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Society and Social Problems

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Check Your Progress 1.0 Introduction Sociology is one of the first social sciences to be acknowledged. The word 'sociology' owes its origin to the Latin

word socius (

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companion) and the Greek word *logos* (study of). Sociology incorporates the study of social phenomena, social life, groups, institutions, associations and societies. It focuses on society from a scientific point of view. Sociology has a vast scope. It ranges from individual to grouped social systems. The principles of sociology explain the behaviour of human beings and their existence with respect to their mutual interaction. In fact, sociology has always studied societies, both taken separately and together, as 'human societies'. The balance between the two aspects may vary, but at the end, the study of the one absolutely requires study of the other. Neither of them makes sense independently. For instance, considering India as a society, one can think of it in terms of cities, factories, schools, farms or prisons. One can also think of it in terms of politics, media or divinity. It is simple to connect all these factors. They can also be visualised as confined within the boundaries of Indian states and referred under the general heading of Indian society. In this unit, you will get acquainted with the nature and scope of sociology. 1.1 Unit

Objective This unit shall inform the learners on - the definition, nature, scope, and importance of sociology.
Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 2 1.2 Sociology: Meaning and

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Definition Sociology is a relatively new academic discipline among the social sciences, which include economics, political science, anthropology, history and psychology. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human knowledge and philosophy. Sociology emerged as a scientific discipline in the early 19th century, as a fundamentally new type of society based on new principles of social organisation and new ideas of enlightenment. This led to a change in the mindset of people. Sociologists hoped not only to understand what held social groups together but also to develop an antidote to the social breakdown. In terms of science, sociology pertains to social groups, their hierarchies or forms of organisation. It combines functions which are inclined to maintain or modify these forms of organisation and their inter-group network. Sociology is concerned with interaction itself. A social group is a system of social interaction. Sociology is interested in social relationships, not because they are economic, political, religious, legal or educational, but because they are social at the same time. Further, in sociology, we do not study everything that happens in a society or under social conditions, but we study culture, social relationships, their specific forms, varieties and patterns. We study the combination of relations, how they build up smaller or greater systems, and how they respond to changes and changing demands or needs. French philosopher and sociologist Auguste Comte invented the term 'sociology' in the year 1838. Comte attempted to combine all the faculties of mankind, including history, psychology and economics. His own pattern of sociology was typical of the 19th century; he put across the theory that every man had experienced the same distinct historical stages and that the success of this progress was the solution to every social ill. Sociology would lead social sciences in the future. Comte defined sociology as the science of social phenomena, subject to natural invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation. He advocated for sociology to be used as a positive method as in natural sciences. He further believed that social evolution went hand in hand with progress, in accordance with the law of three stages. These three stages are: the theological-military, the metaphysical-legalistic and the positive-industrial laws. According to Comte's hierarchy of sciences, sociology occupies the summit. This is because it is considered to be the most complex of sciences, as it deals with humanity.

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The systematic study of society gained prominence due to the upheavals caused by the French and industrial revolutions. The intellectual community of that time attempted to analyse and establish reasons for these rapid changes. So the study of sociology emerged as a distinct discipline dealing with social order and change. Although all social sciences study different aspects of social life, the approach of sociology is distinct. It is a more detailed picture explaining why things are the way they are. Sociology has also been labelled as a 'debunking science' because a sociologist is interested in looking beyond the commonly accepted meaning of social phenomenon and understands reality as a social construction; that is, how reality gets established in the way we understand it. American sociologist Peter Berger argued that 'sociology is a distinctive way of thinking, a particular awareness of the nature of social life, an unwillingness to accept the superficial and the apparently obvious'. French sociologist Emile Durkheim was a pioneer in demonstrating scientific methodology in sociology. In his most acclaimed work, *Rules of Sociological Method* (1897), he emphasized on the methodology that he has described in his study, *Suicide* (1897). The discipline of sociology appeared in many universities in the 1890s. Urbanisation and industrialization were posing several social issues and the sociologists of those times were trying hard to find a scientific solution. However, they did not succeed. It was their strong belief that sociology was the key to the scientific growth of the society. Later, sociology emerged as a branch of scientific knowledge with theories resulting from scientific inferences, rather than mere guesswork or comments that were based on impressions. Popular definitions of Sociology

Sociology has been defined in a number of ways by different sociologists. No single definition has yet been accepted as completely satisfactory. In fact, there are as many definitions of sociology as there are sociologists.

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Sociology is the science of social phenomena 'subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation'. —Auguste Comte

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Sociology... is a science which attempts the interpretive understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of its course and effects.' —Max Weber 'In the broadest sense, sociology is the study of human interactions and interrelations, their conditions and consequences.' —Morris Ginsberg 'Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other.' —Henry Fairchild

Study

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of various definitions given above, 'makes it evident that sociologists differ in their opinion about

the definition of sociology. Their different views only reveal their distinct approaches to its study. Though,

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the common idea underlying all the definitions is that sociology is concerned with

man, his social relations and his society. 1.3 Nature

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of Sociology On a broader platform, sociology is the study of human interactions, their conditions and consequences. It is a type of science that comprises investigative techniques which are objective and systematic. It gives rise to the evolution of the social truth that is based on empirical evidence and interpretation. However, it cannot be directly based on natural sciences, since human behaviour is a unique phenomenon. It also differs from natural sciences such that the contents of natural sciences are constant, while human behaviour exhibits variations and flexibility. Sociology as a branch of knowledge has its own unique characteristics. It is different from other sciences in certain respects. An analysis of internal logical characteristics helps one to understand its main characteristics, which are discussed as follows:

- Sociology is an independent science: It is not treated and studied as a branch of any other science. As an independent science, it has its own field of study, boundary and method.
- Sociology is a social science and not a physical science: As a social science, it focuses its attention on man, his social behaviour, social activities and social life. It is related to other social sciences such as history, political science, economics, and so on.

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Sociology is a categorical and not a normative discipline: Sociology does not make any kind of value judgments. Its approach is neither moral nor immoral but amoral. It is ethically neutral. It makes no recommendations on matters of social policy or legislation or programme. Sociology cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, moral and immoral.

- Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science: The main aim of pure science is acquisition of knowledge, irrespective of whether the acquired knowledge is useful or can be put to use. On the other hand, applied science applies acquired knowledge into life.
- Sociology is relatively abstract and not concrete science: It is not interested in concrete manifestation of human events. It is more concerned with the form of human events and their patterns. For instance, sociology is not specifically concerned with wars and revolutions but in the general social phenomena, as types of social conflict.
- Sociology is not based on particular subjects or individuals, but is a general science: Sociology tries to find out general laws or principles about human interaction and associations about the nature, forms, and content and structure of human groups and societies. It adopts a general approach on the basis of a study of some selected events.
- Sociology is a rational and empirical science: There are two broad approaches to scientific knowledge: one is empiricism and the other is rationalism. Empiricism emphasises experiences and facts that result from observation and experiment. Rationalism stresses on reason and theories that result from logical inference. In sociological inquiry, both are significant.

1.4 Scope of Sociology

Every science has its own areas of study or fields of inquiry. It becomes-difficult for anyone to study a science systematically unless its boundaries are demarcated and scope determined precisely. Unfortunately, there is no consensus on the part of sociologists with regard to

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the scope of sociology. V.F. Calberton comments. "since sociology is so elastic a science, it is difficult to determine just where its boundaries begin and end, where sociology becomes social psychology and where social psychology becomes sociology, or where economic theory becomes Basic Sociological

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sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory something, which is impossible to decide". However, there are two main schools of thought regarding the scope of sociology: (1) The specialistic or formalistic school and (2) the synthetic school.

1.4.1 The Specialistic or Formalistic School This school of thought is led by the German sociologist George Simmel. The other main advocates of this school are Vierkandt, Max Weber, Small, Von Wiese and Tonnies. Simmel and others are of the opinion that sociology is a pure and an independent science. As a pure science it has a limited scope. Sociology should confine itself to the study of certain aspects of human relationship only. Further, it should study only the 'forms' of social relationships but not their contents. Social relationships such as competition, subordination, division of labour etc., are expressed in different fields of social life such as economic, political, religious, moral, artistic etc. Sociology should disentangle the forms of social relationships and study them in abstraction. Sociology as a specific social science describes, classifies and analyses the forms of social relationships. Vierkandt says that sociology concerns itself with the ultimate form of mental or psychic relationship which links men to one another in society. He maintains that in dealing with culture, sociology should not concern itself with the actual contents of cultural evolution but it should confine itself to only the discovery of the fundamental forces of change and persistence. It should refrain itself from making a historical study of concrete societies. Max Weber opines that the aim of sociology is to interpret or understand social behaviour. But social behaviour does not cover the whole field of human relations. He further said that sociology should make an analysis and classification of types of social relationships. Small insisted that sociology has only a limited field. Von Wiese and Tonnies expressed more or less the same opinion. Criticism of the

views of the Formalistic School:

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The formalistic school has unreasonably narrowed the field of sociology. Sociology should study not only the general forms of social relationships but also their concrete contents. • The distinction between the forms of social relations and their contents is not workable. Social forms can not be abstracted from the content at all, since social forms keep on changing when the contents change. Sorokin writes, "we may fill a glass with wine, water or sugar without changing its form, but I cannot conceive of a social institution whose form would not change when its members change". • Thirdly, sociology is not "the only science that studies the forms of social relationships. Other sciences also do that. The study of international law, for example, includes social relations like conflict, war, opposition, agreement, contract etc. Political Science, Economics also study social relationships. • The establishment of pure sociology is impractical. No sociologist has been able to develop a pure sociology so far. New science can be studied in complete isolation from the other sciences. In fact, today more emphasis is laid on interdisciplinary approaches.

1.4.2 The Synthetic School The synthetic school of thought conceives of sociology as a synthesis of the social sciences. It wants to make sociology a general social science and not a pure or special social science. In fact, this school has made sociology synoptic or encyclopaedic in character. Durkheim, Hob House, Ginsberg and Sorokin have been the chief exponents of this school. The main argument of this school is that all parts of social life are intimately interrelated. Hence the study of one aspect is not sufficient to understand the entire phenomenon. Hence sociology should study social life as a whole. This opinion has contributed to the creation of a 'general and systematic sociology'. The Views of Emile Durkheim Durkheim, one of the stalwarts of this school of thought, says that sociology has three main divisions or fields of inquiry. They are as follows: Social Morphology, Social Physiology and 'General Sociology'.

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Social Morphology: Social morphology studies the territorial basis of the life of people and also the problems of population such as volume and density, local distribution etc. 2. Social Physiology: Social physiology has different branches such as sociology of religion, of morals, of law, of economic life and of language etc. 3. General Sociology: General Sociology can be regarded as the philosophical part of sociology. It deals with the general character of social facts. Its function is the formulation of general social laws The Views of Morris Ginsberg Ginsberg, another advocate of the synthetic school, says that the main task of sociology can be categorised into four branches: Social Morphology, Social Control, Social Processes and Social Pathology. 1. Social Morphology: 'Social Morphology' deals with the quantity and quality of population. It studies the social structure, social groups and institutions. 2. Social Control: 'Social control' studies- formal as well as informal- means of social control such as custom, tradition, morals, religion, convention, and also law, court, legislation etc. It deals with the regulating agencies of society. 3. Social Processes: 'Social processes' tries to make a study of different modes of interaction such as cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, isolation, integration, differentiation, development, arrest and decay. 4. Social Pathology; 'Social Pathology' studies social mal-adjustment and disturbances. It also includes studies on various social problems like poverty, beggary, unemployment, over-population, prostitution, crime etc. Ginsberg has summed up the chief functions of sociology as follows: 1. Sociology seeks to provide a classification of types and forms of social relationships. 2. It tries to determine the relation between different factors of social life. For example, the economic and political, the moral and the religious; the moral and the legal, the intellectual and the social elements. Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 9 3. It tries to disentangle the fundamental conditions of social change and

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and to discover sociological principles governing social life. The scope of sociology is, indeed, very vast. It studies all the social aspects of society, such as social processes, social control, social change, social stratification, social system, social groups, social pathology etc. Actually, it is neither possible nor essential to delimit the scope of sociology, because, as Spratt puts it, "A brave attempt to confine an enormous mass of slippery material into a relatively simple system of pigeonholes". 1.5 Uses of Sociology Of the various social sciences, sociology seems to be the youngest. It is gradually developing. Still it has made remarkable progress. In modern times, there is a growing realisation of the importance of the scientific study of social phenomena and the means of promoting what Prof Giddings calls human adequacy (human welfare). The study of sociology has a great value especially in modern complex society. Some of the uses of sociology are as follows: 1. Sociology studies society in a scientific way. Before the emergence of sociology, there was no systematic and scientific attempt to study human society with all its complexities. Sociology has made it possible to study society in a scientific manner. This scientific knowledge about human society is needed in order to achieve progress in various fields. 2. Sociology throws more light on the social nature of man. Sociology delves deep into the social nature of man. It tells us why man is a social animal, why he lives in groups, communities and societies. It examines the relationship between individual and society, the impact of society on man and other matters. 3. Sociology improves our understanding of society and increases the power of social action. The science of society assists an individual to understand himself, his capacities, talents and limitations. It enables him to adjust himself to the environment. Knowledge of society, social groups, social institutions, associations, their functions etc., helps us to lead an effective social life. 4. The study of sociology helps us to know not only society and men but also others, their motives, aspirations, status, occupations, traditions, customs,

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institutions, culture etc. In a huge

industrialised society our experience is comparatively limited. We can hardly have a comprehensive knowledge of our society and rarely have an idea regarding other societies. But we must have some insight

into an

appreciation of

the motives by which others live and the conditions under which they exist.

Such an insight we derive from the study of sociology. 5.

The contribution of sociology is not less significant in enriching culture. Sociology has given us training to have a

rational approach to questions concerning ourselves, our religion, customs, mores, institutions, values, ideologies, etc. It has made us become more objective, rational, critical and dispassionate. The study of societies has made people become more broad minded. It has impressed upon its students to overcome their prejudices, misconceptions, egoistic ambitions, and class and religious hatreds. It has made our life richer, fuller and meaningful. 6. Another aspect of the practical side of sociology is the study of great social institutions and the relations of individuals of each one of them. The home and family, the school and education, the state and government, industry and work, religion and morality, marriage and family, law and legislation, property and government, etc. are some of the main institutions through which our society functions. More than that, they condition our life in countless ways. Knowledge of sociology may help to strengthen them to serve man better. 7. Sociology is useful as a teaching subject too. Sociology is a profession in which technical competence brings its own rewards. Sociologists, especially those trained in research procedures, are in increasing demand in business, government, industry, city planning, race relations, social work, social welfare, supervision, advertising, communications, administration, and many other areas of community life. A few years ago, sociologists could only teach sociology in schools and colleges. But sociology has now become practical enough to be practised outside of academic halls. Careers apart from teaching are now possible in sociology. The various areas of applied sociology are coming more and more into prominence in local, state, national and international levels. 8. The need for the study of sociology is greater especially in underdeveloped countries: Sociologists 'have' now drawn the attention of economists regarding the social factors that have contributed to the economic backwardness of a few countries. Economists have now realised' the importance of sociological knowledge in analysing the economic affairs of a country.

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The study of society is of paramount importance in solving social problems. The present world is beset with several social problems of great magnitude like poverty, beggary; unemployment, prostitution, over-population, family disorganisation, community disorganisation, racial problems, crime, juvenile delinquency, gambling, alcoholism, youth unrest, untouchability etc.

A careful analysis of these problems is necessary in order to solve them. Sociology provides such an analysis. 10. Sociological knowledge is necessary for understanding and planning of society. Social planning has been made easier by sociology. Sociology is often considered a vehicle of social reform and social reorganisation. It plays an important role in the reconstruction

of society. 11. The practical utility of sociological techniques: The techniques developed by the sociologists and other social scientists are adopted by others. Let us think of an example of a

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social survey. Developed and used mainly by sociologists and statisticians, it has become an essential tool of market research and political polling. In the same way, sociologists provide a great deal of information that is helpful in making decisions on social policy. 12. Study of society has helped several governments to promote the welfare of the tribal people. Not only the civilised societies, but even the tribal societies are faced with several socio-economic and cultural problems. Studies conducted by sociologists and anthropologists regarding tribal societies and problems have helped many governments in undertaking various social welfare measures to promote the welfare of the tribal people. Efforts are now being made to treat the tribals on par with the rest of the civilised people. 13. Sociology has drawn our attention to the intrinsic worth and dignity of man. Sociology has been greatly responsible in changing our attitudes towards fellow human beings. It has helped people to become catholic in outlook and broadminded in spirit. It has made people become tolerant and patient towards others. It has minimised the mental distance and reduced the gap between different peoples and communities. 14. Sociology is of great practical help in the sense it keeps us up-to-date on modern social situations and developments. Sociology makes us become more alert towards the changes and developments that take place around us. As a result we come to know about our changed roles and expectations and responsibilities. Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 12 15. Finally, as Prof Giddings has pointed out "Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be". In conclusion, it can be said that the question of the value of sociology is not a question whether or not we should study a subject. But it is a simple question of how it is actually to be used. Sociology, in short, has both individual and social advantages. 1.5

Unit Summary

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Sociology is a relatively new academic discipline among the social sciences, which include economics, political science, anthropology, history and psychology. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human knowledge and philosophy. Sociology

is an independent science,

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Sociology is a social science and not a physical science, Sociology

is a categorical and not a normative discipline,

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Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science,

Sociology is relatively abstract and not concrete science,

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Sociology is not based on particular subjects or individuals, but is a general science, Sociology

is a rational and empirical science.

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V.F. Calberton comments. "since sociology is so elastic a science, it is difficult to determine just where its boundaries begin and end, where sociology becomes social psychology and where social psychology becomes sociology, or where economic theory becomes sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory something, which is impossible to decide". However, there are two main schools of thought regarding' the scope of sociology: (1) The specialistic or formalistic school and (2) the synthetic school.

Some of the uses of sociology are as: 1) Sociology studies society in a scientific way 2)

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Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)

Sociology throws more light on the social nature of man 3) Sociology

improves our understanding of society and increases the power of social action. 4)

The

study of

sociology helps

us to know not only society and men but also others, their motives, aspirations, status, occupations, traditions, customs, institutions, culture etc. 5)

The contribution of sociology is not less significant in enriching culture. 6)

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Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)

Another aspect of the practical side of sociology is the study of great social institutions and the relations of individuals of each one of them. 7)

Sociology is

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 13 useful as a teaching subject too. 8)

The need for the study of sociology is greater especially in underdeveloped countries. 9)

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The study of society is of paramount importance in solving social problems. 10)

Sociological knowledge is necessary for understanding and planning of society. 11)

The practical utility of sociological techniques. 12)

Study of society has helped several governments to promote the welfare of

the tribal people. 13)

Sociology has drawn our attention to the intrinsic worth and dignity of man. 14)

Sociology

is of great practical help in the sense it keeps us up-to-date on modern social situations and developments. 15)

Finally, as Prof Giddings has pointed out "Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be". 2.5

Check Your Progress 1. What does the term 'sociology' mean, define it. 2. Discuss the nature of sociology. 3. What is the scope of sociology? 4. What are the uses of sociology? References/Bibliography: • Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited •

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Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 14 Unit 2: Major Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology 2.0 Introduction 2.1 Unit Objective 2.2 The Concept of "Theoretical Perspective" 2.3 Types of Major Perspective in Sociology 2.3.1 The Functionalist Perspective 2.3.2 The Conflict Perspective 2.3.3 The Interactionist Perspective 2.4 An Evaluation of these Three Perspectives 2.5 Unit Summary 2.6 Check Your Progress 2.0 Introduction

The theoretical perspectives 'refer to "broad assumptions about society and social behaviour that provide a point of view for the study of specific problems ".

Sociologists view society differently. They have their own way of understanding society and its dynamics in a theoretical manner.

There are three of these general perspectives in modern sociology. They are (i) the functionalist, (ii) the conflict, and (iii) the

interactionist perspectives. 2.1 Unit Objective This Unit Intends to inform the learners on: • Theoretical perspectives of sociology • Types of Major Perspective in Sociology: The Functionalist Perspective, The Conflict Perspective, The Interactionist Perspective • An Evaluation of these Three Perspectives 2.2

The Concept of "Theoretical Perspective" Sociologists view society differently. They have their own way of understanding society and its dynamics in a theoretical manner: For example: 1. Some see the social world basically as 'a stable and an ongoing unity. They are impressed with the endurance of the family, organised religion and other social institutions. [

This represents the "functional perspective".] 2. Some other

sociologists see society as composed of many groups in conflict, competing for scarce resources [

This denotes the "conflict perspective".]

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 15 3.

To other sociologists, the most interesting aspects of the social world are the everyday life, routine interactions among individuals that we sometimes take for granted. [

This signifies the "interactionist perspective"] It is clear from the above, that the same society or social phenomenon can be approached or viewed or studied from different theoretical perspectives". The theoretical perspectives 'refer to "broad assumptions about society and social behaviour that provide a point of view for the study of specific problems ".

2.3 Types of Major Perspective in Sociology Our sociological imagination may help us to employ any of a number of theoretical perspectives or approaches in order to study human behaviour. From these approaches sociologists develop theories to explain specific types of behaviour. There are three of these general perspectives in modern sociology. They are (i) the functionalist, (ii) the conflict, and (iii) the interactionist perspectives. Let us look at each in turn. 2.3.1 The Functionalist Perspective The functionalist perspective draws its original inspiration from the work of Herbert Spencer and Durkheim. In the view of functionalists, society is like

a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival. Therefore, the functionalist perspective emphasises the way that parts of a society are structured to maintain its stability. Spencer compared societies to living organisms. Any organism has a structure, that is, it consists of

a number of interrelated parts, such as a head, limbs, heart, blood veins, nervous system, and so on. Each of these parts has a function to play in the life of the total organism. Spencer further argued that in the same way, a society has a structure - it also further argued that in the same way, a society has a structure, it also consists of interrelated parts, such as the family, religion, state, education, economy, and so on. Each of these components also has a function that contributes to the overall stability of the social system. Modern structural-functionalism [usually referred as functionalism] does not insist much on the analogy between a society and an organism. However, the general idea of society as a system of interrelated parts, persists even now.

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 16

Emile Durkheim's analysis of religion represented a critical contribution to the development of functionalism. Durkheim focused on the role of religion in reinforcing feelings of solidarity and 'unity within group life. The work of Durkheim, Max Weber and other European sociologists greatly influenced Talcott Parsons (1902-1979), a Harvard University sociologist. For over four decades, Parsons dominated American sociology with his advocacy of functionalism. He saw society as a network

of connected parts, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the system as a whole. "

Under the functionalist approach, if an aspect of social life

does not serve some identifiable useful function or promote value consensus among members of a society - it will not be passed on from one generation to the next.

The functionalist theory assumes that society tends to be an organised, stable, well-integrated system, in which most members agree on basic values. In the functionalist view, a society has an underlying tendency to be in equilibrium or balance. Social change is therefore believed to be disruptive unless it takes place in a slow and gradual manner. Because changes in one part of the system normally brings about changes elsewhere in the system. Functionalism presumes that a given element in the social system may have its own functions or dysfunctions. The proper 'functions' add to the stability of the order, whereas the dysfunctions may disrupt the social equilibrium. Functionalism makes a distinction between 'manifest functions', that is, those that are obvious and intended, and "latent functions", that is, those that are unrecognized unintended.

An important criticism of the functional perspective is that it tends to be inherently conservative. This theory, it is said, fails to pay sufficient importance to the changes that take place in the system. Further, it is commented that this perspective ignores the element of conflict and its role in the social system. Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 17 2.3.2

The Conflict Perspective The conflict perspective derives its strength and support from the work of Karl Marx, who saw the struggle between the social classes as the major fact of history. In contrast to functionalists' emphasis on stability and consensus, conflict sociologists see the social world in continual struggle. The conflict theorists assume that societies are in a constant state of change, in which conflict is a permanent feature. Conflict does not necessarily imply outright violence. It includes tension, hostility, severe competition, and disagreement over goals and values. Conflict is not deemed here as an

occasional event that disturbs the smooth functioning of the system. It is regarded as a constant process and an inevitable part of social life. Karl Marx viewed struggle between social classes as inevitable because of the exploitation of workers under capitalism. Expanding on Marx's work sociologists and other social scientists have come to see conflict not merely as a class phenomenon but as a part of everyday life in all societies. Thus in studying any culture, organisation, or social group, sociologists want to know "who benefits, who suffers, and who dominates at the expense of others".

They are concerned with conflicts between women and men, parents and children, cities and villages, rich and the poor, upper castes and the lower castes and so on. In studying such questions conflict theorists are interested in how society's institutions - including the family, government, religion, education, and the media, may help to maintain the privileges of some groups and keep others in a subservient position.

The conflict perspective dominated the Western European sociology and was largely neglected in American sociology until the sixties. Modern conflict theory, which is associated with such sociologists as C. Wright Mills (1956) and Lewis Coser (1956), does not focus, as Marx did, on class conflict. It sees conflict between many other groups such as the Whites and Negroes, Asians and the Europeans, and so on. Conflict theorists are primarily concerned with the kinds of changes that conflict

can bring about, whereas functionalists look for stability and consensus. The conflict perspective is viewed as more "radical" and "activist".

This is because of its emphasis on social change and redistribution of resources. The functionalist 'perspective Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 18

on the other hand, because of its focus on the stability of society, is generally seen as more "conservative". At present, the conflict perspective is accepted within the discipline of sociology as one valid way to gain insight into a society. One important contribution of conflict theory is that it has encouraged sociologists to view society through the eyes of those people who rarely influence decision-making.

Example, the Blacks 'in America and South Africa, the untouchables in India, the Hindu minorities in Pakistan, and so on. Similarly, feminist scholarship in sociology has helped us to have a better understanding of social behaviour. Thus a family's social standing is also now considered from the woman's point of view and not solely from the husband's position or income; Feminist scholars have also argued for a gender-balanced study of society in which women's experiences and contributions are visible as those of men. The conflict perspective has its own limitations. It is also criticised. "By focussing so narrowly on issues of competition and change, it fails to come to grips with the more orderly, stable, and less Politically controversial aspects of social reality". (Ian Robertson. Page 19) 2.3.3

The Interactionist Perspective The functionalist and conflict perspectives both analyse society at the macro-level. These approaches attempt to explain society - wide patterns of behaviour.

However, many contemporary

sociologists are more interested in understanding society as a whole through an examination of social interactions at the micro-level

of

small groups, two friends casually talking with one another, a family, and so forth. This is the interactionist perspective. This perspective generalises about fundamental or everyday forms of social interaction. From these generalisations, interactionists seek to explain both micro and macro-level behaviour.

The interactionist perspective in sociology was initially influenced by Max Weber. He

had emphasised the importance of understanding the social world from the viewpoint of the individuals who act within it. Later

developments in this theory have been strongly influenced by social psychology and by the work of early leaders in the Chicago School of Sociology, particularly

George Herbert Mead.

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 19 "

The interactionist perspective focuses on social behaviour in everyday life. It tries to understand how people create and interpret the situations they experience and it emphasises how countless instances of social interaction produce the larger

structure of society -

government, the economy and other institutions". This perspective presumes that it is only through these social behaviour of the people that society can come into being.

Society is

ultimately created, maintained, and changed by the social interaction of its members.

The interactionist perspective has a number of loosely linked approaches. 1. Erving Goffman (1959), for example, takes a "dramaturgical" approach to social interaction. He sees social life as a form of theatre, in which people play different parts/roles and "stage-manage" their lives and the impressions they create on others. 2. George Homans (1961) prefers to have an "exchange" approach. He stresses on the way people control one another's behaviour by exchanging various forms of rewards and punishments for approved or disapproved behaviour. 3. Harold Garfinkel (1967) adopts what he calls an "ethnomethodological" approach. This is only an attempt to find out how people themselves understand the routines of daily life. This approach focuses on how people view, describe, and explain shared meanings underlying everyday social life and social routines. 4. Blumer and his Symbolic Interaction (1969). Blumer preferred to stress on the symbolic interaction approach laid down by G.H. Mead in the thirties. Symbolic interaction is the interaction that takes place between people through symbols - such as signs, gestures, shared rules, and most important, written and spoken language. Much of this interaction takes place on a face-to-face basis, but it can also occur in other forms. For example, symbolic interaction is taking place between the author of this book and the readers who read the sentences here. Interaction occurs whenever we obey [or even disobey a traffic signal, or a "Stick no Bills" notice. The essential point is that people do not respond to that meaning. For example,' the words or sentences of this book, the red light of a traffic signal have no meaning in themselves. People learn to attach symbolic meaning to these things, and they order their Lives on the basis of these meanings. We live in a symbolic as well as in a physical world. Our social life involves a constant process of interpreting the meanings of our own acts and those of others.

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 20 The interactionist perspective, in general, invites the sociologist to ask specific kinds of questions: What kinds of interaction are taking place between people, how do they understand and interpret what is happening to them, and why do they act toward others as they do? Those who follow this perspective usually focus on the more minute, personal aspects of everyday life. For example, by what process an individual becomes a beggar or a prostitute or a criminal? How does someone learn to experience cigarette smoking as pleasurable? What tactics are used by a college lecturer to have class control? What strategies are resorted to by a political leader to convince the angry mob about a political decision taken by his party on an issue that would affect their interests? What happens, and why, if we stand too close to someone during a conversation? and so on. The interactionist perspective provides a very (interesting insight into the basic mechanics of everyday life. It has the advantage of revealing fundamental social processes that other perspectives normally ignore. This perspective is also open to criticism. It neglects larger social institutions and societal processes, which have powerful effects on social interaction and on our personal experience. 2.4

An Evaluation of these Three Perspectives These three perspectives Functionalist, Conflict and the Interactionist - represent three different ways of understanding the same reality, that is social phenomenon. Each of these perspectives stands from different assumptions, each 'leads the investigator to ask different kinds of questions, and each viewpoint is therefore likely to produce different types of conclusions. These perspectives seem to be contradictory also. But we cannot say that one is "better" than the other two, or even that they are always incompatible. .

Each of these perspectives focuses on a different aspect of reality: (i) Functionalism, primarily on social order and stability, (ii) conflict theory, primarily on tension and change, and (iii) interactionism, primarily on ordinary experiences of everyday life. Each of the perspectives has a part to play in the 'analysis of society. All these three perspectives could be applied for example, to the study of education, although each would focus on a different aspect of the institution. Functionalist approach would emphasise

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 21

the functions that education plays in maintaining the social system, as a whole. A conflict approach would emphasise that education is believed to be an important avenue to social and financial success in life: it stresses on the social class background of the pupil affecting his academic achievement. An interactionist approach would emphasise the daily activities within school.

It would point to the forms of interaction between teachers and pupils, the influence of the student peer group over its individual members. None of these approaches can claim itself to be the only "true" one. Because, taken together they provide a broader and deeper understanding of the entire institution of education. Sociology makes use of all the three perspectives since each offers unique insights into the same problem being studied. These perspectives overlap as their interests overlap. 2.5

Unit Summary Sociologists view society differently. 1)

Some see the social world basically as 'a stable and an ongoing unity.

This represents the "functional perspective". 2) Some other

sociologists see society as composed of many groups in conflict, competing for scarce resources.

This denotes the "conflict perspective". 3)

To other sociologists, the most interesting aspects of the social world are the everyday life, routine interactions among individuals that we sometimes take for granted.

This signifies the "interactionist perspective". 2.6

Check Your Progress 1) What are different ways

of understanding society and its dynamics in a theoretical manner? 2)

What are the three general perspectives in modern sociology? References/Bibliography: • Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited •

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Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 22 Unit 3: Methods of Sociology 3.0 Introduction 3.1 Unit Objective 3.2.The Comparative Method 3.3 The Historical Method 3.4 The Statistical Method 3.5 Functional Method 3.6 The Scientific Method 3.7 Sociology As A Science 3.8 Unit Summary 3.9 Check Your Progress 3.0 Introduction Sociology as a social science has been trying to develop its own method of study. In comparison with other social sciences, sociology has to face greater problems in evolving a satisfactory method. Though sociology is in its extreme infancy it tries to touch upon various aspects of man's social life in as precise a manner as possible. Man's social life is complex and multi-faceted. It is a challenging task for sociologists to collect, analyse, synthesise and finally generalise social data which are too numerous, complex and illusive. They are seeking out all the avenues of collecting and interpreting social data. Hence it has become quite natural for them to employ various methods in their study. A brief survey of some of these methods is given below. 3.1 Unit Objective This Unit intends to inform the learners on methods of sociology. 3.2.The Comparative Method In order to tackle the problems of society effectively and to make fruitful discoveries, sociology has to employ precise and well-tested methods of investigation. The comparative method is one such method. This method is as old as Aristotle for it is known that he had made use of this method in his study of political systems. But it became "the method par excellence of sociology " only in the 19th century. Sociologists and social investigators like Comte, Durkheim, Tylor, J.G. Frazer, Weber, Hobhouse Wheeler, Ginsberg, Gouldner, G.P. Murdock, S.F. 'Nadel, S.M Lipset and R. Bendix, E.R. Leach,

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 23 and others have not only used this method in their studies but also made it sufficiently popular. The comparative method refers to "the method of comparing different societies or groups within the same society to show whether and why they are similar or different in certain respects ". By such comparisons of differences as well as similarities found in the ways of life of peoples of different groups and societies, one can find clues to man's social behaviour. The comparative method is not specifically a sociological method but is a method quite known in logic, and as such it is applicable to all the sciences. In the 18th century, philologists made use of this method in their study of different languages. In the 19th century, this method was used by the social investigators to find similarities in social institutions so as to trace their common origins. Both Montesquieu and Comte used and recommended this method in the 19th century to establish and explain both differences and similarities between societies. Throughout the 19th century there was a strong link between the use of the comparative method and the evolutionist approach. Durkheim set out clearly the significance of this method in his "The Rules of Sociological Method". According to him, the sociological explanation consists entirely in the establishment of causal connections'. In the case of natural sciences, the causal connections could be more easily established because of the facility of experiment. Since such direct experiments are out of the question in sociology, we are compelled to use the method of indirect experiment, i.e., comparative method says Durkheim. Durkheim in his work "Division of Labour in Society" compared the legal systems of different societies at the same time and at different levels of development. In that he used law as an index of the moral character of society. By comparison "he tested his hypothesis that an increase in the division of labour is accompanied by a change in the nature of social integration or solidarity". Further, Durkheim in his study of "Suicide" aimed to discover the social causes of suicide by relating the rates of suicide in different social groups to characteristics of the groups. He showed that "the suicide rates varies inversely with the degree of social cohesion and with the degree of stability' of moral norms".

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 24 Tylor

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used this method in the study of institutions connected with the family among primitive people

and was able to show that the practice of mother-in-law avoidance was correlated with the system of matrilineal residence. Recently, S.M. Lipset and R. Bendix has compared "rates of social mobility in different industrial societies to show that these rates are governed largely by the stage or degree of industrialisation." Thus, by employing this method it may be possible to explain the significance of a custom or practice, though it varies from one society to another, by studying the motives behind it. By adopting this method it is quite possible to establish correlations between crime and urbanisation, between family size and social mobility, between social class and educational attainment, between urban living and divorce or delinquency rates, etc. Studies of this kind have resulted in a number of generalisations also. It is true that the comparative method has its own limitations. Critics have pointed out that "what appears superficially to be similar institutions may, in fact, be very different in the societies being considered". Further, "an institution detached from the context of the whole society in which its functions may easily be misunderstood": These comments denote practical difficulties involved in the application of the method. As Bottomore has suggested these difficulties could be minimised by limiting the range of comparisons to societies which are broadly similar. In spite of its deficiencies, the comparative method has been widely used today in sociological studies. E.A. Freeman claimed that "the establishment of the comparative method of study has been the greatest intellectual achievement of our time." As Durkheim said, in the absence of experimental method comparative method is the only method available to the sociological disciplines, Due to the success attained by employing this method in small-scale studies in particular societies, sociologists are encouraged to make comparisons between societies, Such higher-level comparisons between societies and nations are necessary to verify the conclusions of the small-scale studies.

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a study of events, processes, and institutions of past civilisations, for the purpose of finding the origins or antecedents of contemporary social Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 25 life and thus understanding its nature and

working. " This method is based on

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the idea that our present forms of social life, our customs

and traditions, beliefs and values, and our ways of living as such

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have their roots in the past and that one can best explain them by tracing them back to their

origins. The utility and wide acceptance of the historical method have resulted in one of the fields of sociology known as "historical sociology." "Historical sociology studies societies of the

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remote as well as of recent- past to discover origins of, and find explanations for, our present ways of life."

In a way, all types of sociological research are historical because the sociologists make use of the records relating to the things that have happened or have been observed. But generally, the term "historical sociology" is applied to the study of social facts which are more than fifty or so years old. It means all the social facts relating to the 19th and early 20th centuries are referred to as "historical." In practice, "historical sociology is a particular kind of comparative study of social groups; their compositions, their interrelationships and the social conditions which support or undermine them." The social anthropologist examines these things in contemporary simple societies. But the historical sociologist examines them in the records of societies and cultures prior to his own. The historical approach has taken two main forms. (i) The first one is highly influenced by the biological theory of evolution, and (ii) the second one by the economic interpretation. 1. In the first approach concentration is made on the issues such as the origins, development and transformation of societies and social institutions. This is actually concerned with the entire span of human history. Comte, Spencer and Hobhouse used this approach to study the development of the whole society. But E. Westennarck and F. Oppenheimer followed this method to study the development of institutions such as marriage and state in their famous studies of "History of Human Marriage" and "The State" respectively. 2. The second approach was characteristic of the works of Max Weber and his followers. Weber strongly criticised Marx's materialist conception of history and his "formula for the causal explanation of historical reality". He advocated the idea of economic 'interpretation' of history. Weber applied this approach in his studies on the origins of Capitalism, the development of modern bureaucracy, and the Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 26 economic influence of world religions. In these studies particular historical changes of social structures are investigated and interpreted. Very recently C. Wright Mills and Raymond Aron also came under the influence of Weber's methodology in their studies. 3.4 The Statistical Method From the 17th Century onwards statistical methods have become essential in analysing vital statistics concerning people or things. The term "statistics" may be used in two ways: (i) to refer to the application of statistical methods to social or non-social problems, and (ii) to refer to the actual numerical data collected in relation to these problems. The term 'social statistics' or 'statistical method' refers to the method that is used to measure social phenomena mathematically. It may be regarded as "the method of collecting, analysing and interpreting numerical information about social aggregates". As Bogardus has pointed out "Social statistics is mathematics applied to human facts". The statistical method is of great help in some cases in order to disclose the relationship between different aspects of social phenomena. It also helps to arrive at generalisations regarding their nature, occurrence, and meaning. It is an important tool in research in the sense it can be effectively used in issues or problems which involve measurement or numerals. For example, this method can be very effectively used in studies relating to rates of birth and death, divorce and marriage, crime and suicide. Useful information can be obtained by the application of this method in studies pertaining to migration, economic conditions, standard of living, human ecology, public opinion, and so on. The statistical method reveals certain distinctive features when applied to the study of social phenomena. Firstly, collection of numerical information about social issues or problems cannot always be done by direct observation. It has to be done through questionnaires and surveys which have their own limitations. Secondly, a social statistician is concerned with the problems of interviews also. In interviews some respondents may refuse to provide the information which they have been asked for. If such respondents are selected out of sampling, the problem of refusal becomes a significant deficiency in the whole process. Thirdly, social statisticians are often interested in the analysis of data, which can be ordered but not measured. (Ex: the provision of medical facilities being classified inter-good, fair, indifferent and. poor).

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 27 Sociologists like Comte, Prof. Giddings and others have emphasised the importance of this Method in sociological research. It is true that

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most of the data dealt with in sociology are qualitative and

not quantitative in nature. Still sociologists are struggling to reduce more and more of such data to quantitative terms so that they can be studied statistically. 3.5 Functional Method The functional method or functionalism appeared in the beginning almost as a reaction against the method of the evolutionists. In comparison with other methods such as scientific method, comparative method,' etc. Functionalism is a method of analysis and interpretation rather investigation. Functionalism

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refers "to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of the functions that particular institutions

or social structures, such as class, serve in a society. " This

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method assumes that the total social system of the society is made up of parts interrelated and interdependent. Each

part performs

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a function necessary to the life of the group. These parts could be understood only in

relation to the functions that they perform or the needs they meet with. Since this method presupposes the interdependence of parts, we can understand and study any part of the social system only in its relationships with other parts as well as with the whole system. For example)e, the institution of religion in society has to be understood by means of its relationship with other institutions such as morality; family, state, law, etc., and in its relationship with the entire social system. As this method presupposes, religion has its own function to perform or need to fulfil, (and it may be the expression and reinforcement of social solidarity as Durkheim spoke

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of). | The 19th Century sociologists such as Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer

had actually laid the foundations for this functional approach. But it was Durkheim who first gave a rigorous concept of social function in his "The Division of Labour in Society" and in "The Rules of Sociological Method." Functionalism became quite popular at the hands of Radcliffe Brown and Malinowski. The extreme form of functionalism was propagated by B. Malinowski whose influence pervaded amongst a good number of social anthropologists. He spoke in terms of the functional integration of every society and its

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 28 institutions. He dogmatically asserted that every social activity had a function by virtue of its existence; and every activity was so completely integrated with all the others. During recent years the concept of functionalism has been put to a very novel use by American sociologists such as R.K. Merton and Talcott Parsons. Because of their greater emphasis on social structures, or institutions, functionalism at their hands came to be known as the 'structural-functional method.' R.K. Merton has made the functionalist approach less dogmatic and less exclusive. He has presented it as one possible approach to the study of social behaviour. He has made a distinction between "function and dysfunction", and also between "latent and manifest functions." These new qualities indicate that any social institution may have several functions, any one of which may be of greater importance in particular society. As Bottomore has pointed out "what is most valuable in the functionalist approach is the greater emphasis. and clarity given to the simple idea that in every particular society the different social activities are interconnected".

3.6 The Scientific Method

The scientific method consists of certain steps or procedures which are to be followed precisely:

- 1) Formulation of the Problem. A 'problem' may be simple or complex, but it must be defined properly. Otherwise, we may miss the direction and efforts may be wasted. A casual observation and an idea regarding the existing amount of knowledge on that particular issue may help one to define the problem properly.
- 2) Formulation of Hypothesis. When the problem to be tackled is known we must have some idea of the new aspects that are likely to be discovered. These primary ideas which may guide us in our study may be termed as hypotheses. It is a tentative explanation of a phenomenon. It is a provisional supposition which is not yet proved but is anticipated to be correct.
- 3) Observation and Collection of Data. The formulated hypothesis will have to be tested. This requires observation and collection of facts. In social investigations we collect data by interview, schedules, questionnaires, field observations, etc. The methods of collecting data depend upon the nature of the research and the resources at our disposal.
- 4) Analysis and Synthesis. After the data have been collected they must be processed and analysed in order to draw proper inferences. This requires the classification of Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 29 the data. Classification means arranging the data in different groups or classes according to their similarities or dissimilarities.
- 5) Generalisation. After the data have been collected, processed, and analysed, we have to draw broad inferences or conclusions or generalisations.
- 6) Formulation of Theory and Law. When a scientist has succeeded in describing and explaining the relation between various facts, he has formulated a theory. When these facts have been tested and accepted by the scientist as invariably true the theory may be properly regarded as a law. We should note that we encounter some difficulties in applying scientific methods to the study of social phenomena. Scientific method has a few limitations in sociology. Still, with some modifications the scientific method is being followed even in social investigations.

3.7 Sociology As A Science 'Is sociology a science?'

This question has no answer in 'yes' or 'no. It opens a debatable discussion. Its answer can be in terms of degree, the degree to which sociology is a science. Some scientists believe that sociology is very much a science like political science, economics, and psychology. While some others argue that sociology cannot claim to be a science.

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W.F. Ogburn, an American sociologist opines that sociology is a science. He says science is to be judged by three criteria. 1) the reliability of its body of knowledge. 2) its

organisation; and 3) its method.

So to find whether sociology is a science or not, we can think of this question in the light of these criteria. 1) The Reliability of Knowledge: Science depends upon reliable knowledge. Sociological studies of population, the family, group behaviour, the

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evolution of institutions, the process of social change and such other topics are regarded as considerably reliable.

Science says that all phenomena show uniformities and regularities. Sociological generalisations are restricted to time and space unlike the generalisations of Physics or Chemistry. Sociology mainly deals with the human materials which are Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 30 irregular and not fixed. There are many variables in social data and are difficult to control. In spite of that sociologists have succeeded in establishing generalisations. For example, It is a sociological generalization

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that societies always regulate marriages in such a way as to prevent incest.

A very good test of the reliability of knowledge is the test of prediction and control. Predictions are difficult-to-be made in sociology, if not impossible, so also the control. For instance, there are many causes for juvenile delinquency like, unhappy parents, broken homes and crowded cities. To test the effect of only one factor, i.e broken home on juvenile delinquency, we should control the other variables like crowded cities. This is almost an impossible task. Not in all areas of sociological study, knowledge can be obtained easily. In some areas, measurement cannot be made. Areas such as religion, art, morality etc. are not very much amenable to scientific method. Further, many publications are made under the title of sociology and some of them consist of only ideas, not knowledge. These are essays, ethical discussions, wise pronouncements, interpretations, theories, programmes, valuations etc. Their practical importance may be even greater than that of science. 2) The Organisation of Knowledge:

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Disjointed collection of facts cannot be a science. Science should be organised. The organisation of

a science rests upon the relationship, which the parts of knowledge bear to each other. The value of organisation lies not in a symmetry, but in its value for the discovery of more knowledge. As regards the organisation of knowledge, sociology is not disappointing. In sociology there are many inter-relationships. which are enough to encourage discoveries but inadequate to provide a proper synthesis for the whole field. A larger-collection of knowledge, it is expected, will eventually provide such a synthesis. 3)

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Method: A branch of knowledge Can be called science if it follows

the scientific method in its studies and investigations. Scientific method starts with a hypothesis. This hypothesis is verified through experimentation. But experimentation of laboratory situations is difficult in sociology. Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 31 The laboratory experiment, which has been a great aid to many natural scientists, is not very common in sociology, because there are some limitations in the experimental method as related to human conduct. One limitation is that people who become aware of the fact that they are being studied, may render the experimental situation impossible. Further, the experimenter himself may have his own bias or prejudices against his subjects of experimentation. Experimental method requires a fixed static situation. But it is difficult in sociology. Social life is actually dynamic and not static. Strictly speaking, laboratory experiments are not possible in sociology. However, in sociology we can measure the relationships of two variables by employing statistical methods. For example, if we want to know whether families with low income have more infant deaths, we can collect the statistics. We must have two groups of families with the same type of feeding, same customs etc. By studying and var.ing the factor of income and by keeping other factors constant, we can establish a relation between the rate of infant mortality and income. Sociology has quite a number of other methods besides the experimental method.

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The historical method, case study method, social survey method, functional method,

the statistical method, etc, can be cited here as examples. These methods are often found to be fruitful in sociological studies. Sociology has shown itself a growing science. Ofcourse, 'sociology as 'a science is not as accurate as Physics or Chemistry. It is true that social phenomena are hard to measure. Still there is a relative orderliness and approximate predictability in certain classes of social phenomena. With those who charge that experimentation is impossible in sociology and experimentation is the only criterion of science, we may argue that many of the facts and generalisations even in physical sciences are not based on oil experiments at all. But their facts are mostly gathered through observations and not through experiments. To conclude, we may say that 'science', after all, is a method to discover the truth. Experimental method is not the only method of realising the truth. There are many methods and techniques in sociology and if these are properly applied, sociology will definitely have the characteristics of a genuine science. Right application of different methods in the spirit of objectivity will certainly yield fruitful results.

