UNIT – I

INTRODUCTION

- The word sociology was coined by Auguste Comte – French Philosopher in 1839. He is considered as a father of Sociology.
- Sociology is the youngest of all the Social Sciences.
- The word Sociology is derived from the Latin Word 'Societus' which means 'society' and the Greek word 'logos' means 'science or study or advanced study'.
- Science of society or study of society.

DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

- "Sociology is the science of society or of social phenomena".
  L.F. Ward
- "Sociology is the study of human interaction and interrelation of their conditions and consequences".
- **Ginsberg**
  "Sociology as a science of social institutions".
- **Emile Durkheim**
  "Sociology as the study of social life".
- **Ogburn and Nimkoff**
  "Sociology deals with the behavior of men in groups".
- **Kimball Young**

SUBJECT MATTER OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is
- The study of society
- The science of social life
- The study of social relationships
- The study of human behavior in groups
- The study of forms of social relationships
- The study of social action
- The study of social groups and social systems

NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

- Sociology is an Independent Science
- Sociology is a Social Science and not a Physical Science
- Sociology is a Categorical and not a Normative Discipline
- Sociology is a Pure Science and not an Applied Science
- Sociology is Relatively an Abstract Science not a Concrete Science
- Sociology is a Generalizing and not a Particularsing or Individualizing Science
- Sociology is Both a Rational and an Empirical

Sociology is an Independent Science

- Sociology has now emerged into an independent science.
- It is not treated and studied as a branch of any other science like philosophy or political philosophy or history.
- 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 concentrates its attention on man, his social behavior, social activities and social life.
- The fact that sociology deals with the Social universe it distinguishes from astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics and other physical sciences.

Sociology is a Categorical and not a Normative Discipline
- Sociology "confines itself to statements about what it is, not what should be or ought to be".
- But it does not mean that sociological knowledge is useless and serves no purpose.
- It only means that sociology as a discipline cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, and moral and immoral.

Sociology is a Pure Science and not an Applied Science
- Each pure science may have its own applied field. – For example: physics is a pure science and engineering is its applied field.
- Sociology as a pure science has its applied field such as administration, diplomacy, social work etc.

Sociology is Relatively an Abstract Science and not a Concrete Science
- Sociology is not interested in concrete only its demonstrations of human events.
- It is more concerned with the form of human events and their patterns.
- For example: Sociology is not concerned with particular wars and revolutions but with war and revolution in general, as a social phenomenon, as a type of social conflict.

Sociology is a Generalizing and not a particularizing or individualizing Science
- Sociology tries to find out the general laws of principle about human interaction and association, about the nature, form, content and structure of human groups and societies.
- It does not study each and every event that takes place in society. It is not possible also.

Sociology is Both a Rational and Empirical Science
- Rationalism, stresses reason and the result from logical inference.
- Empiricism, is emphasizes experience and the facts that result from observation and experimentation.
- In Sociological inquiry both are significant.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY
- Sociology has changed outlook with regard to the problems of crime etc.
- Sociology has made great contribution to enrich human culture.
- Sociology is of great importance in the solution of international problems.
- Sociology is useful as a teaching subject.
- Sociology as a profession.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY IN NURSING
- Sociology is included in the curriculum of nursing because health is included as a social component.
- Most of the illness have social causes and social consequences.
- Sociology gives knowledge to deal with patient and to understand this habits norms, culture and behavior etc.
- The nurse has to understand the necessity of changing the environment or surrounding.
- To adjustment and services of the family members are important in the recovery process of the patient. So, for understand this knowledge of family is essential for the nurse.
- Without sociological knowledge a nurse cannot understand the community.
- The sociological knowledge the nurse understands the factors of caste, faith, community, religion etc.
- So, this knowledge helps her to avoid prejudices and discrimination.
- As well as a nurse should understand the social position, status and social responsibilities with regard to health field by studying sociology.
- She as to work is accordance with rules and norms of it by removing egoistic and impulse based behavior.
- The nurse to understand the necessity to changing the environment for making recovery better.
- Social correlates of disease including demographic factors can be understood by the nurse with the knowledge of Sociology.
- It helps the nurse to approach the patient at various level.
- Emotional level
- Cultural level

- Intellectual level
  Importance of Sociology in Nursing
- Emotional level.
- The nurse should understand the patient emotions.
- Nurse give some opportunity to patient for ventilate their feelings.
- Which will reduce their emotional burden.
- It is really helping to build up the rapport which is essential for effective curative intervention.
- Cultural level
- Patients may not be able to adjust with hospital environment because limitation of cultural environment. – For example: A female patient not to be ready to remove her mangal sutra at the time of surgery because of their cultural sentiments.
- The nurse should explain the cultural thinking and give explanation the need for removing mangal sutra.
- Intellectual level
- The patient is unable to understand the instructions and guidelines given by the nurse or doctors.
- So here the knowledge of Sociology help to nurse to understand the intelligence of patients.
- This knowledge makes the nurse to approach the patient sympathetically without emotional reaction.

SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY
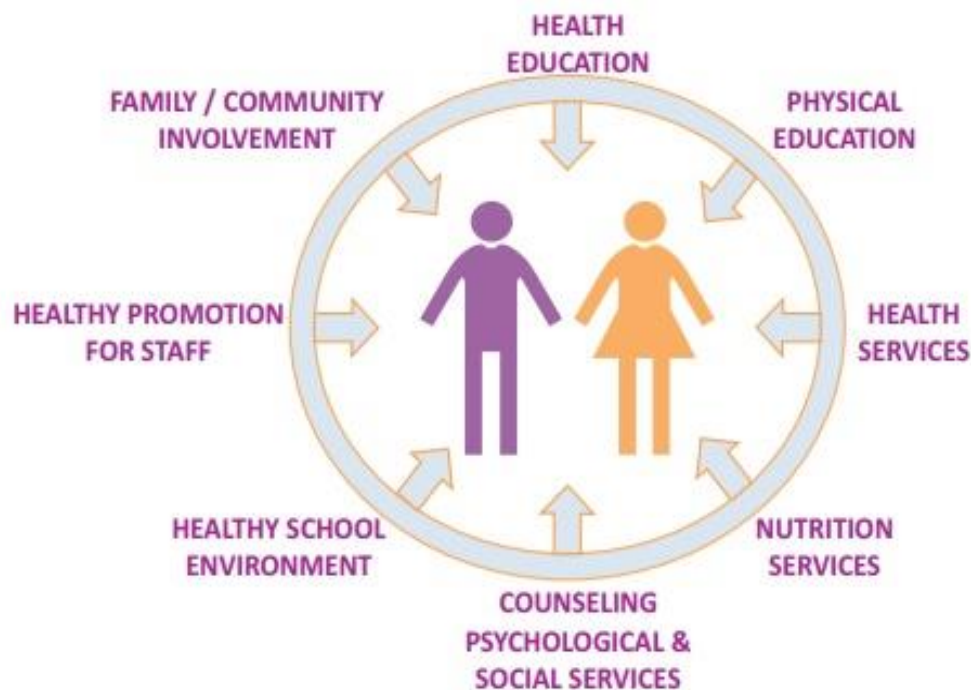
- Sociology is a fast-growing academic discipline.
- It has developed various subfields to study different aspects of man's social life.
- Each subfield employs its own approach and techniques

