relatively **long period** on a direct, intimate basis.

Ex: families, cliques of friends and peers, and close neighbors. These groups are important building blocks of social structure.

2. **Secondary Group** - consists of people who interact on a relatively **temporary, anonymous**, and impersonal basis.

Ex: formal organizations, political parties, government bureaucracies. They are increasingly important in large modern societies.