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 32 3.8 Unit Summary The Comparative Method: In order to tackle the problems of society effectively and to make fruitful discoveries, sociology has to employ precise and well-tested methods of investigation. The comparative method is one such method. This method is as old as Aristotle for it is known that he had made use of this method in his study of political systems. But it became "the method par excellence of sociology " only in the 19th century. Sociologists and social investigators like Comte, Durkheim, Tylor, J.G. Frazer, Weber, Hobhouse Wheeler, Ginsberg, Gouldner, G.P. Murdock, S.F. 'Nadel, S.M Lipset and R. Bendix, E.R. Leach, and others have not only used this method in their studies but also made it sufficiently popular. The Historical Method: The historical method refers to, "

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a study of events, processes, and institutions of past civilisations, for the purpose of finding the origins or antecedents of contemporary social life and thus understanding its nature and

working. "

This method is based on

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the idea that our present forms of social life, our customs

and traditions, beliefs and values, and our ways of living as such

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have their roots in the past and that one can best explain them by tracing them back to their

origins. The Statistical Method: From the 17th Century onwards statistical methods have become essential in analysing vital statistics concerning people or things. The term "statistics" may be used in two ways: (i) to refer to the application of statistical methods to social or non-social problems, and (ii) to refer to the actual numerical data collected in relation to these problems. Functional Method: The functional method or functionalism appeared in the beginning almost as a reaction against the method of the evolutionists. In comparison with other methods such as scientific method, comparative method,' etc. Functionalism is a method of analysis and interpretation rather investigation. Functionalism

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refers "to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of the functions that particular institutions

or social structures, such as class, serve in a society. " This

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method assumes that the total social system of the society is made up of parts interrelated and interdependent. Each

part performs a function necessary to the life of the group. The Scientific Method: The scientific method consists of certain steps or procedures which are to be followed precisely: Formulation of the Problem, Formulation of Hypothesis, Observation and Collection of Data, Analysis and Synthesis, Generalisation, Formulation of Theory and Law

Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 33 3.9 Check Your Progress 1) What are different methods of sociology? Give a brief description on all of the methods discussed in the unit. 2) Is sociology a science, discuss. References/Bibliography: ● Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited ●

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Concept of Society & Culture 34 Unit 4: Society And Culture 4.0 Introduction 4.1 Unit Objective 4.2 The Concept of Society 4.2.1 Basic Features of a Society 4.2.2 Types or Categories of Societies 4.3 The Concept of Culture 4.3.1 Basic Characteristics of Culture 4.3.2 Elements of Culture 4.4 Culture and Society 4.5 Unit Summary 4.6 Check Your Progress 4.0

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Introduction Man is a social animal. He lives in social groups, in communities and in society. Human life and society almost go together. Man cannot live as man, without society.

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solitary life is unbearable to him. Man is biologically and psychologically equipped to live in groups, in society. Society has become an essential condition for human life to arise and to continue. Society is more than our environment. It is within us as well as around us. 4.1

Unit Objective This Unit intends to introduce the learners to the concept of society and culture individually and the relationship between culture and society. 4.2 The Concept of

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Society The term society is derived from the Latin word

socius. Directly translated, the phrase implies "association," "togetherness," "gregariousness," or "group life." The term "society" refers to a significant grouping or collectivity of people who share a more or less common and unique culture, live in a certain geographical location, have a sense of identity or belonging, and have all of the essential social structures or insinuations to survive.

Concept of Society & Culture 35 We may add Calhoun et al (1994)'s a more informative description of society: "A society is an autonomous grouping of people who inhabit a common territory, have a common culture (shared set of values, beliefs, customs and so forth) and are linked to one another through routinized social interactions and interdependent statuses and roles." according to Wikipedia. A population group or a community can also be referred to as a society. The typical tendency in sociology has been to conceptualize society as a system, with an emphasis on its constrained and integrated nature. The dynamic character of the society was also emphasized by the great pioneers of sociology. Early sociologists such as Comte, Marx, and Spencer understood society as a dynamic system that evolved historically and inexorably toward complex industrial systems (Swingwood, 1991:313). The typical tendency in sociology has been to conceptualize society as a system, with an emphasis on its constrained and integrated nature. However, in recent years, such a strategy has been chastised. The network view of society is increasingly widely used by sociologists. This perspective sees society as a multi-levelled, overlapping, dynamic, and fluid network of economic, political, cultural, and other relationships. Such a conceptualization is more analytically powerful and more accurately reflects reality, especially in the modern, globalizing world. (Personal communication, Dr Teketel Abebe, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Addis Ababa University).

4.2.1 Basic Features of a Society

To begin with, society is typically a large grouping of people in terms of size. In many ways, society can thus be considered the largest and most complex social group studied by sociologists. Second, as the definition above demonstrates, the most important aspect of a society is that its members share a common and distinct culture. This distinguishes it from the rest of the population. Finally, society has a defined, constrained space or territory. As a result, the populations that make up a given society can be found in a specific geographical area. The locals consider that territory to be their own. Fourth, the people who make up society have a sense of belonging and identity. There's also a sense of belonging. The routineized pattern of social interaction that exists among the people and the various groups that makeup society gives rise to such identity feelings. (Calhoun et al., 1994; Henslin and Nelson, 1995; Giddens, 1996)

Concept of Society & Culture 36 Fifth, members of a society are thought to share a common ancestor and shared history. They believe they share a common destiny as well. Sixth, members of a society may share a common mother tongue or a major language, which can serve as a source of national pride. Seventh, a society is autonomous and independent in the sense that it possesses all of the necessary social institutions and organizational structures to ensure the system's long- term viability. In the sense that societies are interdependent, society is not an island. Inter-societal relationships have always existed. People interact in a variety of ways, including socially, economically, and politically. It's important to remember that the above characteristics of a society aren't all-inclusive, and they may or may not apply to all societies. The level of economic and technological development of a society, the type of economic or livelihood system in which it engages, and other factors may cause some differences in these basic characteristics among societies.

Conceptualizing Society at Various Levels

As indicated above, in a general sense and at an abstract level, all people of the earth may be considered as a society. The earth is common territory for the whole world's people. All people of the earth share a common origin; inhabit a common planet; have common bio-psychological unity; exhibit similar basic interests, desires and fears; and are heading towards common destiny (Calhoun, et al., 1994). (Calhoun, et al., 1994). On another level, every continent may be considered a society. Thus, we may speak of European society, African society, Asian society, Latin American society, etc. This may be because each of these continents shares its own territory, historical experiences, shared culture, and so on. At a more practical level, each nation-state or country is regarded as a society. For example, the people of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Japan are considered a society. Going further still, another level of society is that within each nation-state, there may be ethno linguistically distinct groups of people having a territory that they consider as their own. They are thus societies in their own right. Some Such societies may extend beyond the

Concept of Society & Culture 37 boundaries of nation-states. For example, the Borana Oromo inhabit both Ethiopia and Kenya. 4.2.2 Types or Categories of Societies Sociologists classify societies into various categories depending on certain criteria. One such criterion is the level of economic and technological development attained by countries. Thus, the countries of the world are classified as First World, Second World, and Third World; First World Countries are those which are highly industrially advanced and economically rich, such as the USA, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Canada and so on. The Second World Countries are also industrially advanced but not as much as the first category. Third World societies are thus least developed or in the process of developing. Some writers add a fourth category, namely, Fourth World countries. These countries may be regarded as the "poorest of the poor" (Giddens, 1996). (Giddens, 1996). Another important criterion for classifying societies may be that which takes into account temporal succession and the major source of economic organization (Lenski and Lenski, 1995). When societies modernize they transform from one form to another. The simplest type of society that is in existence today and that may be regarded as the oldest is that whose economic organization is based on hunting and gathering. They are called hunting and gathering societies. This society depends on hunting and gathering for its survival. The second type is referred to as pastoral and horticultural societies. Pastoral societies are those whose livelihood is based on pasturing of animals, such as cattle, camels, sheep and goats. Horticultural societies are those whose economy is based on cultivating plants by the use of simple tools, such as digging sticks, hoes, axes, etc. The third types are agricultural societies. This society, which still is dominant in most parts of the world, is based on large-scale agriculture, which largely depends on ploughs using animal labour. The Industrial Revolution which began in Great Britain during the 18th century gave rise to the emergence of the fourth type of society called the Industrial Society. Industrial society is one in which goods are produced by machines powered by fuels instead of by animal and human energy (Ibid). Sociologists also have come up with a fifth emerging type of society called post-industrial society. This is a society based on

Concept of Society & Culture 38 information, services and high technology, rather than on raw materials and manufacturing. The highly industrialized which have now passed to the post-industrial level include the USA, Canada, Japan, and Western Europe. 4.3 The Concept of Culture Common people often misinterpret the term culture. Some misconceptions concerning the word culture include 1. Many individuals in the western world use the term culture in the sense that certain people are more "cultured" than others. This basically derives from the idea linked with the original word of the term culture, "Kulture" in German, which relates to "civilization". Thus, when one is said to be "cultured", he or she is said to be civilized. For sociologists and anthropologists, "culture comprises much more than refinement, taste, sophistication, education and appreciation of the beautiful arts. Not just college graduates but also all people are 'cultured'" Kottak (2002: 272). (2002: 272). 2. A second often used fallacy is one which links "culture" with things which are colourful, customs, clothing, meals, dancing, music, etc. As Kottak (op. cit p.525) notes, "... many [people] have come to think of culture in terms of colourful customs, music, dancing and adornments clothing, jewellery and hairstyles.... Taken to an extreme, such pictures present culture as recreational and ultimately unserious rather than something that regular people live daily of their life, not just when they have festivals" (Ibid. P. 525). (Ibid. P. 525). 3. A third misperception about what culture is is that culture may not include elements (material or non-material), which are current, more regular, day-to-day, everyday features. Here, the simple, ordinary social, economic and other actions, thoughts and affairs are seen as neither cultural nor slightly "less cultural" although not precisely articulated. The concept of culture is one of the most often used notions in sociology. It

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refers to the overall methods of life of the individuals of a community. It covers what they dress, their marital customs and family life, art, patterns of employment, religious ceremonies, leisure interests, and so forth. It also encompasses the actual commodities people produce: bows and arrows, ploughs, factories and machinery, computers, books,

buildings, aeroplanes, etc (Calhoun, et al,1994; Henslin and Nelson, 1995). (Calhoun, et al, 1994; Henslin and Nelson, 1995).

Concept of Society & Culture 39 The idea of culture has been defined hundreds of times by sociologists and anthropologists, emphasising distinct dimensions. However, most commonly researchers have concentrated on the symbolic part of the culture; that culture is basically symbolic. 4.3.1 Basic Characteristics of Culture 1. Culture is both organic and supra-organic: Culture is organic when we realise that there is no human civilization without culture. It is supra-organic because it exists outside of any single lifespan. Individuals may come and go, but culture endures. 2. Culture is split into two types: overt and covert. Material and non-material cultures are the most common. Any physical human-made object, such as tools, automobiles, buildings, and so on, is considered material culture. Language, belief, ideas, knowledge, attitude, values, and other non-physical aspects of culture make up nonmaterial culture. 3. Culture is both explicit and implicit: it is explicit when we consider acts that can be easily explained and described by people who carry them out. It's implicit when we think about the things we do but can't explain, but we believe them to be true. 4. Culture is ideal (ideal) and apparent (actual): Ideal culture refers to how individuals should act or what they should do. The term "manifest culture" refers to what individuals really do. 5. Culture is stable while also changing: Culture is stable when we analyze what people value and are passing it down to the next generation in order to preserve their standards and values. Culture, on the other hand, can change as it comes into contact with different cultures. Culture changes, however, not only as a result of direct or indirect interaction between civilizations but also as a result of creativity and adaptability to new situations. 6. Culture is shared and learned: Culture is the collective intellectual property of a social group (shared). Individuals learn about the group's culture through socialization. However, we should keep in mind that not everything shared among individuals is cultural, as there are numerous inherent characteristics that humans share (Kottak, 2002). 7. Culture is symbolic: Culture is built on the intentional invention and use of symbols, and it is unique to humans. Humans and culture both benefit from

Concept of Society & Culture 40 symbolic thinking. Symbolic thought is the ability of a person to assign arbitrary meaning to something or an event and then absorb and appreciate that meaning. Symbols are the most important aspects of civilization. Symbols are things to which humans ascribe significance and with

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which they communicate with one another. Symbols are words, objects, gestures, sounds, or images that

are used to symbolize anything other than themselves. Humans and culture both benefit from symbolic thinking. It is the human ability to assign arbitrary meaning to something or an event, as well as absorb and appreciate that meaning. There is no evident natural or required link between a sign and the meaning it represents (Henslin and Nelson, 1995; Macionis, 1997). As a result, culture is primarily symbolic. Instead of emphasizing the technical/practical rational side of human behavior, this domain focuses on meaning. All actions, in addition to being actions in and of themselves, have symbolic content. Things, actions, behaviors, and so on always represent something other than the thing itself. 4.3.2 Elements of Culture Culture encompasses the elements that make up a society's or social group's essence. Symbols, values, norms, and language are among the most important (

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see Henslin and Nelson, 1995; Calhoun et al. Symbols are the most important aspects of civilization. Symbols are things to which humans ascribe significance and with which they communicate with one another. Symbols are words, objects, gestures, sounds, or images that

are used to symbolize anything other than themselves. Humans and culture both benefit from symbolic thinking. It is the human ability to assign arbitrary meaning to something or an event, as well as absorb and appreciate that meaning. There is no evident natural or required link between a sign and the meaning it represents. Language is the unique ability and possession of humans; it is a vital feature of culture.

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Language is defined as a system of vocal and in many cases written symbols with rules on how those symbols can be strung together to convey more complex meanings.

Culture incorporates language because culture is communicated and transmitted through language. It would be impossible to build, elaborate, and transmit culture to future generations without language.

Concept of Society & Culture 41 Values: Non-material culture cannot exist without values. They can

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be seen as broad, amorphous guidelines for our life, decisions, goals, options, and actions. They are a group's or society's common views on what is right or wrong, correct or

inaccurate, desirable or undesirable, acceptable or unacceptable, ethical or unethical, and so on, in relation to anything. They serve as general directions for our lives. Values are passed down and taught in a group setting. They can be favorable or unfavorable. Honesty, truth-telling, respect for others, hospitality, helping those in need, and other excellent values are examples. Theft, obscenity, rudeness, dishonesty, lying, frugality, and other undesirable values are examples. In the medical profession, the Hippocratic Oath states that practitioners must, among other things, safeguard patients' secrets, offer them whatever assistance they need, and do no harm to them willingly. This is an example of something with a positive value. The term "dynamic" refers to how values fluctuate over time. They're also immobile, in the sense that they're unlikely to change significantly. Values are likewise diverse, varying from location to location and culture to culture. Some values are universal because individuals are biologically and psychologically similar everywhere and at all times. To put it another way, they stem from the fundamental similarities between mankind's origins, nature, and desires. For instance, aversion to killing people, disease control beliefs and practises, cleanliness, personal hygiene, cosmetics, incest taboo, and so on.

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Norms are also important parts of culture. They are unspoken rules that govern social life, relationships, and interactions. Norms are clear and

thorough norms that apply to certain situations. They instruct us on how to do things, such as

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what to do, what not to do, when to do it,

and why to do it. Values are used to create norms. That is, there is a general value that dictates the content of each given standard. Individuals may not act in accordance with the group's set ideals and norms. As a result, violations of values and norms, as well as deviations from standard values and norms, are commonplace. There are two types of social norms. These are folkways and mores (customs). Mores: These are vital and stronger social standards for the society's or group or society's existence, safety, well-being, and continuation. Violations of these kinds of standards, as well as deviations from them, may elicit strong reactions from the groups. The strongest norms are regarded as a society's or group's official laws. Formal laws are social rules that

Concept of Society & Culture 42 have been written down and institutionalized. Conventions are the other kind of mores. Conventions are established standards that guide behaviour; they are societal values that are widely accepted. Conventions are written and signed agreements between countries that control the behaviour of individuals, groups, and governments. Folkways: A community of people who have formed their own way of life. They are day- to-day instructions, traditions, or regulations that assist us in functioning properly and smoothly as members of a group. Violations of such norms, unlike violations of mores, may not result in substantial consequences. They have fewer moral ramifications. Folkways, in other words, are suitable ways of acting and doing things. Table etiquette, dress codes, walking and conversing are just a few examples. Folkways conformity frequently develops without any national study and is based on customs passed down through the generations. They are enforced through informal social control rather than by law. They are not seen as vital or obligatory in the same way as more or moral norms are, and their breach is not punished harshly. Despite the fact that folkways are less binding, people must adhere to accepted standards. Some unusual behaviours are referred to as eccentric. Folkways differ from laws and mores in that they are created, maintained, and enforced by popular opinion or habit, whereas laws are created, maintained, and enforced by the society's governmental power. Folkways are further subdivided into two categories: fashion and custom. Fashion is a style of conduct or folkways that is socially acceptable at a specific time but is prone to change on a regular basis. Adherents mix both divergence from and conformance to a group's norm. Custom: A folkway or type of social behaviour that has become customary and well- established in a community and has obtained some degree of formal recognition after enduring for a long time. Fashion changes at a faster rate than custom. 4.4 Culture and Society Ralph Linton says: "A society is an

organized group of individuals. Culture is an organized group of learned responses. The individual is a living organism capable of

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independent thought, feeling and action, but with his independence limited and all his resources profoundly modified by contact with the society and culture in which he develops". A society cannot exist apart from culture. A society is always made of persons and their groupings. People carry and transmit culture, but they are not culture. No culture can exist as embodied in a society of man; no society can operate without cultural directives. Like matter and energy, like mind and body, they are interdependent and interacting yet express different aspects of the human situation. One must always keep in mind the interdependence and the reciprocal relationship between culture and society. Each is a distinguishable concept in which the patterning and organization of the whole are more important than any of the component parts.

The minimal definable unit of culture is called 'culture trait' (e.g. a table, a pen, a word, etc). some of the cultural traits are integrated to form a larger unit called 'culture complex (e.g. dining set, sofa set, a sentence etc.). culture can otherwise be viewed as an integrated whole of culture traits and culture complexes. Culture is purely a human phenomenon. This implies that culture is found only in human societies. There are a few other animals (e.g. chimpanzees, gorillas, etc.) that have a social life but not

a

culture. Archaeological evidence has revealed that ever since their emergence in the world, human beings have been leading cultural life. However, the cultures of the past are not the same as those of today.

Difference between Culture and Society. It is evident from the above discussion that the terms society and culture refer to two different realms of human life. Society includes social relationships, social groups and social institutions that exist in abstract form and hence are intangible. Culture has two major constituent parts, materials and behaviour. While the behavioural aspects of culture are intangible because of their abstract existence, you can see and touch the material elements of culture. So, culture is both tangible and intangible.

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Both society and culture are subject to change over time. Changes in social life take place slowly whereas, in some aspects of culture such as technology, food habits, dress patterns and ornaments, changes occur rapidly. Some anthropologists have also attempted to distinguish the two terms. Among them, Herskovits, Nadel, Foster, Keesing and Firth are noteworthy. In differentiating the two terms, Herskovits has stated that culture is the way of life of a people, while society is an organized, interacting aggregate of individuals who follow a given way of life. In a simple way, he has opined that a society is composed of people; the way they behave is their culture. Nadel has seen the difference between society and culture in a different way. To him, society means the totality of social facts projected in the dimension of relationships and groupings and culture is the same totality in the dimension of action. Firth has differentiated society and culture in their relational aspect. He has stated, "if society is taken to be an aggregate of social relations, then culture is the content of those relations." In other words, society emphasizes the human component, the aggregate of people and the relations between them and culture emphasizes the component of accumulated resources, immaterial as well as material that people inherit, employ, add to and transmit.

In the opinion of Foster, society refers to organized groups of people who have learned to live and work together interacting in the pursuit of common ends and culture ends and culture is the common, learned way of life shared by the members of society. In this way, he has pointed out that society means people and culture means the behaviour of people. Among all scholars, perhaps Keesing has given the simplest distinction between society and culture. In his words, culture puts the focus on the customs of a people and society puts it on the people who are practising the customs. Despite fundamental differences between society and culture, anthropologists believe that the two terms are closely related and complementary to each other. Focusing on the linkage between the two terms, Kroeber has said that there can obviously be no culture without a society and no society without culture. Speaking on the complementary relationship between the two terms, he has further said that in human life, culture always rests on, and is carried by, society. The complementary relationship between

society

and culture is further exemplified by the fact that the existence of one is a prerequisite for the survival of the other. It is proved

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from the fact that man learns much of his culture from persons with whom he is socially linked. Moreover, it is needless to say that culture is not genetically inherited but socially learned from family members. Tylor has therefore acknowledged that culture is learned by man and as a member of society. Hunter and Whitten have also emphasized the importance of society for an individual to learn

about the culture. They have stated, "culture is the patterned behaviour that individuals learn, are taught and practised within the context of the groups to which they belong." The existence of culture depends very much upon its transmission from generation to generation through the process of enculturation. Enculturation does not occur at an individual level. It is materialized through processes of social interactions among people. Culture is therefore called the sum total of social heritage. Jacob and Stern have also placed a similar opinion when they stated, "culture includes socially transmitted traits in the form of material objects and technical, social, ideological, religious and artistic behaviour." As society is essential for the survival and inheritance of culture, so also culture is essential for the existence of society. One of the fundamental needs for the existence of society is the occurrence of interactions among people occupying different statuses. Social interactions facilitate social relationships to remain in a functionally active state and thereby the presence of society and social groups is felt. Language, a component of culture, enables people to participate in social interactions. Moreover, cultural aspects like values, ethics, manners, usage and etiquette guide persons to interact with others in a socially prescribed manner. You find in various societies, people practice usages like joking and avoid interacting with some of their kin. The influence of usage is so strong in a primitive society that people disobeying usage are often socially cautioned and sometimes punished. In fact, some social relationships are identified and maintained through usages that are prescribed for such relationships. For instance, the father-in-law and daughter-in-law relation is identified by avoidance usage and the relationship between a man with his wife's younger sister and brother is characterized by joking usage. Society can exist so long as orderly social life is maintained and people behave in accordance with the roles assigned to the statuses they occupy. Culture contributes to maintaining an orderly social life by providing a set of norms and laws for proper social interaction among people. Furthermore, it also compels people to maintain peaceful, orderly social life through its mechanisms of social control especially when they violate the norms and rules framed by society. Integration and interaction among social groups are also essential for the survival of society. Culture in the shape of celebration of festivals and rituals, games and sports etc. provides scope for such interaction and unity. When a village festival is organized all households of the village are united. Similarly, on the occasions of marriage ceremonies or death rituals, kins are found to act as a single unit through mutual cooperation. The events like national games, sports, cultural festivals and trade fairs develop and strengthen the sense of integration among people of different states in a country. Society and culture are interdependent also at the individual level. Every human individual has to live in a society with the help of its culture. So he has to be socialized as well as encultured. In the same individual, you can find the expression of social roles and relationships along with customs, traditions, beliefs, etc. The social and cultural aspects of human life are so intricately interrelated that it is difficult to comprehend man as a social animal separately from man as a cultural animal. In fact, both culture and society together bring completeness to human life. This proves that although culture and society correspond to two different dimensions of human life, they are complementary to each other. 4.5

Unit Summary The term society is derived from the Latin word socius. Directly translated, the phrase implies "association," "togetherness," "gregariousness," or "group life." The term "society" refers to a significant grouping or collectivity of people who share a more or less common and unique culture, live in a certain geographical location, have a sense of identity or belonging, and have all of the essential social structures or insinuations to survive. The concept of culture is one of the most often used notions in sociology. It

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refers to the overall methods of life of the individuals of a community. It covers what they dress, their marital customs and family life, art, patterns of employment, religious ceremonies, leisure interests, and so forth. It also encompasses the

actual commodities people produce: bows

Concept of Society & Culture 47 and arrows, ploughs, factories and machinery, computers, books, buildings, aeroplanes, etc.

A society cannot exist apart from culture. A society is always made of persons and their groupings. People carry and transmit culture, but they are not culture. No culture can exist as it is

embodied in a society of man; no society can operate without cultural directives. Like matter and energy, like mind and body, they are interdependent and interacting yet express different aspects of the human situation. 4.6

Check Your Progress 1. What did you learn about the term 'society'? 2. What are the basic features of a society? 3. What are the types or categories of societies? 4. What did you learn about "culture"? 5. What are the basic features or characteristics of 'culture'? 6. What are the different elements of culture? 7. Discuss the relationship between culture and society elaborately? References/Bibliography: • Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited •

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Concept of Society & Culture 48 Unit 5: Social Institutions, Social Groups, & Social Controls 5.0 Introduction 5.1 Unit Objectives 5.2 Social Institutions 5.2.1

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Features of Social Institutions 5.2.3 Functions of Social Institutions 5.3 Groups In Society 5.3.1

Characteristics of Social Groups 5.3.2 Social Groups & Social Bonds 5.3.3 Classification of Social Groups 5.4 Social Control 5.4.1 Definition of Social Control 5.4.2 Purposes of Social Control 5.4.3 Types of Social Control 5.4.4 Agencies/Measures of Social Control 5.5 Unit Summary 5.6 Check Your Progress 5.0 Introduction

Barnes,

H.E. holds

that "

Social institutions are the social structures and machinery through which human society organizes, directs and executes

the multifarious activities required

for human

need."

Johnson, a famous sociologist, remarked

that, "Sociology is the science that deals with social groups".

This shows the importance of social groups in sociology. Human beings never live in isolation. He rarely exists alone. Human life is essentially a group life.

He forms groups to fulfill his different needs and to attain common goals.

Social control is another functional prerequisite of society. This is necessary to maintain and preserve value oriented behaviors. It exercises some control over

the individual and directs him to conform to societal behavior.

Concept of Society & Culture 49 5.1 Unit Objectives This unit intends to introduce the learners with the concepts of: Social Institutions, Groups in Society, and Social Control. 5.2 Social Institutions

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Socially established ways of doing things are called institutions. Generally, the term 'institution' refers to a group of people who have some specific purpose. However, the sociological understanding is quite different from common usage. Every society is characterized by certain social norms. These norms are very important in interactive social systems. In fact, they are institutionalized, i.e., they are widely accepted among members of society. In this context, it can be said that an institution is neither a building, a people, nor an organization. An institution is a system of norms aimed at achieving some goal or activity that people feel is important. It focuses on major human activities. Institutions are structured processes through which people carry out their activities. Institutions have been defined by Maclver as 'established forms or conditions of procedure characteristic of group activity. So, it can be said that social institutions are the social structures and machinery, through which the society organizes, directs and executes multiple activities that are required to fulfil human needs. An institution is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of the society (Horton and Hunt,1984). Every organization is dependent on certain established norms that are accepted and recognized by society. These norms govern socio-cultural and interpersonal relationships. They are institutions in different forms such as marriage, family, economy, polity, religion, and so on. These institutions govern

social life. 5.2.1

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Features of Social Institutions A social norm is said to be institutionalized in a particular social system when three conditions are fulfilled: 1) Many members of the social system accept the norm. 2) Many of those who accept the norm take it seriously. In psychological terms, they internalize it. 3) The norm is sanctioned. This means that certain members of the system are expected to be guided by the norm in appropriate circumstances.

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However, the process of institutionalization involves the following characteristics: ● Institutions emerge as largely unplanned products of social living. People struggle to search for practical ways of meeting their needs; they find some

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patterns that work and become regular through repeated practice. These patterns are converted into standardized customs. As time passes, these patterns become part of customs and rituals which justify and sanction them. For example, the system of lending has paved the way for banks to emerge as institutions for borrowing, lending and transferring money in a standardized manner. ● Institutions are means of controlling individuals. ● Institutionalized role behaviour is guided by expectations of the role and not by personal preferences. For example, all judges act in a similar manner when they are practising, but it is not necessary for them to behave in the same manner in every situation as well. ● Institutions have some proceedings, which are formed on the basis of certain customs. ● Institutions have certain cultural symbols. People adhere to certain symbols which serve as convenient reminders of the institution. For example, the citizen is reminded of loyalty to the government by the sign of the flag. Similarly, national anthems, national songs, national flags, and so on, strengthen institutional ties. ● Institutions have certain codes of behaviour. The people involved in certain institutions are expected to carry out some roles which are often expressed in formal codes, such as the oath of loyalty to one's country, marriage vows, and so on. ● Every institution is based on certain ideological principles. An ideology may be defined as any set of ideas that explains or justifies social arrangements, structures of power or ways of life. These are explained in terms of goals, interests or social position of the groups, or activities in which they collectively appear. The ideology of an institution includes both the central beliefs of the institution and a rational justification for the application of institutional norms to the problems of life. ● Institutions are formed to satisfy the primary needs of the members of the society and they have social recognition. Concept of

Society & Culture 51 5.2.3

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Functions of Social Institutions A society is so complex and interrelated that it is impossible to foresee all consequences of any action pertaining to it. Institutions have a list of functions, which are the professed objectives of the institution. They also have latent functions, which are unintended and may not be recognized. If they are recognized, then they may be regarded as by-products. Manifest functions of social institutions These are functions which people assume and expect the institution to fulfil, for instance, families should care for their children, economic institutions should produce and distribute goods, and direct the flow of capital where it is needed,

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schools should educate the young, and so on. Manifest functions are obvious, admitted and generally applauded. Latent functions of social institutions These are unintended and unforeseen consequences of institutions. Economic institutions not only produce and distribute goods but sometimes also promote technological change and philanthropy. Sometimes they promote unemployment and inequality.

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latent functions of an institution may support manifest functions. Apart from these functions, social institutions have some other common functions like provision of food, power, maintenance of law and order, shaping of personalities of individuals, manufacture and supply of commodities and services, regulation of morals, provision of recreation, and so on. Polish anthropologist Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski has remarked, 'Every institution centres around a fundamental need, permanently unites a group of people in a cooperative task and has its particular set of doctrines and techniques or craft. Institutions are not correlated simply and directly to new functions; one need not receive satisfaction in one institution.' 5.3 Groups In Society

No man normally lives alone. Man does not live in isolation for a long time.

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He is basically a social creature. The great Greek Philosopher- Aristotle said

years back that man is a social animal (Zoon, Politikon).

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He further remarked that he who does not live in society is either a beast or an angel. With the exception of hermits, shepherds, lighthouse keepers, prisoners in solitary confinement and possibly a few others, all human beings live in groups. Men everywhere live in groups.

Concept of Society & Culture 52 A man's daily life is made up largely of

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participating in groups. Not only our life becomes boring and unbearable without fellow human beings but 'also' our very survival becomes problematic. Complete exclusion from one's group is probably the cruellest punishment meant - short of only death -

that men are ever called upon to endure. The Term 'Group Lacks Precision: Group' is one of those terms that in common usage lack exactness. We use the word 'group' to mean such groups as a family group, kin group, racial group, church group, religious group, occupational group, age group, sex group, vast community group, abstract group, statistical group, collectivity and so on. Even in sociology the word group is not always consistently used by sociologists. The word 'group' is very loosely used. Sometimes, it refers to an entire human group. Sometimes, it is used to mean a small group which consists of two (dyad) or more individuals. Hence, it is difficult to give a single satisfactory definition to the concept of a group. Definition 1.

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Harry M Johnson says that "A social group is a system of social interaction." 2. Marshal Jones is of the opinion that a social

group is 'two or more people between whom there is an established pattern of interaction.' 3. R.M Maciver and Page define a social group as 'any collection of human beings who are brought into human relationships with one another.' 4. Ogburn and Nimkoff 'Whenever two or more Individuals come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group.' 5. Emory S. Bogardus defines

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a social group as a number of persons, two or more, who have common objects of attention, who are stimulating to each other, who have common loyalty and

who participate in similar activities. 5.3.1

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Characteristics of Social Groups The main characteristics of social groups are as follows: 1. Collection of Individuals: Social groups consist of people. Without individuals, there can be no group. Just as we cannot have a college or a university without students and teachers we cannot have a group in the absence of people. 2. Interaction Among Members. Social interaction is the very basis of group life. Hence

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mere collection of individuals does not make a group. The members must

Concept of Society & Culture 53 interact.

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A social group is in fact a system of social interaction. The limits of social groups are marked by the limits of Social Interaction. 3. Mutual Awareness. Group life involves mutual awareness. Group members are aware of one another and their behavior is determined by this mutual recognition.

This may be due to what Giddings calls 'the consciousness of kind'. 4.

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We-feeling: 'We-feeling' refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups. It represents group unity,

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We-feeling' creates sympathy and fosters cooperation among members. It helps group members to defend their interests collectively. 5. Group Unity and Solidarity: Group members are tied by

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sense of unity, The solidarity or integration of a group is largely dependent upon the frequency, the variety, and the emotional quality of the interactions of its members. A family or a friends' group, or a religious group is highly united and integrated because its members are related by several common interests and have frequent social contact with one another and express a high degree of morale and of loyalty, Unity is maintained more often by conscious effort. 6. Common Interests: 'The' interests and ideals of

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group are common. Groups are mostly formed or established for the

fulfilment of certain interests,' In fact, we not only join groups but also form groups for the realization of their objectives or interests. The form of the

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groups differs depending on the common interests of the group. Hence, there are political groups, religious groups, economic groups,

educational groups, racial groups, national groups and so on. 7. Similar Behavior: The members of a group behave in a more or less similar way for the pursuit of common interests. Social groups represent collective behaviour. 8.

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Group Norms: Every group has its own rules or norms

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the members are supposed to follow. These norms may be in the form of customs, folkways, mores, traditions, conventions, laws, etc. 'They may be written or unwritten norms or standards. Every group has its own ways and means of punishing or correcting those who go against the rules.

The continued group-life of man practically becomes impossible without some norms. . 9. Size of the Group. Every group involves an idea of size,

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Social groups vary in size. A group may be as small as that of two members, eg: husband-and-wife- family or as big as that of a political party having lakhs of members.

The size will have its own impact on the character of the group.
Concept of Society & Culture 54 10.

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Groups are Dynamic. Social groups are not static but dynamic. They are subject to changes whether slow or rapid. Old members die and new members are born. Whether due to internal or external pressures, groups undergo changes. 11. Stability. Groups are stable or unstable; permanent or temporary in character. Some groups like the crowd, mob, audience, spectators' group etc., are temporary and unstable. But many groups are relatively permanent and stable in character. 12.

Influence on Personality. Social groups directly or indirectly shape the personality of their members. They also provide opportunities for the expression of individuality. 5.3.2 Social Groups & Social Bonds Various forces work to make a man social. Particularly, the psychological, biological, kinship and physical factors force a man to lead a group life. These factors can be called social bonds: 1. Psychological Factors. A solitary life is unbearable for a man. Groups provide him opportunities to develop his personality and express his individuality. It is in an environment of groups only that man discovers his capacities and learns new ideas, new habits, and new attitudes. A man becomes compelled to join a group he finds similarities in. It psychologically equips him to be comfortable with and live together with the other members of the group. Reaction to fear is another psychological drive that forces a man to lead a group life. 2. Biological Factor: Unlike other animals, human beings are susceptible to sexual pressures throughout their life, Sex desire on the one hand, and the desire for progeny on the other, have drawn nearer men and women into a group called family, Thus, strong sexual impulse, the natural biological processes of procreation and upbringing of children have made family almost universal and inevitable, Human beings at birth possess the 'biological potentiality' of being converted into social animals. 3. Kinship Bond: Kinship is popularly known as the 'blood relationship'. Kinsmen are regarded as people who are related by 'blood' through descent from some human or mythical ancestor. Kinsmen are better united and have a sense of identity. In primitive societies, the element of kinship is more effective in bringing people together than in civilized societies. But still, the social bond of racial kinship
Concept of Society & Culture 55 also promotes group life, However, in modern times, the influence and the hold of the kinship factor are declining due to urbanization, industrialisation and other processes. 4. Geographic Factor. The geographic factors such as climate, soil, natural resources, rivers; mountains play their role in helping people to have social relations with others. The fact of living in a particular physical area has made it possible for people to have regular contact. These contacts are the basic requirements of a social group, Good and conducive geographic environment attracts people to live together more than the unfavorable one. Ancient civilisations, for example, flourished on the banks of the rivers while dense forests, barren lands, dry deserts are uninhabited by the people even today. Groups are rarely found in such places. 5. Cultural Factors: A common cultural outlook and group interests together have long constituted a significant element in promoting group life. Common language, common historic traditions, common literature, common faith, beliefs, values, attitudes, customs, and traditional and educational heritage have all served to bring people together and cement them into groups. 6. Economic Factors. Experience has taught man that: It is basic economic needs - the need for food, clothing and shelter that can better be fulfilled by being in groups than alone, The major economic processes of production, distribution and exchange take place primarily in groups. Economic groupings have become more prominent, especially after the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. 7. Religious Factors. Man is a religious or spiritual being also. His soul craves religious experience. Worshipping, meditation, prayer, singing songs in praise of God, etc., are the essence of religious experience. These are commonly observed. Religion brings people together into religious groups in the name of God or some supernatural force, A sense of belonging to a religion holds people together into groups. 8. Political Factors. The need for safety, security of life; liberty and property and pursuit of happiness has brought people together into political groups. Particularly, the modern democratic set-up encourages people to have their own political groups. The state, the basic political group, has become today the most powerful of all the groups.

Concept of Society & Culture 56 9. Other Factors. In addition to the above, other factors such as common occupations or professions, common language, common historic traditions, common educational heritage, common faith, belief, values, attitudes and outlook etc., also have made people form groups or join groups. 5.3.3 Classification of Social Groups There are innumerable and diverse social groups. It is not possible to study all the groups without classifying them. But a scientific classification of social groups is not possible because of their complex nature of them. Some thinkers have given simple classifications while others have given elaborate classifications. Different sociologists classify 'social groups on the basis of different criteria. They classify on the basis of factors

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such as racial features, religious beliefs, territory, nature of government, size, caste, sex, age, class, occupation, blood relationships,

degree of organisation,

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nature of social interaction, range of group interests, permanent or temporary nature, degree of mobility and so on.

The following are the main classifications - Primary Groups and Secondary Groups. The classification of social groups into 'primary' and 'secondary' has become very popular today. An American social psychologist Charles Horton Cooley introduced the term 'primary group' in his book 'Social Organization'. He has given a detailed analysis of the concept of primary group and has not even mentioned the term 'secondary group' in his book. Sociologists like Kingsley Davis, Ogburn, Maciver and others have popularized the concept of secondary groups. According to them, groups other than those primary ones can be called 'secondary'. This classification of groups into primary and secondary is, however, made on the basis of the nature and character of social interaction. It means it depends on the nature of social contact and the degree of intimacy among the members concerned. Primary groups are also called 'face-to-face' groups and secondary groups are the 'derivative group'. The

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Primary Groups The concept of 'primary groups' is a significant contribution of C.H. Cooley to social thought. Primary groups are found in all societies. The primary group is the nucleus of all social organizations. It is a small group in which a few people come into direct contact with

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another. These persons meet face to face for mutual help, companionship and discussion of common questions.

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By primary groups, Cooley meant the intimate, personal 'face-to-face' groups in which we find our companions and comrades as the members of our family and our daily associates. These are the people with whom we enjoy the more intimate kinds of social relations. The primary groups can be referred to as the 'We' groups. Cooley explained that a primary group involves the sort of sympathy and mutual identification for which 'We' is the natural expression.

Chief characteristics of Primary Group: 1. Domination

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of Face-to-Face Relations: Primary groups are characterized by close and intimate relationships. There exists a fact-to-face relationship

among the members.

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In primary groups everyone knows everyone else; one's name and fame, one's status, wealth, occupation, level of education etc. Close contact between them increases intimacy among the members. Face-to-face relations are commonly observed in small groups like family,

children's playgroup, neighbourhoods and so on. Members of a primary group work together for the attainment of their common goals and the welfare of each other. They look at the world through the same eyes. It is not motivated by any economic gain but by genuine friendship or love. In a primary group, the interest of each is centred on others as persons, if a particular person disappears the relationship disappears. All persons of a primary group are fused together, they know each other very well. The relationships that develop between the mother and the child, a friend and a friend, husband and wife,

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child and child are purely voluntary and spontaneous. 2. Small Size: Primary Groups are smaller in size,

the smaller the group the more intimate it is. 3. Physical Proximity or Nearness: In primary groups, we see the physical proximity of its members. Physical proximity is essential for the development of the group. Seeing and talking with each other, sharing thoughts and feelings, caressing each other, etc. enhance the relationship among the members of a primary group. 4. Stability of Group: A primary group is relatively stable. The bond between the members remains tightened and deepens with

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time. 5. Similarity of Background: The members of a primary group would more or less

have the same background.

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Limited Self-interest: Members of the primary group subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the group. 7.

Intensity of Shared Interest: The primary group sustains the interest in living itself. 8. Communication: In the case of a primary group communication among its members is very quick and effective. 9. Direct Cooperation: Members of a

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primary group work directly and incorporate with each other to achieve their common

interests. The Secondary Group The social groups other than those of primary groups are called 'secondary groups'. They are almost the opposite of the primary groups. They are often called 'special interest

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groups. Maclver and Page refer to them as 'great associations'. They are of the opinion that secondary groups have become almost inevitable today.

Primary groups are found predominantly in societies where life is relatively simple. With the expansion in population and territory of society, interest becomes diversified and other types of relationships become necessary. The new range of interests demands a complex organization. The members are numerous and too scattered to conduct their business through face-to-face relationships. The rise of the modern state, the great corporation, the large church, the factory, the army, the labour union, a university, a nationwide political party and so on represent secondary groups.

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Ogburn and Nimkoff say that the 'groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy can be called secondary groups. Frank D Watson writes:

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the secondary group is larger and more formal, is specialized and direct in its contacts and relies more for unity and continuance upon the stability of its social organization than does the primary group. Characteristics: 1. Dominance of Secondary Relations: Secondary groups are characterized by indirect, impersonal, contractual, and non-inclusive relations. Relations are indirect because secondary groups are bigger in size and members perhaps not

be staying together. 2.

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Largeness of the Size: Secondary groups are relatively larger in size. City, nation, political parties, trade unions, corporations,

international associations such as clubs etc.

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are bigger in size. They may have thousands and lakhs of members.

Concept of Society & Culture 59 3. Membership: Individuals are at liberty to join or go away from the groups. In the case of joining a group like Rotary Club, business operations, political party, etc. members are volunteers. However, there is one exception i.e. State membership, it is almost involuntary. 4. No

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Physical Proximity: Secondary groups are not limited to any definite area.

They may have an international or national presence. Their members may be scattered and away. For example, two people living geographically far from each other may be members of the same group but not of the same branch. 5.

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Specific Ends or Interests: Secondary groups are formed for the realization of some specific interests or

objectives. Hence, people who share a common interest or objective choose to be members of a particular and same group. 6. Indirect Communication: Large groups resort to mass media of communication such as radio, telephone, television, newspapers, movies, magazines, website posts, and social media platforms to establish communication with their members. Hence the communication becomes not-so-quick and ineffective. 7. Nature of Group Control: Secondary groups use

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formal means of social control such as law, legislation, police, court, etc.

The behaviour of its members is influenced and controlled by public opinion, propaganda, ideologies, etc. 8. Group Structure: Secondary groups present a formal structure where a formal authority rests with designated members. You will see a clear-cut division of responsibilities or functions in a secondary group. They present an organized structure. 9. Limited influence on personality: Secondary groups have very limited influence on the personality of the members compared to the primary groups. Members' involvement in them is usually of limited significance. Difference between the primary and secondary groups Primary Groups Secondary Groups 1. Meaning: Groups which are characterized by face-to-face' relations, mutual aid and companionship are primary groups. Ex: family, neighbourhood, community, children's 1. Groups which provide experience lacking intimacy are secondary groups. Ex: Political parties, trade unions, religious associations, the state, city, corporation, factory, Rotary Club, Concept of Society & Culture 60 playgroup, local brotherhood. 2. Nature of Social Relations: Social relations are face-to-face, direct intimate, personal contractual, non- specialized, non-partisan, and non- economic in character. 3. Size: Primary groups are smaller in size. They are localized or limited to a definite area. 4. Physical Proximity: Groups are confined to a small geographic area. 5. Communication: Since members stay together communication is not only direct but also quick and effective. 6. Group Interests: Interests of the members are not specific but general. Everyone is interested in the welfare of everyone else. 7. Nature of Cooperation: Cooperation is direct. Members work together, play together, enjoy together and in times of crisis struggle together. Cooperation is natural and spontaneous. 8. Group Structure: Group structure is very informal. Members are not particular about their rights and or statuses and prestige. No formal or detailed rules are drafted as guidelines. The group is not very much 'organized' in the modern sense. 9. Durability: Groups are relatively durable. 10. Effects on Personality: The group Lions Club, etc. 2. Social relations are indirect, impersonal, non-intimate, contractual, specialized, partisan, and more economic in nature. 3. Secondary groups are relatively bigger in size. They are not necessarily restricted to a small area. 4. Groups are not characterized by a physical area. 5. Since members are spread over a vast area direct communication is difficult, It is mostly indirect in nature. 6. The Interests of the members are more specific. Hence groups are 'often called ' special interest groups'. 7. Cooperation is mostly indirect. Cooperation is an intended act to serve a particular need. It is limited to that purpose only. It is not spontaneous but deliberate and cultivated. 8. Group structure is formal. The group is regulated by a set of formal rules. Statuses and roles, rights and powers of the members are well defined. The organization of the group is carefully planned and worked out. 9. Groups may be temporary or Concept of Society & Culture 61 has a long-lasting influence on the personality development of the members. 11. Nature of Group control: Primary groups control the behaviour of the members to a great extent. Informal means of social control are enough to regulate the relations. permanent. 10. The impact of the group on the personality of the members is rather limited. 11. Secondary groups have limited control over the behaviour of the members. Informal means are not enough and hence formal means of social control are resorted to for maintaining the group control. Resource: Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited 5.4 Social Control Thus social control refers to the control of society over the individual, Social control implies a system of devices through which society controls the activities of individual members. E.A. Ross was the first American sociologist to deal with this concept of social control in his famous book "Social Control' published in 1901. In fact, it was he who first used the concept of 'social control' in the sociological discussion. Since then the concept has become quite popular. According to Ross, the individual has deep-rooted sentiments that help him to cooperate with other fellow members to work for social welfare. These sentiments are sympathy, sociability and a sense of justice. But these sentiments by themselves are not enough to suppress the self-seeking impulses of the individual. Society has to make use of its mechanisms to accomplish the necessary order and discipline. Ross has stressed the roles of public opinion, law, belief suggestion, religion, ideals, ceremony, etc. in establishing social control. 5.4.1 Definition of Social Control 1. Fairchild: "Social Control is the sum total of the processes whereby society, or any subgroup within society, secures conformity to expectation on the part of its constituent units, individuals and groups".

Concept of Society & Culture 62 2. E. A. Ross: "Social Control" refers to the " system of devices whereby society brings its members into conformity with the accepted standards of behaviour". 3. Manheim: "

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Social Control is the sum of those methods by which a society tries to influence human behaviour to maintain a given order." 4. Ogburn and Nimkoff

have said that social control refers to "

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the patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules." 5.4.2

Purposes of Social Control 1. The main purpose of social control is to bring about social conformity. Today's society is a multigroup society; differential norms will have to co-exist. Behavioural patterns of different groups differ and these differences should not be allowed to exceed the limits of tolerance. To feel secure, people accept conformity to different beliefs, rules, and laws. 2. Social control creates a feeling of solidarity in the minds of people. In this competitive society, a weaker group may be exploited by the stronger one or two equally powerful groups may clash among themselves. Some groups may develop anti-societal attitudes and pose a great danger to society. It is necessary that there should be a balance between different groups and peace and confidence among people. Society does this through various means of social control. 3. Societies seek their own survival or continuity also. And this they achieve by effectively controlling their people and their groups. Various means of social control help to maintain the continuity of society. 5.4.3 Types of Social Control Social Control can be classified into two major types - Formal control, and Informal control. Formal control: A state uses - law, legislation, army, police force, administrative devices, etc. for establishing social control. Similarly, different political, religious, economic, cultural, and other associations or institutions also govern the behaviour of their members by creating formal control. Associations or institutions specify the rules clearly to their members. They make provisions to stop violations. They create a body of officials vested with powers to enforce control. Formal control is a necessity in modern complex societies to maintain or control the behaviour of the members of a formal organization.

Concept of Society & Culture 63 Informal Control: Informal control includes gossip, slander, resentment, public opinion, sympathy, sense of justice, folkways, mores, customs, religion, morality, and other agents. When and how they originated, we are not sure of it. They arose and became popular, reliable, and effective in establishing control with time. Informal control agents do not need physical force. They do not apply physical force to enforce conformity. Religious faith, moral convictions, and public opinions are important in informal control. Informal control is effective in primary social groups such as family, neighbourhood, tribe, and rural communities where interaction takes place on a personal level. Informal control measures do not remain effective in large groups of society. For example, a person living in a large city would not mind what people may say or think about what immoral he has done. Hence, to maintain control a large group would give place to the formal rules, education, coercion and codes, etc. Informal control also functions along with formal control in urban areas in regulating people's activities. 5.4.4 Agencies/Measures of

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Social Control 1. Law: Law is the most powerful formal means of social control.