SCOPE IN THE FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE

- Society is the web of social institutions and all these institutions are interrelated and interlinked with each other's.
- Sociologist have the basic and primary objective is to build up knowledge about the society and social interaction.

- Sociologist are required to gain the know- how about the social problems and their solutions.
- The specialized fields of sociology which give knowledge to the students of sociology about different aspects of human social life.

SCOPE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION
- Sociology explain the condition & problem of social life.
- Sociology is a subject in collages &Universities
- There are well-known institutes where sociologists are engaged in research and teaching works
- A substantial majority of sociologists teach in one setting or another-high schools, two-year colleges, four-year colleges, or university graduate departments.
- Sociology is a rewarding field to convey to others. It combines the importance of social relevance with the rigor of a scientific discipline.
- It is also included in the programs of many professions, such as law, education, business, medicine, engineering, social work, and nursing.

SCOPE IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH
- Research is second to teaching as the most common career option within sociology.
- However, that there is not necessarily a choice between teaching and research. Many teaching positions, particularly in universities but also in four-year colleges, require research activities.
- One can do research in a variety of employment settings-in a university, a public agency at the federal, state, or local level, a business or industrial firm, or as a staff member of a research institute in the non-profit or advocacy sector.

APPLICATION OF SOCIOLOGY IN NURSING
- MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
- Medical Sociology deals with medicine in modern society. Public health problems like epidemics, coronary heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and intestinal disorders are caused largely by social factors of stress and the strain due to fast modern life.
- Medical Sociology is extremely useful for the entire health services. Sociologists examine disease in their social settings, in the life of the community as well as the bedside and in the laboratory for they all have their social causes as well as the individual causes.
- Doctor – patient and nurse patient relationships, medical education and training, hospital administration, etc. are also studied in medical sociology.
- It will help the nurse to know the social life of the patients. The social environment plays an important part in health and diseases.
- Sociology will enable her to know the distinctive culture of each patient. In a vast sub-continent like India with a variety of each religions, cast, tribes and communities, it is essential to know the culture of each patient.
- A knowledge of sociology will help the nurse to adjust herself in the hospital organization and administration as this will influence the probable outcomes of the actions planned. The nurse must understand how personal goals, values, attitudes, and emotional states of doctors and nurses build into life patterns of adjustments and how the influence the doctor nurse relationships in the hospital.
- Nurses working in a community will realize that community is a population made up of several groups of people living in a certain area. Sociology is the study of society and social relations of how people react to one another.
- Sociology helps in communication. Social interaction becomes effective when there is flow of communication from higher level to lower level and vice versa.
- Higher level of communication flows from nurse to patient. This constitutes problem identification and resources to solve the problem.
- Communication from patient to nurse indicates lower level which carries feedback with regard to ideas, opinions and attitudes towards the care taken.
- Communication supports nursing field to ensure that needs are adequately addressed in time.

SOCIOLOGY
INDIVIDUAL AND ITS SOCIETY (UNIT – II)

INTRODUCTION
- Man is a social animal.
- He lives in group, in community, in society etc.,
- Man cannot live as a man without society.
- Without society man's emotional, intellectual, maturity, material goods and his liberty not develop and these are unthinkable.
- The relations between individual and society is not merely a physical, or a functional unity, or organic unity, or systematic unity but it's something more.
- Society not only control our movements but also shape our identity, our thought and our emotions.

SOCIETY
- Society derived by Latin word "Socious" it means companionship or friendship.
- In Sociology, the term 'Society' refers not a group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among them.

Definition of Society

- Society is a web of social relationships.
- RM Mac Iver
- Society is not a group of people; it is the system of relationship that exists between the individual of the group.
- Wright
- Society is a complex of organized association and communication with a community.
- G.D.M. Cole
- Society is a union itself the organization the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.
- Giddings

CHARACTERSTICS OF SOCIETY
- Society Consists of People
- Mutual Interaction & Awareness
- Likeness
- Differences
- Co-operation & Division of Labor
- Interdependence
- Society is Dynamic
- Social Control
- Culture
- Gregarious Nature

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY

SOCIETY	COMMUNITY

1. Society is a web of Social relationships.	1. Community consists of a group of individuals living in a particular area with some degree of "we feeling"
2. A definite geographical area is not an essential aspect of society.	2. Community always denotes a definite locality or geographic area.
3. Society is abstract.	3. Community is concrete
4. Community sentiment or a sense of we feeling may be present or may not be present in society.	4. We-feeling is present in community.
5. Society is wider. There can be more than one community in one society.	5. Community is smaller than society
6. The obligations and interests of society are extensive and varied.	6. The objectives and interests of community are comparatively less extensive and varied.
7. Society involves both likeness and differences. Common interests as well as diverse interests are present in society.	7. Likeness is more important than differences in community. There is common agreement of interests and objectives on the part of its members.

COMMUNITY
- A group of people living in a given geographic area, sharing a common way of living, working together for certain ends, aware that they belong to the community as well as larger society.
- People will have common interests and activities united together with common living patterns and organized social life.

DEFINITION
- A social group with 'we feeling' and living in a given area.
- Bogrdus
  "An area of social living marked by some degree of social coherence"
- RM MacIver

ELEMENTS OR CHARACTERSTICS OF COMMUNITY
- LOCALITY
- COMMUNITY SENTIMENTS
- GROUPS OF PEOPLE
- LIKENESS
- NATURALITY
- PERMANENCY

SOCIALIZATION
- Man is not only social but also cultural being.
- The culture provides opportunities for man to develop his personality.
- The development process is not an automatic process.
- It is social training to the individual that kind of training is called Socialization.
- Socialization is a process of molding a human infant to a member of society to which he belongs.
- This Socialization is differ from society to society. Because of this process involves by culture.
- The human infant comes into the world as biological organism with animal needs.
- He is gradually molded into a social being and he learns social ways of acting and feeling.
- The process of molding and shaping the personality of the human infant is called Socialization.

DEFINITION

- Socialization means the process by which individual develops into a functioning member of the group according to its standards, conforming to the social situations.
  - Gillin & Gillin
- It is the opposite of individualization. It is a process of expansion

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIZATION
- Socialization converts man, the biological being into man, the social being.
- Socialization
- Contributes to the development of personality
- Helps to become disciplined
- Helps to enact different roles
- Provides the knowledge of skills
- Helps to develop right aspirations in life
- Contributes to the stability of the social order
- Helps to reduce social distance
- Helps in the transmission of culture
- Provides scope for building a bright future

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION
- ORAL STAGE (0-1 Year)
- ANAL STAGE (1-3 Year)
- OEDIPAL STAGE (3-12 years)
- ADOLOSCENCE STAGE (From puberty to adulthood)

ORAL STAGE (0-1 Year)
- By means of crying the child establishes its oral dependency.
- Gradually the child identifies its mother and nearest members of its family
- Freud called this stage as primary identification stage.

ANAL STAGE (1-3 YEARS)
- During the third year, the child learns that it cannot depend entirely on the mother and that it has to take some degree of care for itself.
- The child is taught to do some task like toileting and keeping the cloths clean. So this stage is also known as toilet training

OEDIPAL STAGE (3-12 YEAR)
- It starts from preschool period and extends up to puberty.
- The child identifies himself on the basis of sex.
- The boy develops Oedipus complex love towards mother and jealousy towards father.
- The girl exhibits Electra Complex love towards fathers and jealousy towards mother.
- Ultimately boy will identify with the father and the girl with mother and thus they grow up.

ADOLESCENCE
- A physical and psychological changes take place within the individual.
- This is the most tiring period for the individual as well as the parents.
- The adolescents become partially free from the parental control.
- Adolescents will have less social control and will learn new social roles.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIALIZATION
- Socialization promotes human welfare and individual capacities. It offers greatest possibility for improvement of human culture. Its elements are -:
- Physical and psychological elements of the individual
- Environment in which he is born
- Culture – Attitudes, norms, role, and performance of social activities.

AGENCIES OF SOCIALIZATION
- The family
- The teachers

- The playmates or friends
- The religion
- Literature and mass media of communication

MERITS OF SOCIALIZATION

- Conversion of a biological being into a social being
- Disciplines the individual
- Contributes to the development of personality
- Helps him enact various roles
- Transmission of culture
- Maintains the stability of the social order

DEMERITS OF SOCIALIZATION

- Personality Disorders
- Leads to unsatisfactory self-image
- Leads to anti-social and delinquent behavior
- May lead to mental illness and suicide.

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

- The process of socialization enables an individual, come out of isolation and join group life.
- After socialization an individual will not do anything which is socially harmful or will bring disrepute or dishonor to him as a member of society.
- As a socialized individual he will not do anything unproductive. He will see that a labor has production or constructive results.
- If an individual is fully socialized and understands the significance of society, he will see that social interests are placed above the individual interest and society is placed above the individual.
- Socialization brings the members of society close to each other and the distance that separates the individual from each other is minimized.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

- It is the process of in which man comes to know himself and acquire the sense of inner responsibility.
- It is simply the process of attaining to one's own self.
- When a man does not think simply because of others do the same things, because his own self approves it.
- He is carried by his own individuality which is a quality to him.
- Socialization brings man into relation with others but individualization makes him autonomous or self-determining.
- The process of individualization is carried not only by the individual himself but also by the society.

DEFINITION

- Individualization is a process in which man becomes more autonomous or self-determining in which they advance beyond more limitations or acceptance of standards which they become less bound lay custom or tradition in the regulation of their lives.

ASPECTS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION

- Karl Mannheim has distinguished four main aspects of individualization.
- Individualization as a process of learning different from other people.
- Individualization on the level of new forms of self-regarding attitudes.
- Individualization through objects.
- Individualization as a kind of depending into ourselves.

INDIVIDUALIZATION AS A PROCESS OF LEARNING DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PEOPLE.

- Compare with other persons, he have any such a kind of different from others.
- The people isolated from other people, develop different types of personality.
- Ex: high mature, over intelligence, shyness etc.,

INDIVIDUALIZATION ON THE LEVEL OF NEW FORMS OF SELF, REGARDING ATTITUDES

- Such a new thinking develops within himself.

- It consists in becoming aware of one's specific character and in the rise of a new kind of self-evaluation.
- He begins to regard his life and character as unique.

INDIVIDUALIZATION THROUGH OBJECTS
- The individualization process develops through objects.
- Some people come to have a fixed feeling towards certain people and objects.
- The peasant and the landed aristocrat are more settled in their wishes than the rich mobile type of city.
- The family condition also shapes the individual.

INDIVIDUALIZATION AS A KIND OF DEPENDING INTO OURSELVES:
- The feeling of separation becoming lonely may lead an individual to introspection (examine one's one feelings).
- Under such conditions this develop in the individual a feeling of privacy, partial isolation.

PERSONALITY DISORGANIZATION
- Any various behavior which disturbs the integration of the attitude system within the personality represents called personal disorganization.
- It means that the individual is out of adjustment with society, who has failed to organize the chief goals of his life.
- Such a person is considered as mental case, a case of mental derangement or abnormality.
- It may be mild or violent.
- When the parts of social structure do not perform their functions efficiently and effectively or perform them badly, there occurs an imbalance in society.
- The social equilibrium is disturbed and society gets out of gear because of this personal disorganization.
- For example: alcoholics, criminals, prostitutes and drug addicts etc., who are mentally normal but socially abnormal.

CAUSES OF PERSONALITY DISORGANIZATION
- Failure of the individualization to adjust himself to society, may be due to factors inherent in the individual or in the society in which he lives, may have been born with a mental disability.
- Repeated frustrations tend to produce a generalized lack of a confidence in ones ability to achieve any end and a generalized concept of oneself as less efficient and less worthy than others.
- Rapid changes in society create new ideas and new standards while old ones are still present. All these leave the individual helpless in coping with the new situations.
- Return to old forms of behavior.
- Create his own way of behaviour and seek to have it adopted by the society.
- Take refuge in a retreat from society.
  Escape from life by committing suicide.

UNIT III

INTRODUCTION
Culture is derived from the English word 'Kulthra' and Sanskrit word 'Samskar' which denotes social channel and intellectual excellence. Culture is a way of life.