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is definite, clear, and precise. It applies equally to all without exception in identical circumstances. Violation of law

results in facing penalties and punishments determined by the authorities. Laws are always written down for avoiding any ambiguity related to following them and punishment that must be given on committing a crime or fault equally. Laws originate from various sources. As J.S. Raoucek said: "All social rules including political rules or laws originated first in custom or folkways of long-standing and are based upon existing conceptions of justice and right in a given community". In all societies, the law has origins in moral notions. Law requires enforcing agencies. Police, the court, and armed forces help in enforcing laws. The administrative machinery of the state is the main law-enforcing agency. Laws persuade people to pay attention to the rights of others. In this way, laws not only protect individuals and society, but they promote social welfare also. 2. Education: Education is a process which passes on the social heritage of a group from one generation to the next. Durkheim says "it is actually

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a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling, and acting which he could not have

Concept of Society & Culture 64 arrived at spontaneously". Education is the profound experience that modifies our thoughts, feelings, and actions. Education prepares individuals for a changing rather than a static world. Formal education has been communicating ideas and values which play a part in regulating behaviour. In modern times education is largely observance based. It communicates ideas and values empirically and prepares individuals for a changing world. Formal education which is rational and systematic is a type of social control. It contributes to the regulation of conduct in the early years of socialization of a child. Montessori and Froebel, the educational reformers, have brought about great changes in the early education of young children. They brought influential notions of morality to the educational system. Some educators have suggested that education must be used for making a "good society". Education is not primarily an attempt to stuff the mind with information, but to train people to think to distinguish between truth and error to arrive at reality. Education from infancy to adulthood is a vital means of social control. Through education, generations learn the social norms and the penalties for violating them. Theoretical education, that is reading and writing, serves to form the intellectual basis and with practical education one learns to put this into practice. Without education, the harmony of the individual and society is not merely difficult but also impossible. Education makes social control quite normal. It converts social control into self-control. In the absence of a well-organized educational system, social control would remain merely an arbitrary pressure which may not last long. Hence, education is a necessary condition for the proper exercise of social control. 3. Public Opinion: Public opinion is significant, especially in democratic societies. Public opinion ascertains the needs, ideas, beliefs, and values of certain norms. The behaviour of people is influenced by ideas, attitudes, and desires. Public opinion helps us to know what type of behaviour is acceptable and what is not. There are various agencies for the formulation and expression of public opinion. The press, radio, movies, television, and legislatures are the main controlling agencies of public opinion. Concept of Society & Culture 65 4. Propaganda: "Propaganda is an organized attempt to influence public opinion and attitudes in any sphere" ...Akolkar. It influences human behaviour through the manipulation of representation. Propaganda can be used to replace old beliefs and practices with new ones. It may bring about positive or negative results. Government departments such as the medical department, planning department, cooperative department, income tax department, customs department, etc. use propaganda techniques to change the habits and practices of people in the desired positive way. Propaganda works as a tool in the hands of a department to appeal to the people, create fear in their minds, and warn them of the consequences of their unlawful practices. Propaganda plays a vital role in both democratic and dictatorial countries. In a democratic country, it is mainly used in persuading people to accept some opinions or reject others. In a dictatorial country, it is used to make people believe what a government intends to do. To make propaganda effective the propagandists shall repeat it repeatedly, they shall furnish vast amounts of evidence to support it. One side of the matter where the interests of a protagonist lie that shall be given special attention to brainwash the mind of the people. 5. Coercion: The use of physical force is also one of the forms of social control. Coercion is an extreme form of violence. A state is the only association which is empowered to use coercion in social control otherwise there would be no security for the social life of people. It is necessary to protect the interests of the weaker groups, minorities, servants, slaves, the poor, and the like. Force alone cannot protect the social order, but without force, the order could never be secure. Though force is essential, it has its own limitations. Force is the end of mutuality and cooperation. It checks all the ordinary processes of life, all the give and takes of common living. The more it is used the more it breeds resistance and necessitates more enforcement. Hence, when using force it should be put in such a degree and way that it does not take away the fundamental liberty of people and not damage the harmony of individuality. 6. Customs: Customs are the self-accepted rules of social life. Many of our daily activities are regulated by customs. Our ways of dressing, speaking, eating, working, worshipping, celebrating festivals, etc. are all controlled by customs.

Concept of Society & Culture 66 Customs are conformed mostly unconsciously. People prefer to follow customs, they give them guidance, energy, and happiness. Customs are basic to our collective life. They are found everywhere. In the modern complex society, customs are slowly losing their hold over people and giving place to law. 7. Folkways and Mores: Folkways and mores both are two significant types of informal control. Folkways refer to the ways people follow. These are the repetitive petty and regular acts people do habitually. For example, there is no law that compels you to wash clothes, take baths, brush your teeth, and greet friends. These are not compulsory and obligatory as laws or morals. Those who violate these norms shall not be punished. They mainly contribute to the order and stability of social relations. Human infants learn them through their elders. We learn them at different stages relevant to our class, caste, religion, marriage, and other statuses. When folkways act as regulators of behaviour then they become 'mores'. Mores are more compulsive in nature. Violating them shall be considered morally wrong. They contribute to the solidarity and harmony of the group. Every group has its own mores. There are "mores" for each sex, for all ages, for all classes, for all families and so on. Mores become in course of time the basis of law. 8. Religion: Religion refers to one's faith or belief in some supernatural power or force. It is linked with a man's relationship with God. Religion

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regulates the activities of people in its own way. It

enhances disciplinary behaviour and value. The conceptions of spirits, ghosts, taboos, souls, divine commandments, sermons, ideas of hells and heavens, etc control human actions and enforce discipline. 9. Morality: Morality refers to that body of rules and principles concerned with good and evil as manifested to us by conscience. Morality is closely related to religion. It is concerned with the conceptions of goodness and evil. Living in a community people admit to the principles of morality at large. Honesty, faithfulness, fairness, truthfulness, kindness, sacrifice, incorruptibility etc. represent the moral concepts. People who are morally good are considered socially good. Morality helps us to make a distinction between right and wrong or good and bad. Hence it acts as a guide to human behaviour. We follow them because of internal pressure. A man obeys religious rules because of his fear of God. In morality, man Concept of Society & Culture 67 is not very much afraid of God, but he is afraid of society. However, religion and morality are mutually complementary and supportive. What is morally good is in most cases good spiritually too. 10. Sanctions: Sanctions refer to the reward or punishments used to establish social control. They are used to force or persuade us to conform to social expectations. They may be applied negatively or positively. Those sections which inflict pain or threaten to do so are negative, for example, fines, imprisonment, mutilation, etc. Those which elicit and facilitate response by rewards are positive, for example, suggestions, praise, medals, etc. 11. Controls by Miscellaneous Norms: a. Fashion: Fashion works as a persuasive controlling norm. People eat food, wear clothes, read books, enjoy amusements, attend occasions, etc. out of following some fashions. They help us to express our individuality without going against social norms. In conforming to fashion we imitate our contemporaries. b. Ceremonies: Ceremonies are observed at different times: the birth of a baby, graduation, the death of a person, the inauguration of a shop or business, etc. Ceremonies regularize or standardize situations which people confront and need the guidance of action. c. Etiquette: Etiquette is the set of conventional rules of personal behaviour. They are usually considered ethics and help to define a personality. Sociologically, etiquette serves three functions: 1) It prescribes standard procedures to be followed on specific occasions. 2) it indicates membership in a certain social class. 3) it serves to maintain social distance where intimacy or familiarity is not required. Etiquette repels unwanted approaches on specific occasions. 5.5 Unit Summary

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Socially established ways of doing things are called institutions. Generally, the term 'institution' refers to a group of people who have some specific purpose. However, the sociological understanding is quite different from common usage. Every society is characterized by certain social norms. These norms are very important in interactive social systems. In fact, they are institutionalized, i.e., they are widely accepted among members of society. In this context, it can be said that an institution is neither a building, a people, nor an organization. An institution is a system of norms aimed at achieving some

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goal or activity that people feel is important. It focuses on major human activities. Institutions are structured processes through which people carry out their activities.

No man normally lives alone. Man does not live in isolation for a long time.

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He is basically a social creature. The great Greek Philosopher- Aristotle said

years back that man is a social animal (Zoon, Politikon).

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He further remarked that he who does not live in society is either a beast or an angel. With the exception of hermits, shepherds, lighthouse keepers, prisoners in solitary confinement and possibly a few others, all human beings live in groups. Men everywhere live in groups.

E.A. Ross was the first American sociologist to deal with this concept of social control in his famous book "Social Control" published in 1901. In fact, it was he who first used the concept of 'social control' in the sociological discussion. Since then the concept has become quite popular.

According to Ross, the individual has deep-rooted sentiments that help him to cooperate with other fellow members to work for social welfare. These sentiments are sympathy, sociability and a sense of justice. But these sentiments by themselves are not enough to suppress the self-seeking impulses of the individual. Society has to make use of its mechanisms to accomplish the necessary order and discipline.

Ross has stressed the roles of public opinion, law, belief suggestion, religion, ideals, ceremony, etc. in establishing social control. 5.6 Check Your Progress 1. What did you understand about the term 'social institutions'? Define it. 2. Discuss

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the features of 'social institutions'. 3. What are the functions of social institutions? 4. Discuss the characteristics of '

social groups'. 5. What did you understand about the term 'social control'? Define it. 6. Discuss the purposes of social control. 7. What are different types of social control? 8. What are different agencies of social control?

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Concept of Society & Culture 70 Unit 6 Social Change, Social Norms, & Social Values 6.0 Introduction 6.2 Social change
6.2.1 Social Change: Meaning & Definition 6.2.2 Social Changes: Causes 6.2.3 Social change: Theories 6.2.3.1
Evolutionary Theories 6.2.3.2 Cyclical Theories 6.2.3.3 Functionalists or Dynamic Theories 6.2.3.4 Conflict Theories 6.2.4
Social Change: Different

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Factors of Social Change 6.2.4.1 Geographic or Physical factors 6.2.4.2 Biological Factors 6.2.4.3 Cultural Factors of Social Change 6.2.4.4 Technological Factors 6.2.4.5

Social Legislation and Social Change 6.2.4.6 Education and Social Change 6.3 Social Norms 6.4 Social Values 6.5 Unit Summary 6.0 Introduction Nothing social remains the same,

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change is evident. Change is the law of nature. Time never rests so do the social happenings, norms, and values. Social changes occur in all societies and at all times.

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Incessant changeability is the very inherent nature of human society.

The concept of 'Social Norms' represents a source of social order. No society and no social group can exist without Norms. They serve the individual as guides to conduct. They are generally known as 'standards of group behaviour'. The term 'value' has different meanings in economics, philosophy, and sociology. In economics, 'value' means 'price'; in philosophy, it means 'ethical values'; and in sociology, it represents constituent parts of social structure.

Concept of Society & Culture 71 6.2

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Social Change Any alteration, difference or modification that takes place in a situation or in an object through time can be called change. The term 'social change' is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations. Society is a "web of social relationships" and hence social change obviously means a change in the system of social relationships. Social relationships are understood in terms of social processes and social interactions and social organisation. Thus the term 'social change' is used for desirable variations in social interaction, social processes and social organisation. It includes alterations in the structure and functions of society. 6.2.1 Social Change: Meaning & Definition Definition: 1. M.E. Jones: "Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social

organisation". 2.

Kingsley

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Davis: "By social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organisation, that is, structure and functions of society". 3.

Majumdar,

H.T.: "

Social change may be defined as a new fashion or mode, either modifying or replacing the old, in the life of people - or in the operation of society." •

Society undergoes endless changes. These changes cannot be stopped, it is a continuous flux. • Change happens through time hence we see social changes are time-sequential. • Social changes take

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place within a geographic or physical and cultural context. Hence, social change is

environmental. • These are humans that affect or bring changes in society, hence social change is human change. • There are different factors such as physical, biological, technological, cultural, etc that together bring about

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social change. Hence, social change results from the interaction of a number of factors. • Social change may create

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chain reaction. Change in one aspect of life may lead to a series of changes in its other aspects. •

Social changes may be planned or unplanned. •

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Social changes may bring about immediate results while some others may take years and decades to produce results.

Concept of Society & Culture 72 6.2.2 Social Changes: Causes Social change is a complex phenomenon in which the cause-and-effect relationship is not always clear. No single cause produces a single effect in the social world. We see a plurality of causation. Several factors work together to produce the same results. Causes of social change: Strain and conflict:

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No society is free from conflicts. Any attempt to resolve the conflict would lead to some kind of change or the

other. Social Problems: Social problems such as prostitution, overpopulation, unemployment, poverty, beggary, etc. arise mainly due to some internal deficiencies. If they are to be solved or reduced, the existing social order will have to be changed to some extent. Revolution and Upheavals: A revolution done by the people or a group to uproot a political system of anarchy that exploits and suppresses the liberty of people would bring about far-reaching changes. It may remove corruption, unemployment, and poverty from the country. Cultural innovation: Cultural innovation also contributes to social change. The diffusion of culture within a society and

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from one society to another has been a great source of social and cultural change in every society.

Impact of

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the non-social environment: Changes in the non-social environment due to nature like soil erosion, deforestation,

earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, etc may cause adaptive social changes. The influence

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of the social environment: The influence of the social environment is more significant in bringing about social changes. Shifts

in political alliances, military invasions, trade shifts etc. can present difficult problems of adjustments to the social system. 6.2.3 Social change: Theories Sociologists, historians, and social anthropologists have proposed a number of general theories of social change. These theories are categorised as evolutionary, cynical, conflict theories, and functional theories. 6.2.3.1

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Evolutionary Theories Evolutionary theories assume that societies gradually change from simple beginnings into even more complex forms. Evolutionary theorists saw change as positive and beneficial. According to them,

social change meant 'progress' towards something better.

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Early sociologist Auguste Comte believed that human societies evolve in one line of development.

The

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evolutionary view of social change was highly influenced by Charles Darwin's 'Organic Evolution'

theory. The early evolutionary theorists

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applied it to human society; they argued that societies must have evolved from too simple and primitive to that too complex and advanced such as the western society. Herbert Spencer, a British sociologist argued that society is an organism

and is gradually progressing. He argued that it has evolved from a military society to an industrial society. Emile

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Durkheim viewed societies as changing in the direction of greater differentiation, interdependence and formal control under the pressure of increasing moral density. He advocated that societies have evolved from a relatively undifferentiated social structure with

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minimum division of labour and with a kind of solidarity called 'mechanical solidarity' to a more differentiated social structure with

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maximum division of labour giving rise to a kind of solidarity and 'Organic Solidarity'. 6.2.3.2

Cyclical Theories Cyclical theories of social change focus on the rise and fall of civilisations attempting to discover and account for these patterns of growth and decay. a)

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Spengler: 'The Destiny of Civilisations': Oswald Spengler, a German school teacher, pointed out that the fate of civilization was a matter of "destiny". Each civilization is like a biological organism and has a similar life cycle: birth, maturity, old age, and death.

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He said that modern Western Society is in the last stage i.e. old age.

This theory is almost out of fashion today.

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His biological analogy is also too unrealistic. b) Toynbee: 'Challenge and Response': Arnold Toynbee, a British historian who had great sociological insight,

advocated that

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every society faces challenges - at first, challenges posed by the environment; later challenges from internal and external enemies. The nature of the responses determines society's fate. The achievement of civilisation consists of its successful responses to challenges, if it cannot mount an effective response, it dies.

c) Sorokin: 'Sensate and Ideational' Culture: The Russian-American sociologist

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proposed that societies alternate or fluctuate between two cultural extremes the 'sensate' and the 'ideational'. The sensate culture stresses those things which can be perceived directly by the senses. The ideational culture emphasizes those things

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which can be perceived only by the mind. Both represent 'pure' types of culture. Hence no society

ever fully conforms to either type. He said that as the culture of a society develops towards one pure type, it is countered by the opposing cultural force. Cultural development is then reversed moving towards the opposite type of culture. Sarkin's theory has not been accepted by sociologists for it portrays his prejudices and probably his disgust with modern society. 6.2.3.3

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Functionalists or Dynamic Theories Talcott Parsons and his followers have been the main advocates of this theory. Parsons stressed the importance of cultural patterns in controlling the stability of a society. According to him, society has the ability to absorb disruptive forces while maintaining overall stability. Because it is "constantly straining for equilibrium or balance". The conservative forces of society such as shared norms and values resist radical changes and serve to hold the society together.

Parsons considers

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change "not as something that disturbs the social equilibrium but as something that alters the state of the equilibrium so that a qualitatively new equilibrium results. He stated that changes may arise from two sources. They may come from outside the society through contact with other societies. They may also come from inside the society, through adjustments that must be made to resolve strains within the system. 6.2.3.4

Conflict Theories The "

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conflict theories" highlight the forces producing instability, struggle, and social disorganisation.

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The most famous and influential of the conflict theories is the one proposed by Karl Marx,

a famous German social thinker and philosopher. He asserted that

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individuals and groups with opposing interests are bound to be in conflict. Since the two major social classes,

that is,

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the rich and poor, or capitalists and labourers have mutually hostile interests, they are

in conflict.

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This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They also believe that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social

changes.

Conflict theory is quite impressive and influential, but it does not account for all forms of social change.

Concept of Society & Culture 75 6.2.4 Social Change: Different

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Factors of Social Change Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society

change.

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The physical, biological, cultural, and technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change. 6.2.4.1

Geographic or Physical factors Physical factors like the earth, climate, rainfall, rivers, mountains, natural vegetation, forests, animal life, minerals etc cast a profound influence on human society.

Social changes are, to some extent, conditioned by physical or geographical factors. The

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rate and direction of social change are governed by the physical environment.

The surface of the earth is never at rest. Slow geographical changes and

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occasional convulsions in the form of storms, famines, floods, cyclones, hurricanes, and earthquakes

do take place. These changes may bring about social changes.

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The great volcanic eruption of Yokohama in 1923 changed the architecture in Japan. The ancient civilisations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and

the Indus valley withered away due to bad climates. 6.2.4.2 Biological Factors

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The biological factors influence the numbers, composition, birth rate, death rate, fertility rate, and hereditary quality of successive generations. Biological factors like the

size and composition of the population, produce social changes. Food problems, housing problems, unemployment, poor health, poverty, and low standard of living and the problems are the direct outcomes of the overgrowth of the population. But there are also other countries where there is a problem of underpopulation. Such countries are facing the threat of "race suicide". They lack the young generation and due to better health facilities, the death rate has fallen and hence the number of old is increasing. Some social arrangements such as taboos on intermarriage, customs respecting the age at marriage, persecution of the minorities, war, etc tend to lower the biological quality of the population. Hence, the increase and decrease in population, a change in the ratio of men and women, and changes in rates of birth and death are likely to affect our social system. The relations of man and his society to the biological environment are more dynamic than those of man and his society to the physical environment. The latter submits to his use and abuse. But the biological environment which is inherently unstable responds rather than submits to man's uses and abuses. Hence man has to fight against diseases, harmful bacteria, weeds, and wild beasts constantly.

Concept of Society & Culture 76 6.2.4.3 Cultural Factors of Social Change

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Cultural factors consist of our values and beliefs, ideas and ideologies, morals and manners, customs and traditions and various institutions.

Social and cultural changes are closely related.

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What people think determines in every measure what they do and what they want.

Culture gives speed and direction to social change. Culture is not something static. It never remains constant. It undergoes changes due to immigration, foreign invasion, international trade and contacts, the exchange of cultural delegations, the conquest of one nation by another, foreign rule, etc. The changing customs become the reasons for social changes. 6.2.4.4 Technological Factors To make his life more comfortable, man builds civilization.

Technology is a product of civilization.

When scientific knowledge is applied to the problems of life, it becomes technology.

Technology is

fast growing. The social effects of technology

are far-reaching.

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A single invention may have innumerable social effects. Radio, for example, has influenced our entertainment, education, politics, sports, literature, attitudes, knowledge

and so on. Technology has contributed to the growth of industries or to the process of industrialisation. The

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Industrial Revolution that took place in England during the 18th century

contributed to the unprecedented growth of industries. Industrialisation is associated with the factory system of production. The factories have brought down the prices of commodities, improved their quality and maximised their output. The whole process of production is mechanised. Consequently, the traditional skills have declined and a good number of artisans have lost their work. Huge factories could provide employment opportunities to thousands of people. Hence, the process of industrialisation has affected the nature, character and growth of the economy. It has contributed to the growth of cities or to the process of urbanisation. The growth of industries has contributed to the growth of cities (urbanisation). As a result of industrialisation, people started moving toward the industrial areas in search of employment. Due to this, the industrial areas developed into towns and cities. The growth of cities or urbanisation has resulted in urban concentration and rural depopulation. The unregulated growth of cities has caused problems such as - overcrowding, congestion, insanitation, inadequate water and electricity supply; lack of privacy and intimacy, etc.

Concept of Society & Culture 77 The cities have also become the centres of various socioeconomic problems such as crime, juvenile delinquency, gambling, prostitution, etc. Scientific and technological inventions have modernised societies. In the process of modernization, some typical forms of changes occur in the social structure of society. Changes in social structure involve role differentiations in almost all aspects of life. Technology has advanced the means of transportation. People belonging to different corners of the nation or the world have regular contact. The nations have come nearer today. The world has shrunk in size.

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The intermixing of the people has led to the removal of prejudices and

misunderstandings. Machines have not only provided employment opportunities for men but they have also taken away the jobs of men through labour-saving devices. This results in what is known as technological unemployment. The highly dangerous effect of technology is evident through the modern mode of warfare. Today, not men, but guns, not hands, but bombs fight the battle. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb have brought new fears and anxieties to mankind. The atomic and bacteriological wars that can destroy the entire human race reveal how technology could be misused. Thus, the greater the technological advancement, the more ingenious the devilish 'wholesale murder. Industrialisation and mechanisation have brought new values and philosophies. Traditional values have changed. Human beings by the use of machines have become less human, more passive and more mechanical. Technological invention and industrial expansion have very directly promoted hedonism. People always want to have a 'good time' always. They have become pleasure-seekers. They want to maximize their pleasure by putting forth minimum, or no effort. Human relations are becoming impersonal and secondary. On all sides, one is confronted with "human machines" that possess motion but not sincerity, life but not emotion, and heart but not feelings.

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Technology has profoundly altered our modes of life and also thought.

Technology has not spared the social institutions of its effects. The institutions of family, religion, morality, marriage, state, property, etc have been altered. Women are enjoying more leisure at home. Much of their work is done by modern household electric appliances. Due to the invention of birth control techniques the size of the family is reduced. Marriage has lost its sanctity. It is treated more as a civil contract than a sacred bond.

Marriages are becoming more and more unstable. Instances of divorce, desertion and separation are increasing. People are becoming more secular, rational and scientific, but less religious in their outlook. People have changed their attitudes towards religious rituals and creeds. 6.2.4.5 Social Legislation and Social Change Social legislation has played an important role in bringing about social change. There are two opinions about the functions of law. According to one view, the function of law is to establish and maintain social control. Another view stresses the dynamic role of law. It states that the function of law is not just to maintain social order, it insists that law must bring about social change by influencing people's behaviour, beliefs, and values. A careful analysis of the role of legislation in social change would reveal two things. (i)

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Through legislation the state and society try to bring the legal norms in line with the existing social norms. (

ii)

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Legislations are also used to improve social norms on the basis of new legal norms.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 could bring about a number of social changes. The Act abolished all caste restrictions as a necessary requirement for marriage, The Hindus of all castes have the same rights with respect to marriage. Intercaste marriages are now allowed. The Act provides for a secular outlook with respect to marriage and enables the registration of marriage. It enforces monogamy making both the sexes equal in marital affairs. It provides equal rights for both to get judicial separation and divorce on legal grounds. It treats various sects of people such as Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, VeeraShaivas, Harijans and others as Hindus. Thus, it paved the way for bringing about a uniform 'Civil Code' for all the citizens of India. 6.2.4.6 Education and Social Change Education can also be understood as a factor of social change. The role of education as an agent or instrument of social change and development is widely recognised today. Education can initiate social change by bringing about a change in the outlook and attitudes of man. It can bring about a change in the pattern of social relationships and

thereby it may cause social changes. One of the purposes of education is to change man and his life and living style. To change man' is to change 'society only. Education has brought about phenomenal changes in every aspect of man's life. Francis Brown remarks that

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education is a process which brings about changes in the behaviour of society. Modern education has changed our attitude and outlook. It

has affected our customs and traditions, manners and morals, religious beliefs and philosophical principles. It has removed to a great extent the superstitious beliefs and unreasoned fears about supernatural beings. Education has contributed to a radical improvement in the status of women. Education is an important means of attaining social and economic rewards for society. It has become essential for the economy. Education has now become a large-scale and highly visible organisation. Education has been playing a great role in getting occupations which are key determiners of general social status. Education increases political awareness among poor people also. This would bring about wider political changes with the increasingly organised participation of people in national politics. Modern states, particularly the totalitarian ones, have made education an instrument for establishing their regime. Education is expected to contribute to 'progress', to modify the cultural heritage as well as to preserve and transmit it. In modern industrial societies educational organisations have become innovators. They are gathering and storing new knowledge and are promoting change in the process of transmitting that knowledge.

6.3 Social Norms "Social norms" are the standards of behaviour formed on the basis of social values. They determine, guide, control, and also predict human behaviour. They are also the expectations as the following statements sound "A good citizen always respects laws", and "younger one must always respect elderly people".

1. According to Young and

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Mack, 'norms' refer to the "group-shared expectations".

2. According to

H.M. Johnson, "A norm is an abstract pattern held in the mind, that sets certain limits for behaviour".

Concept of Society & Culture 80

3. Norms refer to "the rules that guide behaviour in everyday situations and are derived from the value"- Donald Light Jr. and Suzanne Keller.

4. As Rohert Bierstedt has pointed out, "

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A norm is a rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situations in which we participate." He further writes that a norm can be treated as a "cultural specification that guides our conduct in society."

Hence, norms can be understood as rules and regulations that groups live by. Norms are the means through which values are expressed in behaviour. Norms can be personal or private and social norms. 'Private norms' are purely individual in character, they reside with individuals only. They influence the behaviour of an individual concerned. 'Social norms' are always backed by sanctions. Violation of such norms causes us to suffer a penalty in the group. While those who conform are rewarded. 'Social norms' are universal. No society can function without them.

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In every society we find two types of order - 1) the normative order that insists on how the individual should behave and 2) the factual order that is related to and based on the actual behaviour of the people. It is through the normative order that society regulates the behaviour of its members.

Norms are the standard or behavioural expectations shared by group members. They are the standard generalisations, we evaluate the behaviour of a person on them. Norms may vary from society to society. Even they may differ from one group to another in the same society. Each group has its own social norms. Within the same society, they may differ in age, sex, occupation, and social status of the individuals. Some norms may not be meant to be the same for all age groups people. For example, social norms generalised for old age people are different from the norms expected of young people. Norms meant for soldiers and policemen are different from those of teachers and advocates.

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It is wrong to assume that people in a society obey all the norms always. Some obey

some norms at some times and disobey or ignore them at other times. Even those who normally respect and obey norms may go against some norms in some particular situations.

Concept of Society & Culture 81 Sanctions are used to enforce or persuade an individual or group to conform to social expectations. They might be in the form of rewards as well as punishments. Norms that are followed implicitly and generally, people do not realize that they are following or obeying them. People do not question most of the norms and follow them totally. 6.4 Social Values Social values form an important part of the culture of a society. They provide general guidelines for conduct. Social values are the criteria people use in assessing their daily lives, arranging their priorities, measuring their pleasures and pains, and choosing between alternative courses of action. Definition 1. "

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Values are group conceptions of the relative desirability of things" -

G.R. Leslie, R.F. Larson, H.L. Gorman. 2. According to H.M. Johnson, "

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Values are general standards and may be regarded as higher order norms". 3. "

Values are assumptions, largely unconscious, of what is right and important"- Young and Mack. 4. In simple words, values may be defined as measures of goodness or desirability. Social values represent a wide range of ideas that men pursue in their life, they provide goals to aim for. These goals are pursued in different contexts and situations. If the dominant value is 'success', then, it expects the individuals to become successful at school, in work, at sports, and in life, in general. Social values provide general guidelines for the behaviour of people. Values such as respect for human dignity, fundamental rights, private property, patriotism, fidelity to wife or to husband, religiosity, sacrifice, helpfulness, cooperation, individual enterprise, individuality, social equality, privacy, democracy, etc guide our behaviour in various ways.

Concept of Society & Culture 82 Hence, 1. Values provide goals for the members to aim for. 2. Values hold the society together because they are shared in common. 3. Values bring legitimacy to the rules that govern specific activities. 4.

Values help to bring about some kind of adjustment between different set of rules. Aspects/Patterns of Values 1. General and Specific Values: Values such as democracy, freedom, the right to dissent, respect for fundamental rights and dignity of labour, etc., for example, are very general in character. These values are abstract in nature and they pervade many aspects of life. Values are specific too. For example, we may value physical health or affluence. Someone may value silk over nylon or the writing of a particular novelist over that of another. Hence values usually range from highly abstract to specific levels. 2. Values are Hierarchically Arranged: All the values are not equally significant. We can make a distinction between- 'Means Values', 'End Values', 'Dominant Values', and 'Ultimate Values'. • 'Means Values' are instrumental values. They are sought as part of the effort to achieve other values. • 'Ends Values' are more general and more important from the point of view of the groups who are doing the valuing work. For example, if health is the value, then the maintenance of good nutrition, securing proper rest, avoidance of alcoholic drinks and drug addictions, doing proper exercises regularly, etc., become means to that end. This difference is based on contexts and situations. But it helps us to understand how the values are patterned and how one is related to another. • 'Dominant Values' are those values which influence and condition the behaviour of the people to a great extent. Sociologist Williams has suggested the following criteria for dominant values: ○ Extensiveness: Whether the value is extensively found in the total activity of the people? ○ Duration: Whether the value has been durable and observed over a long period of time?

Concept of Society & Culture 83 ◦ Intensity: With what intensity the value is pursued or maintained by the people? ◦ Prestige of Value Carriers: To what extent the value carriers such as persons, objects, or organisations enjoy prestige in society? • 'Ultimate Values': The ultimate values refer to those values of the group that give meaning, substance and direction to the lives of people. Example: We take the above-mentioned example of physical health. We may say that it is required for longevity. Longevity or longer life span can be justified in terms of 'ultimate value' to do service to humanity and to be worthy of God's creation. There can be no higher or more ultimate value than this. 3. Explicit and Implicit Values: Most of the social values are clearly stated and explicitly held. They are deliberately taught to the children. Through official, governmental, and other organisational means they are reinforced to the adults. They are also promoted through mass media. Examples: democracy, freedom, fundamental rights, social equality, etc. These values are explicitly held and cherished. Some of the values are implicitly held by the people. Public leaders, spokesmen for the society and even religious leaders may not stress these much. They may even ignore them. For example, respect for elders and conformity, taking care of old parents, and respect for authority are values implicitly held in our society. 4. Values may Conflict with One Another: Values may often conflict with one another. In complex societies, we generally observe not just one value system but more than one. We find multiple, overlapping and sometimes even opposing value systems in the same society. For example, the right to dissent, conformity, respect for authority, and respect for elders are values that are in conflict. 6.5 Unit Summary Society undergoes endless changes. These changes cannot be stopped, it is a continuous flux. Change happens through time hence we see social changes are time-sequential. Social changes take

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place within a geographic or physical and cultural context. Hence, social change is

environmental. These are humans that affect or bring changes in society, hence social change is human change. There are different factors such as physical, biological, technological, cultural, etc that together bring about social change. Hence,

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social change results from the interaction of a number of factors. Social

Concept of Society & Culture 84 change may create a

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chain reaction. Change in one aspect of life may lead to a series of changes in its other aspects.

Social changes may be planned or unplanned.

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Social changes may bring about immediate results while some others may take years and decades to produce results. '

Social norms' are universal. No society can function without them.

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In every society we find two types of order - 1) the normative order that insists on how the individual should behave and 2) the factual order that is related to and based on the actual behaviour of the people. It is through the normative order that society regulates the behaviour of its members.

Norms are the standard or behavioural expectations shared by group members. They are the standard generalisations, we evaluate the behaviour of a person on them. Norms may vary from society to society. Even they may differ from one group to another in the same society. Each group has its own social norms. Within the same society, they may differ in age, sex, occupation, and social status of the individuals. Some norms may not be meant to be the same for all age groups people. For example, social norms generalised for old age people are different from the norms expected of young people. Norms meant for soldiers and policemen are different from those of teachers and advocates.

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It is wrong to assume that people in a society obey all the norms always. Some obey

some norms at some times and disobey or ignore them at other times. Even those who normally respect and obey norms may go against some norms in some particular situations. Sanctions are used to enforce or persuade an individual or group to conform to social expectations. They might be in the form of rewards as well as punishments. Norms that are followed implicitly and generally, people do not realize that they are following or obeying them. People do not question most of the norms and follow them totally. Social values represent a wide range of ideas that men pursue in their life, they provide goals to aim for. These goals are pursued in different contexts and situations. If the dominant value is 'sucess', then, it expects the individuals to become successful at school, in work, at sports, and in life, in general. Social values provide general guidelines for the behaviour of people. Values such as respect for human dignity, fundamental rights, private property, patriotism, fidelity to wife or to husband, religiosity, sacrifice, helpfulness, cooperation, individual enterprise, individuality, social equality, privacy, democracy, etc guide our behaviour in various ways. 6.6 Check Your Progress 1. Define the term 'social change' and discuss its meaning.

Concept of Society & Culture 85 2. Discuss the causes of social changes. 3. What are social change theories, discuss. 4. Discuss the factors of social change. 5. What are different social norms discussed? 6. What are different social values discussed?

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 86 Unit 7: Major Social Institutions 7.0 Introduction 7.1 Unit Objective 7.2 Marriage: Meaning, Functions, & Forms 7.2.1 Functions of Marriage 7.2.2 Forms of Marriage 7.3 Family: Meaning, Functions, & Forms 7.3.1 Functions Of The Family 7.3.2 Types or Forms of the Family 7.4 Religion 7.4.1 Two Aspects of Religion: Structural & Functional 7.4.1.1 Structural Aspects 7.4.1.2 Functional Aspects 7.5 Education 7.5.1 Social Functions of Education 7.6 Economy 7.6.1 Economic Aspects 7.7 Politics 7.7.1 Democracy 7.7.2 Political Parties 7.7.3 Elections & Voting 7.7.4 Pressure Groups 7.7.5 The Totalitarian System or Dictatorship 7.8 Unit Summary 7.9 Check Your Progress 7.0 Introduction Marriage is one of the universal social institutions.

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Marriage as an institution has developed over a long time. There cannot be one comprehensive definition of marriage which finds the consent of all sociologists.

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family is the most important primary group in society. It is the most elementary form of society.

It is the 'most basic of all social groupings. It is the first and the most immediate Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 87 social environment to which a child is exposed. It is an outstanding primary group because it is in the family that the child develops its basic attitudes. Man is a social animal, he has biological, economic, and social needs. But he is a spiritual being also and has religious needs. There is a Biblical saying "Man cannot live by bread alone". From the earliest times, man has been seen as incurably religious. The term education is taken from the Latin word 'educare' which means to 'bring up. Education does not only mean giving subject knowledge to pupils, it also means developing habits and attitudes in them which may help them to face the future successfully. A man is an economic being in a society. He earns his livelihood by pursuing economic activities. Economic activities vary in kind and are complex in nature as they involve different kinds of systems and subsystems. Politics is a universal and ancient social institution. The political systems have developed over the years, they possess a cultural and ancient legacy of ancient Romans, Greeks, and Indians. Long back Aristotle had analysed a six-fold classification of the

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political system: Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one); Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few); and Polity and Democracy (rule by many). 7.1

Unit Objective This Unit aims to introduce the learners to major social institutions like Marriage, Family, Education, Economy, Politics, their structure, and their functions. 7.2 Marriage: Meaning, Functions, & Forms Marriage is one of the universal social institutions.

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Marriage as an institution has developed over a long time. There cannot be one comprehensive definition of marriage which finds the consent of all sociologists. 1.

Edward Westermarck in his "

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History of Human Marriage" defines marriage as "the more or less durable connection between male and female lasting beyond the mere act of propagation till after the birth of offspring". 2. Malinowski says that marriage is a "contract for the production and maintenance of children".

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 88 3. According to

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Robert H. Lowie, "Marriage is a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates". 4.

According to

Duncan Mitchell, "marriage is

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a socially sanctioned sex relationship involving two or more people of the opposite sex, whose relationship is expected to endure beyond the time required for gestation and the birth of children".

Marriage is a universal institution. It is enforced as a social rule in some societies, for example, unmarried individuals, in Korea, are called half persons. According to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, an individual who remains unmarried throughout his life commits a great crime. Marriage is a union of man and woman. It binds a man and woman in a long-lasting bond. They do not fall into the relationship of marriage to satisfy their sexual desires but to live with each other and grow together. Marriage is associated with some civil or religious ceremony. Following rituals, customs, and other formalities two individuals, a man and a woman, get social recognition and become married. Marriage also imposes certain rights and duties on both the husband and wife. Both are expected to support each other and their children. 7.2.1

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Functions of Marriage Marriage brings about a sense of discipline in not just the individual but also the society. The functions of marriage are as follows: a)

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functional division of labour: With marriage, there is a functional division of labour. The wife may take care of the household work and the children, while the husband goes out to work. This way, both can devote time fully to their responsibilities. b) Financial security: When two people get married, they bring together all the savings and assets accumulated over the years. This combined wealth increases purchasing power and subsequently leads to a higher standard of living.

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c) Emotional support: When a partner is depressed, he or she will have

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spouse who will provide support through words of encouragement. It is believed that

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 89

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married people live substantially longer and have better health compared to individuals who never marry. d) Rearing children: There is no better option than getting married to have children. The children benefit from that environment and grow up into healthy adults. They get emotional support from their parents, which is very healthy for their psychological development. Generally, the father ensures discipline, while the mother offers intimacy and affection. e) Social and legal recognition: Marriage is an institution accepted by law and society, unlike live-in relationships. Marriage is also recognized by the law. If the partners want to split, there are specific procedures to follow related to

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division of assets, child custody, and so on, apart from the divorce itself. 7.2.2 Forms of Marriage The forms of marriage are diverse. A cross-cultural study of marriage practices in different societies would include rules. These rules lay down preferences, prescriptions as well as prescriptions in deciding the form of marriage. Based on the number of mates, marriage is classified into two types: monogamy and polygamy. Monogamy is the marriage between single partners (i.e., a husband having one wife or a wife having one husband). Monogamy is a prevalent form of marriage in most societies. It is also considered an ideal form of marriage. Polygamy is the practice of having more than one partner in marriage. Polygamy may be of two types: polygyny and polyandry. When one man has two or more wives at a time, the practice is known as polygyny. When two or more sisters share one husband, the practice is known as sororal polygyny. When one woman gets married to more than one man simultaneously, the practice is known as polyandry. Polyandry may be of two types: fraternal or adelphic polyandry and non-fraternal polyandry. When one woman marries several brothers at the same time, the practice is known as fraternal polyandry. This practice is prevalent among the Toda community in India. When a woman has several husbands, none of whom are necessarily brothers, the practice is known as non-fraternal polyandry.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 90 Forms of Marriage

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Levirate and Sororate Marriage of a man with the childless widow of his deceased brother is known as levirate marriage. When a levirate marriage prevails, on the death of a husband, it is the duty of one of his brothers to marry his widow and any children born as a result of this union are counted as the progeny of the deceased man. When a sororate marriage prevails, the husband of a childless woman marries her sister and at least some of the children that are born as a result of this union are counted as children of the childless wife. The term 'sororate' is also used regarding the custom whereby, upon the death of a wife, her kin provide her sister as

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wife to the widower. However, any children born as a result of this union are recognized as her own. Levirate and sororate customs emphasize the acceptance of inter-familial obligations and recognition of marriage as a tie between two families and not simply between two individuals. 7.3

Family: Meaning, Functions, & Forms

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family is the most important primary group in society. It is the most elementary form of society.

It is the 'most basic of all social groupings. It is the first and the most immediate social environment to which a child is exposed. It is an outstanding primary group because it is in the family that the child develops its basic attitudes.

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The word ' Family' has been taken over from the Latin word 'Famulus'

which means

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a servant. In Roman Law, the word denoted a group of producers and slaves and other servants as well as members connected by common descent or marriage.

Thus, 'originally,

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 91 family, consisted of a man and woman with a child or children and servants. The meaning of family can be explained better by the following definitions: 1. M.F.

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Nimkoff says that "Family is a more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without

a child, or of a man or woman alone, with children". 2.

Burgess and Locke. "

Family is

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a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household interacting and intercommunicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture". 3.

Eliot and Merrill:

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Family is "The biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children.

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A family, according to sociologists Maclver and Page, is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. They also bring out certain characteristic features of a family: It is a relationship that originates from and is bound by marriage. It is formed when two individuals mate and produce offspring. It is a system of finding the hierarchy of ancestry. A family must have the financial sufficiency to achieve its economic wants and necessities that pertain to the birth and upbringing of children. A family should have a habitat, home or household

that it may own or share with others. 7.3.1 Functions Of The Family The family as a social institution performs several functions. Various opinions have been expressed regarding the functions of the family.

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Kingsley Davis speaks of four main functions of the family: 1.

Reproduction, 2. Maintenance, 3. Placement, and 4. Socialization. Ogburn and Nimkoff have mentioned six major functions of family: 1. Affectional, 2.

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Economic, 3. Recreational, 4. Protective, 5. Religious, and 6. Educational. Reed has described four functions of the family: 1. Race perpetuation, 2. Socialisation, 3. Regulation and satisfaction of sex needs, and 4. Economic functions. Maclver classifies the functions of a family into two types: Essential and Non-essential

functions or primary or nonprimary. According to him, the essential functions include Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 92 1) The

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stable satisfaction of sex needs, 2) Production and rearing of children, and 3) provision of a home. Under the non-essential functions, he includes, religious, educational, economic, health and recreation

and other functions. 7.3.2 Types or Forms of the Family Sociologists have spoken of different forms or types of family. They have taken into consideration different factors as the basis for the classification of the family. A few classifications can be mentioned. 1. Based on marriage family has been classified into three major types: • Polygamous or Polygynous Family, • Polyandrous Family, and • Monogamous Family. 2. Based

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on the nature of residence family can be classified into three main forms: • Family of Matrilocal Residence, • Family of Patrilocal Residence,

and • Family of Changing Residence. 3. Based on

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ancestry or descent family can be classified into two main types: • Matrilineal

family, and • Patrilineal

Family 4.

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on the nature of authority, a family can be classified into two main types. • Matriarchal Family, and • Patriarchal Family 5.

Based on size or structure and the depth of generations family can be classified into two main types: • The Nuclear or the Single Unit Family, and • The Joint or the Undivided Family 6. Based on the nature of relations among the family members the family can be classified into two main types: • The Conjugal Family consists of adult members among whom there exist sexual relationships. • Consanguine Family consists of members among whom there exists what is known as a "blood relationship" - brother and sister, father and son, etc.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 93 Types: 1. Matriarchal Family: Matriarchal family is also known as the mother-centred family. Here, the mother owns the property, heads the family, and exercises authority over the family and household matters. In a matriarchal family,

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the descent is traced through the mother. Daughters inherit the property of the mother,

they succeed their mother.

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The matriarchal family is matrilocal in residence. After the marriage, the wife stays back in her mother's

house. 2. Patriarchal Family: Patriarchal family is also known as a father-centred family. Here,

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the father is the head of the family, he is the owner and administrator of the family property. In a patriarchal family the descent, inheritance, and succession are traced through the male line.

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The patriarchal family is patrilocal in residence, sons continue to stay with the father in his house even after their marriages. 3.

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Nuclear family: Nuclear family is defined as "it is a small group composed of husband and wife and immature children which constitutes a unit apart from the rest of the community".

When a man starts living with his wife and own children separately from his patriarchal or joint family he forms a nuclear family. It

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is an autonomous unit free from the control of the elders. 4. Joint Family: The joint family is

also known as 'undivided family'
and sometimes as '
extended family. It usually consists of

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husband and wife, their married and unmarried children, and they're married as well as unmarried

grandchildren. In India, this system prevails among Hindus as well as non-Hindus. The joint family may assume both forms: Patriarchal joint family, and Matriarchal joint family. There are various advantages and disadvantages associated with living together in a joint family. 7.4 Religion Man is a social animal, he has biological, economic, and social needs. But he is a spiritual being also and has religious needs. There is a Biblical saying "Man cannot live by bread alone". From the earliest times, man has been seen as incurably religious. The institution of religion is universal, it is found in all societies, past and present. It is not only an influential force of social control but also the most effective guide to human Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 94 behaviour. Religious dogmas have influenced and conditioned economic endeavours, political movements, property dealings, educational tasks, scientific interventions, and artistic developments. Religion revolves around man's faith in supernatural forces. It is a concrete experience which is associated with emotions, especially fear, awe, or reverence. Though religion is a universal phenomenon it is understood differently by different people. Opinions of People differ on religion. •

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Edward Spain, an American anthropologist, says: "the essence of religion consists in man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life." •

According to Ogburn, "Religion is an attitude towards supernatural powers". • Max Mullers says: "religion is a mental faculty or disposition which enables man to apprehend the infinite". Basic

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components of Religion: • Religion is a matter of belief. It is a belief in supernatural or superhuman forces. •

Man believes that he is at the mercy of supernatural forces. He

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believes that his disrespect and negligence toward them would bring him disaster. •

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Religion considers some acts as righteous and sacred and some acts as sinful.

Religion encourages people to do good and sacred acts and denounce bad acts. • Every religion has its explanation regarding salvation.

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The Buddhists called it Nirvana, a process of becoming one with God. The Hindus believe it brings mukti or moksha, release from the chain of birth and death. •

Religion can be seen in the light of two different aspects - belief and ritual. Religious beliefs are the cognitive aspect of religion. Religious ritual is the practical side of religion. 7.4.1 Two Aspects of Religion: Structural & Functional Religion as a social institution has two aspects: structural and functional. The structure of religion includes theologies, creeds, practices, rituals, sects, and symbols.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 95 7.4.1.1 Structural Aspects 1. Theologies and Creeds: Theology is the systematic explanation that religious leaders propose to show man's relation to his God and the Universe. Almost all religions have their bodies of ideas, beliefs, doctrines, dogmas, articles of faith, ideals, and ideologies. These things are systematized and rationalized in the form of theologies and creeds. Theology represents the creed or body of beliefs and doctrines of the Church or the Temple. 2. Ceremony and Ritual: Ceremony or ritual is a standardized and accepted action people perform to achieve a specific aim. Every religion has its practices and techniques or rituals and ceremonies to communicate with the supernatural. These rituals are relatively simple in some religions but complex and elaborate in others. However, rituals and ceremonies are not confined to religion alone. 3. Symbolism: Throughout religion symbolism is important. A religious symbol enables an individual to identify himself with his fellow beings. It thus promotes a sense of social solidarity. For example, the cross stands for Christianity; the Crescent for Islam, and the Swastik for Hinduism. Normally these symbols are emotion-charged. 4. Religious Codes: 'Religious Code' refers to a body of rules prescribed by a particular religion for its followers to observe and follow. The code prescribes desirable conduct and prescribes desirable behaviour. The religious code defines how one has to maintain one's relation with the Supernatural and also with fellow beings. 5. Sects: A sect is a body of believers with similar religious attitudes and interests. The group of believers may hold a common body of beliefs, values and objectives. Buddhism has Mahayana and Hinayana, and Islam has the Sunnis and the Shias. 6. Festivals: Every religion has its festivals, A religious festival is a kind of social get-together wherein people observe some rituals collectively. It may consist of prayers, processions, feasting or fasting, chanting of hymns and singing devotional songs, etc. Festivals reaffirm the faith and fidelity of the people to the principles and practices of religion. 7. Sacred Literature: The theological explanation of religion when it takes the written form becomes sacred literature. In other words, the sacred scriptures of religion represent its sacred literature. Every religion has its sacred literature.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 96 8. Myth: Myth refers to "an ancient traditional story of Gods or heroes, especially, the one that explains some fact or phenomenon. Myth is also a kind of human assertion. It is a dramatic, rational, and emotion-laden assertion through which men are related to their environment, ancestors, and descendants. 9. Mysticism: Mysticism refers to the habit or tendency of religious thought and feeling of those who see a direct communion with God or the divine. A 'Mystic' seeks or attains a direct relationship with God in elevated religious feeling or ecstasy. It attracts varied types of people, but especially intellectual and cultured groups. The mystic response is found in all the world religions: Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism and even Islam. 7.4.1.2 Functional Aspects 1. Religious or worshipping practices of prayer, meditation, etc. provide a

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religious experience. This is the basic function of religion. Prayer, worship and meditation are the summaries of religious experience. 2.