DEFINITION
Culture is a complex whole, which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by the man as a member of society.
-EB Taylor
Culture is a symbolic continuous, cumulative and progressive process.

Malinowski B- The cumulative creation of man; the handwork of man and the medium through which he achieves is ends.

- Leglic AY White

Culture is an organization of phenomenon of acts, objects, ideas attitudes, values and use of the symbols. Culture is an organized body of conventional understanding manifested in arts and artifacts which persisting through tradition, characterizes the group.

- Redfield

NATURE OF CULTURE

Culture is a learned behavior not inherited. It is learned through experience, imitation, communication, concept, thinking and socialization process. Culture is transmitted by vertically or horizontally thus it is communicative.

Vertical transmission is from one generation to another whereas horizontal transmission is from one group to another group within the same period Culture is social not individual the pattern of thinking, feeling & acting can be shared by the members of the group and kept relatively uniform through group pressures.

Culture provides opportunities and provides means for the satisfaction of our needs and desires to fulfill group functions. Culture is adaptive. It may institute changes in the environment as a means of adopting, instead of altering themselves to the changing environments.

Culture is dynamic. Couture is subjected to slow but constant change. Couture respond to the changing condition of the world. Every society has its own culture. Culture is continuous and cumulative Culture is integrative.

TYPES OF CULTURE

There are two types of culture i.e. material culture and non-material culture Non-material culture- It includes the concepts, values, mores and ideas e.g. monogamy, democracy, worship etc

EVOLUTION OF CULTURE

Evolution of specific culture is difficult to identify . But from the discoveries and inventions cultural development can be identified. But one thing is clear that culture is as old as man. Though the material aspects does not us about the culture but reveals the evolution of culture.

DIVERSITY AND UNIFORMITY OF CULTURE

Culture is a set of behavior of a group. Therefore there are many culture as there are many groups. Culture of one group may differ completely or in certain aspects from other. These variations are known as cultural diversity. Factors responsible for diverse culture are as follows-

Geographical location Unconscious behavior imitated and later on become a custom which is the part of culture Flexibility in behavior Technological advancement Religious belief Life style Language Uniformity of culture is meant by sharing the same type of cultural pattern by the different group of people. Uniformity of culture is far more complex than it seems. Uniformity is based on the belief of God's superiority.

CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION

Culture is defined as the belief, values, behavior and material objects shared by a particular group of people. Socialization is the process which shapes and defines our thoughts, feelings and also provides us with a model for our behavior. This process of socialization teaches the human being the cultural values and norms which provide the guidelines for our everyday life. Through the socialization personality develops. Socialization helps us to perform specific role in society which is culturally bound.

TRANS CULTURAL SOCIETY

Transculturalism is defined as "seeing oneself in the other". Transcultural is in turn described as "extending through all human culture" or "involving, encompassing, or combining elements of more than one culture".

UNIT 4

SOCIAL ORGANISATION

Meaning and definition:
- Arrangement of persons parts
- Family, church, college, factory
- Members inter related
- Members given specific tasks according to status, role
- To achieve goals
- Coordination of relationship among members.

A state of being Various institutions functioning with purpose.

- Eliott and Merril

Social organisation is a whole Composed of specialised parts.

-Lumely

Social organisation is the system Parts related to each other and to whole society In a meaningful way.

-Ernest Jones

Characterstics

1. A Goal:
- ♣ Members inter-related for common goal
- ♣ Planned and coordinated by organisation
- ♣ They have unity of interest
- ♣ Absence of unity-it comes to an end
2. Acceptance of role and status:
- ♣ Every member assigned role, position, status
- ♣ Role-behaviour expected of him
- ♣ According to value of role- enjoys status
- ♣ Members to be prepared to accept role

Norms and Roles
- ♣ Organisation has norms to control
- ♣ Norms-socially approved ways of behaviour
- ♣ Norms define role
- ♣ Organisation functions smoothly if members confirm to norms
- ♣ What a member ought to do ought not to do laid down by norms.

Sanction
- ♣ Norms supported by sanctions
- ♣ Rewards and punishments
- ♣ For non-conformity-warning to physical punishment
- ♣ Sometimes encourage desirable behaviour discourage anti-social behaviour
- ♣ Each organisation has sanction system to control members

Social groups and Processes

- The meaning and classification of groups
- Primary & Secondary Group
- In-group V/s. Out-group, class, Tribe, Caste
- Economic, Political, Religious groups, Mob, Crowd, Public and Audience
- Social Interaction and Social Processes - Co- operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, Assimilation & Isolation

Meaning of Social Groups

- In its elementary sense, a group "is a number of units of anything in close proximity to one another".
- Social group is a collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with one another with a common goal under a common set of codes.
- It may be a pair, number of persons or even a collection of millions of people ex. Sports club, a political party, a family etc.

- Social relationships needs – reciprocity – mutual awareness – consciousness of joint interaction.

Definition

Social group is a given aggregate of people playing inter-related roles and recognized by themselves or others as a unit of interactions

-William

"Groups are aggregate or categories of people who have a consciousness of membership and of interaction".

- Horton and Hunt

"Whenever two or more individual come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group".

- Ogburn and Nimkoff

Characteristics of Social Group

- Reciprocal Relations
- Sense of Unity
- 'We' feeling
- Common interests
- Similar behaviour
- Group norms

Reciprocal relations:

The member of a group are inter-related to each other.

A gathering of persons forms a social group when they are interrelated.

Sense of unity: The members of a group are united by a sense of unity and a feeling of sympathy.

We-feeling: The members of a group help each other and defend their interest collectively.

Common interests: The interest and ideal of a group are common.

Similar Behaviour: The members of a group behave in a similar way of behaviour. **Group Norms**: Every group has its own rules and norms which the members are supposed to follow.

Classification of Social Groups

- Simmel considered size as a criterion for classifying groups.
- Small size group
- Large size group
- Dwight Sanderson suggested a three fold classification of social groups by structure.
- Involuntary group
- Voluntary group
- Delegate group
- Cooley classified groups on the basis of kind of contacts.

Primary group

Secondary group

- F.H. Giddings classified group into
- Genetic (involuntarily. Ex: family)
- Congregate (voluntarily. Ex: union)
- Sumner made distinction between an In-groups

  The groups with the individual indentifies himself are his ingroup, his family or tribe or sex or college or occupation or religion.

  Usually expressed in the contrast between "they" and "us". Every group they are communists; we are Hindu, they are Muslims; we are Brahmians, they are others not my people etc.

- Out-group Its opposite of in-group
- **Charles A Ellwood distinguished among**.
- Involuntary and voluntary
- Institutional and non-institutional
- Temporary and permanent

- **Leopold classified**
  - Crowds
  - Groups
  - Abstract collectives
- **Park and Burgess distinguished**
  - Territorial
  - Non-territorial

Crowd

The crowd may be defined as a collection of individuals united temporarily and in close proximity to each other.
Their objects may be diverse kinds.
It is an unorganized manifestation.
After the people collected in a garden for a picnic are called crowd.
A crowd is quickly created and quickly dissolved.

Definition

"It as a physically compact aggregation of human being brought into direct, temporary and un-organized contact with one another".

-MacIver

"A crowd is a gathering of a considerable number of persons around a center or point of common attraction".

- Kimball and Young

"A crowd is a temporary collection of persons who react to a common focus of attention, and engage in spontaneous interaction.

-Lundberg

Characteristics of Crowd

- Anonymity – because its large and temporary.
- Narrow attention –one or two things at one time.
- Suggestibility – crowd are not open to conviction.
- Credulity – easily believe others words.
- Low mental level – ideas not deep and wide.
- Emotional – crowd are highly emotional.
- Irresponsibility – crowd sense very poor of it.

Mob

The crowd is always a transitory and unstable organization.
Thus a group of students recreating by the seashore are an aggregate; if they hear a film actor they become a crowd.But if the actor makes insulting remarks to the country they may become unruly and turn into a mob.
OR
Mob is a violent group it concern more emotional people, they are creating problem they don't maintain a peace .They have some struggle mind.
Ex: Caste violence and industrial revaluation.

Public

The common speech the term 'public' is often confused with people but in reality public is a part of the people. The public is merely a psychological group who think and feel about social issues.
They are diffused, and are found in far off places. They are psychologically united due to some social issues

Definition

"A dispersed group; it is a feeling and thinking group".

- Kingsley Davis

"The public is a group of individuals who are united together by common interest or objectives".

- Schettler

"A public is a scattered group of people who share an interest in a particular topic".

- Horton & Hunt

Characteristics of Public

☐Public is disposed group

☐It is a psychological group. It thinks, feels, and experiences certain common things. ☐In public, all people do not have unanimous opinion.

☐The members of the public communicate each other through mass media.

☐Public is an organized group.

☐There is no personal contact in public.

Audience

- This is a time of audiences as there are meetings all over, including class rooms, pubic meetings, etc.,
- This is also a psychological important group.
- It is a group that sees, listens, and thinks.
- They follow some rules and regulations.
- They don't have any leader but the organizer control for all the participants or people. Ex: theater, programme etc.,

Definition

"An audience is a temporary assembly whose members have gathered for a definite and similar purpose, each one come to the spot on account of his individual interest".

- V.V. Akolkar

Some of the important traits-

- It is an aggregate of people at a particular place and time.
- It has a pre-determined purpose.
- It has certain norms, and so, there is some sort of discipline too.

1. **What is Social Institution?** ¬ Is a social structures and social mechanisms of social order and cooperation that govern the behavior of its members. ¬ Is a group of social positions, connected by social relations, performing a social role. ¬ Any institution in a society that works to socialize the group of people in it.

2. **Characteristics of an Institution Palispis (1996)**

- Institutions are purposive.
- Relatively permanent in content.
- Institutions are structured.
- Institutions are a unified structure.
- Institutions are necessarily value-laden.

Functions of an Institutions

1. Institutions simplify social behavior for the individual person.

   2. Provide ready-made forms of social relations and social roles for individual.

   3. Act as agencies of coordination and stability for the total culture.

   4. Control behavior.

Major Social Institutions

- The Family
- Education
- Religion
- Economic Institutions
- Government as a Social Institution

The Family ¬

The smallest social institution with the unique function or producing and rearing the young. ¬ It is the basic unit of Philippine society and the educational system where the child begins to learn his ABC. ¬ The basic agent of socialization because it is here where the individual develops values, behaviors, and ways of life through interaction with members of the family (Vega, 2004).

Characteristic of the Filipino Family ¬

The family is closely knit and has strong family ties. ¬ The Filipino family is usually extended one and therefore, big. ¬ In the Filipino family, kinship ties are extended to include the "compadre" or sponsors.

Functions of the Family

1. Reproduction of the race and rearing of the young.
2. Cultural transmission or enculturation.
3. Socialization of the child.
4. Providing affection and a sense of security.
5. Providing the environment for personality development and the growth of self-concept in relation to others.
6. Providing social status.

According to STRUCTURE

- Conjugal or Nuclear Family -the primary or elementary family consisting of husband, wife and children.
- Consanguine or Extended Family -consist of married couple, their parents, siblings, grandparents, uncles, aunt s, and cousins.

According to term of MARRIAGE

- Polyandry -one woman is married to two or more men at the same time.
- Polygamy -one man is married to two or more women at the same time.
- Cenogamy - two or more men mate with two or more women in group marriage.

According to DESCENT

- **Patrilocal** -when the newly married couple lives with the parents of the husband.
- **Matrilocal** - when the newly married couple lives with the parents of the wife.
- **Neolocal** - when the newly married pair maintains a separate household and live by themselves.

According to AUTHORITY

- Partriarchal - when the father is considered the head and plays a dominant role.
- Matriarchal - when the mother or female is the head and makes the major decisions.
- Equalitarian - when both father and mother share in making decisions and are equal in authority.

EDUCATION

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

What are the functions of Schools?

Mcnergney & Herbert(2001) -described the school as first and foremost a social institution, that is , an established organization having an identifiable structure and a set of functions meant to preserve and extend social order. ϖSchool is the place for the contemplation of reality, and our task as a teacher , in simplest terms, is to show this reality to our students, who are naturally eager about them.

Intellectual Purposes... To teach basic cognitive skills such as reading, writing, and mathematics; to transmit specific knowledge.

Political Purposes... To inculcate allegiance to the existing political order(patriotism).To prepare citizens who will participate in the political order to assimilate diverse cultural groups into political order and to teach children the basic laws.

Social Purpose... To socialize children into the various roles, behavior, and values of society.

Economic Purpose... To prepare students for their later occupational roles, and to select, train, and allocate individuals into the division of labor.

Multiple Functions of Schools

- Technical
- Economic
- Human/ Social
- Political
- Cultural
- Education

Manifest Functions of Schools

- Social Control
- Socialization Placement
- Transmitting Culture
- Promoting Social & Political Integration
- Agent of Change

Latent Functions of Schools

- Restricting some activities.
- Matchmaking and production of social networks.
- Creation of generation gap.