Religion provides peace of mind. Living a life which is full of uncertainties, an individual often feels stressed, alone, and hopeless. Prayers and religious practices bring the most desired peace of mind, they work as a healer of the ills of life. 3. Religion brings about sentiments of unity in its followers. Following a common faith, sharing common sentiments, visiting the same place for worship, participating in religious rituals, and observing fasts or other such activities together are acts which cultivate a sense of unity in us. 4. Religion supports and inculcates moral, spiritual, and social values. Following a religion, listening to religious sermons, reading religious scriptures, and observing dutiful holy practices we get influenced and motivated to behave good and inculcate values in our personality. 5. Religion is an informal means of social control. It prescribes rules of conduct for people to follow. 6. Religion extends and promotes welfare to people. It inspires us to do good for others in society. It rouses a spirit of mutual help, cooperation, and philanthropy. 7. Religion provides entertainment through religious lectures, dance, music, fairs, festivals, exhibitions, and so on. Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 97 8. Religious beliefs relate the self to the infinite or cosmic world. A man becomes selfless, he considers the self last and the others first, and he learns to identify his true being, thus he becomes grand and elevated.

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Though the direct impact of religion remains healthy, elevating and socializing, its indirect effect may be dysfunctional for society. In Europe, religion hindered the growth of science and inquiry

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decline of the organized church in the 19th century. The superstitious superstructure that developed successively caused immense harm to society at all levels. Religion inhibits protests and impedes social changes. Religion has resulted in wars, devastations and genocides. While fulfilling the identity function of religion, certain loyalties arise which may impede the development of new identities that are more appropriate to new situations. 7.5 Education The term education is taken from the Latin

word 'educare' which means to 'bring up. Education does not only mean giving subject knowledge to pupils, it also means developing habits and attitudes in them which may help them to face the future successfully. Durkheim defines education

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as: "the socialisation of the younger generation...", "it is a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling, and acting which he could not have arrived at spontaneously". James Welton says: "education is

an attempt on the part of the adult members of human society to shape the development of the coming generation with its own ideals of life". 7.5.1 Social Functions of Education Education is a social institution that has existed for ages and its significance has constantly been growing. Especially in today's modern and complex societies, it is the institution that prepares humans mentally advanced, competitive, and conscious of being. 1. Education teaches socialization. A child born in modern society and a nuclear family set-up learns to socialize in school. He learns socializing traits such as honesty, fair play, the difference between right and wrong, etc. in school. A school devotes much of its time and energy to teaching cooperation and good citizenship through activities and books.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 98 2. Education introduces cultures and civilizations. Education transmits cultural knowledge in all societies at different levels. 3. Education forms a social personality. Education shapes our personality, it aims to develop an outlook sought to live in harmony in society. 4. Education brings reformation positively. If a child has somehow developed negative traits and starts believing in disloyalties, prejudices, jealousy, and hatred ways of wrong living. This can be reformed by educating him about the wrong consequences of behaving the wrong way. 5. Education prepares for earning a livelihood. Education enables a student for a job or an occupational role. It qualifies one to take up a financially productive role in society. 6. Education confers a status. The amount of education you have is correlated with a class position. In countries like Japan, Germany, the USA, and Russia the societies evaluate and decide the status of a person by what kind of education he has received. Generally, all over the world, it has been seen that education is a decisive factor in the criteria of class position. What and how much a person has acquired education guides his occupation, income, style of life, wisdom, and behaviour. A poor's child can better the economic condition of his home by getting educated, working for a good job, profession, or occupation, and earning well. Hence, education also plays a role of stairs in rising to greater heights of status. 7. Education emphasises personal competition. Schooling instills and encourages a spirit of competition in learners. For each subject studied, the child is compared with the companions by percentage and rank. A teacher admires those who do well, it motivates the others to do equally well or better. 7.6 Economy A man is an economic being in a society. He earns his livelihood by pursuing economic activities. Economic activities vary in kind and are complex in nature as they involve different kinds of systems and subsystems. 7.6.1 Economic Aspects A man works for a job or does an occupation. These activities give him the satisfaction of enjoying his material, social, and psychological needs. It will be wrong to assume that man always works or is in some kind of occupation just for money. A man depends on them for experiencing rewarding and self-enhancement purposes too. A man indulges in Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 99 some occupation not solely to earn or support his expenses but also because he likes to do it. Work is an inseparable part of a man's life. Industrialisation The industrial revolution of the 18th century changed civilization.

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The simple rural life and small-scale cottage industries were replaced by complex urban life.

It established a factory system. It formed cities and people started being categorized as urban and rural. The factory system - 1) concentrated the productive process in large factories or near them, 2) replaced the man or animal power with mechanical power, and 3) caused accumulation of wealth in the form of capital in the hands of the entrepreneurs. The industrial revolution deprived the people of their traditional skills. They made forced to shift to cities and become workers in factories. "High production, high income, low investment" made the industrialists exploit the workers and resources. Property A man is the owner of a property (tools, lands, objects, rights, goods, services) that gives monetary benefits to him, hence, property ownership is also economic activity. Ownership of property may be classified as communal (community) ownership, private ownership, and public ownership. When a property belongs to the community as a whole and can be used or owned by any member of the community, it is called communal ownership. When a property is owned by one or a few individuals it is called private ownership. Public ownership of property is when the property belongs to the state or some political authority on the behalf of the people as a whole. Division of Labour Every human society establishes some division of labour among its members. People specialised in a particular economic activity, it categorises them for a particular role. Division of labour contributes to the efficiency of economic activity. It not only divides and distributes the labour tasks among the people, but it also helps to improve the quality of the product or service. It was Durkheim who developed this theory of "division of labour" and proposed it in his book "Division of Labour in Society".

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 100 The Two Forms of Economy - Capitalism and Socialism An industrial society produces goods and services in two basic ways - Capitalism and Socialism. Both are ideologically different from each other. In Capitalism the production of goods and services is largely in the private hands. It may vary in the degree to which private ownership is given or allowed to private concerns. Governmental intervention remains there. Capitalism allows "personal profits" and presents "free competition". Seeking self-interest or profits is considered normal, morally acceptable, and socially desirable. In capitalism, able producers are rewarded with profits and consumers get quality goods at competitive prices. Competition is necessary for the success of a capitalist system. Competition among capitalists gives the public right to compare the quality and price of goods and choose the seller. Capitalism neglects group interests and social functions as it over-emphasizes profits. It leads to labour exploitation, labour unions become inevitable for developing a harmonious relationship between labour and management. The minute division of labour and specialization consequences work alienation. In Socialism, production is not done for profit, it is designed to serve social goals. Competition between firms that are producing similar products does not exist. Socialism considers production for profit immoral because it does not want one person's profit as another person's loss. It aims socialist economy through social equality which it believes can come by preventing the accumulation of private wealth. In socialism, the economic activities are planned by the government, there is no scope for private property. Competition in production and earning profits does not exist there. Socialist economies are more democratic than capitalist societies as decisions about the satisfaction of human needs are taken collectively and publicly. Critics say the socialist economy is not as dynamic and economically efficient as capitalist societies are. They also argue that socialist societies are not democratic because major decisions are taken by the ruling party and not by the people in general. Socialist society can change into an imperialist, to satisfy the requirements of industrialization the indigenous workers or farmers can be exploited.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 101 Multinational corporations There is a third type of economy which has attained greater popularity, it is called multinational companies or corporations. "A multinational corporation is one which owns or manages businesses in two or more countries". A multinational corporation manufactures various products in many countries and sells its products/services internationally. A multinational corporation is owned by shareholders around the world. It sets up its business offices or manufacturing units worldwide. Shell, IBM, Coca-Cola, etc are multinational corporations. Multinationals have emerged as very powerful economic forces. They represent an independent politico- economic force. By crossing the national boundaries these companies gain independence. For example, Nestle of Switzerland does 98 per cent of its business outside the country. It makes the government of Switzerland exercise hardly any control and authority over this company. The multinational corporation of the economic system also has critical opinions of economists and others. They say to safeguard their interests a multinational company may start interfering in the internal political affairs of the countries in which they have their business activities. Multinational companies encourage corruption, they are prepared to spend any amount to protect their interests. Conflict theorists call multinational companies irresponsible and exploiters for they export jobs from the home country to the poor countries. Manufacturing certain luxurious commodities and selling them through alluring advertisements the multinational companies show unwanted consumerism and promote cultural invasion. Multinational companies make huge profits; they may try to trap a poor country by giving it financial aid. 7.7 Politics Politics is a universal and ancient social institution. The political systems have developed over the years, they possess a cultural and ancient legacy of ancient Romans, Greeks, and Indians. Long back Aristotle had analyzed a six-fold classification of the

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political system: Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one); Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few); and Polity and Democracy (rule by many).

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 102 7.7.1 Democracy Democracy is the political system or form of government which is the most popular today. It is considered the best and most civilized form of government. It is the government where the power is vested in the people. Definitions of Democracy Sardar Panikar says: "Democracy is in fact, not merely a form of government, it is a complex of social, economic and political factors, affecting the relationship of the state of the individual, guaranteeing essential freedoms, personal liberty, freedom of expression of organisation and of governing activities". Abraham Lincoln said that democracy is

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a "government of the people by the people and for the people".

Basic Principles of Democracy The basic principles of democracy can be said are: 1. It provides all individuals with the right to speak, criticise and disagree with others. 2. It allows people to have diverse views, ideas and ideologies. 3. It facilitates persuasion and peace. 4. It does not use coercive methods or threats of power. 5. It respects the human personality. 6. It ensures fundamental rights to its citizens like the right to freedom of speech, press, peaceful assembly, to contest the elections, constitutional remedies, etc. 7. It stands on the foundations of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. 8. It gives supreme power or authority to people. 9. In a democracy, a majority mandate receiving party works to safeguard the rights and interests of minority groups. 10. The general public by using its right to vote elects its representatives who form a government for them. 11. A democratic government functions according to the provisions of a constitution (written or unwritten). 12. It assures full justice to all citizens equally.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 103 Forms of Democracy Democracy is of two types: (i) Direct and (ii) Indirect. 1. Direct Democracy. In a "direct democracy," people themselves play a direct role in the affairs of the state, in passing laws and in executing them. This kind of democracy can function only in small states that have a limited population. This kind of democracy was in ancient Greece. It cannot work in modern complex societies. 2. Indirect or Representative Democracy. Direct democracy exists in modern and large-sized states that have a large population. In an indirect democracy, the government is run by representatives who are elected periodically by the people. Political parties and voting are significant constituents of a democratic political system. 7.7.2 Political Parties A political party is a group of people formed to obtain some social and political objectives. They aim for political power, exercising which they shall work for the people and national interest; to attain the power they use democratic and legitimate measures. A political party announces its main principles, plans, and programmes, which help people to join or agree with the party's ideology. Political parties normally use four main ways for attaining success or achieving their aim. 1) They hold regular meetings, rallies, training camps, and orientation courses for their workers. 2) They try their best to enlarge the party. 3) They try to establish a connection with the people through speeches, programmes, and other ways. 4) They educate their voters on their political rights and the significance of political rites. A political system may have a two-party or multiple-party system. A political system that has a two-party approach would have two major parties. Both, engaged in a political rivalry for power. For example, in the two-party political system of Britain, there are more than two parties - Conservative, Labour, Fascist, Communist, and Liberal. The first two are the main and the remaining are of little significance. America also has two main political parties - the Republicans and the Democratic.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 104 A Multiple party system would have more than two political parties. India, France, Italy, West Germany, and Denmark, are some examples of countries that have multiple parties in their political system. Such a system provides a wider choice to people, in it, a nation does not divide into two camps. 7.7.3 Elections & Voting In a democratic political system, elections and voting are the two basic and significant measures that form a government. One of the major functions of a political party is to contest elections. To win a poll, a political party stands for a candidate who has a greater chance to win. To elect a candidate, people cast their votes in his favor. A democratic country gives the right to vote to all of its citizens (of a certain age for eg. 18) equally as a basic fundamental right. 7.7.4 Pressure Groups A pressure group refers to a group formed to safeguard and promote the interest of its members. They are organized to influence the government, they form such pressure that a government becomes bound to withdraw its already taken decision. They do not seek political power but have a political character of their own. Trade Unions, Kissan Sabhas, Dalit Samitis, and Minority groups are some examples of such associations that are formed out of some social movement, have a special interest, and can influence the government. 7.7.5 The Totalitarian System or Dictatorship In a totalitarian system, total power is found in the hands of an individual (dictator) or a party. It represents the opposite of a democratic system of governance. A dictator runs the government or country according to his rules and orders. He does not face any opposition and restraints and does not need to take consent from any other party or individual to make any law and take a decision. Types of Dictatorship A modern dictatorship can be classified as 1) The Fascist and the Nazi Dictatorship (eg. Germany, before World War II); 2) Communist Dictatorship (eg. China); 3) Military Dictatorship (eg. Soviet Russia).

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 105 7.8 Unit Summary Marriage is a universal institution. It is enforced as a social rule in some societies, for example, unmarried individuals, in Korea, are called half persons. According to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, an individual who remains unmarried throughout his life commits a great crime.

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A family, according to sociologists Maclver and Page, is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. They also bring out certain characteristic features of a family: It is a relationship that originates from and is bound by marriage. It is formed when two individuals mate and produce offspring. It is a system of finding the hierarchy of ancestry. A family must have the financial sufficiency to achieve its economic wants and necessities that pertain to the birth and upbringing of children. A family should have a habitat, home or household

that it may own or share with others.

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Kingsley Davis speaks of four main functions of the family:

Reproduction, 2. Maintenance, 3. Placement, and 4. Socialization. Though religion is a universal phenomenon it is understood differently by different people. Opinions of People differ on religion.

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Edward Spain, an American anthropologist, says: "the essence of religion consists in man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life."

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Though the direct impact of religion remains healthy, elevating and socializing, its indirect effect may be dysfunctional for society.

Education is a social institution that has existed for ages and its significance has constantly been growing. Especially in today's modern and complex societies, it is the institution that prepares humans mentally advanced, competitive, and conscious of being. A man works for a job or does an occupation. These activities give him the satisfaction of enjoying his material, social, and psychological needs. It will be wrong to assume that man always works or is in some kind of occupation just for money. A man depends on them for experiencing rewarding and self-enhancement purposes too. A man indulges in some occupation not solely to earn or support his expenses but also because he likes to do it. Work is an inseparable part of a man's life.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 106 Politics is a universal and ancient social institution. The political systems have developed over the years, they possess a cultural and ancient legacy of ancient Romans, Greeks, and Indians. Long back Aristotle had analyzed a six-fold classification of the

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political system: Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one); Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few); and Polity and Democracy (rule by many). 7.9

Check Your Progress 1) Discuss the functions of marriage. 2) What are different forms of marriage? 3) Discuss the term "family". What are its forms and functions? 4) Discuss the term "religion". What are two aspects of religion? 5) What are the social functions of education? 6) What are economic aspects? Discuss the two forms of economy? 7) Discuss the political form - democracy? References/Bibliography: • Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited •

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Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 107 Unit 8: Caste, Class, Ethnic Groups, Power and Authority 8.0 Introduction 8.1 Unit Objective 8.2 The Caste and Class System 8.2.1 The Caste System 8.2.2 Social Class 8.2.3 Difference between Caste and Class 8.3 Ethnic Groups 8.4 Power and Authority 8.4.1 Power 8.3.2 Authority 8.5 Unit Summary 8.6 Check Your Progress 8.0 Introduction Caste and class represent the groups that decide largely the position a man occupies in society. One's status in society is determined by one's class or caste. The caste system is unique to India, though the class system is universal in nature. The caste system is the basis of stratification in India, class system is the basis of stratification in western society. The tribes or village people are an integral part of the social structure even in modern societies. Before knowing about the ethnic groups, let's understand the term 'ethnic' first. The word ethnic is derived from the Greek word ethnos meaning nation which is not depicted as a political entity but as a unit of persons with common blood or descent. In English, the term was used for a long time for those who were neither Christian nor Jew. By the 20th century, its meaning changed. Now it is used to define not only others but also ourselves. It is used for people who have a common history, tradition, language, and lifestyle. Power refers to the ability or capacity to control another. Authority refers to legitimised power. It means that the master has the right to command and can expect to be obeyed. Let's study both terms in detail.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 108 8.1 Unit Objective This Unit intends to enrich the knowledge of students on the society's structural components like caste, class, ethnic groups, power and authority. 8.2 The Caste and Class System Caste and class represent the groups that decide largely the position a man occupies in society. One's status in society is determined by one's class or caste. The caste system is unique to India, though the class system is universal in nature. The caste system is the basis of stratification in India, class system is the basis of stratification in western society. 8.2.1 The Caste System The caste system is unique to India; it originated and developed here; and is an inseparable part of Indian society. Studies say Ancient Egypt, Japan, Rome, Burma, and Persia had their own type of class system. But, similar to the caste system, we understand today, we do not find it anywhere else in the world. The caste system is believed to have originated from the Hindu philosophy and religion. Here, in India, the castes and sub-castes are more than 2800 in number. People of different castes such as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras are found all over the country in all the states. The Sanskrit word for caste is 'Varna' which means 'colour'. The word 'caste' also signifies 'race', 'Jati' or 'kind'. The 'Varna' or 'colour' and 'Jati' or 'race' are the bases of the Indian caste in addition to the division of labour and occupation. The Caste system owes its origin to the Varna system. The ancient Hindu society was divided into four main varnas - the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas, and the Shudras. The present 'Caste system' is a changed form of the original 'Varna' system. Today they are found in hundreds and thousands and are not the same. Sociologists and other thinkers consider the term 'caste' so complex a phenomenon to define. Hence the term has been defined differently by distinct thinkers. • A. W. Green: "

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Caste is a system of stratification in which mobility up and down the status ladder, at least ideally may not occur".

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 109 • Ketkar: "A caste is a group having two characteristics; (i) membership is confined to those who are born 'of members and includes all persons so born, and (ii) the members are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group." • D./V. Majumdar and T.N. Mddan have said that caste is a 'closed group'. Caste is seen as a "hierarchical division of society" and as a "segmental division of society". The Brahmins are placed at the top of the hierarchy, and the 'untouchables' or 'Harijans' are put at the lowest. Hierarchical division associates a sense of highness and lowness with the caste system. The membership of a caste is unchangeable and inalienable. A man is born with a caste, he cannot change it in any circumstances ever. No amount of money, education, power, or prestige can change a man's caste. 'Caste', an individual is born in, determines his status in society. The food habits of the members of a caste differ from caste to caste. As the 'Brahmins' avoid eating onion, garlic, eggs, and flesh. They even avoid eating food cooked by a person of a lower caste. The caste system puts restrictions on social relations. Castes follow certain norms with respect to making relations of friendships, marriage, employer-employee, etc. This practice divides a society not only from a higher to lower segregation but also from a main inner-city/village to an outer city/village place living inhabitants. The latter practice was popular and rigorously followed in the older time when the higher caste people were considered 'pure' and 'superior' and had their residence in the inner city or village area, they had no restrictions on using the river and well water, they had greater rights on the usage of resources. The higher caste people were privileged of enjoying or following the religious and other ceremonial rites. The Caste system, a determiner of occupation: In older Indian society, certain caste members were expected to do some sure jobs. Each caste had its own specific occupation. This made some occupations considered superior and certain others inferior. It was hereditary also, as a weaver's son had to be a weaver, a sweeper's son had to be a sweeper, and a brahmin's son was meant to be a pujari or guru only. This nature of the caste system in fact had been a factor in the diversification and multiplication of castes in Indian society. Weaving became a 'Jati' or 'race' and so a 'sub-caste'.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 110 The Caste System in Different Time-Periods The evolution and growth of the caste system can be classified into three categories or ages. I. Caste in Ancient Age: [upto 1100 AD] It includes the Vedic Age, Post-Vedic Age, and Puranic Age. II. Caste in Medieval Age: [1100 AD - 1757 AD] It includes mainly the age of Muslim rule in India. III. Caste in Modern Age" [after 1757 AD] It includes the pre-independent British period and the period after Independence. Before the British came to India, caste was a powerful social institution, Brahmins were at the top of the caste hierarchy. The Kings were caste biased, they gave special positions and privileges to the people of higher castes. When the British became the political head the traditional social forms and norms of the caste system started taking a different shape. Changes during the British Rule: 1. After consolidating their power the British brought a uniform legal, legislative, and judicial system to the country. It demolished the caste council system of the judiciary (caste panchayat) prevalent in villages. 2. British brought and implemented such laws that truly gave a blow to the integrity of the caste system like - The Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850 (it affected the practices of untouchability), The Special Marriage Act of 1872 (it legalised the inter-caste and inter-religious marriages), and The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856 (it allowed the widows to re-marry). 3. The Brahma Samaj, The Prarthana Samaj, The Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Jyotirao Phooley's Satyashodhak Samaj, and Annie Besant's Theosophical Society were some of the institutions (social movements) that were formed to bring social reforms to Indian society. These movements could not remove the rigidity of the caste system but they affected the structural features of caste. 4. The British brought English education, it influenced the Indian literates with the western ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Indians living in the humiliation and exploitation due to belonging to lower castes protested to assert their human rights.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 111 5. The British brought modern types of machinery and introduced us to factory systems. Industrialization resulted in occupational and geographical mobility. The salary-based salary system and the employee-employer system came into existence. Taboos against food, living places, and relationships of the Indian rigid society changed due to the industrial revolution. 6. The Indian freedom struggle against the British also unified the people, it raised them above the thinking of inferior and superior in caste. And, the realization of self-respect, human rights, and unjustifiable social arrangements, got kindled at the mass level by the mass-leader Mahatma Gandhi. Changes after the independence: 1. Today, caste has been given a social and secular meaning rather than a religious interpretation. 2. Food habits have become a matter of personal choice rather than a caste rule. 3. Caste no longer determines the occupational role of an individual. 4. Inter-caste marriages, though legally permitted, have not been accepted by the society wholly. 5. No higher classes like Brahmins are enjoying those special privileges as they used to. 6. Lower caste people are given special treatment on the legal, political, educational, economic, and other fronts through the Constitution of India for the upliftment of their socio-economic-political conditions. 7. Though the dominance of caste is still found in villages it has almost changed in the urban areas in the wake of modernism. Caste has lost much of its hold over the custom practices and rituals in the high-class metropolitan people. The caste system is an indispensable part of Indian society. It may have changed but cannot be vanished. 8.2.2 Social Class If the caste system is unique to India, the class system is universal in nature. The term 'class' has different usage. It is used to represent groups of professors, artists, doctors, students, etc. it is used to talk about the quality of things. But in sociology, it represents a kind of social stratification.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 112 P.Gisbert says: "

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A social class is a category or group of people having a definite status in society which determines their relation to other groups.

Max Weber says: that social

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classes are aggregates of individuals 'who have the same opportunities of acquiring goods,

and the same exhibited standard of living. Social class is a segment of society with all members of all ages and sexes who share the same general status. 1. Social class is a group related to status. It is a group of people who are alike in respect to their attitude, thinking, or status. 2. One does not necessarily take birth in a particular class to be part of it. He can achieve it by acquiring the required features like occupation, wealth, education, or lifestyle. It is an open group. 3. The class system is universal. It exists in all societies. 4. It develops feelings of class consciousness and class solidarity. When one feels inferior by seeing the higher status of one class. He becomes conscious of his own status or prestige and may try to be a member of that certain class. 5. A social class represents stability, the status may change but a class does not change in the set parameters it adorns. 6. A social class represents a mode of living. It is economic but would not have economic groups within it. Sociologists give a basic three-fold classification of classes: I. Upper class II. Middle Class III. Lower Class Some sociologists see sub-classes also and put it like this: I. Upper-Upper Class II. The Lower-Upper Class III.

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The Upper-Middle Class IV. The Lower-Middle Class V. The Upper-Lower Class VI. The Lower-Lower Class

Karl Marx sees only two classes in society: The 'haves' (capitalists or rich) and

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 113 The 'have nots' (workers or poor) Karl Marx analyzed that the rise of class consciousness in the working class leads to class identification, class solidarity, and class struggle. In his manifesto of the Communist Party of 1848, calling out the working class, he said, "you have nothing to lose, but your chains, you have a world to win". 8.2.3 Difference between Caste and Class Cast Class It is unique to India. It is universal in nature. A man ascribes to it by his birth. He cannot change it. It is an open group. It can be achieved. It is believed to have a divine origin. It is secular, it has nothing to do with religion. The idea of purity and untouchability is associated with it. The idea of inequality is associated with it. It regulates and controls the activities of its members. It limits the range of contacts and communication of its members. There might be a greater social gap between the two different castes. The social difference between the two social classes might not be much. The caste system has become less rigid now. Though since its origination it has been rigid, conservating and orthodox. It is regarded as progressive, it gives freedom to its members. Marriage between two far distant in hierarchy castes is considered objectionable. The members are free to marry someone who might be of some other class. It is a complex system. There are more than 2800 castes and subcastes in India. Broadly, there are three classes: upper, middle, and lower. 8.3 Ethnic Groups The tribes or village people are an integral part of the social structure even in modern societies. Before knowing about the ethnic groups, let's understand the term 'ethnic' first. The word ethnic is derived from the Greek word ethnos meaning nation which is not depicted as a political entity but as a unit of persons with common blood or descent. In English, the term was used for a long time for those who were neither Christian nor Jew. By the 20th century, its meaning changed. Now it is used to define not only others but

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 114 also ourselves. It is used for people who have a common history, tradition, language, and lifestyle. Paul Brass, the writer of Ethnicity and Nationalism, talks about three ways of defining 'ethnic groups':

- The first way suggests that there are different cultural features (ethnic markers) that separate one group from the other, they are - language, territory, religion, dress, etc. Ethnic groups differ from each other on the basis of these markers. They interact with one another for any purpose social, economic, or political but they are not the same. Each ethnic group has its own identity.
- The second way suggests that there exists an ethnic self-consciousness in every ethnic group. At the base of ethnicity lies real or assumed common identity. The essence is - belonging to common descent is not as important as the belief or perception matters for being a member of an ethnic group.
- The third way does point to the existence of such ways in which ethnic groups do or do not behave or interact with other groups. It includes the practices of marriage, kinship, rituals, marriage, etc. People of Different Ethnicity

Hence, when we see a group of people different in terms of language, religion, race, ancestral home, culture, etc we perceive them as an ethnic group. An ethnic group's members also see themselves as different from others. They follow and carry out cultural, religious, or mythical practices alike as they share a common origin and culture. Ethnic groups can range from being barely ethnic to fully ethnic. Ethnic groups symbolize and represent a collectivity within a larger society characterized by elements like real or imagined common ancestry, memories of a shared historical past, and a cultural focus on

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 115 one or more symbolic elements like kinship patterns, religious affiliations, language, or dialect forms, etc. Today, no country is homogeneous in terms of race, religion, language, script, customs, ideas and ways of life. There is a shift in the objective of social development, the focus has changed from the individual to larger collectivities. Until the 1980s "development" was seen as an effort to fight poverty and raise the standards of living. The focus was to analyze the wrong and fix it by implementing some policies. It did not talk about stopping the violence against ordinary people's cultures and aspirations, their environment, human dignity, self-esteem, etc. But today's social development perspective encompasses all that concerns. It now talks about equality in terms of entitlement, empowerment, and resource use, safeguarding and promoting values and ethics, contribution of institutions to needs and demands, and the role of ethnic groups. 8.4 Power and Authority Power refers to the ability or capacity to control another. Authority refers to legitimised power. It means that the master has the right to command and can expect to be obeyed. Let's study both terms in detail. 8.4.1 Power Generally the term 'power' means strength or capacity, in sociology, it usually

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refers to the ability of an individual or group to

fulfil its desires and implement its decisions and ideas. It denotes the ability of an individual or group to influence and control the behaviour of others against their will. According to Max Weber, power is governing, controlling, and influencing the behaviour of another person. When one has power he imposes it on others. The degree of control may vary from situation to situation and person to person. He says that power can be exercised on all grounds of life. It is not limited to a battlefield or politics. At a marketplace, classroom, or sports ground, people can be seen exercising it. A rich person giving alms in charity to beggars and needy people depicts that he is exercising his superior economic power. Weber talks about the sources of power also. According to him, there are two contrasting sources of power.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 116 a. Power which is derived from a constellation of interests that develop in a formally free market. For example, a group of producers of sugar controls the supply of their products in the market to maximise their profit. b. An established system of authority allocates the right to command and the duty to obey. For example, in the army, a jawan is obliged to obey the command of his officer. The officer derives his power through an established system of authority

8.3.2 Authority

Weber used the term "Herrschaft" which is translated by some sociologists as "authority" and by some others as "domination" or "command". Raymond Aron interprets the term as the master's ability to obtain the obedience of those who owe it to him. To establish an authority conditionally there should be the following be present.

- A ruler. A ruler may be an individual or group of rulers.
- An individual/group that shall be ruled.
- The will of the ruler to influence the conduct of the ruled.
- Evidence of the influence of the ruler. Ruled individual/s show compliance or obedience to the decisions of the ruler, it gives evidence of the influence.
- Direct or indirect evidence. Ruled has internalised and accepted the fact that the ruler's commands must be obeyed, it also gives evidence of the influence.

Hence, there is a reciprocal relationship between the rulers and the ruled. A ruler or a group of rulers believe that it has the legitimate right to exercise power. A ruled individual or group of individuals accepts this power and complies with it.

Types of Authority Authority can be seen as

- Traditional authority
- Charismatic authority
- Rational- legal authority

1. Traditional Authority: Authority is exercised through traditional actions, beliefs, or inherited statuses. For example, in the caste system, a higher caste person intrinsically behaves authoritatively with the other person who belongs to a lower caste. Traditional authority derives its legitimacy from long standing traditions, which enable some to command and compel others to obey. It is a hereditary authority and does not require written rules. The 'masters' exercise their authority with the help of loyal relatives and friends. Weber considers this kind of authority irrational. It is therefore rarely found in modern developed societies.
2. Charismatic authority: Some individuals are born with charismatic traits of personalities. This makes them unique and attractive to ordinary people. Common people started being influenced by the charismatics out of a likeness or attractiveness to the latter. Charismatic people started being worshipped by the people existing in his contacts. As long as a charismatic person or leader maintains his enchanting traits he remains successful in ruling people or enjoying his authority. Hence, the problem of succession does not arise after the death of the individual of a charismatic persona. If the charismatic figure is succeeded by a son/daughter or some close associate that successor has to match the talented, hypnotic, and charming traits of the charismatic person to enjoy the authoritativeness.
3. Rational-Legal Authority: When a systematic institution or a group of individuals who are rational and legal show their authority it is called rational- legal authority. There involves an organised administrative staff that works according to the set rules and laws. Rational-legal authority represents the modern time democratic system of governance. People acknowledge and respect it as it is legally formed and logical in its objectives. This kind of authority exists not just in the political and administrative spheres, but also in economic organisations like banks and industries as well as in religious and cultural organisations.

8.4 Unit Summary

The caste system is unique to India; it originated and developed here; and is an inseparable part of Indian society. Studies say Ancient Egypt, Japan, Rome, Burma, and Persia had their own type of class system. But, similar to the caste system, we understand today, we do not find it anywhere else in the world. Social class is a segment of society with all members of all ages and sexes who share the same general status. Paul Brass, the writer of Ethnicity and Nationalism, talks about three ways of defining 'ethnic groups'. The first way suggests that there are different cultural features (ethnic markers) that separate one group from the other, they are - language, territory, religion, dress, etc. Ethnic groups differ from each other on the basis of these markers. They interact with one another for any purpose social, economic, or political but they are not

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 118 the same. Each ethnic group has its own identity. The second way suggests that there exists an ethnic self-consciousness in every ethnic group. At the base of ethnicity lies real or assumed common identity. The essence is - belonging to common descent is not as important as the belief or perception matters for being a member of an ethnic group. The third way does point to the existence of such ways in which ethnic groups do or do not behave or interact with other groups. It includes the practices of marriage, kinship, rituals, marriage, etc. Power refers to the ability or capacity to control another. Authority refers to legitimised power. It means that the master has the right to command and can expect to be obeyed. Let's study both terms in detail. 8. 5 Check Your Progress 1. Discuss how the caste system is unique to India. 2. Discuss the changes that have taken place in the caste system during the British period and also post it, the independent India. 3. What did you learn about the "social class". Discuss 4. Discuss the differences between the caste system and the class system. 5. What is ethnicity? What are ethnic groups? Discuss the relevance of studying them. 6. Discuss both the term power and authority? References/Bibliography: • Sociology, Principles of Sociology with An Introduction to Sociological Thought; C.N.Shankar Rao; S.Chand and Company Limited •

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Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press •

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Social Stratification 119 Unit 9: Social Stratification 9.0 Introduction 9.1 Unit Objective 9.2 Social Stratification: Meaning 9.3 Social Stratification Approaches 9.3.1 Social Stratification: Marxian Approach 9.3.2 Social Stratification: Functionalist Approach 9.3.3 Social Stratification:

Weberian Approach 9.4 Unit Summary 9.5 Check Your Progress 9.0 Introduction Human society is stratified, it is arranged into strata or layers. Except for the physical features, humans are not similar to each other. They differ in

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their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society

and this makes it formed into different layers or strata.

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Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege, and prestige than those below.

The top three approaches to social stratification are: Marxian Approach, Weberian Approach, and Functionalist Approach. 9.1 Unit Objective This Unit shall introduce and enrich the learners with the meaning of social stratification and the approaches of Marx, Functionalists, and Weberian of it. 9.2 Social Stratification: Meaning Human society is stratified, it is arranged into strata or layers. Except for the physical features, humans are not similar to each other. They differ in

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their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society

and this makes it formed into different layers or strata.

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Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege, and prestige than those below.

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The concept of social stratification came in the 1940s. The term 'stratification' has been taken from geology. Geologists

say that the earth is into different layers of rocks, and each layer has its own composition. Similarly, sociologists view society as consisting of different layers in a hierarchy.

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American sociologist William J. Goode says, "Stratification is the system through which resources and rewards are distributed and handed down from generation to generation".

According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, it is

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the process by which individuals and groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status known as stratification. According to

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Gisbert, "Social stratification is the division of society into permanent groups of categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority and subordination". • Social stratification

is ubiquitous. It exists in all societies and countries. It is universal but may vary from society to society. Earlier it was physical strength but later with the industrial revolution, the basis of stratification became wealth and power. • People are socially differentiated on the basis of age, sex, and other characteristics. • It reflects social traits, not individual traits. •

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Social stratification continues from generation to generation, it is not a one-generation affair. People, in higher strata of society, pass their property and titles to their

biological successors. • Social stratification

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establishes beliefs and norms among the people. Those who are in the lower strata of society believe that they are lower in position and

status and behave accordingly. Bases of Social Stratification The biological bases of social stratification are sex, race, and caste. Race and caste ascertain the physical appearance, they make you a part of a particular group on the basis of your skin colour. Society is layered on the basis of gender i.e. men and women. The socio-cultural bases of social stratification are power, prestige, wealth and education. Weber says the

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three Ps form the base of social stratification. These are Property, Power, and Prestige. Besides these three Ps,

the other bases of social stratification are social networks, education, and skills. The other bases of social stratification are different dimensions like classes, degree of inequality, type of assets, and rigidity in social mobility. Sociologists see that the people high in the stratification have more than others. While Karl Marx viewed two classes bourgeoisie and proletariat. Some sociologists believe that

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 121 the extent of inequality is another basis of social stratification. Some others see rigidity in social mobility as a base of stratification. The traditional caste society was rigid and allowed no mobility. 9.3 Social Stratification Approaches The top three approaches to social stratification are: Marxian Approach, Weberian Approach, and Functionalist Approach. 9.3.1 Social Stratification: Marxian Approach Marx considered the basic importance of the individual or the group as a criterion of stratification. He made 'class' the central aspect of his analysis of society. The whole Marxian perspective of social stratification revolves around the concept of social classes. The stratification of society on the basis of class is a unique idea of Karl Marx. According to him, social, economic, and political inequality are the causes of class differentiation. He said there is a ruling class (bourgeoisie) which owns the means of production (land and machinery) and the other is the subject class (proletariat) which consists of labour. Karl Marx (1820-1895) Marx observed that both classes share the relationship of an exploiter and exploited (oppressed). The ruling class exploits the other class. There is a basic conflict of interest between the two classes. Marx and his believer Engels opined that ancient society was based on slavery, feudal society was based on serfdom, and capitalism on wage labour. Each of these societies was divided into two major classes: the oppressors and the oppressed. In every case, the exploiters had the means of production and they did not produce. He characterized the subject class (proletariat) as those who do not own the means of production but are the direct producers. They do not own the means of production and earn their livelihood by working for the bourgeoisie. While the exploiters live by means of surplus produced by the exploited.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 122 In contrast to the Functionalists, the Marxists see hostility in stratification. To understand the Marxist approach to stratification we must understand three terms - class consciousness, class solidarity, and class conflict. Class consciousness is the recognition by a class (workers) of the role its members play in the productive process and their relation to the owning class. Class solidarity refers to the degree to which workers collaborate to achieve their political and economic targets. Class conflict is divided into two types: (1) the involuntary conflict between the workers and the capitalists for shares in the productive output at a time when class consciousness is not developed and (2) the conscious, deliberate and collective struggle between the two classes when the workers become aware of their historic role.

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According to Marx, social change occurs as a sequel to class struggle.

He said that the revolution of the proletariat brings an end to class conflict. Criticism Marx's theory of "class" is criticised for a few reasons: 1. Some sociologists agree that Marx's views are more appropriate to 19th-century Europe and have little relevance today. Today, most industrial societies are now run by large corporations; which are owned by thousands of stockholders but controlled by salaried managers. As a result, the ownership and control of the means of production have been largely separated. Executives, technicians, scientists, and other professionals may control the means of production, but they do not own it. They are on the payroll like any other workers. Marx's definition in this way does not help very much in determining their social class. 2. Marxian definition of social class does not answer a few of the questions such as "what is the social class of a dropout, who does not own or control the means of production but does not work either? What is the social class of an impoverished member of the European aristocracy, who enjoys high social prestige because of ancestry rather than any relationship to the means of production? What is the class of "a wealthy black surgeon' who suffers racial prejudices and discrimination almost every day of his or her life? (Ian Robertson). The Marxian explanation does not answer these questions very satisfactorily.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 123 9.3.2 Social Stratification: Functionalist Approach
Functionalists compare society to a human body, they say as different organs are composed together to form a body the society has the same integrated formation. Functionalists are more concerned with how societies maintain order, they emphasize stability, consensus, and integration in society. They say that society can function effectively and in order if it does not avoid certain functional necessities. And, social stratification is the tool for them to see how far society meets the functional necessities. Talcott Parsons believed that stratification is

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desirable because it allowed the social system to function smoothly.

He differentiated societies between ascribed status-based societies and achievement-based societies. He said to have stability, order, and uniformity in society people must have a mutual understanding. They can develop mutual understanding by evolving certain values that are acceptable and viewed as 'good' by all in society. He says that stratification takes place from these values which confer a position and rank to a certain individual in society. Hence, an individual who possesses the 'values' and follows them will be ranked at the top and the individual who performs badly in possessing and behaving according to the 'values' will be placed at the bottom. Talcott Parsons (1902-79) According to Parson, stratification is unavoidable, universal, and highly functional for society. He does not view stratification as evil and avoidable as he believed that it is formed

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 124 from the common values shared by society. He observed it is universal and found in all human societies. It is functional, according to him, because it serves to integrate various groups in society. Parson was criticised on his points by some other sociologists who viewed stratification as a divisive rather than an integrated force. They questioned the view that the stratification system is driven by shared values. Other Functional sociologists Davis and Moore observed no society is classless or un- stratified. They also said that it is necessary and functional for society. There are some jobs that require individuals to possess special talents or to develop skills. These jobs may also require that the individual filling the position works with utmost care. Davis and Moore Davis and Moore argued that the greater the functional importance of a social role, the greater must be the reward. They believed that there are certain tasks in society that are more valuable than others, and people who fill those roles or positions must be rewarded more than others. According to Davis and Moore, a firefighter's job is more important than, for instance, a grocery store cashier's. The cashier position does not require the same skill and training level as firefighting. Without the incentive of higher pay and better benefits, why would someone be willing to rush into burning buildings? If pay levels were the same, the firefighter might as well work as a grocery store cashier. Davis and Moore believed that rewarding more important work with higher levels of income, prestige, and power encourages people to work harder and longer. Davis and Moore believed that the degree of skill required for a job determines that job's importance. They also believed that the more a job required skills the fewer qualified people there would be to do that job.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 125 The Davis-Moore thesis states that social stratification is necessary to promote excellence, productivity, and efficiency, they give something to people to strive for. Davis and Moore believed that the system serves society as a whole because it allows everyone to benefit to a certain extent. This supports meritocracy as an ideological system. Davis and Moore have also been criticised for their opinion on social stratification. Melvin Tumin countered them, he questioned - "what determined a job's degree of importance?". He argued that Davis-Moore's thesis does not answer this. According to him, the thesis does not explain inequalities in the education system or inequalities due to race and gender.

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In sum, Parsons, Davis and Moore present a view of structured inequality as being necessary to maintain social order and, therefore, society's survival, and as being based on a general agreement among the members of the society. 9.3.3 Social Stratification:

Weberian Approach Weber viewed social stratification in three dimensions: class, status, and power (party). Each of these dimensions has its own stratification. He considered each of those dimensions as three powers. Max Weber (1864-1920) Though Weber was influenced by Karl Marx, he did not agree with the possibility of communalism. He argued that social control and bureaucracy can have a greater level of effect than capitalist society. He also did not agree with the proletariat revolt. Weber developed a different theory, the three-component model of stratification. Karl suggested

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 126 the two-class division of society, Weber supposed there were more class divisions. Taking different concepts of functionalists and Marxists he claimed four main classes: the upper class, the white-collar workers, the petite bourgeoisie, and the manual working class. According to him, stratification is based on more than ownership of capital, "haves" and "have-not". He introduced three independent factors that form his theory of stratification hierarchy: Class, Status, and Power. He treated them as three sources of power. Three Sources of Power • Class: Class is an individual's economic position in a society based on birth and achievements. The "economic class" represents income and goods and services which are possessed by an individual. Weber did not view this as the supreme factor in stratification. • Status: Status refers to a person's prestige, social honour, and popularity in a society. The "social class" represents the prestige and honour an individual enjoys. He viewed that power roots in one's individual status also. Poets and saints are influential people; they might not have strong economic status but they enjoy prestige and status. • Power: The "power class" represents political power, an individual exercise. It is the ability of an individual to get things his way despite the resistance of others. According to Weber, power is the main element in the class stratification scheme, it is viewed as the chance of a man or of

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a number of men to realize their own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others who are participating in the action.

It gives special honour. Weber differs from Marx, he says that the

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factors other than ownership or non-ownership of property are significant in class formation.

He disagrees with the Marxist view that political power is derived from economic power. He says that groups form because their members share a similar status situation. While 'class' refers to the unequal distribution of economic rewards, 'status' refers to the unequal distribution of social honour. Weber also looks at 'parties' or groups which are specifically concerned with influencing policies and making decisions in the interests of their membership. Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 127 9.4 Unit Summary Human society is stratified, it is arranged into strata or layers. Except for the physical features, humans are not similar to each other. They differ in

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their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society

and this makes it formed into different layers or strata.

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Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege, and prestige than those below.

The top three approaches to social stratification are: Marxian Approach, Weberian Approach, and Functionalist Approach. Marx considered the basic importance of the individual or the group as a criterion of stratification. He made 'class' the central aspect of his analysis of society. The whole Marxian perspective of social stratification revolves around the concept of social classes. The stratification of society on the basis of class is a unique idea of Karl Marx. According to him, social, economic, and political inequality are the causes of class differentiation. He said there is a ruling class (bourgeoisie) which owns the means of production (land and machinery) and the other is the subject class (proletariat) which consists of labour. Functionalists compare society to a human body, they say as different organs are composed together to form a body the society has the same integrated formation. Functionalists are more concerned with how societies maintain order, they emphasize stability, consensus, and integration in society. They say that society can function effectively and in order if it does not avoid certain functional necessities. And, social stratification is the tool for them to see how far society meets the functional necessities. Weber viewed social stratification in three dimensions: class, status, and power (party). Each of these dimensions has its own stratification. He considered each of those dimensions as three powers. Weber differs from Marx, he says that the

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factors other than ownership or non-ownership of property are significant in class formation.

He disagrees with the Marxist view that political power is derived from economic power. He says that groups form because their members share a similar status situation. While 'class' refers to the unequal distribution of economic rewards, 'status' refers to the unequal distribution of social honor. Weber also looks at 'parties' or groups which are specifically concerned with influencing policies and making decisions in the interests of their membership.

Major Social Institutions, Social Structure, & Social Stratification 128 9.5 Check Your Progress 1) What is social stratification? What are its bases? 2) Discuss the social stratification approach of Marxists? 3) Discuss the social stratification approach of Functionalists? 4) Discuss the social stratification approach of Weberians?

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Social Problems 130 Unit 10: Social Problems: Introduction 10.0 Introduction 10.1 Unit Objective 10.2 Social Problems: Meaning & Definition 10.2.1 Definition of Social Problems 10.2.2 Nature & Characteristics of Social Problems 10.3 Social Problems: General Causes 10.4 Social Problems: Different Stages 10.5 Unit Summary 10.6 Check Your Progress 10.0

Introduction When a particular social phenomenon or condition disturbs the social order and hinders the smooth working of social institutions, that comes to be identified as a social problem. In the initial phase, such conditions are neglected since they do not have any serious adverse effects on the social system. But gradually, they accumulate and begin to affect normal social life. Then such a condition is recognised as a social problem. Once a social problem takes root and develops beyond the bounds of tolerance, there arises resentment against it and there is a demand for remedy in the interest of social harmony. A social problem is any condition or behaviour that has negative consequences for large numbers of people and that is generally recognised as a condition or behaviour that needs to be addressed. 10.1 Unit Objective This Unit shall inform the learners about the meaning of social problems. They will understand what causes them and their consequences. 10.2 Social Problems: Meaning & Definition A social problem is any condition or behaviour that has negative consequences for large numbers of people and that is generally recognised as a condition or behaviour that needs to be addressed.

Social Problems 131 When a particular social condition disturbs the social order and affects the smooth working of social institutions, that comes to be identified as a social problem. Initially, such conditions are neglected as they do not have any serious or adverse effects on the social system at large. But gradually, they extend and begin to affect normal social life. Then such a condition is acknowledged as a social problem. Once a social problem takes root and develops beyond the bounds of tolerance, there arises resentment against it and there is a demand for remedy in the interest of social harmony. 10.2.1 Definition of Social Problems According to E. Raab and G.J.Selznick, a social problem is "a problem in a human relationship which seriously threatens society itself

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or impedes the important aspirations of many people." Further, they say that "A social problem exists when

organized society's ability to order relationships among people seems to be failing; when its institutions are faltering, its laws are being flouted, the transmission of its values from one generation to the next is breaking down, the framework of expectations is being shaken". According to Nisbet and Merton, the distinguishing characteristic of social problems is that "by their close connection with moral values and social institutions they form a type by themselves. They are social in the sense that they pertain to human relationships and to the normative contexts in which all human relationships exist. They are problems in the sense that they represent interruptions in the expected or desired scheme of things; violation of the right or the proper, as society defines these qualities; dislocation in the social patterns and relationships that society cherishes." According to Fuller and Myers, a social problem is "a condition which is defined by a considerable number of persons as a deviation from some social norms which they cherish". According to Carr, "a social problem exists whenever we become conscious of a difficulty, a gap between our preference and reality".

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According to Goddard, "Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in

his health and vigour".