Functions of School Calderon(1998)

- Conservation Function
- Instructional Function
- Research Function
- Social Service Function

RELIGION

It is a system of beliefs and rituals that serves to bind people together through shared worship, thereby creating a social group. Set of beliefs and practices that pertain to a sacred or supernatural realm that guides human behavior and gives meaning to life among a community of believers.

Characteristics of Religion Belief in a deity.

- A doctrine of salvation.
- A code of conduct.
- Religious rituals

Functions of Religion Calderon(1998)

1. Serves as a means of social control.
2. Exerts a great influence upon personality development.
3. Allays fear of unknown.
4. Explains events or situations which are beyond comprehension of man.
5. Gives man comfort, strength and hope in times of crisis and despair.
6. It preserves and transmits knowledge, skills, spiritual, and cultural values and practices.
7. It serves as an instrument of change.
8. Promotes closeness, love, cooperation, friend line ss and helpfulness.
9. Alleviates sufferings from major calamities.
10. It provides hope for a blissful life

Elements of Religion (Sacred and profane)

- Legitimation of norms.
- Rituals
- Religious community

Economic Institutions

Microeconomics Concerned with the specific economic units of parts that makes an economic system and the relationship between those parts.Emphasis is placed on understanding the behavior of individual firms, industries, households, and ways in which such entities interact. (Spencer, 1980; Javier,2002)

Macroeconomics concerned with the economy as a whole, or large segments of it. ¬ It focuses on such problems as the role of unemployment, the changing level of prices, the nation's total output of goods and services, and the ways in which government raises and spends money.

GOVERNMENT as a social institution

Government is the institution which solves conflicts that are public in nature and involve more than a few people. ¬ The SC defines government as the institution by which an independent society makes and carries out those rules of action which are necessary to enable men to live in a social state, or which are imposed upon the people for that society by those who possess the power or authority of prescribing them.

Three Branches of Government

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judicial

COMMUNITIES

1. TYPES OF COMMUNITIES IN INDIA (RURAL, URBAN & REGIONAL)

♦ Features of village community & Characteristics of Indian villages – Panchayat System, Social dynamics.
♦ Community Development Project & Planning
♦ Changes in Indian Rural Life
♦ Availability of health Facilities in rural and its impact on health and health practices
♦ Urban community – Features
♦ The Growth of cities; Urbanization and its impact on Health and health practices
♦ Major Urban Problems – Urban slums
♦ Region; Problems and impact on Health

Village community- The village emerged with significant that means a passed from nomadic mode of collective life of the settled one.It is a difficult to form a precise definition of the term village.Generally it is understood to mean a small area with small population which follows agriculture not only as an occupation but also a way of life.The village is the oldest permanent community of man.

Characteristics of Indian villages

Lack of Conservatism: The village are strongly attached to old customs and traditions. They love old ways and are less eager to follow the advice of zealous social reformers regarding their marriage and other customs. Poverty and illiteracy: ® ® They are generally poor with a very low income. Beside poverty the village people steeped in ignorance and illiteracy.

Local self-government: The village in ancient India enjoyed a considerable measure of autonomy or self-government. The villagers managed their own affairs through the traditional institutions of panchayat.

Panchayat system

The villagers managed their own affairs through the traditional institution of Panchayat with the advent of Britishers in India and their introduction of a highly centralized system of administration the importance of Panchayat began to decline.The judicial powers were taken over by the British courts and the officers were appointed to look after the administrative affairs of the villages.This change produced unpleasant result.

Since the times of Lord Ripon attempts were made to revive the old system of village local self-government, but the progress was very slow in this direction. ® With the attainment of freedom now fresh efforts are being made to strengthen the Panchayat system and made Panchayat play a better

part in the work of national reconstruction. ® The 73rd Amendment Act, 1993 has led the foundation of strong and vibrant Panchayat Raj institution in the country.

Reason for declining panchayat raj
♦ The coming Zamindari system
♦ Establishment of police and judicial courts
♦ Industrial development and consequent shifting of rural population to cities
♦ The impact of materialistic and individualistic tendencies

Functions of Panchayat
Essential functions:
• Construction of village roads and provide for street lights.
• Extension of health services. Look after the property of the Panchayat.
• Maintain records of vital statistics, such as birth and death.
• Organize mela, exhibition, film shows etc
• To provide facilities for primary and adult education.
• Development of agriculture.
• Providing facilities for safe drinking water.
• Make provision for better quality manure and seeds.
• Prevention of communicable diseases.
• Maternal and child welfare. Sanitation of the village.

Urban community
• Urban community/City community/ Civilized society are the terms which are used synonymously.
• Those places have local authority like municipality and containment board.
• Other requirements of a minimum population of 5,000 at least 75% of the working population engaged in non-agricultural .
• Large, density and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals living place.
• The word 'urbane' suggests this way of life; it indicates fashionable living.

Features of Urban community
• Namelessness: They meet and speck without knowing each other's name. A citizen may live for several years in a city and may not know the names of one-third of the people who live in the same city area.
• Homelessness: Many low class people pass their nights on platform. Even the child does not get any place for play.
• Class extremes: In a city are found the richest as well as poorest people. People living in luxury and grand mansions as well as platform.
• Social heterogeneity: The personal traits, the occupations, the cultural life and the ideas of the members of the urban community vary wide.
• Social distance: Social distance is a product of anonymity and heterogeneity. The city dwellers feels lonely.
• Energy and speed: People with ambition work at a tremendous speed, day and night. Which others also to work similarly

Social Stratification
Social stratification- Society is divided based on economic, social, religious and other aspects. ○ Heterogeneity in the society is called as Social Stratification. ○ The concept of "Social Stratification" is made use of to refer to such classification or degree and placement of people in society. Stratification assumes three main forms; caste, class and race.

Definition
"Social stratification is a horizontal division of society into higher and lower social units".
- Raymond W Murray

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

-Ogburn and Nimkoff

"Social Stratification is the division of society into permanent groups or categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority and subordination"

-Gisbert

Types of social stratification

- Caste System – social
- Class system – economic
- Race – hereditary

Caste system - In India, a special type of Social Stratification in the form of caste.

- The caste is an inseparable aspects of the Indian Society.
- It is peculiarly Indian in origin and development.
- Origin of the word – the "Caste" origin into Spanish word 'casta' which means "breed, race, strain or a complex of hereditary qualities".

Definition

"When a class is somewhat strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste".