Social Problems 132 10.2.2 Nature & Characteristics of Social Problems Social problems are connected to the majority of the members of society. The tension factors challenge some values of society and it causes the individuals or groups of individuals to react and challenge them. The characteristics or nature of social problems can be put into points, and they are: 1. Social problems, directly or indirectly disintegrate the social system. They cause dissatisfaction, suffering, and misery. They affect the values of society. Hence their effect causes disintegration and disorganization of society. 2. Social problems are interconnected. for example, unemployment, poverty, and crime are interconnected. 3. Social problems arise due to multiple causes. They are complex because no single cause is responsible for one social problem. War, poverty, unemployment, etc. do not occur due to one problem or cause. 4. One social problem does not have one solution or remedy. It requires working on many problems to solve one major social problem. 5. Social problems are relative in notion. Societies may differ in opinion about one social problem. What one society calls or understands a social problem may some other society not consider it in the same way. Similarly, a social problem today may not be a problem tomorrow. 6. Measures taken to solve one social problem may lead to curing other social problems too. It brings in social development. Weinberg has mentioned six main characteristics of social problems which may be briefly examined here. 1) Social problems arise by being collectively defined as objectionable by many members of the community. Thus, adverse conditions not defined by the community as reprehensible are not considered social problems. 2) Social problems change when the concerned behavioural patterns are interpreted differently. 3) Mass media like newspapers, television, radio, magazines, and movies, play an important role in creating awareness about the scope and urgency of social problems. 4) Social problems have to be viewed in the context of society's values and institutions. 5) Social problems need to be analyzed in terms of the influences upon them by group processes and social relationships.

Social Problems 133 6) Since social problems vary historically, contemporary social problems are the society's concern, that is, the problem of refugee settlement in India in 1947-48 was different from the problem of settling refugees from Assam in 1968, or the Tamils from Sri Lanka in 1988-89, or the Indians from Kuwait and Iraq in September 1990 10.3

Social Problems: General Causes Social problems create disharmony and do not go away after doing the harm, they persist and stay there. Sociologists have studied and found various main causes of social problems. 1. Social Changes: Some social changes may lead to social problems. All social changes do not cause the problem of adjustment for the people. But, those changes which cause problems with adjustment may cause social problems. For example, a government introduces a new education system to cure defective and obsolete old ones. This may not cause unrest in people. But a sudden military revolt may cause severe unrest and social insecurity among the people. Political instability brought to the country due to the military revolt may result in a socio-economic fall down. 2. Cultural lag:

The concept of cultural lag was first introduced by William F. Ogburn in

the study of social change. Ogburn divided culture into two parts namely - material and non-material culture. Material culture means civilisation which includes tools, utensils, machines, science, means of transport and technology. Non-material culture means just 'Culture' in its ordinary sense which includes beliefs, practices, customs, tradition, morals, values and institutions like family, religion, education etc. According to Ogburn

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Cultural lag refers to the imbalance in the rate and speed of change between the

two parts of the culture. Changes are quick to take place in the material culture. But the non-material culture may be slow to respond giving rise to a gap or a lag between the material and non-material cultures. This lag or cultural lag may lead to problems of adjustment and also social problems. For example, deforestation causes fastly growing paper industry, furniture industry, and house construction. But the art of conservation of forests does not keep pace with industrial developments. The result causes the population to face environmental problems. 3. Natural calamities: We humans are dependent on nature for everything food, water, land, and air. It has been bountiful, no doubt. But, we can never master it. Seasonal changes or natural happenings, we have no control over them. Floods, famines, cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, pandemics etc

Social Problems 134 represent the furious faces of nature. Every year lakhs of people in the world become the victims of these extremes of nature. Natural calamities affect a place not only physically, but also disturb the social and economic life of the people living there entirely. People become roofless, migrate to another place, fall sick, become poor, and lose their all resources necessary for living a normal life. Social and economic downright changes give birth to social problems. 4. Political and social dangers: Political changes that come due to revolution, revolts, communal riots, racial conflicts, terrorism, ethnic clashes, mass movements, military revolt, etc. disturb the social structure and stratification, of an organised and well-established organization. 5. Biological causes: Serious ups-and-downs in populations, population explosion, great imbalance in the composition of the population, the spread of diseases, lack of supply of nutritious food and other biological factors disturb the social balance in the society. 6. Psychological causes: Mental tendencies and qualities such as instincts, imitation, suggestibility, prejudices, and competitiveness play the role of factors that determine the negative and positive personality or behaviour in people. People get influenced by cinema, social media entertainment clips, and the changing socio-cultural ways of entertainment which promote directly or indirectly aggressive behaviour, fondness for alcohol, black-marketing, and unlawful ways of living life. These things birth hysterical and irrational behaviour in them which leads to disturbing the social conditions, value system, etc. Today's fast pace socio-economic culture is also responsible for developing behaviour issues in people. The stress of living a high-society life, earning more and more, and feeling socially low on comparing with the higher society people i.e inferiority complex all that cause psychological issues in the people. 7. Technological Issues: Technology has its own limitations. It has brought both good and bad results for man. As Ogburn stated, technology widens the gap between the material and non-material parts of culture. Men are becoming more materialistic and less traditional. Men are devoted more to quantity than to quality, to measurement than to appreciation. Human beings by the use of machines have become less human, more passive and more mechanical. There has been a movement toward individualism and hedonism (pleasure-seekers) which has its own adverse effects on society. For example, due to technological

Social Problems 135 advancement cities have given encouragement to social problems such as slums, crimes, prostitution, environmental pollution, gambling, drug addiction, etc. 8. Radical changes in social values: Social values play a vital role in maintaining social equilibrium, but these values themselves are subject to change. There is a close affinity between social values and social relationships. Hence, when social values change social relationships also get changed. The younger generation is in a better position to adjust itself to the changing values, whereas the older generation finds it difficult to do so. This situation often leads to a gap between the generations. This 'generation gap' gives rise to clashes and conflicts between parents and children, students and teachers, and the old and the new. 9. Laxity of social control: Social organization is possible because of the successful functioning of social control. But rigidity and failure on the part of the means of social control to adjust themselves to the changing times make them become less effective. Thus, folkways, mores, customs, religion, law, values and other means of social control have become weak. A reduction in the effectiveness of the means of social control naturally leads to an increase in the instances of crimes, violence, exploitation, terrorism, cheating, sex crimes, etc 10.4 Social Problems: Different Stages Most social problems go through a natural history consisting of several stages of their development (Spector & Kitsuse, 2001). Stage 1: A social group (news media, or social change group) calls attention to a condition or behaviour, it views as undesirable and damaging to society. The social group also tries to influence the public perception of the problem, the reasons for it, and possible solutions to it. A social group would succeed in turning a condition or behaviour into a social problem, it is not necessary. Hence, If it does not succeed, it is more likely that a social problem does not emerge. It's always a group of people, not a few ordinary people, who engage in protests and activities to help a social problem emerge. Stage 2: The social group tries to persuade the government (local, state, or central/federal) to take some action like spending and policymaking to address the problem.

Social Problems 136 The social group/s would try to convince the government that the problem is legitimate by claiming and presenting research-based evidence. The group tries to convince the government of its claims and urges it to take the desired action. Stage 3: The social group criticize the official response and reasserts its claims. Even if the government takes action, the social group often conclude that it is too ineffective or limited in reaching its aim. The group would press its demands anew, by reasserting its claims, involving demonstrations against the government or other bodies that might have a hand in creating or raising the problem. Stage 4: The group may be led to develop alternative strategies. Despite the renewed claims-making, social change groups often conclude that their claims have not received the desired response from the government. Social groups fear they may fail to win their aim and receive the required changes. They may choose to continue to press their claims by developing their own strategies for addressing the social problem. 10.5 Unit Summary A social problem is any condition or behaviour that has negative consequences for large numbers of people and that is generally recognised as a condition or behaviour that needs to be addressed. Social problems are connected to the majority of the members of society. The tension factors challenge some values of society and it causes the individuals or groups of individuals to react and challenge them. Social problems create disharmony and do not go away after doing the harm, they persist and stay there. Sociologists have studied and found various main causes of social problems. Most social problems go through a natural history consisting of several stages of their development (Spector & Kitsuse, 2001). 10.6 Check Your Progress 1) What did you understand about the term "social problems", define it? 2) Discuss the nature and characteristics of "social problems". 3) What are different causes of social problems? 4) What are different stages of social problems?

Social Problems 137 Unit 11: Major Social Problems (1): Poverty, Casteism, and Unemployment 11.0 Introduction 11.1 Unit Objective 11.2 Poverty 11.2.1 Definition of Poverty 11.2.2 Two Expressions of Poverty: Absolute and Relative 11.2.3 The Concept of the Poverty Line 11.2.4 Factors/Causes of Poverty 11.2.5 Poverty Eradication 11.3 Casteism 11.3.1 Definition Of Casteism 11.3.2 Causes of Casteism 11.3.3 Consequences Of Casteism 11.3.4 Remedies of Casteism 11.4 Unemployment 11.4.1 Definitions of Unemployment 11.4.2 Types of Unemployment 11.4.3 Causes of Unemployment 11.4.4 Effects of Unemployment and Remedial Measures 11.5 Unit Summary 11.6 Check Your Progress 11.0 Introduction Poverty is a common problem faced mostly by underdeveloped and developing countries of the world. It has been existing since the ages of civilization and has well been controlled by developed countries. Casteism is partial or one-sided loyalty in favour of a particular caste. When any mode of thinking assumes the form of an ism, it becomes rigid and partial. The sense of caste when it implies a specific status in society does not pertain to casteism. Unemployment is common in all countries of the world. The Finnish director of the International Labour Organization (ILO) employment department Juhani Lonrath, in

Social Problems 138 one of her speeches, said: "the population of the working age in the world will grow by 700 million people in the 1990s. 11.1 Unit Objective The Unit intends the learners be able to • Define 'poverty' and understand its expression, poverty line, and causes. • Define 'casteism' and understand the causes, consequences, and remedies of casteism. • Define 'unemployment' and understand the types, causes, and effects of unemployment. 11.2 Poverty Poverty is a common problem faced mostly by underdeveloped and developing countries of the world. It has been existing since the ages of civilization and has well been controlled by developed countries. Sociologists address it not only as a socio-economic but also as an emotional, cultural, and political problem. It roots up many other social problems like unemployment, child labour, delinquency, etc. 11.2.1 Definition of Poverty 1. Gillin and Gillin: "Poverty is

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that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures, does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to junction usefully according to the standards of

the society of which he is a member." 2. Adam Smith: A person "

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is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessities, the conveniences and the amusements of life". 3.

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Goddard: "Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in

his health and vigour." 11.2.2 Two Expressions of Poverty: Absolute and Relative Absolute poverty is also known as "subsistence poverty" for it is based on assessments of minimum life-sustaining basic physical needs such as food, clothing, shelter,

health, etc. Some concepts of absolute poverty also include the idea of "basic cultural needs". This broadens the idea of basic human needs beyond the level of physical needs. The expression 'absolute poverty' has been criticized for: • It is based on the assumption that there are minimum basic needs for all in all societies. The basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter may vary between and within societies. • The concept must not include the idea of "basic cultural needs". Such needs vary from time to time and place to place and any attempt to establish absolute standards is bound to fail. Having found faults in the concept of absolute poverty to replace it some scientists have developed the idea of relative standards. Relative poverty refers to economic inequality in a location or society. It does not concentrate on biological needs but rather makes a comparison between two people in the environment. It describes the circumstances in which people cannot afford actively to participate in society and experience what most people take for granted. Relative deprivation is when households receive 50% less than average household income. A household has some money but still not enough to afford anything above the basics. Relative poverty is measured in terms of judgements by members of a particular society of what is considered a reasonable and acceptable standard of living and styles of life according to the conventions of the day. Conventions change from time to time, from place to place, and so do the definitions of poverty. The expression "relative poverty" has also some limitations: • It cannot be assumed that there are universally accepted standards of living. Within a particular society, ethnicity, class, caste, religion, region, age and other such factors can vary judgements of reasonable standards of living. • It makes a comparison between the poor in the present-day and 19th centuries difficult. Comparison of the poor in the same society over time and between societies faces problems.

Social Problems 140 11.2.3 The Concept of the Poverty Line The poverty line differs from one country to another, depending on the idea of poverty. The poverty line changes from one country to another. In developed countries, where there is an advanced standard of living and welfare concepts, the poverty line is high as the basic standard to live includes higher consumption requirements and accessibility to many goods and services. On the other hand, in many less developed countries, the basic requirements will be low and contain mostly essential consumption items needed to sustain life. This means that the poverty line is set by the welfare standard in a particular society (economy). Poverty is 'relative' and poverty in the US or in an advanced West European country may not be poverty in Bangladesh. The first Director General of FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization of the UNO) was the first to explain poverty on the basis of, the 'starvation line' in 1945. According to him, an intake of fewer than 2300 calories of food per person per day, was considered the line of starvation and this has been transformed into the "poverty line". The Indian Planning, Commission defined the "poverty line" on the basis of nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per person per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day for urban areas. A group of Indian economists consisting of Prof. Gadgil, Dr V.K.R.V. Rao, Dr Ganguli, Ashok Mitra and Dr P.S. Lokanathan worked out the poverty line in their own way. They recommended a standard of private consumption at Rs. 240 per capita per year at 1960- 61 prices as the barest minimum. 11.2.4

Factors/Causes of Poverty The causes of poverty can be studied by categorising them as: (i) Individual Factors, (ii) Economic Factors, (iii) Social Factors (iv) Demographic Factors, and (v) Other Factors.

Social Problems 141 1) Individual Factors: ● Failing to achieve success in life due to some physical and mental incapacities may lead a person to suffer poverty. ● An individual may have some inborn deficiencies such as mental or physical disability like dumbness, deafness, deficiency of legs or arms, and so on. He might develop a physical or mental impairment later in life. ● Some of the deficiencies like illiteracy, laziness, extravagance, immorality, bad habits of gambling and alcoholism can be managed or overcome but are often neglected by individuals and they fall prey to the problem of poverty. 2) Economic Factors: ● Inadequate economic development: Low rate of growth of the economy and low per capita income in comparison with other advanced countries leads the maximum population of a country to live in poverty. ● Inadequate employment opportunities: A lack of employment in a country or a particular region leads its people to live in poverty and misery. ● Due to Incessant inflation, the value of money falls down. It adversely affects the purchasing power of the common people. ● Lack of enough capital hampers the growth of industries. ● The major population depends on farming or agriculture. In India, more than 65% of the people are dependent on agriculture. They are still following the traditional methods of cultivation and market distribution of their crops. It does not support the farmers to earn enough. 3) Demographic Factors: The growing population aggravates the poverty of the people. It affects the rate of growth in national income and per capita income. It causes a lower wage rate and only creates difficulties in the removal of poverty. It affects socio-economic development irreparably. 4) Social Causes: ● Traditionalism, communalism, casteism, linguism, and religious and linguistic prejudices make people narrow-minded and selfish. They make people dogmatic in their approach and affect a country's progress.

Social Problems 142 ● A defective education system births a greater illiteracy rate. Youth, incapable to earn well due to illiterateness, fails to live a harmonious life in terms of awareness, skills and earning well. ● Such evil practices and beliefs that promote inferiority and superiority complex in people and divide a society play the role of a strong social cause of poverty. Male chauvinism, upper caste domination, and landlords' illegal and unjustifiable approaches to control the life of the poor are such practices and mindsets that have been setbacks for the underprivileged and needy to be able to raise their standard of living. 5) Other Causes: ● Foreign control or colonialism deprives a country to use its own resources and develop politically and economically. India was under British rule for a very long time. British destroyed the various arts, crafts, cottage, and small-scale industries, the country had previously. They had exploited and deprived it of all the resources when left. The country's economy had been damaged such that it still has not achieved the status of "developed" in 75 years. ● Climate changes and extreme weather conditions affect the capacity of people to work. ● Wars and threats of wars feeble a country economically too. A country spends its all at the time of war to defend its sovereignty. If it is a cold war, then also, it spends a major portion of its budget on it. Tensed war-like situations divert a country from achieving socio-political-economic development. ● A defective political system, unhealthy political competition, weak or inefficient government, or corruption in a country are the hurdles that prevent it from establishing economic development. 11.2.5 Poverty Eradication Hunger, Malnutrition, illiteracy, social discrimination, etc. are all the faces of poverty. Hence, it

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entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to confirm sustainable livelihoods.

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The World Social Summit recognized poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political, and economic imperative. It called on governments to address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensure that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education, and training.

The summit suggested that:

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poverty eradication must be mainstreamed into the national policies and actions in accordance with the internationally agreed development goals.

Social Perspective The eradication of poverty entails evolving a social perspective on development that addresses the issue in all its dimensions. The viewpoint advocates the empowerment of people living in poverty by promoting them to participate in all aspects of political, economic, and social life for the alleviation of poverty. It seeks the role of poor people in the making and implementing

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of policies. An integrated strategy towards poverty can ensure equitable distribution of wealth and income. There must be a debate on the effectiveness and limitations of current poverty alleviation strategies. Poverty analysis done through a social perspective helps to learn the impact of economic and social policies on the poor and the other vulnerable social groups. Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) serves as a tool to assess both the economic and social impact of reforms on different social and income groups. Properly conducted PSIA contributes to a national debate on policy options and helps to promote national ownership of development strategies and could contribute to the operationalization of Copenhagen's commitments. 11.3

Casteism Casteism is partial or one-sided loyalty in favour of a particular caste. When any mode of thinking assumes the form of an ism, it becomes rigid and partial. The sense of caste when it implies a specific status in society does not pertain to casteism. The sense of caste is converted into casteism only when consideration of superiority between castes and the tendency to consider the interest of one's own castes as opposed to the other castes attached to it. In this manner, the members of one caste do not hesitate to give fatal blows

Social Problems 144 to the interests of the other castes if the interests of their own caste are furthered in so doing. 11.3.1 Definition Of Casteism D.N.Prasad, "Casteism is loyalty to the caste translated into politics". In this way, caste has been dragged into the political arena in the forms of casteism such as 'Brahminvada' and 'Kayasthavada'. Thus it has been called blind group loyalty. In this, all considerations of proper or improper, justice or injustice, etc, are thrown to the winds for the interests of

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one's own caste. Casteism, therefore, is an overriding, blind and supreme group loyalty that ignores the healthy social standards of justice, fair play, equity and universal brotherhood.

According to Kaka Kalekar, "Casteism as a social problem

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is an over-riding, blind and supreme group loyalty that ignores the healthy social standards of justice, fair play, equity and universal brotherhood".

It is clear from the above that casteism is a

blind group loyalty towards one's own caste or sub-caste which doesn't care for the interests of

the other castes and their members. 11.3.2 Causes of Casteism Casteism which exercises a negative influence on the network of social relations is caused by several factors of which the following may be noted. 1. Endogamous Nature of the Caste: Casteism is often the result of restrictions imposed on the marriage that takes place in Hindu society. Each caste and sub-caste is endogamous in nature. It means that members of a caste or sub-caste have to marry within their own caste or sub-caste. This practice of endogamy makes people narrow-minded. 2. Strong Desire to Enhance Caste Prestige: People belonging to a particular caste or subcaste have the tendency of developing loyalty to their caste or subcaste and to become more conscious of their relative prestige in society. Every member thus tries his level best to see that his caste prestige is safeguarded and enhanced. 3. Improvement in the Means of Transport and Communication leading to a Better Organisation of Caste: Advancement that has taken place in the field of transport and communication has helped the members of the caste to be in touch with one another regularly. It has also helped them to strengthen their caste organisation and conduct activities on caste lines. 4. Urbanisation Indirectly favouring Casteism: Industrialisation and urbanisation have been attracting people in a large number to the cities. When the rural people go to the cities they naturally search for their nearer and dearer ones on the basis of caste. They consider their own caste people as their potential friends and well-wishers. 5. Powerful Hold of the Caste Over the Members: Caste is a strong cohesive group. It has a powerful hold over its members. Members of the caste also look to the caste to obtain the needed help and assistance in times of crises, difficulties and emergencies. 11.3.3 Consequences Of Casteism Casteism though has certain benefits to the members of the caste on an individual basis and has several harmful effects on society as a whole. 1. Hindrance to the Development of National Feeling: Casteism divides people in the name of caste and encourages intolerance, jealousy, rivalry and conflicts among members of the caste. Caste clashes and tensions that arise in society for one reason or another wreck the unity of society and damage social harmony. 2. Dangerous to Democracy: Strictly speaking, caste and democracy cannot go together. Caste is based on inequality, whereas democracy assures equality and equal opportunities for one and all. Since democracy and caste systems are coexisting in India clashes between them are inevitable. Indian politics has become very much complicated because of caste inference. 3. Encourages Moral Degeneration: Casteism contributes to the moral fall. It encourages nepotism. It makes one go out of the way to help and favour people of one's own caste. 4. Casteism leads to the Negligence of Talents and Efficiency: If candidates are selected and appointments are made on the basis of caste, it definitely damages the talents, abilities and efficiencies of the people. 5. Casteism may even lead to Brain-Drain: Casteism which comes in the way of the recognition of merit and efficiency indirectly promotes brain drain. 11.3.4 Remedies of Casteism The following are some suggestions concerning the solution to the problems arising out of casteism. 1. Proper education: The greatest need for the solution to the problem of casteism is proper education. Educational institutions should be able to provide an atmosphere in which caste distinctions are not encouraged. Social Problems 146 2. Intercaste marriage: Another way of combating the continuing increase in casteism is the encouragement of inter-caste marriages. Intercaste marriage provides an opportunity for two families belonging to different castes to come together, not just two individuals, and understand each other. 3. Lesser use of the word 'caste': One way of solving the problem of casteism is to make less frequent use of the word 'caste' so that there may be no traces of it left in the minds of impressionable children. 4. Cultural and economic equality: Another way of facing the problem of casteism is to introduce cultural and economic equality in the minds and lives of the various castes 11.4 Unemployment Unemployment is common in all countries of the world. The Finnish director of the International Labour Organization (ILO) employment department Juhani Lonrath, in one of her speeches, said: "the population of the working age in the world will grow by 700 million people in the 1990s. With the conserving assumption that 55% of these people will seek employment, about 400 million jobs will have to be created to absorb the new entrants. Unfortunately, the prospects of achieving these rates of job creation are not yet very bright". The problem is, of course, more acute for Asian countries rather than for African and Latin American countries because of the serious population explosion in these countries. 11.4.1 Definitions of Unemployment • "It is a condition of involuntary idleness" - Naval Gopal • "It is a state of worklessness for a man fit and willing to work, it is a condition of involuntary and not voluntary idleness" - C.B.Mamoria Hence, it can be said that unemployment is the condition in which the labour force the able-bodied and willing to work men and women do not get employment. 11.4.2 Types of Unemployment 1. Seasonal Unemployment: It is largely associated with agriculture. Labourers become forced to sit without any work during the off-season. In some industries such as sugar, woollen, and ice factories, workers do not get work for a certain period of the year. They lose their factory jobs. Seasonal unemployment often makes the labourers migrate.

Social Problems 147 2. Agricultural Unemployment: It can be caused by a number of factors such as the seasonal nature of agricultural work, the decay of cottage industries, lack of demand for homemade products, lack of alternative work in the rural areas, sub-division of land holdings, etc. 3. Technological and Frictional Unemployment: Technological unemployment is mainly caused because of the installation of labour-saving machines. Machines reduce the need and induction of manpower in producing and finishing the articles. There may come an imbalance between the supply of labour and the demand for it. There may be workers who are ready to work but cannot be employed if they are not skilled or qualified to do the work, the job is for. This kind of frictional unemployment can even make factories close down. 4. Industrial unemployment: Due to the lack of jobs in the rural areas and agricultural fields the villagers move towards urban areas in search of jobs in factories. This creates unemployment in another manner. Industries or factories might not have enough jobs for them due to several reasons like slow growth of industries, defective industrial policies, dependence on machines, etc. Industries might not be in a fit condition due to competition with foreign industries, labour strikes, lack of raw material and resources etc. to accommodate the rural population migrated to urban areas in search of jobs. 5. Cyclical Unemployment: The four important features of the 'trade-cycle' are: recovery, boom, recession, and depression. These are the cyclical fluctuations or ups and downs of an economy. If depression conditions for a longer time, it can adversely affect the labourers, and they can lose their jobs. 6. Educational Unemployment: When a large segment of the educated population is forced to sit at home due to the lack of employment, it is called educational unemployment. 7. Voluntary Unemployment: When an able and skilled individual withdraws himself from the work due to any reason it is called voluntary unemployment. 8. Under-employment: People who are partially employed or are doing inferior jobs while they can do better jobs are called to be in a state of "under-employment". 9. Open Unemployment: It is also called 'structural unemployment. It is a situation wherein a large workforce does not get work opportunities that may bring them a regular income. Lack of regular income fetching jobs causes open unemployment.

Social Problems 148 10. Disguised Unemployment: It is an unemployment situation which we do not see or come to know about from the outside. This type of unemployment is acute and evident in rural areas. For example, there were 10 people working in a field, and 3 of them migrated to cities. This situation would not affect land productivity, though the contribution of the 3 is virtually zero. 11.4.3 Causes of Unemployment Individual Factors ● The age factor puts limitations on the choices and opportunities of employment for people. Too old or too young may not be considered fit for many of the jobs. ● A job seeker lacking awareness and particular vocational skills can fail in the selection process. ● Born with an inborn or acquired later in life a disease/disability/deficiency a person becomes unfit for a wide range of occupations or totally unfit for doing anything to earn. External Factors ● Overpopulation in a certain place or country leads its people to face a shortage of employment. They become forced to migrate. ● Depress phase of 'trade-cycles' adversely affects. It causes the unemployed to have no job opportunities and the employed to lose their jobs. ● Technical advancement contributes to economic growth but its incorporation reduces labour induction. Machines are cost-saving as well as labour-saving. It affects the requirement of the workforce at a factory or office. ● Labour strikes affect productivity and incur heavy losses to industries. They adversely affect industrial growth and the potential for setting jobs for people. ● Slow economic growth also causes an economy to be not able to create enough job opportunities for the seekers. Other causes of unemployment ● Mental unpreparedness to accept a job considered to be socially 'degrading' or 'low-status' causes unemployment. Jobs of a driver, salesman/woman, waiter, and clerical work are some such vocations many young men and women look at as undignified.

Social Problems 149 • A Defective educational system contributes to the problem of unemployment. • Unwillingness to move geographically to some other place for work or job keeps the men and women away from availing the job opportunities existing at the other far location. • Inefficient utilization of human resources causes unemployment. In some units, there is a shortage of qualified workforce and in some other units, they are in excess. • Lack of courage, knowledge, or opportunities of doing Self-employment leads to unemployment. Young people are seen as more inclined to do salary-based jobs in offices and factories instead of starting their own businesses. An ineffective education system and a weak economy also play a role here. One must be educationally enriched for understanding the significance of starting a business. A frail economy wherein a young person does not see scope for doing business well and fails to manage capital runs away from business plans. 11.4.4 Effects of Unemployment and Remedial Measures Effects of unemployment: • Unemployment is a social problem it affects a person at the individual level too. An unemployed person loses self-confidence and self-respect. Unemployment damages our physical, mental and moral health also. Unemployed persons may not get sufficient food and medical assistance to maintain good physical health. Mental worries, anxieties and tensions adversely affect the mental health of unemployed persons. • Unemployment causes a person to lose harmony in personal relationships. A bread-earner member not getting able to find a job or do a job makes the entire family suffer physically, mentally, and socially. • Unemployment means no economic gains in life, living a miserable life may lead a person to indulge in anti-social activities. Hence, it causes social disorganization. Remedial Measures • Population growth must be checked. Government should make family planning programmes more popular among the people. Suitable steps should be taken to minimize its growth.

Social Problems 150 • The main solution to the problem lies in achieving substantial economic development. Government should take all the possible measures, the development programmes that can make the economy stable or boost. • Industrial development at the large-scale, small-scale, and village scale must be planned so that industry would not destroy handicrafts and household industries. • Educational reforms must be planned and implemented. 11.5 Unit Summary Adam Smith: A person "

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is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, the conveniences and the amusements of life".

Absolute poverty is also known as "subsistence poverty" for it is based on assessments of minimum life- sustaining basic physical needs such as food, clothing, shelter, health, etc. Some concepts of absolute poverty also include the idea of "basic cultural needs". This broadens the idea of basic human needs beyond the level of physical needs. The poverty line differs from one country to another, depending on the idea of poverty. The poverty line changes from one country to another. In developed countries, where there is an advanced standard of living and welfare concepts, the poverty line is high as the basic standard to live includes higher consumption requirements and accessibility to many goods and services. The causes of poverty can be studied by categorising them as: (i) Individual Factors, (ii) Economic Factors, (iii) Social Factors (iv) Demographic Factors, and (v) Other Factors.

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The World Social Summit recognized poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political, and economic imperative. It called on governments to address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensure that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education, and training.

D.N.Prasad, "Casteism is loyalty to the caste translated into politics". In this way, caste has been dragged into the political arena in the forms of casteism such as 'Brahminvada' and 'Kayasthavada'. Thus it has been called blind group loyalty. Casteism though has certain benefits to the members of the caste on an individual basis and has several harmful effects on society as a whole. Unemployment is common in all countries of the world. The Finnish director of the International Labour Organization (ILO) employment department Juhani Lonrath, in one of her speeches, said: "the population of the working age in the world will grow by

Social Problems 151 700 million people in the 1990s. With the conserving assumption that 55% of these people will seek employment, about 400 million jobs will have to be created to absorb the new entrants. Unfortunately, the prospects of achieving these rates of job creation are not yet very bright". The problem is, of course, more acute for Asian countries rather than for African and Latin American countries because of the serious population explosion in these countries. 11.6 Check Your Progress 1. Define "Poverty" and discuss its causes of it. 2. What are two expressions of poverty? 3. What did you understand about the 'poverty line'? 4. What is casteism, also define it. 5. What are the causes of casteism? Discuss its consequences and also the remedies. 6. What is unemployment? What are its types, causes, and effects?

Social Problems 152 Unit 12: Major Social Problems (2): Substance Abuse, Problems Concerning Women and Children, and Delinquency 12.0 Introduction 12.1 Unit Objective 12.2 Substance Abuse 12.2.1 Alcoholism 12.2.1.1 Causes of Drinking 12.2.1.2 Harmful effects of Liquor 12.2.2 Drug Abuse and Use 12.2.2.1 Causes Of Drug Addiction or Motivations In Drug Usage 12.2.2.2 Effects of Drug Addiction 12.2.2.3 Anti-drug Efforts 12.3 Social Problems Concerning Women 12.3.1 Violence Against Women 12.4 Child Abuse & Child Labour 12.4.1 Child Abuse 12.4.1.1 Types of Child Abuse 12.4.1.2 Causes of Child Abuse 12.4.1.3 Effects of Child Abuse 12.4.2 Child Labour 12.4.2.1 Definition of child labour 12.4.2.2 Characteristics of Child Labour 12.5 Juvenile Delinquency 12.5.1 Juvenile delinquency: Characteristics 12.5.2 Types of Juvenile Delinquency 12.5.3 Juvenile Delinquency: Factors 12.6 Unit Summary 12.7 Check Your Progress 12.0 Introduction The use of illegal drugs or alcohol, or use of over-the-counter drugs for purposes other than those for which they are meant to be used is substance abuse. Substance abuse may lead to social, physical, emotional, and job-related problems.

Social Problems 153 Social problems concerning women consume the attention of researchers in social sciences, social workers and reformers, governments, planning committees, etc. Women are considered weak and undeserved for any social equality in terms of property rights, customs, labour wages, vocations, etc. In the context of Indian societies, the one who has been seen suffering the social evils most is the women. Parda paratha, Sati paratha, no rights on the property, no working rights, the lowest-paid labourer, and many such practices were for women to obey. Millions of children from poor families are forced to join the labour force. Developing and under-developing countries are mostly burdened with the problems like child abuse and child labour. According to the International Labour Organisation, and UNICEF,

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around the world 160 million children are in child labour today. At an age when they should be

studying, playing, having healthy food, and enjoying leisure time with family and friends they are toiling at a farm, shop, or factory as a labourer. A child gets into labouring to earn bread due to poverty, no opportunity for education, etc. Social scientists and sociologists conceive the term juvenile delinquency as the under-aged criminals, non-adult criminals who are engaged in criminal offences and are between the age of 7 and 16 or 18. Youths involved in 'status offences' such as immorality, ungovernability, living as a vagrant, and absenteeism also fall under the definition of "juvenile delinquency". Some scientists believe in considering the behaviour types in the notion of juvenile delinquency. As Walter Reckless says: "the term juvenile delinquency applies to the "violation of criminal code and/or pursuit of certain patterns of behaviour disapproval of for children and young adolescents". 12.1 Unit Objective This Unit intends to help the learners to understand social problems like substance abuse, violence against women, child abuse, child labour, and juvenile delinquency. 12.2 Substance Abuse The use of illegal drugs or alcohol, or use of over-the-counter drugs for purposes other than those for which they are meant to be used is substance abuse. Substance abuse may lead to social, physical, emotional, and job-related problems.

Social Problems 154 12.2.1 Alcoholism Alcoholism does lead to social disorganization. It is also an important cause of personal disorganization. Alcoholism among the labour class and poor is highly dangerous, it affects their life socially and economically. Consuming alcohol habitually and excessively perpetuates the condition of poverty in one's life, he may develop serious irreversible health issues, and spoil his relations with his family and friends. A person high with alcohol loses control of his senses. He becomes violent, aggressive, and not self-aware. 12.2.1.1 Causes of Drinking Calvin, Starling, Bonger, and Janet have summarised the reasons for drinking as: 1. Misery Drinking: Men drink because they are miserable because life holds no joy for them nor any other prospect other than a dreary and unending round of toil. In such a life scheme drinking is blessed with palliative medicine. 2. Occupational Factor: Men drink because their occupation has completely exhausted them. They look forward to the respite that intoxication affords after the heat of the blast furnace or the stench of the stockyards. 3. Bad Housing and Lack of Recreational Facilities: Men drink, because their houses are so cold, dark and sordid, that they cannot stay there for a long time. The failure of the community to satisfy the emotions in a sane and healthy manner also leads to such cravings. 4. Ignorance: Men who do heavy manual work have long been deluded by the belief that alcohol furnishes added strength and vigour with which they can pursue their labour. This illusory feeling of physical vitality after the consumption of alcohol is the cause of drunkenness. 5. Inherent Nervous Defects: There are born drunkards whose neurological heritage is such that they are unable to face reality. In their desperate effort to flee the world, these unhappy persons become hopeless alcoholics. 6. God's Curse or Gift: Some persons believe that men drink because they are steeped in original sin. Others maintain with equal conviction that men drink because the Lord intended that they should have occasional movements of pleasant oblivion from this vale of tears- and placed the grapes on earth for that particular purpose. 7. For companionship and Fun: Men drink for companionship, for fun, for conceivability for what the Germans call Gemulichkeit, a compound of all trees. 8. Fashion: Drinking to excess is a "perversion of the herd instinct", brought about by the pathetic attempt of one individual to enter into rapport with his fellows.

Social Problems 155 9. For Business Reasons: Men drink for business reasons in the capacity of either potential customers or sellers. The great game of "entertaining the visiting buyer" falls into this category. 10. Sudden success in Business: Many cases of drinking arise after apparent success in Business or professional life. 11. Urbanization: The urbanization and mechanization of life along with material mindedness that modern civilization has brought, has also been responsible for the increase in drinking. 12. Social Inadequacy: There are certain persons who are unable to face the hard realities of life and start drinking to overcome their social inadequacy temporarily which later on takes the form of habitual drinking. 12.2.1.2 Harmful effects of Liquor The use of liquor and other intoxicants is harmful to every progressive and growing individual and society. It is harmful in as much as it intellectually impoverishes, morally softens and spiritually damns the person addicted to it. 1. The wastage of national wealth: It has been estimated that successful enforcement of the prohibition policy would increase the purchasing capacity of people by Rs.140 crores; of this Rs. 44 crores will be invested for productive purposes. It is obvious, therefore, that prohibition would save the country from huge wastage of national wealth. 2. Low standards of health: The consumption of liquor leads to the deterioration of health. This may happen due to any of two following reasons : (i) Liquor is narcotic and leads to nerve degeneration, liver cirrhosis, high blood pressure and a host of other diseases, and (ii) money spent on liquor reduces one's resources and may not leave one with sufficient funds to buy nutritious food. 3. Lowering of efficiency: With the fall in the standards of bodily health and mental agility, the fall in efficiency is but a corollary. The alcoholic is whimsical and incapable of sustained attention, concentration and putting in long hours of work. 4. Mental imbalance: A man under the influence of liquor has no control over his will and fickle minded. He is unable to think and work constructively. His own vision and thinking get barred if intoxication is strong. 5. Increase in poverty: In India, villagers and labourers drink in spite of their poverty. This obviously increases their poverty though it may provide them with temporary well-being and euphoria.

Social Problems 156 6. Individual disorganization: The consumption of liquor makes a man wayward in habits and whimsical in moods. He also loses all control over his will and his desire to grow and progress becomes feeble. He grows careless and indifferent and feels little difference between morality and immorality. All this produces personality disintegration. 7. Family disorganization: More homes are broken due to drinking than any other single cause. This is easy to understand. As the moral sense of man is destroyed and his inhibitions removed due to alcoholism, prostitution and adultery are the normal consequences. An alcoholic shows little respect to his wife or children. This leads to constant family tension and divorce. 8. Increase in Crime: Under the influence of liquor, people act in unsocial ways as their inhibitions are removed. This includes murder, rape and other crimes. Moreover, in order to meet the expenses of drinking a man may take to gambling or even theft. 9. Social disorganisation: All the above factors lead to social disorganization.

12.2.2 Drug Abuse and Use Drug abuse and addiction are worldwide social and public health problems. They impact both individual and social levels. Psychoactive drugs alcohol, caffeine, nicotine, marijuana, and certain pain medicines can affect the function of the nervous system, perception, mood or consciousness. Drug abuse or use is a disorder and addiction that leads to significant problems or distress. According to the definition provided by the WHO, "drug addiction is a state of periodic and chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). It is characterized by certain features, such as an overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means; a tendency to increase the dose; psychic/psychological and sometimes physical dependence on the effects of the drug" Drug addiction combines the short term rewarding effect of the drug with its long term devastating consequences. Most of the time, drug use develops over time, starting with the consumption of alcohol drinking and smoking, to continue with marijuana and other illicit drugs, the patterns and levels being sketched by different social and psychological factors.

Social Problems 157 12.2.2.1 Causes Of Drug Addiction or Motivations In Drug Usage According to Ram Ahuja, the causes of drug abuse may be classified under the following four main heads: 1. Psychological Causes: Psychological factors such as – getting 'kicks' and 'thrills', relieving tension, removing inhibitions, avoiding boredom, easing depression, satisfying curiosity, feeling high and confident and intensifying perception, etc. may motivate individuals to drug abuse. 2. Physiological Factors like removing pain, getting sleep, heightening sexual experiences, staying awake, getting more physical strength etc. also induce people to become drug addicts. 3. Social causes that favour drug abuse is – becoming acceptable to friends, the desire to join "high society", facilitating social experiences, challenging social values, setting new social trends, etc. 4. Miscellaneous Causes backing the ugly practice of drug abuse include sharpening religious insight or getting new spiritual light, improving study, solving personal problems, deepening self-understanding, increasing efficiency, refreshing the mind, and so on. Some specific causes: In addition to four broad categories of factors causing drug abuse, some specific causes may also contribute to it. Among such causes, the following ones deserve special mention. 1. Using Drugs for 'Kicks' or 'Thrills': A sizeable number of street children, and educated and uneducated youths become drug addicts because of their intense eagerness to taste it once. They get initiated to its use in the beginning only for 'fun' or for a 'thrill' or 'kick'. 2. Peer Group Influence: Peer group influence seems to be very powerful in initiating a new person to drug-taking habit. To get recognition in the company, to satisfy other members of the peer group, to feel superior in the presence of a boyfriend or girlfriend, to avoid ridicule at the hands of fellow members and due to other factors young people become victims of drug abuse. 3. Feeling of Alienation and Lack of Motivation: The conditions of modern society are such that they may push some mentally, weak or delicate persons towards loneliness. Such persons though living in the midst of people tend to feel that they are alone in the world for they do not have any companions.

Social Problems 158 4. To Escape from the Pressure and Conflicts of Life: Our living conditions also impose various pressures, conflicts, tensions and dangers in our life. One requires courage and a realistic approach to face such challenges in life. All are not mentally equipped to face successfully such realities of life. 12.2.2.2 Effects of Drug Addiction Some of the disastrous effects of drug abuse may be noted here: 1. Physical & Mental Decline. 2. The Tragic Dependence on Drugs. 3. Great Damage to Health. 4. Moral Degradation. 5. Blackmailing the Drug Addicts for Criminal Purposes. 6. Drug addiction causes the waste of a huge amount of money on drugs. 7. It damages family relations and leads to an increase in divorce, desertion and family disorganization. 8. It spoils human potentiality and prevents a large number of people from utilizing their talents and abilities for their own betterment and for the betterment of society. 12.2.2.3 Anti-drug Efforts People have enthusiastically been using drugs since prehistoric times, and drug addiction in humankind has only grown to a severe level that it is a social problem today. Sociologists believe that legal control has little to do with regard to having an effective check on its use. The Global Commission (2011) on Drug Policy published a report on the world's anti- drug efforts. The report called for a drastic rethinking of current drug policy: "The global war on drugs has failed, with devastating consequences for individuals and societies around the world...Fundamental reforms in national and global drug control policies are urgently needed" (Global Commission on Drug Policy, 2011, p. 3). Drug experts question drug policies. They say that the best approach our society could take would be to expand the prevention, treatment, and harm reduction approaches because drugs are part of our life, and we should minimize the many harms the drugs

Social Problems 159 cause. They stress drug education, prevention, and treatment programs on the use of drugs. Some experts say, arresting more than 1.5 million people each year for drug possession and putting them in jail makes no sense. They say that we do not arrest and imprison alcoholics and smokers, we should do the same with those who are addicted to other kinds of drugs. According to them the measures of arresting and imprisoning must continue with those who indulged in selling large quantities of illegal drugs but not with those who sell only small quantities. When a small dealer is arrested, he gets simply replaced by a new dealer. Providing the low-level dealers with alternative sentencing can help in not increasing the number of them. There are several steps and approaches that help to reduce drug use: 1. Educational Approach: Educating about the ill effects one would bear on consuming drugs is significant in alarming and keeping people away from it. 2. Social Approach: Family, friends, and teachers introduce you to the norms and values. They extend the hand of support, counselling, and guidance in the time of getting over the drug use. 3. Legal Approach: Applying legal control to the distribution of drugs effectively prevents drug abuse. 12.3 Social Problems Concerning Women Social problems concerning women consume the attention of researchers in social sciences, social workers and reformers, governments, planning committees, etc. Women are considered weak and undeserved for any social equality in terms of property rights, customs, labour wages, vocations, etc. In the context of Indian societies, the one who has been seen suffering the social evils most is the women. Parada paratha, Sati paratha, no rights on the property, no working rights, the lowest-paid labourer, and many such practices were for women to obey. In today's modern society, one important problem, relating to women, that has greatly been consistent and at the same time ignored is - violence against women, which harasses them physically and mentally, and is done in various ways.

Social Problems 160 12.3.1 Violence Against Women According to Ram Ahuja, violence against women can be categorised as: a. Criminal Violence: rape, kidnap, murder,... b. Domestic Violence: dowry-deaths, sexual abuse, wife-battering mistreatment of widows and elderly women. c. Social Violence: forced female foeticide, eve-teasing, no property rights, dowry harassment, maltreatment of widows. Such acts of violence happen to women for money, pleasure, and to boost self-assumed dominance. Victims of violence are generally those women: • Who have a poor self-image, low-self esteem, feel depressed, and helpless because of a lack of literacy, inferiority complex, personality disorder, or belong to a family disorganised. • Who live in stressful family situations like one of the parents is not there, has died or is divorced. Or, who is living life alone or of a widower or divorced. • Whose husband/in-laws is aggressive, demanding, greedy... • Whose husband is alcoholic Violence against women is a social problem worldwide. They have been the victims of humiliation, torture, and exploitation (Ram Ahuja), for the ages in societies and in their own families. Decades back their condition was highly pitiable, ideologies and institutional practices, and social norms all had an indifferent attitude towards them. Today, they are viewed as powerful and meaningful contributors to society. Their status has improved but violence incidences against them have not decreased much for the reasons they were in the older times. They are continued to be victims of violence. They are beaten, kidnapped, raped, burnt, and murdered (Ram Ahuja). 1) Rape is considered a serious social issue in all countries. An empirical study done on 42 rape victims reveals to the author that: 1) The rapist is a stranger, it is not necessary. Half of the cases come that have the rapist known to the victim. 2) 90 per cent of rapes are situational. 3) Three-fifth rapes are single rapes, one-fifth are pair rapes, and one-fifth are group rapes. 4) 70 per cent of rapes occur at the homes of the victims or victimizers and about 25 per cent in non-residential buildings. 5) Most of the victims are of the 15-20 years age group and offenders of the 23-30 age group.

Social Problems 161 2) The kidnapping of a woman/girl is taking away her forcibly, deceitfully, and fraudulently without her consent or by alluring her. She is abducted for illicit sex or compelling her to fall into the sex trade or some other reason that cannot be legally justified. The author studied the cases of abductions and found that: 1) unmarried girls are the most vulnerable victims of abduction. 2) Victims knew the abductors, they were from a close community group. 3) The author, in his empirical research, found that 1) a large majority of murderers of females were from the families of the victims; 2) 80 per cent of the murderers were of the age group of 25-40 years; 3) women get largely murdered by their husband or in-laws for dowry, and for petty domestic quarrels, illicit relations, chronic illness, etc. 4) Dowry deaths/violence: Women/Brides are killed for not bringing along good or no dowry is unique to Indian society. Dowry is a custom followed at the time of marriage; a girl is sent to her in-law's house with property, money, utensils, furniture, electronics, etc. The custom might have been started with an intention of gifting the girl. But when it became obligatory and the demand of in-laws is not known. Today, it is a serious social problem. Dowry Prohibition Act'1961 has banned the practice of dowry but the problem still exists. Most dowry deaths happen in the home by the husband and his family members. Study reveals that 1) middle-class women suffer a higher rate of victimization than lower-class or upper-class women; 2) Women/brides are physically and mentally tortured for not bringing the desired dowry from their parents. 5) Wife battering ranges from slaps and kicks to broken bones, torture, and murder. Husband, the partner of a woman, out of drunkenness or intrinsic nature, psychological disorder behave violently with their wife. Humiliation and battering become the destiny of a woman when she is married to a person who is a narcissist in nature, has a drinking habit, is greedy, or demanding. Research conducted by the author revealed which are wives are more vulnerable and at greater risk of battering. The wives who are under 25 years of age, younger than their husbands by more than 5 years, not educated, have low/no income, or the husband is an alcoholic or psychopath.

Social Problems 162 12.4 Child Abuse & Child Labour Millions of children from poor families are forced to join the labour force. Developing and under-developing countries are mostly burdened with the problems like child abuse and child labour. 12.4.1 Child Abuse Burgess has given a broad definition of child abuse. According to him, child abuse refers to "any child who receives non-accidental physical and psychological injury as a result of acts and omissions on the part of his parents or guardians or employers...". The definition also says that verbal abuse, threats of physical violence, and excessive physical punishment which do not require medical attention are also forms of child abuse. 12.4.1.1 Types of Child Abuse Sociologists say that child abuse has three major types: physical, sexual, and emotional. 1. Child Physical Abuse: Irving Sloan points out the indicators of physical abuse in a school-age child. According to him, they are bruises, burns, fractures, deep cuts on the skin, abrasions, abdominal injuries, and human bites. The behaviour indicators are: A child is wary of coming in contact and seems frightened of a parent or caretaker and shows reluctance to go home. 2. Child Sexual Abuse: Henry Kempe defines it as: "the involvement of dependent and immature children in sexual activities they do not fully comprehend, to which they are unable to give informed consent". Sloan Irving points out the sexual abuse indicators as difficulty in walking or sitting, torn or bloody underclothes, and pregnancy. The behavioural indicators are: the sexually abused child would appear quiet and not normal, he would show unwillingness to talk to his peer, participate in daily routine or sports activities, etc. 3. Child Emotional Abuse: Emotional abuse is "emotional neglect", maltreatment of children. It includes the lack of expressed love and affection and deliberate withdrawal of contact with a child. It is maltreatment a child receives from a person who is responsible for the child's care, welfare, and upbringing. Such treatment or emotional abuse may affect a child's health and welfare. Emotional maltreatment also includes - blaming, constantly rebuking, or defaming a child. Emotional abuse does not affect a child physically but mentally. He may develop behavioural disorders and become psycho-neurotic or extremely aggressive or

Social Problems 163 passive. He may lack emotional intelligence. Most extremely, he may commit suicide. 12.4.1.2 Causes of Child Abuse The three kinds of causes of child abuse are: 1. Physical Causes: Some sociologists believe it is the psycho-pathology or psycho- social pathology of a victimizer that forces him to be irrational and beat a child. The other researchers find its causes in situational stresses like - parents not sharing a healthy relationship, child and parents not having good relations, the child producing stress, or structural stress running in the life of a family. A child may receive battering when he is disobeying his parents, fighting with siblings, not studying well, taunting others, indulging in thefts, refusing to go on earning, or his parents are quarrelling. Hence, it is not necessary that a perpetrator is mentally sick and that he leads to child abuse there are several other factors that can lead someone to physical thrash a child. 2. Causes of Sexual Abuse: The four important causes of sexual abuse mostly given are: adjustment problems of the perpetrators, family disorganisation, victim's characteristics, and the psychological disorders of the abusers. 3. Causes of Emotional Abuse: Four important causes of emotional abuse given are: poverty, deficient parental control and non-cordial relations within the family, maltreatment faced by parents in their childhood or intergenerational transmission of child maltreatment, and alcoholism of parents (Ram Ahuja). 12.4.1.3 Effects of Child Abuse Child abuse affects a child physically, sexually, and emotionally so badly that a child perhaps does not get over it for his lifetime. Researchers identify that a child assaulted physically, sexually, or emotionally may: • Lose his self-esteem • Isolate himself from people • Develop inter-personal problems • Get emotionally traumatized • His dependency may shift from parents to teachers • Indulge in activities that violate the social norms

Social Problems 164 • Develop poor coping skills • Evolve poor communication skills, isolate himself, and withdraw from interactional settings • Develop mistrust

12.4.2 Child Labour According to the International Labour Organisation, and UNICEF,

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around the world 160 million children are in child labour today. At an age when they should be

studying, playing, having healthy food, and enjoying leisure time with family and friends they are toiling at a farm, shop, or factory as a labourer. A child gets into labouring to earn bread due to poverty, no opportunity for education, etc. A child is physically never fit for doing a job of a labourer, he lefts with no energy, and his body becomes tired and his mind weary after working like a labourer. It is a severe social problem mainly in underdeveloped and developing countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and African nations. 12.4.2.1 Definition of child labour International Labour Organisation (UNICEF) Report'2020 defines the term "child labour". It says: "

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Child labour comprises work that children are too young to perform and/or work that, by its nature or circumstances, is likely to harm children's health, safety or morals. "Child labour encompasses work performed by children in any type of employment, with two important exceptions: permitted light work for children within the age range specified for light work; and

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work that is not classified as among the worst forms of child labour, particularly as hazardous work, for children above the general minimum working age. A broader definition includes hazardous unpaid household services, commonly referred to as hazardous household chores.

The given definition has used certain terms (employment, permitted light work, worst forms of child labour, hazardous work, hazardous unpaid household services, hazardous household chores) that further need to be explained to understand the meaning and definition of the word "child labour". 1) "Employment": It encompasses the work in both the formal and informal economy, the market production or non-market like agriculture. The work may be

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inside and outside family settings, for pay or profit, and domestic work outside the household for an employer (paid or unpaid). 2) "Permitted light work": This term comes from Article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138. It states that national laws

and regulations may allow an employer to employ a child of 13 years for light work that would not harm his health or development. Conditions are also that the work must not be obstructing the child to attend school and participate in vocational training programmes. The work must be non-hazardous and

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less than 14 hours a week. 3) "Worst forms of child labour": It is from Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182. Worst forms of

child labour refer to all such practices that have features of slavery and can harm the health, safety, or morals of a child. Such practices are

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the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, forced

labour in armed conflicts, prostitution and related practices, any illicit activity like drugs, etc. 4) "Hazardous work": Hazardous work refers to the jobs or practices that can harm a child's health, safety, or morals. Works that can expose a child to physical, emotional, or sexual abuse are considered hazardous for him to work. These include working

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underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, or in confined spaces with dangerous machinery, equipment, and tools.

It also includes working in an environment that exposes a child to harmful substances, agents, processes, temperatures, and noise levels that can damage his health. A child cannot be employed for work that is of long hours, that do not allow him to return home each day. Hazardous work includes the industries or occupations that involve working for 43 hours or more per week.

Social Problems 166 5) "Unpaid household services": These are the services or house chores that a child does without being paid for his own household.

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These include caring for household members, cleaning and minor household repairs, cooking and serving meals, washing and ironing clothes and transporting or accompanying family members to and from work and school. 6) "Hazardous unpaid household chores": These are

the unpaid services or practices that a child does in his household and which can affect his health emotionally, physical, or sexually. 12.4.2.2 Characteristics of Child Labour • Most child labour occurs in agriculture. They are seen working in family farming, commercial plantations, agro-industrial complexes, fishery industry, etc. Boys and girls alike are seen employed in the agriculture services. • Child labour is seen in the industries comprising work of construction, mining, and manufacturing. Girls are seen more working in these services. • The sectoral composition of child labour differs across regions. However, the percentage of children employed in the agricultural sector amounts to the same everywhere. • Child labour is hazardous wherever it takes place. •

Most children in child labour work within their own family unit. • Child labour

can decline by increasing the level of human development. 12.5 Juvenile Delinquency Social scientists and sociologists conceive the term juvenile delinquency as the under-aged criminals, non-adult criminals who are engaged in criminal offences and are between the age of 7 and 16 or 18. Youths involved in 'status offences' such as immorality, ungovernability, living as a vagrant, and absenteeism also fall under the definition of "juvenile delinquency". Some scientists believe in considering the behaviour types in the notion of juvenile delinquency. As Walter Reckless says: "the term juvenile delinquency applies to the "violation of criminal code and/or pursuit of certain patterns of behaviour disapproval of for children and young adolescents".

Social Problems 167 12.5.1 Juvenile delinquency: Characteristics • Delinquency rates are much higher among boys than girls. • Delinquency rates tend to be highest during early adolescence i.e 12 to 16 years age group. • Delinquency is more an urban than a rural phenomenon. • Most Delinquents come from illiterate backgrounds. • Most delinquents come from lower-class family backgrounds. Socio-economic conditions a significant role in the occurrence of delinquency. • Juvenile delinquencies are mostly committed in groups. 12.5.2 Types of Juvenile Delinquency Howard Becker has suggested four types of delinquency: individual delinquency, group- supported delinquency, organised delinquency, and situational delinquency. 1. Individual Delinquency: When one juvenile is involved in a crime or delinquency it is called individual delinquency. Sociologists suggest that often there is a psychological problem behind this kind of delinquency. Belonging to an unhappy and disorganised family a child may develop psychological problems which might lead to delinquency. Poor economic conditions, abusive family environments, daily battering, drug addiction, truancy, etc. are such factors that affect the mental health or built of a child. 2. Group-Supported Delinquency: When a group of juveniles are involved in a crime or a juvenile commits it in the support of others it is called group-supported delinquency. Faulty companionship or wrong association can allure an individual to be part of a crime. Sociologists see that its cause is located in the delinquent's home and neighbourhood culture. 3. Organised Delinquency: When a formally developed organized group of juveniles commit a crime, it is identified as organised delinquency. 4. Situational Delinquency: Juvenile delinquency may occur depending on a set of circumstances or state of affairs. There is no psychological, social, or economic factor in the cause of a delinquency act but an impulse that surfaced out of situational factors.

Social Problems 168 12.5.3 Juvenile Delinquency: Factors The causes of juvenile delinquency can be studied by dividing them into classes: social, psychological and economic. 1. Social Causes: Social causes are: • Family: Studies show that broken families, wrong parental attitudes and their abusive and battering habits, and criminal relatives are such factors whose presence in the life of a child can develop him into a delinquent. • Neighbourhood: A child living in a locality or place that has more criminal, abusive, and alcoholic people around can impact his personality. Behaviour psychology assumes that behaviour is reflexive or evoking and the environment plays an important factor there. • Faulty Companionship: A child is in the company of friends who have delinquent tendencies can surely impact his behaviour and thinking of him. • Recreation: Watching movies which are not meant for his age group can influence a child badly. • War: A country that remains in war cannot give a healthy socio-economic environment to its men. It impacts the mental and physical growth process of a child undesirably. • Social Disorganisation: Social disorganisation of society causes an increase in the occurrence of criminal activities which can give rise to juvenile delinquencies. 2. Psychological Causes: A child born with intellectual weakness, some mental disorder, personality disorder, or low emotional IQ is more likely to be a juvenile delinquent. Having no mental capability of judging and deciding between the right and the wrong can lead a child to develop aggressive, impulsive, and immoral features. 3. Economic Causes: Crime and poverty are cheeks by jowl with each other, they are closely linked to each other. Researcher sociologists have revealed that a majority of juvenile delinquents belong to families economically weak. Poor families struggle to earn their bread and butter. With a meagre income, they can not educate their children well, give them optimum living conditions, nutritious food, etc. that can help their child to grow physically and mentally strong.

Social Problems 169 12.6 Unit Summary The use of illegal drugs or alcohol, or use of over-the-counter drugs for purposes other than those for which they are meant to be used is substance abuse. Substance abuse may lead to social, physical, emotional, and job-related problems. Social problems concerning women consume the attention of researchers in social sciences, social workers and reformers, governments, planning committees, etc. Women are considered weak and undeserved for any social equality in terms of property rights, customs, labour wages, vocations, etc. In the context of Indian societies, the one who has been seen suffering the social evils most is the women. Parda paratha, Sati paratha, no rights on the property, no working rights, the lowest-paid labourer, and many such practices were for women to obey. Millions of children from poor families are forced to join the labour force. Developing and under-developing countries are mostly burdened with the problems like child abuse and child labour. According to the International Labour Organisation, and UNICEF,

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around the world 160 million children are in child labour today. At an age when they should be

studying, playing, having healthy food, and enjoying leisure time with family and friends they are toiling at a farm, shop, or factory as a labourer. A child gets into labouring to earn bread due to poverty, no opportunity for education, etc. Social scientists and sociologists conceive the term juvenile delinquency as the under-aged criminals, non-adult criminals who are engaged in criminal offences and are between the age of 7 and 16 or 18. Youths involved in 'status offences' such as immorality, ungovernability, living as a vagrant, and absenteeism also fall under the definition of "juvenile delinquency". Some scientists believe in considering the behaviour types in the notion of juvenile delinquency. As Walter Reckless says: "the term juvenile delinquency applies to the "violation of criminal code and/or pursuit of certain patterns of behaviour disapproval of for children and young adolescents".

12.7 Check Your Progress 1. Discuss the causes and harmful effects of drinking liquor. 2. Discuss the causes of drug addiction or motivation for drug usage.

Social Problems 170 3. Drug addiction effects are drastic, discuss them. 4. Discuss the anti-drug efforts. 5. In today's modern society, one important problem, relating to women, that has greatly been consistent and at the same time ignored is - violence against women, discuss it. 6. What are the types of child abuse? Discuss the causes and effects of child abuse. 7. Define the term 'child labour, and also discuss its characteristics. 8. What is juvenile delinquency? Discuss the types and causes of Juvenile delinquency. References: ●

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/poverty-eradication.html> ●

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4158844/> ● <https://>

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www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipecc/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf

Social Problems 171 Unit 13: Major Social Problems (3): Development Induced Migration and Displacement, Ecological Problems 13.0 Introduction 13.1 Unit Objective 13.2 Development Induced Migration and Displacement 13.2.1 Causes of Displacement 13.2.2 Development-induced Displacement Roots Social Problems 13.3 Ecological Problems And Social Problems 13.3.1 Air Pollution 13.3.2 Poor Sanitation and Water Pollution 13.3.3 Food Shortage / Improper Handling 13.3.4 Land Pollution 13.3.5 Oceans 13.3.6 Nuclear Power 13.3.7 Global Warming 13.4 Unit Summary 13.5 Check Your Progress

13.0 Introduction Like becoming a refugee, being forcibly ousted from one's land and habitat by a dam, reservoir or highway is not only immediately disruptive and painful, it is also fraught with serious long-term risks of becoming poorer than before displacement, more vulnerable economically, and disintegrated socially. Michael Cernea (1996, "Bridging the Research Divide: Studying Development Oustees.") Most large forced dislocations of people do not occur in conditions of armed conflict or genocide but in routine, everyday evictions to make way for development projects. This "development cleansing" may well constitute ethnic cleansing in disguise, as the people dislocated so often turn out to be from minority ethnic and racial communities. Balakrishnan Rajagopal ("The Violence of Development," Washington Post) The citations above indicate - development does not benefit everyone equally, it costs them their homes, livelihoods, health, and even their very lives. People displaced by development projects can suffer more severe effects than those displaced either internally or internationally by conflict and violence.

Social Problems 172 13.1 Unit Objective This unit will discuss: ● Development Induced Migration and Displacement ● Ecological Problems And Social Problems 13.2 Development Induced Migration and Displacement Displacement is moving from one to another. When people move from their place of origin to another for some development purposes such a situation is called "development induced migration and displacement". Such displacement takes place due to the construction of industries and infrastructures (roads, dams, power projects, mining, etc.) for the welfare of the people and the development of a country. The construction of industries and infrastructure disturbs the ecosystem of the affected societies. Development is a major reason for displacement today. For example, if a dam is being built, people living in the areas to be flooded will be forced to move from there. When a government plans urban settlement policies, large high-way constructions, building a power-plant or a park, etc, the people living there will be moved from there first. These are examples of internal displacement where the people are not moving or migrating to other places outside their country, they are internally displaced people. The World Bank Environment Department estimates that around 10 million people are displaced every year in the name of dam construction, urban development, transportation, and infrastructure projects. 13.2.1 Causes of Displacement People may lose their natural habitats due to: ● Construction of water dams, reservoirs, and irrigation plants. ● Government's urbanization Plans, construction of colonies. ● Construction of Power Plants, oil extracting and refining plants. ● Agricultural expansion plans. ● Transportation projects - roads, railways, highways

Social Problems 173 ● Projects of Parks, Sanctuaries, Forest Reservation, Compensatory afforestation, or National Parks ● River Valley Projects ● Mining Projects ● Building of schools, hospitals, airports, sea ports, and communication network towers. Etc. ● Establishment of industrial and commercial estates. ● Construction of special economic zones, shopping malls, and multiplexes. 13.2.2 Development-induced Displacement Roots Social Problems Development-induced displacement uproots people not only from their homes but also from the land they are emotionally and vocationally attached to. It affects their emotional ties with the land, the ancestral connection, and the community in which they lived together. It makes the people feel alienated, marginalized, jobless, homeless, and socially isolated/disintegrated. It robs them of their resources and property. Conditions of food insecurity, health insecurity, and survival mount up in their life. Economic development is one of the main objectives of every country, but the miseries caused by the development-induced displacement people suffer raise questions about the fairness and justice it serves. Landlessness and homelessness: People perform all the productive, commercial, and livelihood activities on land. Rural people's all activities are majorly related to land. It gives them social and economic security. Development projects often cause them to lose the land they are dependent on. Losing land casts immediate and serious effects on their lives they become homeless, foodless, and poor. Becoming landless is devastating for the indigenous people who keep divine thoughts for it, they value land not only as a source of life they respect it as a god. Marginalisation: Displacement takes the people far away from their land to some other place, they do not the people, their culture, language, etc. People feel alienated from the people on their land. Displaced people would have to learn new skills and professional practices. They feel marginalised in society.

Social Problems 174 Lack of access to natural resources: Moving away from the natural habitat like forest land or rural areas people may go displaced to such a place where they would have no access to the resources like food, grazing land or fodder for their cattle, burial grounds, river water, wooden sticks for burning hearth etc. Lacks Community Support: Living in a community and place for years one becomes dependent on it for emotional and other kinds of support like entertainment, borrowing money, help at the time of health problems, etc. He loses all that support by getting separated from the community he was born and grew old in. Health hazards: Displaced people have greater chances of falling ill and getting affected by severe diseases on resettling at a place they are new to the environment. Displacement also becomes health hazardous because of interlinked reasons. Loss of land, occupation, natural resources, and community support all lead to poverty and food insecurity. The absence of nutritional fruits and vegetables makes them lose good health and fall sick. Hence, displacement from the natural habitats in the name of infrastructural, industrial, agricultural, and territorial, developments results in a host of socio-economic problems. It creates states of helplessness, insecurity, and alienation. Issues of social justice, equity, and communal disharmony may enter their life. 13.3 Ecological Problems And Social Problems Sociologists and ecologists both agree that environmental issues are also social problems. Environmental problems threaten our existence and social organisation. Environmental changes affect human life and so do human activities affect the ecological system. Environmental problems created by humans can only be resolved through human activities. How environmental issues are social problems: ● Environmental problems result from human activities. Human traits are negative and positive both. Human behaviours like racism, sexism, crime, and sex harm the environment. Human behaviours of sense of responsibility, care, etc. impact resolving environmental issues.

Social Problems 175 • Natural disasters devastate human life. Earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, etc. are the calamities that affect the economy and society where they come. Picture of Haiti after the 2010 earthquake • Environmental problems are solved by making and implementing economic and environmental policies made by the political parties and governmental departments. The political system of a country is formed for the people and by the people who are the indispensable part of the society. • Many environmental problems illustrate social inequality based on social class, race, and ethnicity. • The environmental movements carried out as efforts to improve the environment are worthy of being called social movements. They need mass support from the people at the largest level to be effective. All these reasons suggest that the environment is a sociological topic. Many sociologists study the environment as a subfield called environmental sociology. Environmental sociology helps them to learn about the relationship between human behaviour and the natural and physical environment. Let's have an overview of environmental problems and know their extent and seriousness of them.

13.3.1 Air Pollution Air pollution is caused by the burning of fossil fuels like petroleum and coal which add carbon, nitrate, sulfate, and other harmful particles to the air we breathe. It causes serious health issues to people like - lung cancer, asthma, heart, skin, eye diseases, etc. In the US alone every year the number of people that die due to air pollution-borne diseases range from 10,000 to 60,000. World Health Organisation estimates that annually Social Problems 176 around 1.3 million people across the globe die due to air pollution-caused diseases. WHO says, "air pollution is a major environmental health problem affecting everyone in developed and developing countries alike". Though air pollution is a global problem, it is in every country. It is seen that the mortality rate is higher in developing countries.

13.3.2 Poor Sanitation and Water Pollution Poor sanitation conditions found in poor countries are a major cause of water pollution there. Sewage water and industrial waste are drained into lakes and rivers and pollute them. Poor ways of storing drinking water also contribute to polluting the water. Drinking untreated sewage water from rivers or unsafe drinking water supplied to homes causes parasitic infections and diseases like diarrhoea, malaria, cholera, intestinal worms, typhoid, and hepatitis. According to WHO drinking polluted water and inadequate sanitation cause at least 200 million people annually to suffer from one the serious diseases. Annually, around 2.5 million deaths are caused by diarrhoea, 500,000 from malaria, and 860,000 child deaths from malnutrition.

13.3.3 Food Shortage / Improper Handling Food is an environmental hazard. In developing countries, the numbers of children dying of malnutrition and contaminated food are the highest. Improper handling related to growing crops (use of excessive fertilizers, pesticides and polluted-water cultivation) and livestock (use of antibiotics) causes illnesses in consumers. Environmental scientists and sociologists show greater concern for the health of children who are most vulnerable and sensitive to falling sick from consuming such food that has been contaminated with bacteria and pesticides.

13.3.4 Land Pollution Land pollution causes serious health problems for people. Land pollution is caused by hazardous waste which are unwanted materials that are potentially toxic. If the hazardous waste is not disposed of properly they enter the ground and water bodies contaminates them and enter the bodies of humans and animals. Due to the careless actions of homeowners and industry owners, hazardous chemicals and wastes like pesticides, cleaning chemicals, paints, batteries, electronic wastes, and

Social Problems 177 industrial wastes enter the ground and the underground water. It can cause people to suffer from chronic illnesses and deaths.

13.3.5 Oceans

1. Overfishing, "bycatching" (unintentional fishing), and accidental killing of fish and mammals are reducing the numbers of certain ocean animals. It affects the supply of various ocean animals and impacts the food chain of sea animals. It is threatening to the ocean species and endangering the ocean's ecosystem.
2. Ocean problems are caused by other reasons also. Coral reefs protect the shorelines from natural disasters and attract tourists. They are an essential source of nutrients for the oceans' ecosystem and a source of protein for people. Coral reefs are at risk on danger for:
 - Overfishing, tourist activities, and coastal development projects are affecting the coral reefs.
 - Overheating due to climate change is badly affecting them, it causes the reefs to expel 'algae' which is their food and gives them their bright colour.
 - The carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, much of it, falls into the ocean. It causes the oceans to lose their pH level and become more acidic. This acidity also impacts the coral reefs to die. Scientists claim that three-fourths of all reefs have already been destroyed and may go extinct by 2050.
3. Rising sea levels, due to global warming, is another issue of concern. It is causing the seas and oceans to extend and cover the coastal lines more. Storms that generally keep surging in the ocean water due to climatic and weather conditions are becoming more severe and drastic in nature and impact, almost catastrophic for living beings.

13.3.6 Nuclear Power The proponents of nuclear power look at nuclear power as a cleaner source of energy than fossil fuels. The opponents warn of using the power carelessly. They take attention to - a) nuclear waste which is highly dangerous, b) heat the nuclear plants release, and c) radioactive gases they release into the atmosphere.

Social Problems 178 13.3.7 Global Warming The burning of fossil fuels is causing global warming. It is affecting the ecology of the earth's polar regions, ocean levels, and climate changes. Polar regions are losing their glaciers, they are melting down into the water, and it is increasing the ocean water level. The continuation of this is going to result in the earth being completely submerged in water. Earth's temperature is increasing every year by 1°C every year. Climate change conditions are threatening agricultural production potential. There might be a scarcity of food on the earth. Seasonal changes are unnatural, there is an increase in the occurrences of hurricanes, cyclones, and tsunamis. Birds and wild animals of different species are on the verge of extinction. Bacteria and viruses are breeding and affecting the health of human kinds, the higher mortality rate is seen across the planet. The world's developed nations compose 15 per cent of the world's population but are responsible for half of the planet's carbon dioxide emissions. They have a greater share to be responsible for climate change. The populace of developing and underdeveloped countries is suffering the effects of climate change more than the developed or rich countries. For example, Africans are much less able to deal with weather disasters and other climate-caused changes than Americans. 13.4 Unit Summary Development is a major reason for displacement today. For example, if a dam is being built, people living in the areas to be flooded will be forced to move from there. When a government plans urban settlement policies, large high-way constructions, building a power-plant or a park, etc, the people living there will be moved from there first. These are examples of internal displacement where the people are not moving or migrating to other places outside their country, they are internally displaced people. Sociologists and ecologists both agree that environmental issues are also social problems. Environmental problems threaten our existence and social organisation. Environmental changes affect human life and so do human activities affect the ecological system. Environmental problems created by humans can only be resolved through human activities. Air pollution, global climate change, water pollution and inadequate sanitation, and hazardous waste are major environmental problems that threaten the planet.

Social Problems 179 13.5 Check Your Progress 1) Discuss the causes of displacement and how development-induced displacement roots social problems. 2) Discuss how the following given ecological problems cause social problems. • Air Pollution • Poor Sanitation and Water Pollution • Food Shortage / Improper Handling • Land Pollution • Oceans • Nuclear Power • Global Warming References: •

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Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences, and Challenges of Development- Induced Displacement

by W. Courtland Robinson THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION – SAIS PROJECT ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20036-2188 and 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 555, NW, Washington DC 20036 TELEPHONE: 202/797-6145 FAX: 202/797-6003 EMAIL: gsanchez@brookings.edu • [https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/8960/SSRNid218230_2%20\(15\).pdf?sequence=1](https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/8960/SSRNid218230_2%20(15).pdf?sequence=1) • Sociology and Anthropology 7(2): 100-110, 2019 <http://www.hrpub.org> DOI: 10.13189/sa.2019.070205 Development Induced Displacement; A Review of Risks Faced by Communities in Developing Countries • Development induced Displacement Raof Ahmad lone Research Scholar, Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School of Social Science, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India

Social Problems 180 Unit 14: Insurgency, Militancy, Ethnic Conflicts 14.0 Introduction 14.1 Unit Objective 14.2 Insurgency 14.2.1 Types of Insurgencies 14.3 Militancy/Terrorism 14.3.1 Causes of Terrorism 14.3.2 Types of Terrorism 14.3.2 Terrorism A Social Problem 14.4 Ethnic Conflicts & Implications 14.4.1 Political Implications 14.4.2 Economic Implications 14.4.3 Socio-cultural Implications 14.5 Unit Summary 14.6 Check Your Progress 14.0 Introduction Insurgency is a description of the nature of a conflict. It is a political-military struggle against a government or a power/authority through the use of irregular illegitimate military means and illegal political organisations. Militancy is equivalent to terrorism and 'militant' and 'terrorist' are synonyms for each other. Oxford dictionary defines the term militant as "one who is engaged in warfare". Militants are the people who take up arms to achieve their good. They violate the social, political, and legal norms, and denounce the government's authority. They try to destroy the foundations of government institutions. They consider themselves terrorists or militants against the state. Experts trace the etymology of the term 'terrorism' to the French expression 'terrorism' which started being used during the period of the French Revolution. Some thinkers believe it is from the Latin word 'terrere' which means to frighten. Oxford dictionary defines it as a "system of terror". Terrorism is one of the most controversial contemporary global issues. Countries are victims of terrorism one or the other way. There goes not a single day in the world when no militant act of horror has not taken place. It threatens a

Social Problems 181 nation by hurting the innocents, in its war with the rules of law, norms, and ideals it is brutal and threatening to mankind. Horowitz defines the term ethnicity, as "it is a sense of collective belonging that could be based on common descent, language, culture, history, race, or religion." The term 'Ethnic conflict', in popular usage, signifies violence and conflicts related to ethnic groups. It is a regular feature of any plural society, whether governed by a democratic or authoritative political system.

14.1 Unit Objective This Unit intends to introduce the learners to social problems like ethnic conflicts, insurgency, and terrorism or militancy.

14.2 Insurgency Insurgency is a description of the nature of a conflict. It is a political-military struggle against a government or a power/authority through the use of irregular illegitimate military means and illegal political organisations. It is a violent political struggle for control of people and resources. Insurgents seek to:

- undermine the government. In their attempt, they provide the people with security and services to portray the government as impotent.
- gain the support of the population, active or passive. They may have the support of people by intimidating them.
- instigate the government to be abusive and ruthless with them. It helps them to gain the loyalty and support of insurgent supporters and neutral civilians, and gain assistance from national/international groups.

Insurgencies are a complex phenomenon that has been emerging all over the world since time immemorial. Many times they have been successful in achieving their goals and at times they have not. The nature of every insurgency at all times has been rebellion and resistance. An insurgency would fail or succeed it depends on the legitimacy of its objectives and aims. An insurgency can succeed if it has the support of the general populace. When a Social Problems 182 government lack an understanding of the nature and causes of insurgency it uses coercive means to counter-insurgency operations. The mid-20th century is considered a 'golden age of insurgency', it was the period of instabilities and crises in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Conditions of corruption, unstable governments, de-colonization, and newly-born states were the causes of insurgencies. It would not be wrong to say that most of the insurgencies of the present day are the successors of those insurgencies. Insurgency is primarily a political competition for legitimacy, but the violent aspect of the struggle most often alerts observers to the insurgency's existence.

14.2.1 Types of Insurgencies There are a number of ways by which we can categorize insurgencies, two of the most common are a) the goal of an insurgency and b) the primary method they employ. Though there are many insurgencies which exhibit the characteristics of multiple types.

- Revolutionary insurgency: It seeks to overthrow the existing political order and replace it with another system. It changes the economic and social structures.
- Reformist insurgency: It seeks to compel a government to bring changes in its policies for political, economic, and social reforms.
- Separatist insurgency: It seeks independence for a specific region.
- Resistance insurgency: It seeks to compel an occupying power to move away from a given territory.
- Politically organised insurgency: It undertakes military operations against the government to uproot it and replace it with the one formed and developed by itself. This group seeks to maintain its control over a territory through the use of a shadow government and using politically structured military power.
- Militarily organized insurgency: It emphasizes military action against the government over the political mobilization of the population. The insurgents calculate that military success and the resulting weakening of the government will cause the population to rally to the insurgents' cause. Militarily organized insurgencies begin with small, weak, ill-defined political structures, often dominated by military leaders.

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- Traditionally organized insurgency: It draws on preexisting tribal, clan, ethnic, or religious affiliations. Established social hierarchies—a system of chiefs and subchiefs, for example—often substitute for political and military structures in traditionally organized insurgencies.
- Urban-cellular insurgency: It develops and is centred in urban areas. These insurgencies lack hierarchical political and military leadership structures, instead organizing around small, semiautonomous cells. Urban-cellular insurgencies generally rely more heavily on terrorism than other types of insurgency. Their cellular structure and reliance on terrorism can limit their ability to mobilize popular support.

Insurgency and counter-insurgency operations create social problems Insurgency causes malnutrition and violence, it affects the spending power of people. Rebellion nature of insurgency propels violent incidences. Insurgency activities create an environment of fear and insecurity. Law and order system go disturbed, economic development gets ceased, the education system does not develop, and human rights and fundamental rights come into danger, as the government machinery puts its resources, focus, and power into curbing the insurgents and incidents of violence who do not get ready to give up on achieving their aim, they implement any approach and methods whether of violence or discussion to achieve their objectives.

14.3 Militancy/Terrorism Militancy is equivalent to terrorism and 'militant' and 'terrorist' are synonyms for each other. Oxford dictionary defines the term militant as "one who is engaged in warfare". Militants are the people who take up arms to achieve their good. They violate the social, political, and legal norms, and denounce the government's authority. They try to destroy the foundations of government institutions. They consider themselves terrorists or militants against the state. Experts trace the etymology of the term 'terrorism' to the French expression 'terrorism' which started being used during the period of the French Revolution. Some thinkers believe it is from the Latin word 'terrere' which means to frighten. Oxford dictionary defines it as a "system of terror". Terrorism is one of the most controversial contemporary global issues. Countries are victims of terrorism one or the other way. There goes not a

Social Problems 184 single day in the world when no militant act of horror has not taken place. It threatens a nation by hurting the innocents, in its war with the rules of law, norms, and ideals it is brutal and threatening to mankind. Sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, economists, and international conventions define the term in their own way. India follows the definition of terrorism which has also been accepted by the United Nations and given by Schmid and Jongman. It says: "terrorism is an anxiety inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons, whereby the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threat and violence-based communication processes between the terrorist organisations, victims, and main targets are used to manipulate the main targets (audience(s)), turning into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought". From the above-given definition, we can distinct out a few words that present the term 'terrorism' pointedly; and they are terror, victims, targets, violence, etc. Terrorism is different from insurgency, revolution, guerrilla warfare, intimidation, and other such acts. It creates violence to obtain a change in the social or political order.

14.3.1 Causes of Terrorism

Unemployment: lack of employment opportunities leads the young generation to feel frustrated, victimized, humiliated, and unfortunate that they get allured easily by a disruptive group and take the route of terrorism to satiate their unresting soul and anger against the system.

Poverty and Economic Inequalities: Poverty and economic imbalance make the people, especially the younger generation hostile to the system. They may form a group or join such to become militant and adopt measures of violence against innocent people to vandalize them or threaten the system.

Social Problems 185 Lack of education: People who are uneducated or not educated properly or enough can easily be persuaded to commit crimes and be crazy to do terrorist acts. Religious disagreements: Terrorism attacks can have a religious cause also behind their motives. Notions of religious disagreement, conflicts, and radicalisation can be provocative for some people to be violent in their acts and be terrorists. For example, Sikhs in Punjab took to terrorism for their demand for a new state called Khalistan. Territorial Conflicts: "Territorial dispute" is one of the major causes of terrorism. Territorial quarrels may arise due to a range of issues like possession of natural resources, sovereignty, political influence, etc. Globalization: Globalisation is the process of interaction and integration among societies and countries worldwide. Global networks support political, economic, and social interactions, and also others that might not be positive in their nature. One terrorist organisation that originated and is active in one country is not limited to that only. It spreads its networks throughout other nations also to spread terror and achieve its aims. Cyberspace and social media: The communication amplifier internet-based platforms like social media play an important role in spreading terrorism. Terrorist groups and the people who are in their support use technology and internet communication to influence the young and targeted audience and affect their psychological build for their own motives. Media: Terrorists may use media platforms for gaining publicity for their cause, aggression, and violence against civilians, they may use them for spreading their goals and messages allusively.

14.3.2 Types of Terrorism

Based on the actors and targets of terrorism Gurr has defined terrorism by giving its types. He says terrorism is of four types vigilante, insurgent, transnational terrorism, and state terrorism.

- It is vigilante when it is committed by private citizens against other private citizens. The reason behind this kind of terrorism might be racial, ethnic, religious, hate, or social change resistance.

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- It is insurgent when it is committed by private citizens against their own government, businesses, institutions, or any establishment.
- It is transnational when it is committed by the citizens of a country against the targets in another country. The 9/11 terrorist attack is an example of it.
- It is 'state' when it is committed by a government against its own citizens to frighten them.

14.3.2 Terrorism A Social Problem

Terrorism or militancy is a social issue, they cause violence in society, and pose danger to the life of innocent civilians. They go against social norms and values in the pursuit of their objectives. Their frightening and illegitimate ways or modus operandi affect a large number of people. Hijacking, kidnapping, assassination, bombing, human bombing, explosives, hand grenades, extortion, robbery, theft, etc are different methods terrorists or militants use to threaten people and governments to establish their fear in them. Terrorism is a forceful and violent way to cause fear and intimidation in targets and the general populace. After one militant attack people remain terrified of it for months and years. Major changes happen at the government and social levels. To counter or avoid any terrorist attack system and people become alert and take extra security and care to prevent happening it again.

- Terrorism disturbs the normalcy, peace, and tranquillity of social life.
- It can be disastrous for a country whether rich or poor. The socio-economic- political situations become adverse.
- It develops an atmosphere of uncertainty. Development projects come to a halt. The economies of the affected countries get affected miserably.
- Common masses may develop psychological complications. Neurotic or socio- behavioural issues may develop in them when they are exposed to an extreme state of fear or severe suffering. One terrorist attack may take the lives of many. It kills those who were there at the spot of the incident and also those who were not there but the relative of those who lost their lives.
- It aims the destruction of human rights. It attacks the values that are written in the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments. It directly

Social Problems 187 impacts the enjoyment of human rights. Right to life, the people of a democratic nation enjoy, it attacks and takes it away. Terrorist acts destabilize governments, threaten social and economic development, negatively impact a number of human rights, particularly the rights to life and physical integrity, menace peace and security, etc. All of these make it a social problem today, the human race is suffering worldwide. 14.4 Ethnic Conflicts & Implications Horowitz defines the term ethnicity, as "it is a sense of collective belonging that could be based on common descent, language, culture, history, race, or religion." The term 'Ethnic conflict', in popular usage, signifies violence and conflicts related to ethnic groups. It is a regular feature of any plural society, whether governed by a democratic or authoritative political system. In plural societies, ethnic groups are always in some conflict with each other for some territory, identification, power, or resources. In a democratic system, the ethnic conflicts of ethnic groups usually do not end up in violence. In an ethnically plural society, for example, in India and America, where freedom of expression has no restriction, conflict is likely to happen. While, in an authoritarian system, for ethnic groups, violence is a means of resolving a conflict, and the political leadership also uses violence to suppress the conflict without addressing the root causes of the conflict. In ethnic conflicts, it is usually collective violence which means it is not against an individual, it can be between two groups standing against each other (riots), by a group on an individual (lynching), by an individual against a group (terrorist acts), by a state against a group, or by a group against agencies of the state (civil war). Collective violence is typical of three forms - riots, pogroms, and civil wars. Riots are violent clashes that take place between two groups of civilians. In a riot, a state usually stays neutral for both groups. Pogroms are the violent attacks that a majority community does on an unarmed minority. Here, a state either looks away or sides with the attacking group. In a civil war, the state does not remain neutral, it becomes an opposer and fights the armed rebel group.

Social Problems 188 The difference between pogroms and civil wars is that in the former, the target group i.e the minority is unarmed. In a civil war both the groups, the state and the rebel are armed. violence propagated due to conflicts of ethnic groups eventually causes society to suffer at large. Violence repercussions involve educational, economic, Tensed and violent situations in an ethnic conflict may escalate and take the face of genocide, a crime against humanity. They may give rise to - economic downturn, government fall, environmental issues, and problems of migration. A country that has a multi-ethnic diversity is bound to have conflicts over state assets and interests of usage of resources, language, products, etc. It becomes inescapable for it to avoid the implications of ethnic conflicts. 14.4.1

Political Implications An ethnically divided society that might be democratic finds it difficult to run state affairs peacefully without having ethnic conflicts or chaos. Sometimes one conflict may lead to civil war or complete political destruction.

- People involved in ethnic conflicts do not get good chances of participation in political affairs. For example, the people of Syria do not participate in political affairs as they remain escaping from disruptions caused by conflicts.
- In a country where ethnic conflicts are routine, political decision-making cannot be smooth. The political authorities remain busy bringing peace and fighting violence-causing factors.
- Biased and partial division of resources among different groups that have ethnic diversity may lead a country to have political upheavals. A state may have peace and harmony when it has justified the division of resources among all of its citizens. For example, the native people of Balochistan have been fighting against Sui gas for the impartiality of the usage of gas.
- Different ethnic groups make their own claims on different types of natural resources pertaining to their own areas. It makes it difficult for the government to extract natural resources from their areas. For example, the Libyan government faces difficulties to extract oil, though it has a surplus amount of oil.

Social Problems 189 ● In a state of constantly running ethnic conflicts, no development project of community building can be carried out peacefully and successfully. Government remain busy dealing with conflicts and it pushes the projects of community development planning and implementation far off in the list of responsibilities. For example, Uganda, Congo, and Nigeria.

- Law and order condition goes worsen in an environment of ethnic animosity. When different ethnic groups are busy fighting for gaining and preserving their rights, the law and order system can not stay strengthened. For example, Sri Lanka underwent a civil war due to Tamil Tigers.

14.4.2 Economic Implications Ethnic conflicts cause time irreversible economic impairment to a country that has ethnic conflicts.

- It becomes difficult for a government to collect taxes if has ethnic divisions and its people are constantly involved in conflicts.
- Ethnic groups indulged in having brawls with each other are likely to lack mutual trust in carrying out business relationships. Economic activities not taking place across the groups or in a broad range may lead to economic collapse in a state.
- Ethnic conflicts affect agricultural activities and productivity. They lead to the destruction of crops and farms and experience a dearth of food in the country. Malnutrition, food scarcity, and ill health may take deep roots in the country. For example, Congo, Syria, Iraq, etc.
- In a country where people are in ethnic conflict in routines, they start losing moral values and ethics. Shopping centres, banks, and factories may be the targets of loot and destruction for the outrageous people. This destroys the business establishments and eventually the economic setup of the country.
- Amid the ethnic conflicts running between two different ethnic territories, the smooth transportation of goods becomes impossible.
- Ethnic conflicts cause poverty, unemployment, and low wages for general people to suffer. For example, the cases of Congo, Zaire, Libya, Syria, etc.
- Migration caused due to conflicts causes a shortage of manpower in a territory.

Social Problems 190 14.4.3 Socio-cultural Implications • Ethnic conflicts hinder society from transforming and modernising in terms of technical advancements, global business prospects, scientific research, medicine, etc. • The educational system does not enhance and improve. People in a conflict neither can understand the significance of education nor they can give it the heed it deserves. Schools and universities do not receive good admissions. • Conflicts and wars make people less tolerant and more aggressive. 14.4 Unit Summary Insurgencies are a complex phenomenon that has been emerging all over the world since time immemorial. Many times they have been successful in achieving their goals and at times they have not. The nature of every insurgency at all times has been rebellion and resistance. There are a number of ways by which we can categorize insurgencies, two of the most common are a) the goal of an insurgency and b) the primary method they employ. Though there are many insurgencies which exhibit the characteristics of multiple types. Experts trace the etymology of the term 'terrorism' to the French expression 'terrorism' which started being used during the period of the French Revolution. Some thinkers believe it is from the Latin word 'terrere' which means to frighten. Oxford dictionary defines it as a "system of terror". Terrorism is one of the most controversial contemporary global issues. Countries are victims of terrorism one or the other way. There goes not a single day in the world when no militant act of horror has not taken place. It threatens a nation by hurting the innocents, in its war with the rules of law, norms, and ideals it is brutal and threatening to mankind. In ethnic conflicts, it is usually collective violence which means it is not against an individual, it can be between two groups standing against each other (riots), by a group on an individual (lynching), by an individual against a group (terrorist acts), by a state against a group, or by a group against agencies of the state (civil war). 14.5 Check Your Progress 1. Define the term insurgency. Discuss its different types. 2. What is militancy, what are its causes, and how is it a social problem? Social Problems 191 3. What is ethnicity and ethnic conflict? Discuss how does it impact a country that has ethnic diversity and ethnic conflicts often. .

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Check Your Progress 1.0 Introduction Sociology is one of the first social sciences to be acknowledged. The word 'sociology' owes its origin to the Latin		Check Your Progress' 1.8 Questions and Exercises 1.9 Further Reading 1.0 INTRODUCTION Sociology is one of the first social sciences to be acknowledged. The word 'sociology' owes its origin to the Latin		
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companion) and the Greek word *logos* (study of). Sociology incorporates the study of social phenomena, social life, groups, institutions, associations and societies. It focuses on society from a scientific point of view. Sociology has a vast scope. It ranges from Individual to grouped social systems. The principles of sociology explain the behaviour of human beings and their existence with respect to their mutual interaction. In fact, sociology has always studied societies, both taken separately and together, as 'human societies'. The balance between the two aspects may vary, but at the end, the study of the one absolutely requires study of the other. Neither of them makes sense independently. For instance, considering India as a society, one can think of it in terms of cities, factories, schools, farms or prisons. One can also think of it in terms of politics, media or divinity. It is simple to connect all these factors. They can also be visualised as confined within the boundaries of Indian states and referred under the general heading of Indian society. In this unit, you will get acquainted with the nature and scope of sociology. 1.1 Unit

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Definition Sociology is a relatively new academic discipline among the social sciences, which include economics, political science, anthropology, history and psychology. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human knowledge and philosophy. Sociology emerged as a scientific discipline in the early 19th century, as a fundamentally new type of society based on new principles of social organisation and new ideas of enlightenment. This led to a change in the mindset of people. Sociologists hoped not only to understand what held social groups together but also to develop an antidote to the social breakdown. In terms of science, sociology pertains to social groups, their hierarchies or forms of organisation. It combines functions which are inclined to maintain or modify these forms of organisation and their inter-group network. Sociology is concerned with interaction itself. A social group is a system of social interaction. Sociology is interested in social relationships, not because they are economic, political, religious, legal or educational, but because they are social at the same time. Further, in sociology, we do not study everything that happens in a society or under social conditions, but we study culture, social relationships, their specific forms, varieties and patterns. We study the combination of relations, how they build up smaller or greater systems, and how they respond to changes and changing demands or needs. French philosopher and sociologist Auguste Comte invented the term 'sociology' in the year 1838. Comte attempted to combine all the faculties of mankind, including history, psychology and economics. His own pattern of sociology was typical of the 19th century; he put across the theory that every man had experienced the same distinct historical stages and that the success of this progress was the solution to every social ill. Sociology would lead social sciences in the future. Comte defined sociology as the science of social phenomena, subject to natural invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation. He advocated for sociology to be used as a positive method as in natural sciences. He further believed that social evolution went hand in hand with progress, in accordance with the law of three stages. These three stages are: the theological-military, the metaphysical-legalistic and the positive-industrial laws. According to Comte's hierarchy of sciences, sociology occupies the summit. This is because it is considered to be the most complex of sciences, as it deals with humanity.

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The systematic study of society gained prominence due to the upheavals caused by the French and industrial revolutions. The intellectual community of that time attempted to analyse and establish reasons for these rapid changes. So the study of sociology emerged as a distinct discipline dealing with social order and change. Although all social sciences study different aspects of social life, the approach of sociology is distinct. It is a more detailed picture explaining why things are the way they are. Sociology has also been labelled as a 'debunking science' because a sociologist is interested in looking beyond the commonly accepted meaning of social phenomenon and understands reality as a social construction; that is, how reality gets established in the way we understand it. American sociologist Peter Berger argued that 'sociology is a distinctive way of thinking, a particular awareness of the nature of social life, an unwillingness to accept the superficial and the apparently obvious'. French sociologist Emile Durkheim was a pioneer in demonstrating scientific methodology in sociology. In his most acclaimed work, Rules of Sociological Method (1897), he emphasized on the methodology that he has described in his study, Suicide (1897). The discipline of sociology appeared in many universities in the 1890s. Urbanisation and industrialization were posing several social issues and the sociologists of those times were trying hard to find a scientific solution. However, they did not succeed. It was their strong belief that sociology was the key to the scientific growth of the society. Later, sociology emerged as a branch of scientific knowledge with theories resulting from scientific inferences, rather than mere guesswork or comments that were based on impressions. Popular definitions of Sociology Sociology

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Sociology is the science of social phenomena 'subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation'. —Auguste Comte

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Sociology... is a science which attempts the interpretive understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of its course and effects.' —Max Weber 'In the broadest sense, sociology is the study of human interactions and interrelations, their conditions and consequences.' —Morris Ginsberg 'Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other.' —Henry Fairchild

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of Sociology On a broader platform, sociology is the study of human interactions, their conditions and consequences. It is a type of science that comprises investigative techniques which are objective and systematic. It gives rise to the evolution of the social truth that is based on empirical evidence and interpretation. However, it cannot be directly based on natural sciences, since human behaviour is a unique phenomenon. It also differs from natural sciences such that the contents of natural sciences are constant, while human behaviour exhibits variations and flexibility. Sociology as a branch of knowledge has its own unique characteristics. It is different from other sciences in certain respects. An analysis of internal logical characteristics helps one to understand its main characteristics, which are discussed as follows: ● Sociology is an independent science: It is not treated and studied as a branch of any other science. As an independent science, it has its own field of study, boundary and method. ● Sociology is a social science and not a physical science: As a social science, it focuses its attention on man, his social behaviour, social activities and social life. It is related to other social sciences such as history, political science, economics, and so on.