- C.H. Cooley

"Caste is a system in which an individual's rank and its accompanying rights and obligations is ascribed on the basis of birth into a particular group".

- Willams

"Caste is a closed group"

- D.N. Mazumdar and T.N. Madan

Origin of Caste system

It is difficult to trace the origin of caste system – it originated in India – various theories to explain the origin of caste system.

- Racial theory
- Political theory
- Occupation theory
- Traditional theory
- Guild theory
- Religious theory
- Evolutionary theory

Racial theory (Varna)

- According to Mazumdar Caste system originated after the arrival of Aryans in India.
- Indo-Aryans used the term 'Varna' which means 'colour'. In order to differentiate the groups of people.
- They called it Dasa Varna – Dasa people.
- Rigvedic literature stresses very significantly the difference between the Arya and Dasa, not only in their color but also in their speech, religious practices, and physical features. o They divided Brahma, Kshatra and Vaishya – Sudra on the basis of Varna (race).

Political theory

- Caste system is a clever device invented by the Brahmins in order to place themselves on the highest ladder of social hierarchy.
- Ghurye states, Caste is a Brahminic child of Indo- Aryan culture cradled in the land of the Ganges and then transferred to other parts of India.
- Brahma, Kshatra and Vaishya - Dvija (twice born)
- Sudra - Ekjati (once born)
- Based on their duties.

Occupational theory

- Occupation is the base for the origin of caste system.
- Those who carried out better and respectable profession were considered superior. Nesfield views – Functions and Function alone is responsible for the origin of caste structure in India.
- Occupational differentiation and numerous subcaste such as lohar, sonar, chamar, nai, mali etc.

Traditional Theory
- The caste system is of divine (godly) origin.
- According to this theory castes were created by Brahma in order to make human beings to harmoniously (part of body) perform various social functions necessary for the maintenance of society.

Guild theory
- Denzil Ibbetson, Consider that caste are modified forms of guilds. o It is the product of interaction of three forces.
- Tribes Guilds Religion
- The priests followed hereditary and endogamous group.
- The other guilds also adopted the same practices and in course of time became caste.

Religious theory
- Hocart and Senart are the two main advocates of religious theory.
- Hocart, its originated on account of religious principles and customs.
- Senart, has tried to explain the origin of caste system on the basis of prohibitions regarding sacramental food.

Evolutionary theory
This theory reveals that the caste system did not emerge all of a sudden or at a particular date – it evolved gradually – factors responsible for the evolution of caste system are:
Hereditary occupation – the intention of the Brahmins to keep themselves pure – beliefs in the ideas of karma and rebirth – ideas of exclusive family, ancestor worship and the sacramental meal – racial clashes and colour prejudices – geographical isolation of Indian peninsula – static nature of Hindu Society – foreign invasions – Rural economic structure.

Features of Caste system
- Segmental division of society
- Social and religious hierarchy
- Restrictions on feeding and social intercourse
- Endogamy
- Restricted choice of occupation
- Civil and Religious disabilities

Segmental division of society: The society is divided into various castes with a well developed life of their own. The status of a person does not depend on his wealth but on the traditional importance of the caste.

Social and religious hierarchy: The Brahmin in India stand at the apex of the social ladder. In difference to the high position enjoyed by Brahmins and Sudras were subjected to manifold disabilities.

Restrictions on feeding and social intercourse: Caste is the complex of taboos by which the superior castes try to preserve their ceremonial purity. The caste have rules are laid down with regard to the kind of food that can be acceptable by a person and from what castes.

Endogamy: Every caste is sub-divided into sub-castes, everyone of which forbids its members to marry persons outside it.

Restricted choice of occupation: Members of a particular caste are expected to follow the caste occupation. The caste members did not allow other than own to follow their occupation.

Civil and religious disabilities: The impure castes are made to live on the outskirts of the city. Etc. The public schools did not admit impure castes person.

Features of caste in India today
- Restrictions on food habits have been relaxed.

- Caste is not very much associated with the hereditary occupation.
- Exogamy (inter-caste or inter-religion marriage).
- The constitution of India removed and made all caste are equal.
- Caste Panchayat have either become very weak.
- Touchable and Untouchable is not felt among literate people.
- The influence of caste system is slowly decreasing.
- Social interaction and social relationships has been establishing in the society without seeking the caste background.
- It is not dictating individual's life or its freedom, it is not barrier for the individual's progress.
- Industrialization, urbanization, westernization etc., changed the role of caste system.

Merits of caste system
- Spirit of co-operation
- Define economic pursuits
- Racial purity
- Influence intellectual make-up
- Integration of the country
- Provides for various functions. (division of labour)
- Cultural diffusion

Demertis of caste system
- Denies mobility of labour
- Untouchability
- Solidarity retarded
- Wrong man in occupation
- Obstacle to national unity
- Obstacle to social progress
- Undemocratic
- Promotes casteism

Social Class System & Status

Status – basic criterion of social class

Each particular social class has its own particular social behaviour, its standards and occupations

It is a culturally defined group, that is 'accorded a particular position or status within the population as a whole'

The relative position of the class in the society arises form the degree of prestige attached to the society.

Status is the basic criterion of social class or, in other words class is a status group.

Definition

"A social class in one or two or more broad groups of individuals who are ranked by the members of the community in socially superior and inferior positions"

- Ogburn and Nimkoff

"Class or aggregates of individuals, who have the same opportunity of acquiring good, the same exhibited standard of living"

- Max Webber

Criteria of Class Distinctions
- Criterion of birth
- Criterion of wealth
- Criterion of occupation
- Criterion of polity
- Criterion of education

Functions of Social Classes

Simplification: In a society we deal with many strangers, all of whose characteristics we cannot possibly know. Therefore, we resort to the practice of classifying them and reacting to them as members of a class.

Motivation and Co-ordination: The prestige which is to be accorded to them enables a class to perform more readily the functions expected of it.

Race -

Race is one of those terms which are used with a variety of meanings.

The term sometimes used as synonymous with nationality; thus French, Chinese and German are spoken of as races.Sometimes it has been frequently confused with language, as well as with religion. Sometimes used to denote the classification of human beings on the basis of the Skin's colour such as white race or black race.

Race as a Biological Concept

They are biologically inherited along with such physical characteristics as eye, skin and hair colour.A group of people individual who posses common hereditary traits which separate them from other groups.Some writers are of the opinion that the race is based hereditary because races have been largely intermixed.So the term should be used in its genetic sense.

Definition

"A race is a large, biological human groping, with a number of distinctive inherited characteristics which vary within a certain range.

- Green

"A race is a large group of people distinguished by inherited physical difference".