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of various definitions given above,'makes it evident that sociologists differ in their opinion about

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Sociology is a categorical and not a normative discipline: Sociology does not make any kind of value judgments. Its approach is neither moral nor immoral but amoral. It is ethically neutral. It makes no recommendations on matters of social policy or legislation or programme. Sociology cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, moral and immoral. • Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science: The main aim of pure science is acquisition of knowledge, irrespective of whether the acquired knowledge is useful or can be put to use. On the other hand, applied science applies acquired knowledge into life. • Sociology is relatively abstract and not concrete science: It is not interested in concrete manifestation of human events. It is more concerned with the form of human events and their patterns. For instance, sociology is not specifically concerned with wars and revolutions but in the general social phenomena, as types of social conflict. • Sociology is not based on particular subjects or individuals, but is a general science: Sociology tries to find out general laws or principles about human interaction and associations about the nature, forms, and content and structure of human groups and societies. It adopts a general approach on the basis of a study of some selected events. • Sociology is a rational and empirical science: There are two broad approaches to scientific knowledge: one is empiricism and the other is rationalism. Empiricism emphasises experiences and facts that result from observation and experiment. Rationalism stresses on reason and theories that result from logical inference. In sociological inquiry, both are significant. 1.4 Scope of Sociology

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Sociology is a categorical and not a normative discipline: Sociology does not make any kind of value judgments. Its approach is neither moral nor immoral but amoral. It is ethically neutral. It makes no recommendations on matters of social policy or legislation or programme. Sociology cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, moral and immoral. (iv) Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science: The main aim of pure science is acquisition of knowledge, irrespective of whether the acquired knowledge is useful or can be put to use. On the other hand, applied science applies acquired knowledge into life. (Sociology is relatively abstract and not concrete science: It is not interested in concrete manifestation of human events. It is more concerned with the form of human events and their patterns. For instance, sociology is not specifically concerned with wars and revolutions but in the general social phenomena, as types of social conflict. (vi) Sociology is not based on particular subjects or individuals, but is a general science: tries to find out general laws or principles about human interaction and associations about the nature, forms, and content and structure of human groups and societies. It adopts a general approach on the basis of a study of some selected events. (Sociology is a rational and empirical science: There are two broad ways of approach to scientific knowledge: one is empiricism and the other is rationalism. Empiricism emphasizes experiences and facts that result from observation and experiment. Rationalism stresses on reason and theories that result from logical inference. In sociological inquiry, both are significant. 1.3.1 Scope of Sociology

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the common idea underlying all the definitions is that sociology is concerned with

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the common idea underlying all the views is that sociology is concerned with

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the scope of sociology. V.F. Calberton comments. "since sociology is so elastic a science, it is difficult to determine just where its boundaries begin and end, where sociology becomes social psychology and where social psychology becomes sociology, or where economic theory becomes Basic Sociological

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sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory something, which is impossible to decide". However, there are two main schools of thought regarding' the scope of sociology: (1) The specialistic or formalistic school and (2) the synthetic school. 1.4.1 The Specialistic or Formalistic School This school of thought is led by the German sociologist George Simmel. The other main advocates of this school are Vierkandt, Max Weber, Small, Von Wiese and Tonnies. Simmel and others are of the opinion that sociology is a pure and an independent science. As a pure science it has a limited scope. Sociology should confine itself to the study of certain aspects of human relationship only. Further, it should study only the 'forms' of social relationships but not their contents. Social relationships such as competition, subordination, division of labour etc., are expressed in different fields of social life such as economic, political, religious, moral, artistic etc. Sociology should disentangle the forms of social relationships and study them in abstraction. Sociology as a specific social science describes, classifies and analyses the forms of social relationships. Vierkandt says that sociology concerns itself with the ultimate form of mental or psychic relationship which links men to one another in society. He maintains that in dealing with culture, sociology should not concern itself with the actual contents of cultural evolution but it should confine itself to only the discovery of the fundamental forces of change and persistence. It should refrain itself from making a historical study of concrete societies. Max Weber opines that the aim of sociology is to interpret or understand social behaviour. But social behaviour does not cover the whole field of human relations. He further said that sociology should make an analysis and classification of types of social relationships. Small insisted that sociology has only a limited field. Vori Wiese and Tennes expressed more or less the same opinion. Criticism of the

sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory something, which is impossible to decide". However, there are two main schools of thought regarding the scope of sociology: (1) The specialistic or formalistic school and (2) the synthetic school. 1. The Specialistic or Formalistic School This school of thought is led by the German sociologist George Simmel. The other main advocates of this school are Vierkandt, Max Weber, Small, Von Wiese and Tonnies. Simmel and others are of the opinion that sociology is a pure and an independent science. As a pure science it has a limited scope. Sociology should confine itself to the study of certain aspects of human relationship only. Further, it should study only the 'forms' of social relationships but not their contents. Social relationship such as competition, sub-ordination, division of labour etc., are expressed in different fields of social life such as economic, political, religious, moral, artistic etc. Sociology should disentangle the forms of social relationships and study them in abstraction. Sociology as a specific social science describes, classifies and analyses the forms of social relationships. 31 Vierkandt says that sociology concerns itself with the ultimate form of mental or psychic relationship which links men to one another in society. He maintains that in dealing with culture, sociology should not concern itself with the actual contents of cultural evolution but it should confine itself to only the discovery of the fundamental forces of change and persistence. It should refrain itself from making a historical study of concrete societies. Max Weber opines that the aim of sociology is to interpret or understand social behaviour. But social behaviour does not cover the whole field of human relations. He further says that sociology should make an analysis and classification of types of social relationships. Small insisted that sociology has only a limited field. Von Wiese and Tonnies expressed more or less the same opinion. CRITICISM: The views of the

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Social Morphology: Social morphology studies the territorial basis of the life of people and also the problems of population such as volume and density, local distribution etc. 2. Social Physiology: Social physiology has different branches such as sociology of religion, of morals, of law, of economic life and of language etc. 3. General Sociology: General Sociology can be regarded as the philosophical part of sociology. It deals with the general character of social facts. Its function is the formulation of general social laws The Views of Morris Ginsberg Ginsberg, another advocate of the synthetic school, says that the main task of sociology can be categorised into four branches: Social Morphology, Social Control, Social Processes and Social Pathology. 1. Social Morphology: 'Social Morphology' deals with the quantity and quality of population. It studies the social structure, social groups and institutions. 2. Social Control: 'Social control' studies- formal as well as informal- means of social control such as custom, tradition, morals, religion, convention, and also law, court, legislation etc. It deals with the regulating agencies of society. 3. Social Processes: 'Social processes' tries to make a study of different modes of interaction such as cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, isolation, integration, differentiation, development, arrest and decay. 4. Social Pathology; 'Social Pathology' studies social mal-adjustment and disturbances. It also includes studies on various social problems like poverty, beggary, unemployment, over-population, prostitution, crime etc. Ginsberg has summed up the chief functions of sociology as follows: 1. Sociology seeks to provide a classification of types and forms of social relationships. 2. It tries to determine the relation between different factors of social life. For example, the economic and political, the moral and the religious; the moral and the legal, the intellectual and the social elements. Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 9 3. It tries to disentangle the fundamental conditions of social change and

Social Morphology: Social morphology studies the territorial basis of the life of people and also the problems of population such as volume and density, local distribution etc. (Social Physiology: Social physiology has different branches such as sociology of religion, of morals, of law, of economic life and of language etc. (iii) General Sociology: General Sociology can be regarded as the philosophical part of sociology. It deals with the general character of the social facts. Its function is the formulation of general social laws. The Views of Morris Ginsberg Ginsberg, another advocate of the synthetic school, says that main task 33 of sociology can be categorised into four branches: Social Morphology, Social Control, Social Processes and Social Pathology. (i) Social Morphology: 'Social Morphology' deals with the quantity and quality of population. It studies the social structure, social groups and institutions. (Social Control: 'Social Control' studies—formal as well as informal— means of social control such as custom, tradition, morals, religion, convention, and also law, court, legislation etc. It deals with the regulating agencies of society. (Social Processes : 'Social processes' tries to make a study of different modes of interaction such as cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, isolation, integration, differentiation, development, arrest and decay. (Social Pathology; 'Social Pathology' studies social mal-adjustment and disturbances. It also includes studies on various social problems like poverty, beggary, unemployment, over-population, prostitution, crime etc. Ginsberg has summed up the chief functions of sociology as follows: (i) Sociology seeks to provide a classification of types and forms of social relationships. (It tries to determine the relation between different factors of social life. For example, the economic and political, the moral and the religious, the moral and the legal, the intellectual and the social elements. (It tries to disentangle the fundamental conditions of social change and

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and to discover sociological principles governing social life. The scope of sociology is, indeed, very vast. It studies all the social aspects of society, such as social processes, social control, social change, social stratification, social system, social groups, social pathology etc. Actually, it is neither possible nor essential to delimit the scope of sociology, because, as Spratt puts it, "A brave attempt to confine an enormous mass of slippery material into a relatively simple system of pigeonholes".

1.5 Uses of Sociology

Of the various social sciences, sociology seems to be the youngest. It is gradually developing. Still it has made remarkable progress. In modern times, there is a growing realisation of the importance of the scientific study of social phenomena and the means of promoting what Prof Giddings calls human adequacy (human welfare). The study of sociology has a great value especially in modern complex society. Some of the uses of sociology are as follows:

1. Sociology studies society in a scientific way. Before the emergence of sociology, there was no systematic and scientific attempt to study human society with all its complexities. Sociology has made it possible to study society in a scientific manner. This scientific knowledge about human society is needed in order to achieve progress in various fields.
2. Sociology throws more light on the social nature of man. Sociology delves deep into the social nature of man. It tells us why man is a social animal, why he lives in groups, communities and societies. It examines the relationship between individual and society, the impact of society on man and other matters.
3. Sociology improves our understanding of society and increases the power of social action. The science of society assists an individual to understand himself, his capacities, talents and limitations. It enables him to adjust himself to the environment. Knowledge of society, social groups, social institutions, associations, their functions etc., helps us to lead an effective social life.
4. The study of sociology helps us to know not only society and men but also others, their motives, aspirations, status, occupations, traditions, customs,

and to discover sociological principles governing social life. The scope of sociology is, indeed, very vast. It studies all the social aspects of society such as social processes, social control, social change, social stratification, social system, social groups, social pathology etc. Actually, it is neither possible nor essential to delimit the scope of sociology, it would be, Spratt puts it, "A 34 brave attempt to confine an enormous mass of slippery material into a relatively simple system of pigeonholes".

2.7 USES OF SOCIOLOGY

Of the various social sciences, sociology seems to be the youngest. It is gradually developing. Still it has made remarkable progress. Its uses are recognised widely In modern times, there is a growing realisation of the importance of the scientific study of social phenomena and the means of promoting what Prof. Giddings calls human adequacy (human welfare). The study of sociology has a great value especially in modern complex society. Some of the uses of sociology are as follows:

- (i) Sociology studies society in a scientific way. Before the emergence of sociology, there was no systematic and scientific attempt to study human society with all its complexities. Sociology has made it possible to study society in a scientific manner. This scientific knowledge about human society is needed in order to achieve progress in various fields.
- (ii) Sociology throws more light on the social nature of man. Sociology delves deep into the social nature of man. It tells us why man is a social animal, why he lives in groups, communities and societies. It examines the relationship between individual and society, the impact of society on man and other matters.
- (iii) Sociology improves our understanding of society and increases the power of social action. The science of society assists an individual to understand himself, his capacities, talents and limitations. It enables him to adjust himself to the environment. Knowledge of society, social groups, social institutions, associations, their functions etc., helps us to lead an effective social life.
- (iv) The study of sociology helps us to know not only our and men but also others, their motives, aspirations, status, occupations, traditions, customs,

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rational approach to questions concerning ourselves, our religion, customs, mores, institutions, values, ideologies, etc. It has made us become more objective, rational, critical and dispassionate. The study of societies has made people become more broad minded. It has impressed upon its students to overcome their prejudices, misconceptions, egoistic ambitions, and class and religious hatreds. It has made our life richer, fuller and meaningful. 6. Another aspect of the practical side of sociology is the study of great social institutions and the relations of individuals of each one of them. The home and family, the school and education, the state and government, industry and work, religion and morality, marriage and family, law and legislation, property and government, etc. are some of the main institutions through which our society functions. More than that, they condition our life in countless ways. Knowledge of sociology may help to strengthen them to serve man better. 7. Sociology is useful as a teaching subject too. Sociology is a profession in which technical competence brings its own rewards. Sociologists, especially those trained in research procedures, are in increasing demand in business, government, industry, city planning, race relations, social work, social welfare, supervision, advertising, communications, administration, and many other areas of community life. A few years ago, sociologists could only teach sociology in schools and colleges. But sociology has now become practical enough to be practised outside of academic halls. Careers apart from teaching are now possible in sociology. The various areas of applied sociology are coming more and more into prominence in local, state, national and international levels. 8. The need for the study of sociology is greater especially in underdeveloped countries: Sociologists 'have 'now drawn the attention of economists regarding the social factors that have contributed to the economic backwardness of a few countries. Economists have now realised' the importance of sociological knowledge in analysing the economic affairs of a country.

rational approach to questions concerning ourselves, our religion, customs, mores, institutions, values, ideologies, etc. It has made us to become more objective, rational, critical and dispassionate. The study of societies has made people to become more broad minded. It has impressed upon its students to overcome their prejudices, misconceptions, egoistic ambitions and class and religious hatreds. It has made our life richer, fuller and meaningful. (vi) Another aspect of the practical side of sociology is the study of great social institutions and the relations of individuals of each one of them. The home and family, the school and education, the state and government, industry and work, religion and morality, marriage and family, law and legislation, property and government, etc. are some of the main institutions, through which our society functions. More than that, they condition our life in countless ways. Knowledge of sociology may help to strengthen them to serve man better. (Sociology is useful as a teaching subject too. Sociology is a profession in which technical competence brings its own rewards. Sociologists, especially those trained in research procedures, are in increasing demand in business, government, industry, city planning, race relations, social work, social welfare, supervision, advertising, communications, administration, and many other areas of community life. A few years ago, sociologists could only teach sociology in schools and colleges. But sociology has now become practical enough to be practised outside of academic halls. Careers apart from teaching are now possible in sociology. The various areas of applied sociology are coming more and more into prominence in local, state, national and 36 international levels. (viii)The need for the study of sociology is greater especially in underdeveloped countries. Sociologists have now drawn the attention of economists regarding the social factors that have contributed to the economic backwardness of a few countries. Economists have now realised the importance of sociological knowledge in analysing the economic affairs of a country. (

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social survey. Developed and used mainly by sociologists and statisticians, it has become an essential tool of market research and political polling. In the same way, sociologists provide a great deal of information that is helpful in making decisions on social policy. 12. Study of society has helped several governments to promote the welfare of the tribal people. Not only the civilised societies, but even the tribal societies are faced with several socio-economic and cultural problems. Studies conducted by sociologists and anthropologists regarding tribal societies and problems have helped many governments in undertaking various social welfare measures to promote the welfare of the tribal people. Efforts are now being made to treat the tribals on par with the rest of the civilised people. 13. Sociology has drawn our attention to the intrinsic worth and dignity of man. Sociology has been greatly responsible in changing our attitudes towards fellow human beings. It has helped people to become catholic in outlook and broadminded in spirit. It has made people become tolerant and patient towards others. It has minimised the mental distance and reduced the gap between different peoples and communities. 14. Sociology is of great practical help in the sense it keeps us up-to-date on modern social situations and developments. Sociology makes us become more alert towards the changes and developments that take place around us. As a result we come to know about our changed roles and expectations and responsibilities. Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 12 15. Finally, as Prof Giddings has pointed out "Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be". In conclusion, it can be said that the question of the value of sociology is not a question whether or not we should study a subject. But it is a simple question of how it is actually to be used. Sociology, in short, has both individual and social advantages. 1.5

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social survey. Developed and used mainly by sociologists and statisticians, it has become an essential tool of market research and political polling. In the same way, sociologists provide a great deal of information that is helpful in making decisions on social policy. (Study of society has helped several governments to promote the welfare of the tribal people .Not only the civilised societies, but even the tribal societies are faced with several socio-economic and cultural problems. Studies conducted by sociologists and anthropologists regarding tribal societies and problems have helped many governments in undertaking various social welfare measures to promote the welfare of the tribal people. Efforts are now being made to treat the tribals on par with the rest of the civilised people.Sociology has drawn our attention to the intrinsic worth and dignity of man. Sociology has greatly responsible in changing our attitudes towards fellow human beings. It has helped people to become catholic in outlook and broad-minded in spirit. It has made people to become tolerant and patient towards others. It has minimised the mental distance and reduced the gap between different peoples and communities. (xiv)Sociology is of great practical help in the sense, it keeps us up-to-date on modern social situations and developments. Sociology makes us to become more alert towards the changes and developments that take place around us. As a result, we come to know about our changed roles and expectations and responsibilities. (xv) Finally, as Prof. Giddings has pointed out "Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be". In conclusion, it can be said that the question of ' value of sociology' is not a question whether or not we should study a subject. But it is a simple question of how it is actually to be used. Sociology, in short, has both individual and social advantages. 2.8

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Sociology is a relatively new academic discipline among the social sciences, which include economics, political science, anthropology, history and psychology. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human knowledge and philosophy. Sociology

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Sociology is a relatively new academic discipline among the social sciences, which include economics, political science, anthropology, history and psychology. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human knowledge and philosophy. Sociology

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Sociology is a social science and not a physical science, Sociology		Sociology is a social science and not a physical science • Sociology		
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24/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science,		Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science •		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html				
25/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
Sociology is not based on particular subjects or individuals, but is a general science, Sociology		Sociology is not based on particular subjects or individuals, but is a general science: Sociology		
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The formalistic school has unreasonably narrowed the field of sociology. Sociology should study not only the general forms of social relationships but also their concrete contents. ● The distinction between the forms of social relations and their contents is not workable. Social forms can not be abstracted from the content at all, since social forms keep on changing when the contents change. Sorokin writes, "we may fill a glass with wine, water or sugar without changing its form, but I cannot conceive of a social institution whose form would not change when its members change". ● Thirdly, sociology is not "the only science that studies the forms of social relationships. Other sciences also do that. The study of international law, for example, includes social relations like conflict, war, opposition, agreement, contract etc. Political Science, Economics also study social relationships. ● The establishment of pure sociology is impractical. No sociologist has been able to develop a pure sociology so far. New science can be studied in complete isolation from the other sciences. In fact, today more emphasis is laid on interdisciplinary approaches.

1.4.2 The Synthetic School

The synthetic school of thought conceives of sociology as a synthesis of the social sciences. It wants to make sociology a general social science and not a pure or special social science. In fact, this school has made sociology synoptic or encyclopaedic in character. Durkheim, Hob House, Ginsberg and Sorokin have been the chief exponents of this school. The main argument of this school is that all parts of social life are intimately interrelated. Hence the study of one aspect is not sufficient to understand the entire phenomenon. Hence sociology should study social life as a whole. This opinion has contributed to the creation of a 'general and systematic sociology'. The Views of Emile Durkheim Durkheim, one of the stalwarts of this school of thought, says that sociology has three main divisions or fields of inquiry. They are as follows: Social Morphology, Social Physiology and 'General Sociology.

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The Synthetic School

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	V.F. Calberton comments. "since sociology is so elastic a science, it is difficult to determine just where its boundaries begin and end, where sociology becomes social psychology and where social psychology becomes sociology, or where economic theory becomes sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory something, which is impossible to decide". However, there are two main schools of thought regarding' the scope of sociology: (1) The specialistic or formalistic school and (2) the synthetic school.		V.F. Calberton comments, "since sociology is so elastic a science, it is difficult to determine just where its boundaries begin and end, where sociology becomes social psychology and where social psychology becomes sociology, or where economic theory becomes sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory something, which is impossible to decide". However, there are two main schools of thought regarding the scope of sociology: (1) The specialistic or formalistic school and (2) the synthetic school. 1.	
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	Sociology throws more light on the social nature of man 3) Sociology			
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	The study of society is of paramount importance in solving social problems. 10)		The study of society is of paramount importance in solving social problems.	
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	Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press		Spencer, H. 1961.Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.	
	<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

31/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
	Another aspect of the practical side of sociology is the study of great social institutions and the relations of individuals of each one of them. 7)			
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Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press		Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.		
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33/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
used this method in the study of institutions connected with the family among primitive people		used this method in the study of the institutions connected with the family among the primitive people.		
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34/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	41 WORDS	64% MATCHING TEXT	41 WORDS
a study of events, processes, and institutions of past civilisations, for the purpose of finding the origins or antecedents of contemporary social Basic Sociological Concepts and Theories 25 life and thus understanding its nature and		a study of events, processes, and institutions of past civilizations for the purpose of finding the origins or antecedents of contemporary social life and thus of understanding its nature and		
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35/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
the idea that our present forms of social life, our customs		The underlying idea is that our present forms of social life , our customs		
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36/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
have their roots in the past and that one can best explain them by tracing them back to their		have their roots in the past and that one can best explain them by tracing them back to their		
<p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html</p>				
37/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
remote as well as of recent past to discover origins of, and find explanations for, our present ways of life."		remote as well as of recent past to discover origins of, and find explanations for, our present ways of life.		
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38/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>most of the data dealt with in sociology are qualitative and</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>Most of the data dealt with in sociology are qualitative and</p>		
39/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>refers "to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of the functions that particular institutions</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>refers to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of the functions that particular institutions</p>		
40/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>method assumes that the total social system of the society is made up of parts interrelated and interdependent. Each</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>method assumes that the total social system of the society is made up of parts which are interrelated and interdependent, each</p>		
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<p>a function necessary to the life of the group. These parts could be understood only in</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>a function necessary to the life of the group. These parts can best be understood in</p>		
42/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	32 WORDS	75% MATCHING TEXT	32 WORDS
<p>W.F. Ogburn, an American sociologist opines that sociology is a science. He says science is to be judged by three criteria. 1) the reliability of its body of knowledge. 2) its</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>W. F. Ogburn, an American sociologist, opines that sociology is a science. According to him, science is to be judged on the basis of the following three The reliability of its body of knowledge ? Its</p>		
43/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	61% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>evolution of instltutions, the process of social change and such other topics are regarded as considerably reliable.</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>evolution of institutions and the process of social change are regarded as considerably reliable.</p>		

44/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>of). I The 19th Century sociologists such as Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer</p> <p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				
45/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>Disjointed collection of facts cannot be a science. Science should be organised. The organisation of</p> <p>disjointed collection of facts cannot be a science. Science should be organized and the organization of</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
46/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	95% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS
<p>Method: A branch of knowledge Can be called science if it follows</p> <p>method, a branch of knowledge can be called a science if it follows</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
47/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>The historical method, case study method, social survey method, functional method,</p> <p>the historical method, case study method, social survey method, functional method</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
48/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>that societies always regulate marriages in such a way as to prevent incest.</p> <p>SA Sociology An Introduction block 1.pdf (D165214591)</p>				
49/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	30 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	30 WORDS
<p>a study of events, processes, and institutions of past civilisations, for the purpose of finding the origins or antecedents of contemporary social life and thus understanding its nature and</p> <p>a study of events, processes, and institutions of past civilizations for the purpose of finding the origins or antecedents of contemporary social life and thus of understanding its nature and</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html</p>				

50/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
the idea that our present forms of social life, our customs		The underlying idea is that our present forms of social life , our customs		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html				
51/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
have their roots in the past and that one can best explain them by tracing them back to their		have their roots in the past and that one can best explain them by tracing them back to their		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html				
52/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
refers "to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of the functions that particular institutions		refers to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of the functions that particular institutions		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html				
53/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
method assumes that the total social system of the society is made up of parts interrelated and interdependent. Each		method assumes that the total social system of the society is made up of parts which are interrelated and interdependent, each		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html				
54/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press •		Spencer, H. 1961.Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.		
W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf				
55/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	38 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	38 WORDS
Horton, Paul. B, Chester, L. Hunt, 1968. Sociology. New York, USA: McGraw- Hill. Hadden W. Richard. 1997. • Sociological Theory – An Introduction to the Classical Tradition. Canada, USA: Board View Press.		Horton, Paul. B, Chester, L. Hunt, 1968.Sociology.New York, USA: McGraw-Hill. Hadden W. Richard. 1997. Sociological Theory – An Introduction to the Classical Tradition. Canada, USA: Board View Press.		
W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf				

56/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	31 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	31 WORDS
<p>Introduction Man is a social animal. He lives in social groups, in communities and in society. Human life and society almost go together. Man cannot live as man, without society.</p>		<p>Introduction: Man is a social animal. He lives in social groups in communities and in society. Human life and society almost go together. Man cannot live as man, without society.</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				

57/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	49 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	49 WORDS
<p>solitary life is unbearable to him. Man is biologically and psychologically equipped to live in groups, in society. Society has become an essential condition for human life to arise and to continue. Society is more than our environment. It is within us as well as around us. 4.1</p>		<p>Solitary life is unbearable to him. Man is biologically and psychologically equipped to live in groups, in society. Society has become an essential condition for human life to arise and to continue. Society is more than our environment. It is within us as well as around us.</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				

58/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Society The term society is derived from the Latin word</p>				
<p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				

59/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	53 WORDS	33% MATCHING TEXT	53 WORDS
<p>refers to the overall methods of life of the individuals of a community. It covers what they dress, their marital customs and family life, art, patterns of employment, religious ceremonies, leisure interests, and so forth. It also encompasses the actual commodities people produce: bows and arrows, ploughs, factories and machinery, computers, books,</p>				
<p>SA Sociology An Introduction block 1.pdf (D165214591)</p>				

60/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	70% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>which they communicate with one another. Symbols are words, objects, gestures, sounds, or images that</p>				
<p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				

61/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	43 WORDS	32% MATCHING TEXT	43 WORDS
<p>see Henslin and Nelson, 1995; Calhoun et al. Symbols are the most important aspects of civilization. Symbols are things to which humans ascribe significance and with which they communicate with one another. Symbols are words, objects, gestures, sounds, or images that</p> <p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				
62/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	30 WORDS	84% MATCHING TEXT	30 WORDS
<p>Language is defined as a system of vocal and in many cases written symbols with rules on how those symbols can be strung together to convey more complex meanings.</p> <p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				
63/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	31 WORDS	43% MATCHING TEXT	31 WORDS
<p>be seen as broad, amorphous guidelines for our life, decisions, goals, options, and actions. They are a group's or society's common views on what is right or wrong, correct or</p> <p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				
64/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	45% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
<p>Norms are also important parts of culture. They are unspoken rules that govern social life, relationships, and interactions. Norms are clear and</p> <p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				
65/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>what to do, what not to do, when to do it,</p> <p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				
66/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p> <p>Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.</p>				

67/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
Features of Social Institutions 5.2.3 Functions of Social Institutions 5.3 Groups In Society 5.3.1		Features of Social Institutions 2.4.2 Functions of Social Institutions 2.5 Association and Groups in Society 2.5.1		
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68/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	240 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	240 WORDS
<p>Socially established ways of doing things are called institutions. Generally, the term 'institution' refers to a group of people who have some specific purpose. However, the sociological understanding is quite different from common usage. Every society is characterized by certain social norms. These norms are very important in interactive social systems. In fact, they are institutionalized, i.e., they are widely accepted among members of society. In this context, it can be said that an institution is neither a building, a people, nor an organization. An institution is a system of norms aimed at achieving some goal or activity that people feel is important. It focuses on major human activities. Institutions are structured processes through which people carry out their activities. Institutions have been defined by Maclver as 'established forms or conditions of procedure characteristic of group activity. So, it can be said that social institutions are the social structures and machinery, through which the society organizes, directs and executes multiple activities that are required to fulfil human needs. An institution is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of the society (Horton and Hunt,1984). Every organization is dependent on certain established norms that are accepted and recognized by society. These norms govern socio-cultural and interpersonal relationships. They are institutions in different forms such as marriage, family, economy, polity, religion, and so on. These institutions govern</p>		<p>Socially established ways of doing things are called institutions. Generally, the term 'institution' refers to a group of people who have some specific purpose. However, the sociological understanding is quite different from common usage. Every society is characterized by certain social norms. These norms are very important in interactive social systems. In fact, they are institutionalized, i.e., they are widely accepted among members of the society. In this context, it can be said that an institution is neither a building, nor a people, nor an organization. An institution is a system of norms aimed at achieving some goal or activity that people feel is important. It focuses on major human activities. Institutions are structured processes through which people carry on their activities. Institutions have been defined by Maclver as 'established forms or conditions of procedure characteristic of group activity'. So, it can be said that social institutions are the social structures and machinery, through which the society organizes, directs and executes multiple activities that are required to fulfil human needs. An institution is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of the society (Horton and Hunt,1984). Every organization is dependent on certain established norms that are accepted and recognized by the society. These norms govern socio-cultural and interpersonal relationships. They are institutions in different forms such as marriage, family, economy, polity, religion, and so on. These institutions govern</p>		
W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf				

69/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	40 WORDS	37% MATCHING TEXT	40 WORDS
<p>refers to the overall methods of life of the individuals of a community. It covers what they dress, their marital customs and family life, art, patterns of employment, religious ceremonies, leisure interests, and so forth. It also encompasses the</p>				
SA Sociology An Introduction block 1.pdf (D165214591)				

70/292**SUBMITTED TEXT**

82 WORDS

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82 WORDS

Features of Social Institutions A social norm is said to be institutionalized in a particular social system when three conditions are fulfilled: 1) Many members of the social system accept the norm. 2) Many of those who accept the norm take it seriously. In psychological terms, they internalize it. 3) The norm is sanctioned. This means that certain members of the system are expected to be guided by the norm in appropriate circumstances.

Features of Social Institutions A social norm is said to be institutionalized in a particular social system when three conditions are fulfilled: (i) Many members of the social system accept the norm. (ii) Many of those who accept the norm take it seriously. In psychological terms, they internalize it. (iii) The norm is sanctioned. This means that certain members of the system are expected to be guided by the norm in appropriate circumstances.

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However, the process of institutionalization involves the following characteristics: • Institutions emerge as largely unplanned products of social living. People struggle to search for practical ways of meeting their needs; they find some

However, the process of institutionalization involves the following characteristics: ? Institutions emerge as largely unplanned products of social living. People struggle to search for practical ways of meeting their needs; they find some

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patterns that work and become regular through repeated practice. These patterns are converted into standardized customs. As time passes, these patterns become part of customs and rituals which justify and sanction them. For example, the system of lending has paved the way for banks to emerge as institutions for borrowing, lending and transferring money in a standardized manner. ● Institutions are means of controlling individuals. ● Institutionalized role behaviour is guided by expectations of the role and not by personal preferences. For example, all judges act in a similar manner when they are practising, but it is not necessary for them to behave in the same manner in every situation as well. ● Institutions have some proceedings, which are formed on the basis of certain customs. ● Institutions have certain cultural symbols. People adhere to certain symbols which serve as convenient reminders of the institution. For example, the citizen is reminded of loyalty to the government by the sign of the flag. Similarly, national anthems, national songs, national flags, and so on, strengthen institutional ties. ● Institutions have certain codes of behaviour. The people involved in certain institutions are expected to carry out some roles which are often expressed in formal codes, such as the oath of loyalty to one's country, marriage vows, and so on. ● Every institution is based on certain ideological principles. An ideology may be defined as any set of ideas that explains or justifies social arrangements, structures of power or ways of life. These are explained in terms of goals, interests or social position of the groups, or activities in which they collectively appear. The ideology of an institution includes both the central beliefs of the institution and a rational justification for the application of institutional norms to the problems of life. ● Institutions are formed to satisfy the primary needs of the members of the society and they have social recognition. Concept of

patterns that work and become regular by repeated practice. These patterns are converted into standardized customs. As time passes, these patterns become part of customs and rituals which justify and sanction them. For example, the system of lending has paved the way for banks to emerge as institutions for borrowing, lending and transferring money in a standardized manner. ? Institutions are means of controlling individuals. ? Institutionalized role behaviour is guided by expectations of the role and not by personal preferences. For example, all judges act in a similar manner when they are practising, but it is not necessary for them to behave in the same manner in every situation as well. ? Institutions have some proceedings, which are formed on the basis of certain customs. ? Institutions have certain cultural symbols. People adhere to certain symbols which serve as convenient reminders of the institution. For example, the citizen is reminded of loyalty to the government by the sign of the flag. Similarly, national anthems, national songs, national flags, and so on, strengthen institutional ties. ? Institutions have certain codes of behaviour. The people involved in certain institutions are expected to carry out some roles which are often expressed in formal codes, such as the oath of loyalty to one's country, marriage vows, and so on. ? Every institution is based on certain ideological principles. An ideology may be defined as any set of ideas that explains or justifies social arrangements, structures of power or ways of life. These are explained in terms of goals, interests or social position of the groups, or activities in which they collectively appear. The ideology of an institution includes both the central beliefs of the institution and a rational justification for the application of institutional norms to the problems of life. ? Institutions are formed to satisfy the primary needs of the members of the society and they have social recognition. 2.4.2 Functions of



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Functions of Social Institutions A society is so complex and interrelated that it is impossible to foresee all consequences of any action pertaining to it. Institutions have a list of functions, which are the professed objectives of the institution. They also have latent functions, which are unintended and may not be recognized. If they are recognized, then they may be regarded as by-products. Manifest functions of social institutions These are functions which people assume and expect the institution to fulfil, for instance, families should care for their children, economic institutions should produce and distribute goods, and direct the flow of capital where it is needed,

Functions of Social Institutions A society is so complex and interrelated that it is impossible to foresee all consequences of any action pertaining to it. Institutions have a list of functions, which are the professed objectives of the institution. They also have latent functions, which are unintended and may not be recognized. If they are recognized, then they may be regarded as by-products. Manifest functions of social institutions These are functions which people assume and expect the institution to fulfil, for instance, families should care for their children, economic institutions should produce and distribute goods, and direct the flow of capital where it is needed,

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55 WORDS

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55 WORDS

schools should educate the young, and so on. Manifest functions are obvious, admitted and generally applauded. Latent functions of social institutions These are unintended and unforeseen consequences of institutions. Economic institutions not only produce and distribute goods but sometimes also promote technological change and philanthropy. Sometimes they promote unemployment and inequality.

schools should educate the young, and so on. Manifest functions are obvious, admitted and generally applauded. Latent functions of social institutions These are unintended and unforeseen consequences of institutions. Economic institutions not only produce and distribute goods but sometimes also promote technological change and philanthropy. Sometimes they promote unemployment and inequality.

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latent functions of an institution may support manifest functions. Apart from these functions, social institutions have some other common functions like provision of food, power, maintenance of law and order, shaping of personalities of individuals, manufacture and supply of commodities and services, regulation of morals, provision of recreation, and so on. Polish anthropologist Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski has remarked, 'Every institution centres around a fundamental need, permanently unites a group of people in a cooperative task and has its particular set of doctrines and techniques or craft. Institutions are not correlated simply and directly to new functions; one need not receive satisfaction in one institution.' 5.3 Groups In Society

Latent functions of an institution may support manifest functions. Self-Instructional Material 37 Basic Concepts NOTES Apart from these functions, social institutions have some other common functions like provision of food, power, maintenance of law and order, shaping of personalities of individuals, manufacture and supply of commodities and services, regulation of morals, provision of recreation, and so on. Polish anthropologist Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski has remarked, 'Every institution centres around a fundamental need, permanently unites a group of people in a cooperative task, and has its particular set of doctrines and techniques or craft. Institutions are not correlated simply and directly to new functions; one need not receive satisfaction in one institution.' 2.5 ASSOCIATION GROUPS IN SOCIETY

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76/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS
<p>He is basically a social creature. The great Greek Philosopher- Aristotle said</p>		<p>He is basically a social creature. The great Greek Philosopher- Aristotle said</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

77/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	51 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	51 WORDS
<p>He further remarked that he who does not live in society is either a beast or an angel. With the exception of hermits, shepherds, lighthouse keepers, prisoners in solitary confinement and possibly a few others, all human beings live in groups. Men everywhere live in groups.</p>		<p>He further remarked that he who does not live in society is either a beast or an angel. Wit the exception of hermits, shepherds, lighthouse keepers, prisoners in solitary confinement and possibly a few others, all human beings live in groups. Men everywhere live in groups.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

78/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
<p>Harry M Johnson says that "A social group is a system of social interaction." 2. Marshal Jones is of the opinion that a social</p>		<p>Harry M. Johnson says that 'A social group is a system of social interaction' Marshal Jones is of the opinion that a social</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

79/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	29 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	29 WORDS
<p>a social group as a number of persons, two or more, who have common objects of attention, who are stimulating to each other, who have common loyalty and</p>		<p>A social group may be thought of as a number of persons, two or more, who have some common objects of attention, who are stimulating to each other, who have common loyalty, and</p>		
<p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>				

80/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	69 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	69 WORDS
<p>Characteristics of Social Groups The main characteristics of social groups are as follows: 1. Collection of Individuals: Social groups consist of people. Without individuals, there can be no group. Just as we cannot have a college or a university without students and teachers we cannot have a group in the absence of people. 2. Interaction Among Members. Social interaction is the very basis of group life. Hence</p>		<p>Characteristics of Social Groups: The main characteristics of social groups are as follows: 1. Collection of individual: Social groups consists of people. Without individuals there can be no groups. Just as we cannot have a college or a university without students and teachers we cannot have a group in the absence of people. 2. Interaction among members: Social interaction is the very basis of group life. Hence</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

81/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>mere collection of individuals does not make a group. The members must</p>		<p>mere collection of individuals does not make a group. The members must</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

82/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	40 WORDS	84% MATCHING TEXT	40 WORDS
<p>participating in groups. Not only our life becomes boring and unbearable without fellow human beings but 'also' our very survival becomes problematic. Complete exclusion from one's group is probably the cruellest punishment meant - short of only death -</p>		<p>participating in groups. Not only our life becomes boring and unbearable without fellow human beings but also our very survival becomes problematic. Total ostracise from one's group is probably the cruellest punishment – short of only death.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

83/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	50 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	50 WORDS
<p>A social group is in fact a system of social interaction. The limits of social groups are marked by the limits of Social Interaction. 3. Mutual Awareness. Group life involves mutual awareness. Group members are aware of one another and their behavior is determined by this mutual recognition.</p>		<p>A social group, is in fact a system of social interaction. The limits of social groups are marked by the limits of social interaction. 3. Mutual Awareness: Group life involves mutual awareness. Group members are aware of one another and their behaviour is determined by this mutual recognition. 4. '</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

84/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
<p>We-feeling: 'We-feeling' refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups. It represents group unity,</p>		<p>We – feeling': We feeling refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups. It represents group unity. '</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

85/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	29 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	29 WORDS
<p>We-feeling' creates sympathy and fosters cooperation among members. It helps group members to defend their interests collectively. 5. Group Unity and Solidarity: Group members are tied by</p>		<p>We – felling creates sympathy in and fosters cooperation among members. It helps group members to defend their interests collectively. 5. Group Unity and solidarity: Group members are tied by</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

86/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	87 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	87 WORDS
	sense of unity, The solidarity or integration of a group is largely dependent upon the frequency, the variety, and the emotional quality of the interactions of its members. A family or a friends' group, or a religious group is highly united and integrated because its members are related by several common interests and have frequent social contact with one another and express a high degree of morale and of loyalty, Unity is maintained more often by conscious effort. 6. Common Interests: 'The' interests and ideals of		sense of unity. The solidarity or integration of a group is largely dependent upon the frequency, the variety, and the emotional quality of the interactions of its members. A family or a friends group, or a religious group is highly united and integrated, because its members are related by several common interests and have frequent social contacts with one another and express a high degree of morale and of loyalty. Unity is maintained more often by conscious Common Interests: the interests and ideals of	
	W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf			

87/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
	group are common. Groups are mostly formed or established for the		group are common. Groups are mostly formed or established for the	
	W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf			

88/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	84% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
	groups differs depending on the common interests of the group. Hence, there are political groups, religious groups, economic groups,		groups differs depending upon the common interests of the group. Hence are political groups, religious groups, economic groups,	
	W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf			

89/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
	Group Norms: Every group has its own rules or norms		Group Norms: Every group has its own rules or norms	
	W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf			

90/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	49 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	49 WORDS
	the members are supposed to follow. These norms may be in the form of customs, folkways, mores, traditions, conventions, laws, etc. 'They may be written or unwritten norms or standards. Every group has its own ways and means of punishing or correcting those who go against the rules.		the members are supposed to follow. These norms may be in the form of customs, folkways, mores, traditions etc. They may be written or unwritten norms or standards. Every group has its own ways and means of punishing or correcting those who go against the rules. 8.	
	W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf			

91/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	32 WORDS	73% MATCHING TEXT	32 WORDS
<p>Social groups vary in size. A group may be as small as that of two members, eg: husband-and-wife- family or as big as that of a political party having lakhs of members.</p>		<p>Social groups vary in size. A group may be small as that of dyad (two members' group e.g. husband and wife family) or as big as that of a political party having lakhs of members. 9.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

92/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	75 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	75 WORDS
<p>Groups are Dynamic. Social groups are not static but dynamic. They are subject to changes whether slow or rapid. Old members die and new members are born. Whether due to internal or external pressures, groups undergo changes. 11. Stability. Groups are stable or unstable; permanent or temporary in character. Some groups like the crowd, mob, audience, spectators' group etc., are temporary and unstable. But many groups are relatively permanent and stable in character. 12.</p>		<p>Groups are Dynamic: Social groups are not static but dynamic. They are subject to change whether slow or fast. Old members die and new members are born. Whether due to internal or normal pressures, groups undergo changes. 10. Stability: Groups are stable or unstable; permanent or temporary in character. Some groups like the crowd, mob, audience, spectators' group etc are temporary and unstable. But many groups are relatively permanent and stable in character. 6.3</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

93/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>such as racial features, religious beliefs, territory, nature of government, size, caste, sex, age, class, occupation, blood relationships,</p>		<p>such as racial features, religious beliefs, territory, nature of government, size, caste, sex, age, class, occupation, blood relationships,</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

94/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>nature of social interaction, range of group interests, permanent or temporary nature, degree of mobility and so on.</p>		<p>nature of social interaction, range of group interests, permanent or temporary nature, degree of mobility and so on. 6.5</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

95/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	50 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	50 WORDS
<p>Primary Groups The concept of 'primary groups' is a significant contribution of C.H. Cooley to social thought. Primary groups are found in all societies. The primary group is the nucleus of all social organizations. It is a small group in which a few people come into direct contact with</p>		<p>primary groups The concept of 'primary groups' is a significant contribution of C. H. Cooley to the social thought. Primary groups are found in all the The primary group is the nucleus of all social organisation. It is a small group in which a few persons come into direct contact with</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

96/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>another. These persons meet face to face for mutual help, companionship and discussion of common questions.</p>		<p>another. These persons meet face to face for mutual help, companionship and discussion of common questions.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

97/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	76 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	76 WORDS
<p>By primary groups, Cooley meant the intimate, personal 'face-to-face' groups in which we find our companions and comrades as the members of our family and our daily associates. These are the people with whom we enjoy the more intimate kinds of social relations. The primary groups can be referred to as the 'We' groups. Cooley explained that a primary group involves the sort of sympathy and mutual identification for which 'We' is the natural expression.</p>		<p>By primary groups, Cooley meant the intimate personal 'face to face' groups in which we find our companions and comrades as the members of our family and our daily associates. These are the people with whom we enjoy the more intimate kind of social relations. The primary groups can be referred to as the 'We groups'. Cooley explained that a primary group involves the sort of sympathy and mutual identification for which we is the natural expression.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

98/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>of Face-to-Face Relations: Primary groups are characterized by close and intimate relationships. There exists a fact-to-face relationship</p>		<p>of face to face relations: Primary groups are characterised by close and intimate relationships among the members. There exists a face to face relationship.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

99/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	39 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	39 WORDS
<p>In primary groups everyone knows everyone else; one's name and fame, one's status, wealth, occupation, level of education etc. Close contact between them increases intimacy among the members. Face-to-face relations are commonly observed in small groups like family,</p>		<p>In primary groups everyone knows everyone else; one's name and fame, one's status, wealth, occupation, level of education etc. Close 71 contact between them increases intimacy among the members. Face to face relations are commonly observed in small groups like family,</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

100/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	87% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>child and child are purely voluntary and spontaneous. 2. Small Size: Primary Groups are smaller in size,</p>		<p>child, husband and wife are purely voluntary and spontaneous. 4. Small size: Primary Groups are smaller in size.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

101/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	85% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>time. 5. Similarity of Background: The members of a primary group would more or less</p> <p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>		<p>time. 7. Similarity of background: The members of a primary group must have more or less</p>		
102/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>Limited Self-interest: Members of the primary group subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the group. 7.</p> <p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>		<p>Limited self interest: Members of the primary group subordinate their personal interest to the interests of the group.</p>		
103/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	80% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>primary group work directly and incorporate with each other to achieve their common</p> <p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>		<p>primary group. Members work directly and in cooperation with each 72 other to achieve their common</p>		
104/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	24 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	24 WORDS
<p>groups. Maclver and Page refer to them as 'great associations'. They are of the opinion that secondary groups have become almost inevitable today.</p> <p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>		<p>groups. Maclver and page refer to them as great associations. They are of the opinion that secondary groups have become almost inevitable today.</p>		
105/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
<p>Ogburn and Nimkoff say that the 'groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy can be called secondary groups. Frank D Watson writes:</p> <p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>		<p>Ogburn and Nimkoff say that the 'groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy' can be called secondary groups. Frank D Watson writes '</p>		

106/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	66 WORDS	79% MATCHING TEXT	66 WORDS
<p>the secondary group is larger and more formal, is specialized and direct in its contacts and relies more for unity and continuance upon the stability of its social organization than does the primary group.</p> <p>Characteristics: 1. Dominance of Secondary Relations: Secondary groups are characterized by indirect, impersonal, contractual, and non-inclusive relations. Relations are indirect because secondary groups are bigger in size and members perhaps not</p>		<p>the secondary groups is larger and more formal, is specialised and direct in its contacts and relies more for unity and continuance upon the stability of its social organisation than does the Characteristics of the Secondary Groups: 1. Dominance of secondary relations: Secondary groups are characterised by indirect, impersonal, contractual and non inclusive relations. Relations are indirect because secondary groups are bigger in size and the members may not</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				
107/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>Largeness of the Size: Secondary groups are relatively larger in size. City, nation, political parties, trade unions, corporations,</p>		<p>Largeness of the size: Secondary groups are relatively larger in size. City, nation, political parties, trade unions, corporations</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				
108/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>are bigger in size. They may have thousands and lakhs of members.</p>		<p>are bigger in size. They may have thousands and lakhs of members.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				
109/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	95% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Physical Proximity: Secondary groups are not limited to any definite area.</p>		<p>physical proximity . Many secondary groups are not limited to any definite area.</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				
110/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS
<p>Specific Ends or Interests: Secondary groups are formed for the realization of some specific interests or</p>		<p>Specific Ends or Interests: Secondary groups are formed for the realisation of some specific interests or</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				
111/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS
<p>formal means of social control such as law, legislation, police, court, etc.</p>		<p>Formal means of social control such as law, legislation, police, court etc</p>		
<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>				

112/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>the patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules." 5.4.2</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>the patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules'</p>		
113/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>Social Control 1. Law: Law is the most powerful formal means of social control.</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>social control, law is the most important formal means of social control.</p>		
114/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	80% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>is definite, clear, and precise. It applies equally to all without exception in identical circumstances. Violation of law</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>is definite, clear, and precise. 4. Law applies equally to all without exception in identical circumstances. 5. The violation of law</p>		
115/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
<p>a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling, and acting which he could not have</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>a continuous effort to impose on the child, ways of seeing, feeling and acting which he could not have</p>		
116/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
<p>Social Control is the sum of those methods by which a society tries to influence human behaviour to maintain a given order." 4. Ogburn and Nimkoff</p> <p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				
117/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
<p>regulates the activities of people in its own way. It</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>		<p>regulates the activities of people in its own way. It</p>		

118/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	99 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	99 WORDS
	<p>Socially established ways of doing things are called institutions. Generally, the term 'institution' refers to a group of people who have some specific purpose. However, the sociological understanding is quite different from common usage. Every society is characterized by certain social norms. These norms are very important in interactive social systems. In fact, they are institutionalized, i.e., they are widely accepted among members of society. In this context, it can be said that an institution is neither a building, a people, nor an organization. An institution is a system of norms aimed at achieving some</p>		<p>Socially established ways of doing things are called institutions. Generally, the term 'institution' refers to a group of people who have some specific purpose. However, the sociological understanding is quite different from common usage. Every society is characterized by certain social norms. These norms are very important in interactive social systems. In fact, they are institutionalized, i.e., they are widely accepted among members of the society. In this context, it can be said that an institution is neither a building, nor a people, nor an organization. An institution is a system of norms aimed at achieving some</p>	
	<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

119/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
	<p>goal or activity that people feel is important. It focuses on major human activities. Institutions are structured processes through which people carry out their activities.</p>		<p>goal or activity that people feel is important. It focuses on major human activities. Institutions are structured processes through which people carry on their activities.</p>	
	<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

120/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS
	<p>He is basically a social creature. The great Greek Philosopher- Aristotle said</p>		<p>He is basically a social creature. The great Greek Philosopher- Aristotle said</p>	
	<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>			

121/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	48 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	48 WORDS
	<p>He further remarked that he who does not live in society is either a beast or an angel. With the exception of hermits, shepherds, lighthouse keepers, prisoners in solitary confinement and possibly a few others, all human beings live in groups. Men everywhere live in groups.</p>		<p>He further remarked that he who does not live in society is either a beast or an angel. Wit the exception of hermits, shepherds, lighthouse keepers, prisoners in solitary confinement and possibly a few others, all human beings live in groups. Men everywhere live in groups.</p>	
	<p>W https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/F.YBA%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf</p>			

122/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
	<p>Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press •</p>		<p>Spencer, H. 1961.Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.</p>	
	<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

123/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	39 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	39 WORDS
<p>Horton, Paul. B, Chester, L. Hunt, 1968. Sociology. New York, USA: McGraw- Hill. Hadden W. Richard. 1997. • Sociological Theory – An Introduction to the Classical Tradition. Canada, USA: Board View Press.</p>		<p>Horton, Paul. B, Chester, L. Hunt, 1968.Sociology.New York, USA: McGraw-Hill. Hadden W. Richard. 1997. Sociological Theory – An Introduction to the Classical Tradition. Canada, USA: Board View Press.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

124/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	71% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>the features of 'social institutions'. 3. What are the functions of social institutions? 4. Discuss the characteristics of '</p>				
<p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				

125/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	28 WORDS	61% MATCHING TEXT	28 WORDS
<p>Factors of Social Change 6.2.4.1 Geographic or Physical factors 6.2.4.2 Biological Factors 6.2.4.3 Cultural Factors of Social Change 6.2.4.4 Technological Factors 6.2.4.5</p>				
<p>SA 017E1110-Advanced Sociology Principles.pdf (D165070545)</p>				

126/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	32 WORDS	35% MATCHING TEXT	32 WORDS
<p>change is evident. Change is the law of nature. Time never rests so do the social happenings, norms, and values. Social changes occur in all societies and at all times.</p>		<p>Change is Universal: Change is the universal law of nature. The social structure, social organization and social institutions are all dynamic. Social change occurs in all societies and at all times.</p>		
<p>W https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/essay-on-social-change-meaning-characteristics-and-o ...</p>				

127/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Incessant changeability is the very inherent nature of human society.</p>		<p>Incessant changeability is the very inherent nature of human society .</p>		
<p>W https://eduindex.org/2021/07/07/social-change-meaning-definitions-causes/</p>				

128/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	141 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	141 WORDS
	<p>Social Change Any alteration, difference or modification that takes place in a situation or in an object through time can be called change. The term 'social change' is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations. Society is a "web of social relationships" and hence social change obviously means a change in the system of social relationships. Social relationships are understood in terms of social processes and social interactions and social organisation. Thus the term 'social change' is used for desirable variations in social interaction, social processes and social organisation. It includes alterations in the structure and functions of society. 6.2.1 Social Change: Meaning & Definition Definition: 1. M.E. Jones: "Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social</p>		<p>SOCIAL CHANGEAny alteration, difference or modification that takes place in a situation or in an object through can be called change. The term 'social change' is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations. Society is a "web of social relationships" and hence 'social change' obviously means a change in the system of social relationships. Social relationships are understood in terms of social processes and social interactions and social organization. Thus the term 'social change' is used to desirable variations in social interaction, social processes and social organization. It includes alterations in the structure and functions of the society. Definition: M.E. Jones: "Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social</p>	
	<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>			

129/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
	<p>Davis: "By social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organisation, that is, structure and functions of society". 3.</p>		<p>Davis. By "Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organisation, that is, structure and functions of society." (</p>	
	<p>W https://www.sociologydiscussion.com/sociology/theories-of-social-change-meaning-nature-and-proces ...</p>			

130/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	77% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
	<p>social change. Hence, social change results from the interaction of a number of factors. • Social change may create</p>		<p>Social Change is Human change 5: Social Change Results from Interaction of a Number of Factors 6: Social Change May Create</p>	
	<p>W https://eduindex.org/2021/07/07/social-change-meaning-definitions-causes/</p>			

131/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
	<p>chain reaction. Change in one aspect of life may lead to a series of changes in its other aspects. •</p>		<p>chain reaction : Change in one aspect of life may lead to a series of changes in its other aspects.</p>	
	<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>			

132/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	22 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	22 WORDS
<p>Social changes may bring about immediate results while some others may take years and decades to produce results.</p>		<p>social changes may bring about immediate results while some other may take years and decades to produce results.</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
133/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	22 WORDS	85% MATCHING TEXT	22 WORDS
<p>No society is free from conflicts. Any attempt to resolve the conflict would lead to some kind of change or the</p>		<p>No society is free from conflict. Any attempt to resolve the conflict would lead to some kind of change in the</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
134/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>from one society to another has been a great source of social and cultural change in every society.</p>		<p>from one society to another has been a great source of social and cultural change in every society,</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
135/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	67% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>the non-social environment: Changes in the non-social environment due to nature like soil erosion, deforestation,</p>		<p>the non-social environment. Changes in the non-social environment, which may be due to human engineering, such as soil erosion, deforestation</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
136/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	86% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>of the social environment: The influence of the social environment is more significant in bringing about social changes. Shifts</p>		<p>of the social system of reference. The influence of the social environment is more significant in bringing about social changes. Shifts</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
137/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	29 WORDS	66% MATCHING TEXT	29 WORDS
<p>Evolutionary Theories Evolutionary theories assume that societies gradually change from simple beginnings into even more complex forms. Evolutionary theorists saw change as positive and beneficial. According to them,</p>		<p>Evolutionary Theories: Evolutionary theories are based on the assumption that societies gradually change from simple beginnings into even more complex forms. They saw changes as positive and beneficial. To them</p>		
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				

138/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 14 WORDS **76% MATCHING TEXT** 14 WORDS

place within a geographic or physical and cultural context. Hence, social change is

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

139/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 40 WORDS **82% MATCHING TEXT** 40 WORDS

applied it to human society; they argued that societies must have evolved from too simple and primitive to that too complex and advanced such as the western society. Herbert Spencer, a British sociologist argued that society is an organism

applied it to the human society and argued that societies must have evolved from the too simple and primitive to that of too complex and advanced such as the western society. Herbert Spencer, a British sociologist, carried this analogy to its extremity. He argued that society itself is an organism.

W <https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx>

140/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 15 WORDS **71% MATCHING TEXT** 15 WORDS

Early sociologist Auguste Comte believed that human societies evolve in one line of development.

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

141/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 14 WORDS **92% MATCHING TEXT** 14 WORDS

evolutionary view of social change was highly influenced by Charles Darwin's 'Organic Evolution'

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

142/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 36 WORDS **100% MATCHING TEXT** 36 WORDS

Durkheim viewed societies as changing in the direction of greater differentiation, interdependence and formal control under the pressure of increasing moral density. He advocated that societies have evolved from a relatively undifferentiated social structure with

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

143/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 21 WORDS **90% MATCHING TEXT** 21 WORDS

minimum division of labour and with a kind of solidarity called 'mechanical solidarity' to a more differentiated social structure with

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

144/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS
<p>maximum division of labour giving rise to a kind of solidarity and 'Organic Solidarity'. 6.2.3.2</p>				
<p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

145/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	43 WORDS	83% MATCHING TEXT	43 WORDS
<p>Spengler: 'The Destiny of Civilisations': Oswald Spengler, a German school teacher, pointed out that the fate of civilization was a matter of "destiny". Each civilization is like a biological organism and has a similar life cycle: birth, maturity, old age, and death.</p>				
<p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				

146/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>He said that modern Western Society is in the last stage i.e. old age.</p>				
<p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				

147/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	54% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
<p>His biological analogy is also too unrealistic. b) Toynbee: 'Challenge and Response': Arnold Toynbee, a British historian who had great sociological insight,</p>				
<p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				

148/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	70% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>which can be perceived only by the mind. Both represent 'pure' types of culture. Hence no society</p>				
<p>which can be perceived only by the mind. It is abstract, religious, concerned with faith and ultimate truth. Both represent 'pure' types of culture. Hence, no society</p>				
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				

149/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	78 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	78 WORDS
<p>Functionalists or Dynamic Theories Talcott Parsons and his followers have been the main advocates of this theory. Parsons stressed the importance of cultural patterns in controlling the stability of a society. According to him, society has the ability to absorb disruptive forces while maintaining overall stability. Because it is "constantly straining for equilibrium or balance". The conservative forces of society such as shared norms and values resist radical changes and serve to hold the society together.</p>		<p>Functionalists or Dynamic or Equilibrium Theories: Talcott Parsons and his followers have been the main advocates of this theory. Parsons stressed the importance of cultural patterns in controlling the stability of a society. According to hi, society has the ability to absorb disruptive forces while maintaining overall stability. Because it is "constantly straining for equilibrium or balance". The conservative forces of society such as shared norms and values resist radical changes and serve to hold the society together.</p>		
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				

150/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	48 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	48 WORDS
<p>every society faces challenges - at first, challenges posed by the environment; later challenges from internal and external enemies. The nature of the responses determines society's fate. The achievement of civilisation consists of its successful responses to challenges, if it cannot mount an effective response, it dies.</p>				
<p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

151/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	39 WORDS	57% MATCHING TEXT	39 WORDS
<p>proposed that societies alternate or fluctuate between two cultural extremes the 'sensate' and the 'ideational'. The sensate culture stresses those things which can be perceived directly by the senses. The ideational culture emphasizes those things</p>				
<p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				

152/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	69 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	69 WORDS
<p>change "not as something that disturbs the social equilibrium but as something that alters the state of the equilibrium so that a qualitatively new equilibrium results. He stated that changes may arise from two sources. They may come from outside the society through contact with other societies. They may also come from inside the society, through adjustments that must be made to resolve strains within the system. 6.2.3.4</p>				
<p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

153/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS		
<p>conflict theories" highlight the forces producing instability, struggle, and social disorganisation.</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>						
154/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	87% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS		
<p>The most famous and influential of the conflict theories is the one proposed by Karl Marx,</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>						
155/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS		
<p>individuals and groups with opposing interests are bound to be in conflict. Since the two major social classes,</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>						
156/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	60 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	60 WORDS		
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They also believe that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as basically dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They believed that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>					<p>This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They also believe that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social</p>	<p>This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as basically dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They believed that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social</p>
<p>This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They also believe that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social</p>	<p>This conflict repeats itself off and on until capitalism is overthrown by the workers and a socialist state is created. Marx and other conflict theorists deem society as basically dynamic and not static. They consider conflict as a normal, not an abnormal process. They believed that "the existing conditions in any society contain the seeds of future social</p>					
157/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	86% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS		
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Factors of Social Change Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE Society is in continuous flux. Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>					<p>Factors of Social Change Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society</p>	<p>FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE Society is in continuous flux. Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society</p>
<p>Factors of Social Change Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society</p>	<p>FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE Society is in continuous flux. Various forces and factors internal as well as external are at work to make society</p>					
158/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	97% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS		
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>The physical, biological, cultural, and technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change. 6.2.4.1</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>The physical , biological , cultural and the technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>W https://eduindex.org/2021/07/07/social-change-meaning-definitions-causes/</p>					<p>The physical, biological, cultural, and technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change. 6.2.4.1</p>	<p>The physical , biological , cultural and the technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change.</p>
<p>The physical, biological, cultural, and technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change. 6.2.4.1</p>	<p>The physical , biological , cultural and the technological factors have been generally regarded as the potential factors of social change.</p>					

159/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>rate and direction of social change are governed by the physical environment.</p>		<p>Rate and direction of social change are governed by the physical environment.</p>		
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				
160/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>occasional convulsions in the form of storms, famines, floods, cyclones, hurricanes, and earthquakes</p>		<p>occasional convulsions in the form of storms, famines and floods, cyclones, hurricanes and earthquakes</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
161/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	55% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
<p>The great volcanic eruption of Yokohama in 1923 changed the architecture in Japan. The ancient civilisations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and</p>		<p>The great volcanic eruption of Yokohama in Japan in 1923 was responsible for the new kind of architecture in Japan. It is said that the ancient civilization of Egypt, Mesopotamia and</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
162/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	24 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	24 WORDS
<p>The biological factors influence the numbers, composition, birth rate, death rate, fertility rate, and hereditary quality of successive generations. Biological factors like the</p>		<p>The biological factors influence the the composition ,the birth rate , the death rate , the fertility rate and hereditary quality of the successive generations. Among biological factors is the</p>		
<p>W https://eduindex.org/2021/07/07/social-change-meaning-definitions-causes/</p>				
163/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
<p>Cultural factors consist of our values and beliefs, ideas and ideologies, morals and manners, customs and traditions and various institutions.</p>		<p>Cultural factors consist of our values and beliefs, ideas and ideologies, moral and manners, customs and traditions and various institutions.</p>		
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				
164/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	85% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>the rich and poor, or capitalists and labourers have mutually hostile interests, they are</p>				
<p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

165/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>What people think determines in every measure what they do and what they want.</p>		<p>What people think, in short, determines in every measure... what they do and what they want".</p>		
<p>W https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/essay-on-social-change-meaning-characteristics-and-o ...</p>				
166/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	22 WORDS	85% MATCHING TEXT	22 WORDS
<p>A single invention may have innumerable social effects. Radio, for example, has influenced our entertainment, education, politics, sports, literature, attitudes, knowledge</p>		<p>a single invention may have innumerable social effects. According to them, radio, for example, has influenced our entertainment, education, politics, sports, literature, knowledge,</p>		
<p>W https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/essay-on-social-change-meaning-characteristics-and-o ...</p>				
167/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	95% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Industrial Revolution that took place in England during the 18th century</p>		<p>Industrial Revolution that took place first in England during the 18th century,</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
168/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>The intermixing of the people has led to the removal of prejudices and</p>		<p>The intermixing of the people has led to the removal of prejudices and</p>		
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				
169/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Technology has profoundly altered our modes of life and also thought.</p>		<p>technology has profoundly altered our modes of life and also thought.</p>		
<p>W https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/essay-on-social-change-meaning-characteristics-and-o ...</p>				
170/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>Through legislation the state and society try to bring the legal norms in line with the existing social norms. (</p>		<p>Through legislations the state and society try to bring the legal norms in line with the existing social norms.</p>		
<p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>				

171/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS
<p>Legislations are also used to improve social norms on the basis of new legal norms.</p> <p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>		<p>Legislations are also used to improve social norms on the basis of new legal norms. 6.</p>		
172/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	24 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	24 WORDS
<p>education is a process which brings about changes in the behaviour of society. Modern education has changed our attitude and outlook. It</p> <p>W https://gawc.edu.in/uploads/attachments/9a7e8cf528f6182e1f0f685e8b17b170/pages-150-social-change.docx</p>		<p>education is a process which brings about changes in the behavior of society. Modern education has changed our attitude and outlook. It</p>		
173/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
<p>Mack, 'norms' refer to the "group-shared expectations". 2. According to</p> <p>W https://www.slideshare.net/misrar123/social-norms-36820787</p>		<p>Mack: Norms refer to the group shared expectation. ? According to</p>		
174/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	40 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	40 WORDS
<p>A norm is a rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situations in which we participate." He further writes that a norm can be treated as a "cultural specification that guides our conduct in society."</p> <p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				
175/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	56 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	56 WORDS
<p>In every society we find two types of order - 1) the normative order that insists on how the individual should behave and 2) the factual order that is related to and based on the actual behaviour of the people. It is through the normative order that society regulates the behaviour of its members.</p> <p>W http://studylecturenotes.com/social-norms-meaning-definition-characteristics/</p>		<p>In every society we find two types of order (i) the normative order that encourage member of the society should or ought to behave in a certain way, and (ii) the factual order that is related to and based on the actual behaviour of the people. It is through the normative order or system that society regulates the behaviour of its members.</p>		
176/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>It is wrong to assume that people in a society obey all the norms always. Some obey</p> <p>W http://studylecturenotes.com/social-norms-meaning-definition-characteristics/</p>		<p>It is wrong to assume that people in a society obey all the norms always. Some obey</p>		

177/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Values are group conceptions of the relative desirability of things" -</p> <p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				
178/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>Values are general standards and may be regarded as higher order norms". 3. "</p> <p>SA Module 1 - 5.docx (D21364780)</p>				
179/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>place within a geographic or physical and cultural context. Hence, social change is</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				
180/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>chain reaction. Change in one aspect of life may lead to a series of changes in its other aspects.</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
181/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>Social changes may bring about immediate results while some others may take years and decades to produce results. '</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
182/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	55 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	55 WORDS
<p>In every society we find two types of order - 1) the normative order that insists on how the individual should behave and 2) the factual order that is related to and based on the actual behaviour of the people. It is through the normative order that society regulates the behaviour of its members.</p> <p>W http://studylecturenotes.com/social-norms-meaning-definition-characteristics/</p>				

183/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>It is wrong to assume that people in a society obey all the norms always. Some obey</p> <p>W http://studylecturenotes.com/social-norms-meaning-definition-characteristics/</p>		<p>It is wrong to assume that people in a society obey all the norms always. Some obey</p>		
184/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
<p>Marriage as an institution has developed over a long time. There cannot be one comprehensive definition of marriage which finds the consent of all sociologists.</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Marriage as an institution has developed over a long period of time. There cannot be one comprehensive definition of marriage which finds the consent of all sociologists.</p>		
185/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>social change results from the interaction of a number of factors. Social</p> <p>SA Sociology An Introduction block 1.pdf (D165214591)</p>				
186/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
<p>political system: Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one); Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few); and Polity and Democracy (rule by many). 7.1</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>		<p>political system. Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one) ; Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few) and Polity and Democracy (rule by many).</p>		
187/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	28 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	28 WORDS
<p>Marriage as an institution has developed over a long time. There cannot be one comprehensive definition of marriage which finds the consent of all sociologists. 1.</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Marriage as an institution has developed over a long period of time. There cannot be one comprehensive definition of marriage which finds the consent of all sociologists.</p>		
188/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	88% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>family is the most important primary group in society. It is the most elementary form of society.</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

189/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>Robert H. Lowie, "Marriage is a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates". 4.</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>Robert H. Lowie: ? Marriage is a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates. ?</p>		
190/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	34 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	34 WORDS
<p>a socially sanctioned sex relationship involving two or more people of the opposite sex, whose relationship is expected to endure beyond the time required for gestation and the birth of children".</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>		<p>a socially sanctioned sex relationship involving two or more people of the opposite sex, whose relationship is expected to endure beyond the time required for gestation and the birth of children." 9.2.2</p>		
191/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	30 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	30 WORDS
<p>Functions of Marriage Marriage brings about a sense of discipline in not just the individual but also the society. The functions of marriage are as follows: a)</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Functions of Marriage Marriage brings about a sense of discipline in not just the individual but also the society. The functions of marriage are as follows: (a)</p>		
192/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	79 WORDS	99% MATCHING TEXT	79 WORDS
<p>functional division of labour: With marriage, there is a functional division of labour. The wife may take care of the household work and the children, while the husband goes out to work. This way, both can devote time fully to their responsibilities. b) Financial security: When two people get married, they bring together all the savings and assets accumulated over the years. This combined wealth increases purchasing power and subsequently leads to a higher standard of living.</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Functional division of labour: With marriage, there is a functional division of labour. The wife may take care of the household work and the children, while the husband goes out to work. This way, both can devote time fully to their responsibilities. (b) Financial security: When two people get married, they bring together all the savings and assets accumulated over the years. This combined wealth increases the purchasing power and subsequently leads to a higher standard of living.</p>		
193/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>c) Emotional support: When a partner is depressed, he or she will have</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>c) Emotional support: When a partner is depressed, he or she will have</p>		

194/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS
<p>spouse who will provide support through words of encouragement. It is believed that</p>		<p>spouse who will provide support through words of encouragement. In fact, it is believed that</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

195/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	50 WORDS	89% MATCHING TEXT	50 WORDS
<p>History of Human Marriage" defines marriage as "the more or less durable connection between male and female lasting beyond the mere act of propagation till after the birth of offspring". 2. Malinowski says that marriage is a "contract for the production and maintenance of children".</p>				
<p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				

196/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	109 WORDS	97% MATCHING TEXT	109 WORDS
<p>married people live substantially longer and have better health compared to individuals who never marry. d) Rearing children: There is no better option than getting married to have children. The children benefit from that environment and grow up into healthy adults. They get emotional support from their parents, which is very healthy for their psychological development. Generally, the father ensures discipline, while the mother offers intimacy and affection. e) Social and legal recognition: Marriage is an institution accepted by law and society, unlike live-in relationships. Marriage is also recognized by the law. If the partners want to split, there are specific procedures to follow related to</p>		<p>married people live substantially longer and have better health compared to individuals who never marry. (d) Rearing children: There is no better option than getting married in order to have children. The children benefit in that environment and grow up into healthy adults. They get emotional support from their parents, which is very healthy for their psychological development. Generally, the father ensures discipline, while the mother offers intimacy and affection. (e) Social and legal recognition: Marriage is an institution accepted by law and society, unlike live-in relationships. Marriage is also recognized by the law. If the partners want to split, there are specific procedures to follow related to</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

197/292

SUBMITTED TEXT

242 WORDS

97% MATCHING TEXT

242 WORDS

division of assets, child custody, and so on, apart from the divorce itself. 7.2.2 Forms of Marriage The forms of marriage are diverse. A cross-cultural study of marriage practices in different societies would include rules. These rules lay down preferences, prescriptions as well as prescriptions in deciding the form of marriage. Based on the number of mates, marriage is classified into two types: monogamy and polygamy. Monogamy is the marriage between single partners (i.e., a husband having one wife or a wife having one husband). Monogamy is a prevalent form of marriage in most societies. It is also considered an ideal form of marriage. Polygamy is the practice of having more than one partner in marriage. Polygamy may be of two types: polygyny and polyandry. When one man has two or more wives at a time, the practice is known as polygyny. When two or more sisters share one husband, the practice is known as sororal polygyny. When one woman gets married to more than one man simultaneously, the practice is known as polyandry. Polyandry may be of two types: fraternal or adelphic polyandry and non-fraternal polyandry. When one woman marries several brothers at the same time, the practice is known as fraternal polyandry. This practice is prevalent among the Toda community in India. When a woman has several husbands, none of whom are necessarily brothers, the practice is known as non-fraternal polyandry.

W

https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf

division of assets, child custody, and so on, apart from the divorce itself. 3.3.2 Forms of Marriage The forms of marriage are diverse in nature. A cross-cultural study of marriage practices in different societies would include rules. These rules lay down preferences, prescriptions as well as proscriptions in deciding the form of marriage. On the basis of the number of mates, marriage is classified into two types: monogamy and polygamy. Monogamy is the marriage between single partners (i.e., a husband having one wife or a wife having one husband). Monogamy is a prevalent form of marriage in most societies. It is also considered an ideal form of marriage. Polygamy is the practice of having more than one partner in marriage. Polygamy may be of two types: polygyny and polyandry. When one man has two or more wives at a time, the practice is known as polygyny. When two or more sisters share one husband, the practice is known as sororal polygyny. When one woman gets married to more than one man simultaneously, the practice is known as polyandry. Polyandry may be of two types: fraternal or adelphic polyandry and non-fraternal polyandry. When one woman marries several brothers at the same time, the practice is known as fraternal polyandry. This practice is prevalent among the Toda community in India. When a woman has several husbands, none of whom are necessarily brothers, the practice is known as non-fraternal polyandry.

198/292

SUBMITTED TEXT

124 WORDS

87% MATCHING TEXT

124 WORDS

Levirate and Sororate Marriage of a man with the childless widow of his deceased brother is known as levirate marriage. When a levirate marriage prevails, on the death of a husband, it is the duty of one of his brothers to marry his widow and any children born as a result of this union are counted as the progeny of the deceased man. When a sororate marriage prevails, the husband of a childless woman marries her sister and at least some of the children that are born as a result of this union are counted as children of the childless wife. The term 'sororate' is also used regarding the custom whereby, upon the death of a wife, her kin provide her sister as

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https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf

Levirate and Sororate Marriage of a man with the childless widow of his deceased brother is known as levirate marriage. When a levirate marriage prevails, on the death of a husband, it is the duty of one of his brothers to marry his widow and any children that are born as a result of this union are counted as progeny of the deceased man. When a sororate marriage prevails, the husband of a childless woman marries her sister and at least some of the children that are born as a result of this union are counted as children of the childless wife. The term 'sororate' is also used with reference to the custom whereby, upon the death of a wife, her kin provide her sister as

199/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	47 WORDS	97% MATCHING TEXT	47 WORDS
<p>wife to the widower. However, any children born as a result of this union are recognized as her own. Levirate and sororate customs emphasize the acceptance of inter-familial obligations and recognition of marriage as a tie between two families and not simply between two individuals. 7.3</p>		<p>wife to the widower. However, any children that are born as a result of this union are recognized as her own. Levirate and sororate customs emphasize the acceptance of inter-familial obligations and recognition of marriage as a tie between two families and not simply between two individuals. 3.4</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

200/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	88% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>family is the most important primary group in society. It is the most elementary form of society.</p>		<p>family is the most important primary group in society. It is the most elementary form of society.</p>		
<p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

201/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	87% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>The word ' Family' has been taken over from the Latin word 'Famulus'</p>		<p>The word "family" has been taken over from the Roman word, "famulus",</p>		
<p>W https://genuinenotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/UNIT-3-Social-institution-1.pdf</p>				

202/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	28 WORDS	77% MATCHING TEXT	28 WORDS
<p>a servant. In Roman Law, the word denoted a group of producers and slaves and other servants as well as members connected by common descent or marriage.</p>		<p>a servant. In Roman law, the word http://genuinenotes.com denoted the group of producers & slaves & other servants as well as members connected by common descent or marriage.</p>		
<p>W https://genuinenotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/UNIT-3-Social-institution-1.pdf</p>				

203/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	46 WORDS	79% MATCHING TEXT	46 WORDS
<p>a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household interacting and intercommunicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture". 3.</p>		<p>a group of persons united by the ties of marriage, bond or adoption consisting of a single household, interacting and inter with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture."</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				

204/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>Nimkoff says that "Family is a more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without</p> <p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				
205/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>Family is "The biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children.</p> <p>Family is the biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children'. —</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>				
206/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	110 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	110 WORDS
<p>A family, according to sociologists Maclver and Page, is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. They also bring out certain characteristic features of a family: It is a relationship that originates from and is bound by marriage. It is formed when two individuals mate and produce offspring. It is a system of finding the hierarchy of ancestry. A family must have the financial sufficiency to achieve its economic wants and necessities that pertain to the birth and upbringing of children. A family should have a habitat, home or household</p> <p>A family, according to sociologists Maclver and Page, is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. They also bring out certain characteristic features of a family: ? It is a relationship that originates from and is bound by marriage. It is formed when two individuals mate and produce offspring. ? It is a system of finding the hierarchy of ancestry. ? A family must have the financial sufficiency to achieve its economical wants and necessities that pertain to the birth and upbringing of children. ? A family should have a habitat, home or a household</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
207/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>Kingsley Davis speaks of four main functions of the family: 1.</p> <p>Kingsley Davis speaks of four main functions of the family</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
208/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	50 WORDS	61% MATCHING TEXT	50 WORDS
<p>Economic, 3. Recreational, 4. Protective, 5. Religious, and 6. Educational. Reed has described four functions of the family: 1. Race perpetuation, 2. Socialisation, 3. Regulation and satisfaction of sex needs, and 4. Economic functions. Maclver classifies the functions of a family into two types: Essential and Non-essential</p> <p>Economic, (ill) Recreational, (iv) Protective, (v) Religious, and (vi) Educational. Reed has described the following functions of the family: (i) Race perpetuation, (ii) Socialization, (iii) Regulation and satisfaction of sex needs, (iv) Economic functions. Maclver divides the functions of the family into two categories—essential and non-essential.</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>				

209/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	30 WORDS	85% MATCHING TEXT	30 WORDS
<p>stable satisfaction of sex needs, 2) Production and rearing of children, and 3) provision of a home. Under the non-essential functions, he includes, religious, educational, economic, health and recreation</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>stable satisfaction of sex need, (ii) production and rearing of children, and (iii) provision of a home. Under the non-essential functions he mentions religious, educational, economic, health, and recreation</p>		
210/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	26 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	26 WORDS
<p>on the nature of residence family can be classified into three main forms: • Family of Matrilocal Residence, • Family of Patrilocal Residence,</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>		<p>On the basis of nature of residence :- On this basis the family can be divided into three main forms : (1) Family of matrilocal residence. (2) Family of patrilocal residence. (3)</p>		
211/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	87% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>ancestry or descent family can be classified into two main types: • Matrilineal</p> <p>W https://genuinenotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/UNIT-3-Social-institution-1.pdf</p>		<p>ancestry or descent family can be divided into two main types: Matrilineal,</p>		
212/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	60% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
<p>on the nature of authority, a family can be classified into two main types. • Matriarchal Family, and • Patriarchal Family 5.</p> <p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				
213/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	78% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>the descent is traced through the mother. Daughters inherit the property of the mother,</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				
214/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	18 WORDS	97% MATCHING TEXT	18 WORDS
<p>The matriarchal family is matrilocal in residence. After the marriage, the wife stays back in her mother's</p> <p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				

215/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 35 WORDS **63% MATCHING TEXT** 35 WORDS

the father is the head of the family, he is the owner and administrator of the family property. In a patriarchal family the descent, inheritance, and succession are traced through the male line.

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

216/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 23 WORDS **88% MATCHING TEXT** 23 WORDS

The patriarchal family is patrilocal in residence, sons continue to stay with the father in his house even after their marriages. 3.

SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)

217/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 20 WORDS **70% MATCHING TEXT** 20 WORDS

is an autonomous unit free from the control of the elders. 4. Joint Family: The joint family is

is an autonomous unit free from the control of the A nuclear family mostly independent. The American family is

W <https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf>

218/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 16 WORDS **81% MATCHING TEXT** 16 WORDS

husband and wife, their married and unmarried children, and they're married as well as unmarried

husband and wife, their married and unmarried children; and their married as well as unmarried

W <https://genuinenotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/UNIT-3-Social-institution-1.pdf>

219/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 33 WORDS **93% MATCHING TEXT** 33 WORDS

Edward Spain, an American anthropologist, says: "the essence of religion consists in man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life." •

Edward Sapir, an American anthropologist, says that "the essence of religion consists in man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life." 152 4.

W <https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf>

220/292 **SUBMITTED TEXT** 21 WORDS **88% MATCHING TEXT** 21 WORDS

components of Religion: • Religion is a matter of belief. It is a belief in supernatural or superhuman forces. •

Components of Religion (i) Belief in Supernatural Forces. Religion is a matter of belief. It is a belief in supernatural or superhuman forces.

W <https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf>

221/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	83% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>believes that his disrespect and negligence toward them would bring him disaster. ●</p>		<p>believes that his disrespect to and negligence of them would bring him disaster.</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
222/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>Religion considers some acts as righteous and sacred and some acts as sinful.</p>		<p>Religion considers some acts as righteous and sacred and encourages such acts. It regards some other acts as sinful</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
223/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	32 WORDS	61% MATCHING TEXT	32 WORDS
<p>Nuclear family: Nuclear family is defined as "it is a small group composed of husband and wife and immature children which constitutes a unit apart from the rest of the community".</p>				
<p>SA BSW-AL-11Sociology and social work 05.08.21.docx (D111005037)</p>				
224/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	31 WORDS	82% MATCHING TEXT	31 WORDS
<p>The Buddhists called it Nirvana, a process of becoming one with God. The Hindus believe it brings mukti or moksha, release from the chain of birth and death. ●</p>		<p>The Buddhists called it Nirvana, a process of becoming one with the God. The Hindus termed Mukti or Moksha—release from the chain of birth and death.</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
225/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
<p>religious experience. This is the basic function of religion. Prayer, worship and meditation are the summaries of religious experience. 2.</p>		<p>Religious Experience. This is the basic function of religion. Prayer, worship and meditation are the summary of religious experience.</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
226/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	30 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	30 WORDS
<p>Though the direct impact of religion remains healthy, elevating and socializing, its indirect effect may be dysfunctional for society. In Europe, religion hindered the growth of science and inquiry</p>		<p>Though the direct impact of religion remains healthy, elevating and socializing, its indirect effect may be dysfunctional for the society. In Europe, religion hindered the growth of science and inquiry</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

227/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	74 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	74 WORDS
<p>decline of the organized church in the 19th century. The superstitious superstructure that developed successively caused immense harm to society at all levels. Religion inhibits protests and impedes social changes. Religion has resulted in wars, devastations and genocides. While fulfilling the identity function of religion, certain loyalties arise which may impede the development of new identities that are more appropriate to new situations. 7.5 Education The term education is taken from the Latin</p>		<p>decline of the organized church in the 19th century. The superstitious superstructure that developed successively caused immense harm to the society at all levels. Religion inhibits protests and impedes social changes. Religion has resulted in wars, devastations and genocides. While fulfilling the identity function of religion, certain loyalties arise which may actually impede the development of new identities that are more appropriate to new situations. 3.5 EDUCATION The word 'education' is derived from the Latin</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
228/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	38 WORDS	83% MATCHING TEXT	38 WORDS
<p>as: "the socialisation of the younger generation...", "it is a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling, and acting which he could not have arrived at spontaneously". James Welton says: "education is</p>		<p>as the of the younger generation. is a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling and acting which he could not arrived at spontaneously.' John J. Macionis- "Education is</p>		
<p>W https://genuinenotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/UNIT-3-Social-institution-1.pdf</p>				
229/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>The simple rural life and small-scale cottage industries were replaced by complex urban life.</p>		<p>The simple rural life and small- scale home industries were replaced by complex urban life</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
230/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
<p>political system: Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one); Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few); and Polity and Democracy (rule by many).</p>		<p>political system. Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one) ; Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few) and Polity and Democracy (rule by many).</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
231/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS
<p>a "government of the people by the people and for the people".</p>		<p>a government of the people, by the people and for the people.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

232/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	110 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	110 WORDS
	<p>A family, according to sociologists Maclver and Page, is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. They also bring out certain characteristic features of a family: It is a relationship that originates from and is bound by marriage. It is formed when two individuals mate and produce offspring. It is a system of finding the hierarchy of ancestry. A family must have the financial sufficiency to achieve its economic wants and necessities that pertain to the birth and upbringing of children. A family should have a habitat, home or household</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			<p>A family, according to sociologists Maclver and Page, is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. They also bring out certain characteristic features of a family: ? It is a relationship that originates from and is bound by marriage. It is formed when two individuals mate and produce offspring. ? It is a system of finding the hierarchy of ancestry. ? A family must have the financial sufficiency to achieve its economical wants and necessities that pertain to the birth and upbringing of children. ? A family should have a habitat, home or a household</p>

233/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
	<p>Kingsley Davis speaks of four main functions of the family:</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>			<p>Kingsley Davis speaks of four main functions of the family</p>

234/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	31 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	31 WORDS
	<p>Edward Spain, an American anthropologist, says: "the essence of religion consists in man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life."</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>			<p>Edward Sapir, an American anthropologist, says that "the essence of religion consists in man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life." 152 4.</p>

235/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	97% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
	<p>Though the direct impact of religion remains healthy, elevating and socializing, its indirect effect may be dysfunctional for society.</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			<p>Though the direct impact of religion remains healthy, elevating and socializing, its indirect effect may be dysfunctional for the society.</p>

236/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
	<p>political system: Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one); Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few); and Polity and Democracy (rule by many). 7.9</p> <p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>			<p>political system. Kingship (Monarchy) and Tyranny (rule by one) ; Aristocracy and Oligarchy (rule by a few) and Polity and Democracy (rule by many).</p>

237/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press •		Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.		
W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf				
238/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	92% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
Caste is a system of stratification in which mobility up and down the status ladder, at least ideally may not occur".		Caste is a system of stratification in which mobility, up and down the status ladder, at least ideally may not occur'. —		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html				
239/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	24 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	24 WORDS
A social class is a category or group of people having a definite status in society which determines their relation to other groups.				
SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)				
240/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	55% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS
The Upper-Middle Class IV. The Lower-Middle Class V. The Upper-Lower Class VI. The Lower-Lower Class		The upper-middle class; ° 3. The middle class; ° 4. The lower middle class; ° 5.the lower class;		
W https://pdfcoffee.com/download/sociology-6-pdf-free.html				
241/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press •		Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.		
W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf				
242/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
classes are aggregates of individuals 'who have the same opportunities of acquiring goods,		classes are aggregates of individuals' who have the same opportunities of acquiring goods,		
W https://www.tetsuccesskey.com/2015/08/education-social-stratification-and-development.html				

243/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	40 WORDS	41% MATCHING TEXT	40 WORDS
<p>Social Stratification 119 Unit 9: Social Stratification 9.0 Introduction 9.1 Unit Objective 9.2 Social Stratification: Meaning 9.3 Social Stratification Approaches 9.3.1 Social Stratification: Marxian Approach 9.3.2 Social Stratification: Functionalist Approach 9.3.3 Social Stratification:</p>		<p>Social Stratification NOTES UNIT 5 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION Structure 5.0 Introduction 5.1 Unit Objectives 5.2 Meaning of Social Stratification 5.2.1 Characteristics of Social Stratification 5.2.2 Principles of Social Stratification 5.2.3 Social Stratification:</p>		
W	<p>https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

244/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
<p>refers to the ability of an individual or group to</p>				
SA	<p>Education and Social Change.docx (D158582060)</p>			

245/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	77% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society</p>		<p>their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects are different. No two individuals are exactly alike. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society.</p>		
W	<p>https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

246/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege, and prestige than those below.</p>		<p>Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege and prestige than those below.</p>		
W	<p>https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

247/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	77% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society</p>		<p>their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects are different. No two individuals are exactly alike. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society.</p>		
W	<p>https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>			

248/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege, and prestige than those below.</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege and prestige than those below.</p>		
249/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	69% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>The concept of social stratification came in the 1940s. The term 'stratification' has been taken from geology. Geologists</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>The concept of social stratification came into existence in the 1940s. The term 'stratification' was borrowed from geology. Geologists</p>		
250/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	24 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	24 WORDS
<p>American sociologist William J.Goode says, "Stratification is the system through which resources and rewards are distributed and handed down from generation to generation".</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>American sociologist William J. Goode, ' Stratification is the system through which resources and rewards are distributed and handed down from generation to generation.'</p>		
251/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
<p>the process by which individuals and groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status known as stratification. According to</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status known as According to</p>		
252/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	28 WORDS	94% MATCHING TEXT	28 WORDS
<p>Gisbert, "Social stratification is the division of society into permanent groups of categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority and subordination". • Social stratification</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Gisbert: Social stratification is the division of society into permanent groups of categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority and subordination. 3. Melvin M. Social stratification</p>		

253/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	59% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
<p>Social stratification continues from generation to generation, it is not a one- generation affair. People, in higher strata of society, pass their property and titles to their</p>		<p>Social stratification continues from generation to generation: The division of society into a hierarchy is not a one-generation affair; it continues from generation to generation. People who are in higher strata of society pass on their land, properties and titles to their</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

254/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	77% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
<p>establishes beliefs and norms among the people. Those who are in the lower strata of society believe that they are lower in position and</p>		<p>establishes beliefs and norms among the people. People who are in the lower strata of the society believe that they are in the lower position and</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

255/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	83% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>three Ps form the base of social stratification. These are Property, Power, and Prestige. Besides these three Ps,</p>		<p>three Ps form the base of social stratification. These are Property (wealth), Power (influence) and Prestige (status). Generally, these three Ps</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

256/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	11 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	11 WORDS
<p>desirable because it allowed the social system to function smoothly.</p>		<p>desirable because it allowed the social system to function smoothly.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

257/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	42 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	42 WORDS
<p>In sum, Parsons, Davis and Moore present a view of structured inequality as being necessary to maintain social order and, therefore, society's survival, and as being based on a general agreement among the members of the society. 9.3.3 Social Stratification:</p>		<p>In sum, Parsons, Davis and Moore present a view of structured inequality as being necessary to maintain social order and, therefore, society's survival, and as being based on a general agreement among the members of the society. 5.4.3 Marxian Theory of Social Stratification</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

258/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	26 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	26 WORDS
<p>a number of men to realize their own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others who are participating in the action.</p>		<p>a number of men to realize their own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others who are participating in the action."</p>		
<p>W https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/SO-101%20Sociology.pdf</p>				
259/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	13 WORDS	95% MATCHING TEXT	13 WORDS
<p>According to Marx, social change occurs as a sequel to class struggle.</p>				
<p>SA M21SO01DC.pdf (D155235787)</p>				
260/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	75% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>factors other than ownership or non-ownership of property are significant in class formation.</p>		<p>Factors other than ownership or non-ownership on the means of production are significant in the class formation.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
261/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	77% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society</p>		<p>their intellectual, moral, philosophical, mental, economic, religious, political and other aspects are different. No two individuals are exactly alike. Diversity and inequality are inherent in society.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
262/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege, and prestige than those below.</p>		<p>Those in the top stratum have more power, privilege and prestige than those below.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				
263/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	75% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>factors other than ownership or non-ownership of property are significant in class formation.</p>		<p>Factors other than ownership or non-ownership on the means of production are significant in the class formation.</p>		
<p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>				

264/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	14 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	14 WORDS
<p>Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press •</p> <p>W https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM-REVISED/UG%20%20Programmes/BA%20Political%20Science/Sociology_CRC.pdf</p>		<p>Spencer, H. 1961. Study of Sociology. Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press.</p>		
265/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	26 WORDS	88% MATCHING TEXT	26 WORDS
<p>According to Goddard, "Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>According to J. G. Goddard, 'poverty is the insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in</p>		
266/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	64% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>or impedes the important aspirations of many people." Further, they say that "A social problem exists when</p> <p>W https://www.slideshare.net/tutubitika/social-problems-and-socio-anthropology</p>		<p>or impedes the important aspirations of many people." Mckee and Robertson (1975)" A social problem exists when</p>		
267/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	48 WORDS	90% MATCHING TEXT	48 WORDS
<p>that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures, does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to junction usefully according to the standards of</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures, does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to function usually according to the standards of</p>		
268/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	26 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	26 WORDS
<p>is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, the conveniences and the amusements of life". 3.</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, the conveniences and the amusements of life'.</p>		
269/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	24 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	24 WORDS
<p>Goddard: "Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in</p> <p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>		<p>Goddard, 'poverty is the insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in</p>		

270/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
Cultural lag refers to the imbalance in the rate and speed of change between the				
SA Sociology An Introduction block 1.pdf (D165214591)				

271/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	31 WORDS	89% MATCHING TEXT	31 WORDS
entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to confirm sustainable livelihoods.		entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods.		
W https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/poverty-eradication.html				

272/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	50 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	50 WORDS
The World Social Summit recognized poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political, and economic imperative. It called on governments to address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensure that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education, and training.		The World Social Summit identified poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of mankind and called on governments to address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensure that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education and training.		
W https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/poverty-eradication.html				

273/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	117 WORDS	74% MATCHING TEXT	117 WORDS
of policies. An integrated strategy towards poverty can ensure equitable distribution of wealth and income. There must be a debate on the effectiveness and limitations of current poverty alleviation strategies. Poverty analysis done through a social perspective helps to learn the impact of economic and social policies on the poor and the other vulnerable social groups. Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) serves as a tool to assess both the economic and social impact of reforms on different social and income groups. Properly conducted PSIA contributes to a national debate on policy options and helps to promote national ownership of development strategies and could contribute to the operationalization of Copenhagen's commitments. 11.3		of society. An integrated strategy towards poverty eradication necessitates implementing policies geared to more equitable distribution of wealth and income and social protection coverage. A social perspective on poverty should contribute to the debate on the effectiveness and limitations of current poverty reduction strategies. Poverty analysis from a social perspective requires thorough examination of the impact of economic and social policies on the poor and other vulnerable social groups. Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) serves as a tool to assess both the economic and social impact of reforms on different social and income groups. Properly conducted PSIA contributes to national debate on policy options and helps to promote national ownership of development strategies and could contribute to the operationalization of Copenhagen's commitments.		
W https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/poverty-eradication.html				

274/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	20 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	20 WORDS
<p>poverty eradication must be mainstreamed into the national policies and actions in accordance with the internationally agreed development goals.</p>		<p>Poverty eradication must be mainstreamed into the national policies and actions in accordance with the internationally agreed development goals</p>		
<p>W https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/poverty-eradication.html</p>				

275/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	28 WORDS	80% MATCHING TEXT	28 WORDS
<p>one's own caste. Casteism, therefore, is an overriding, blind and supreme group loyalty that ignores the healthy social standards of justice, fair play, equity and universal brotherhood.</p>				
<p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				

276/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	23 WORDS	87% MATCHING TEXT	23 WORDS
<p>is an over-riding, blind and supreme group loyalty that ignores the healthy social standards of justice, fair play, equity and universal brotherhood".</p>				
<p>SA Sociological Psycholog of SW Block 1.pdf (D164874042)</p>				

277/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	25 WORDS	93% MATCHING TEXT	25 WORDS
<p>is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, the conveniences and the amusements of life".</p>		<p>is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, the conveniences and the amusements of life'.</p>		
<p>W https://pdfcoffee.com/fundamentals-of-sociology-pdf-free.html</p>				

278/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	50 WORDS	91% MATCHING TEXT	50 WORDS
<p>The World Social Summit recognized poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political, and economic imperative. It called on governments to address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensure that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education, and training.</p>		<p>The World Social Summit identified poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of mankind and called on governments to address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensure that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education and training.</p>		
<p>W https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/poverty-eradication.html</p>				

279/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	17 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	17 WORDS
<p>blind group loyalty towards one's own caste or sub-caste which doesn't care for the interests of</p>				
<p>SA MSO EL-1 Invitation to Sociology.pdf (D158328738)</p>				

280/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>around the world 160 million children are in child labour today. At an age when they should be</p>		<p>Around the world, 160 million children like Archie, Rafael and Taisha toil in child labour today. At an age when they should be</p>		
<p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>				

281/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	74 WORDS	96% MATCHING TEXT	74 WORDS
<p>Child labour comprises work that children are too young to perform and/or work that, by its nature or circumstances, is likely to harm children’s health, safety or morals. “Child labour encompasses work performed by children in any type of employment, with two important exceptions: permitted light work for children within the age range specified for light work; and</p>		<p>Child labour comprises work that children are too young to perform and/or work that, by its nature or circumstances, is likely to harm children’s health, safety or morals. In more technical terms, child labour encompasses work performed by children in any type of employment, with two important exceptions: permitted light work for children within the age range specified for light work; and</p>		
<p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>				

282/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	43 WORDS	98% MATCHING TEXT	43 WORDS
<p>work that is not classified as among the worst forms of child labour, particularly as hazardous work, for children above the general minimum working age. A broader definition includes hazardous unpaid household services, commonly referred to as hazardous household chores.</p>		<p>work that is not classified as among the worst forms of child labour, particularly as hazardous work, for children above the general minimum working age. A broader statistical definition includes hazardous unpaid household services, commonly referred to as hazardous household chores.</p>		
<p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>				

283/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	42 WORDS	64% MATCHING TEXT	42 WORDS
<p>inside and outside family settings, for pay or profit, and domestic work outside the household for an employer (paid or unpaid). 2) “Permitted light work”: This term comes from Article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138. It states that national laws</p>		<p>inside and outside family settings, for pay or profit (cash or in-kind, part-time or full-time) and domestic work outside the child’s own household for an employer (paid or unpaid). The concept of permitted light work stems from article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138, which states that national laws</p>		
<p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>				

284/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	27 WORDS	47% MATCHING TEXT	27 WORDS
<p>less than 14 hours a week. 3) “Worst forms of child labour”: It is from Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182. Worst forms of</p>		<p>less than 14 hours a week performed by children aged 12 to 14. The worst forms of child labour comprise categories set out in article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182. These entail all forms of</p>		
<p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>				

285/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	95% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
<p>the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, forced</p> <p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>		<p>the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced</p>		
286/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	16 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	16 WORDS
<p>underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, or in confined spaces with dangerous machinery, equipment, and tools.</p> <p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>		<p>underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools,</p>		
287/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	40 WORDS	85% MATCHING TEXT	40 WORDS
<p>These include caring for household members, cleaning and minor household repairs, cooking and serving meals, washing and ironing clothes and transporting or accompanying family members to and from work and school. 6) "Hazardous unpaid household chores": These are</p> <p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>		<p>These include caring for household members, cleaning and minor household repairs, cooking and serving meals, washing and ironing clothes, and transporting or accompanying family members to and from work and school. For statistical measurement, where household chores are</p>		
288/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	15 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	15 WORDS
<p>Most children in child labour work within their own family unit. • Child labour</p> <p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>		<p>Most children in child labour work within their own family unit Child labour</p>		
289/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
<p>around the world 160 million children are in child labour today. At an age when they should be</p> <p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>		<p>Around the world, 160 million children like Archie, Rafael and Taisha toil in child labour today. At an age when they should be</p>		
290/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	21 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	21 WORDS
<p>www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p> <p>W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf</p>		<p>www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_747421.pdf;</p>		

291/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	19 WORDS	76% MATCHING TEXT	19 WORDS
	around the world 160 million children are in child labour today. At an age when they should be		Around the world, 160 million children like Archie, Rafael and Taisha toil in child labour today. At an age when they should be	
	W https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf			

292/292	SUBMITTED TEXT	12 WORDS	100% MATCHING TEXT	12 WORDS
	Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences, and Challenges of Development- Induced Displacement		Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences, and Challenges of Development-Induced Displacement,	
	W https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/8960/SSRNid2182302%20(15).pdf?sequence=1			