- Biesanz

"Race is a genetic class in which there are many indefinite and mutually related genetic characteristics".

-Penniman

Criteria of Racial Classification

Negroes: These with their black skin, projecting jaws, broad nose and curly hair include the Melanesians, who have a lighter skin and slightly different nose from the Negro group.

Mongoloid: they may be called as yellow race has lighter skin, prominent cheek bones, olive shaped eyes and straights black hair.

Caucasians: overlap with other races.

Races in India

According to Sir Herbert Risley

- Pre-Dravidian – primitive tribe of the hills and jungles.
- The Dravidian – southern place upto the Gangetic valley.
- The Indo-Aryan – Kashmir, Panjab and Rajputana.
- The Aryo-Dravidian – Gangetic valley.
- The Cytho-Dravidian – East of Indus.
- The Mongoloid – Assam and the foot hills of eastern Himalayas.
- The Mongolo Dravidian type

Influence of Class

- Caste and Race on Health and Health Practices
- Caste
- Food habits
- Inferiority complex
- Cultural practices
- Superstitions beliefs
- Consanguineous marriage
- Religious sentiment
- Class

- Education
- Occupation
- Nutrition
- Residence
- Economic
- Way of living
- Race
- Skin problem
- Genetics
- Physical conditions
- Geographical conditions

UNIT 5

Social processes

Society is a system of social relationships.

The term social relationship refers to the relationship that exists among people.

The relationship between father and son, employer and employee, teacher and student, leader and followers etc.

Such relationships are among the most obvious features of society.

The social relationships may be studied by the kind or mode of interaction they exhibit. These kinds or modes of interaction are called social processes

Forms of social processes

- The society contains hundreds and perhaps thousands of socially defined relationships.
- These relationships are beyond measurement.
- It is humanly impossible for any individual to make a detailed study of each and every social relationship.
- For this reason social relationships have been classified and discussed in terms of the 'kinds of interaction'.
- These kinds of interaction or patterns of interaction are called social processes.
  The kinds of interaction or social processes include
- Isolation
- Cooperation
- Competition
- Contravention
- Conflict
- Accommodation
- Assimilation
- Accumulation
- Differentiation
- Disintegration etc.
- Associative process
- Cooperation
- Accommodation
- Assimilation
- Accumulation
- Dissociative process
- Competition
- Conflict
- Contravention
- Differentiation

- Disintegration

Co-operation

'Co-operation' is one of most basic, pervasive and continuous social processes.

- It is the very basis of social existence.
- Cooperation generally means working together for the pursuit of a common goal.
- The term 'cooperation' is derived from the two Latin words: 'Co' meaning together and 'operari' meaning to work.
- Literally, cooperation means 'joint work or working together for common rewards'.

Definition

'Cooperation is a form of social interaction wherein two or more persons work together to gain a common end'.

-Merrill and Eldredge

'Cooperation is the continuous and common Endeavour of two or more persons to perform a task or to reach a goal that is commonly cherished'.

- A.W. Green

'Cooperation is the process by which the individuals or groups combine their effort, in a more or less organised way for the attainment of common objective'.

- Fairchild

Types of co-operation

- Direct cooperation
- Indirect cooperation
- Primary cooperation
- Secondary cooperation
- Tertiary cooperation

Direct co-operation -

The individuals involved do the identical function. Example. Playing together, worshipping together, tilling the field together, taking our a cart from the mud, etc.

- People do work in company with other members.
- Indirect co-operation • People work individually for the attainment of a common end.
- This is based on the principle of division of labour and specialisation. Example. Farmers, spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors are different people engaged in different activities.
- But their end remains the same that of producing clothes.

Primary co-operation - It is found in primary groups such as family, neighbourhood, friends' group etc.

Secondary co-operation - Feature of the modern civilised society and is found mainly in secondary groups.It is highly formalised and specialised.

Tertiary co-operation - Cooperation may be found between bigger groups also.It may be found between two or more political parties, castes, tribes, religion, etc.

Role of co-operation in social life

It has made our social life possible and liveable.

It surrounds us on all sides. It is both a psychological and a biological necessity. • MacIver and Page say – man cannot associate without co-operating, without working together in the pursuit of like or common interests. It is needed not only among the individuals, associations, groups and communities but also among the nations. It provides solution for many international problems and disputes.

Competition

- Cooperation is a joint venture with another or others for a commodity, goal or value.
- Opposition may be divided into competition and conflict.
- Competition is a less violent form of opposition in which two or more persons or groups struggle for some end or goal.

- Attention is focussed on the reward or the goal rather than on the competitor. • In conflict, the person or group inures, or destroys the opponent in order to secure a goal or a reward.

Introduction

- As competition becomes more personal, it shades into conflict – the more disruptive, disjunctive social process.
- Competition is the most fundamental form of social struggle.
- It is a natural result of the universal struggle for existence.
- It is based on the fact that all people can never satisfy all their desires.
- Competition takes place whenever there is an insufficient supply of things that human being commonly desire.

Definition

'Competition is an interaction without social contact'.

-Park and Burgess

'Competition is the striving of two or more persons for the same goal which is limited so that all cannot share'.

-Biesanz

Characteristics of Competition

- Scarcity as a condition of competition
- Competition and affluence
- Competition is continuous
- Competition is universal
- Competition is dynamic
- Competition – A cause of social change
- Competition may be personal or impersonal
- Competition may be constructive or destructive
- Competition is always governed by norms
- Competition may be unconscious also

Types of competition

- Social competition – mostly observed in open society
- Economic competition – for jobs, customers, client, etc.,
- Political competition – during elections.
- Cultural competition – between natives and the invaders.
- Competition may also take place between racial groups, religious groups, etc.

Role of competition in social life

- Assigns statuses to the individuals
- Source of motivation
- Provides for social mobility
- Competition contributes to socio-economic progress
- Provides for new experiences
- Satisfy man's desire

Differences between cooperation and competition Cooperation

- Cooperation refers to a form of social interaction wherein two or more persons work together to gain a common end.
- Cooperation is always based on the combined or the joint efforts of the people
- Cooperation normally brings about positive results. It rarely causes losses to the individuals involved in it. Competition
- Competition is a form of social interaction wherein the individuals try to monopolise rewards by surpassing all the rivals.
- Competition can take place at the level of the group and also at the level of the individual.

- Though competition can bring positive results, it can cause damages or losses to the parties and persons involved.
- Cooperation is boundless. It has no limitations. One can go to any extent to help others.
- Cooperation requires qualities such as kindness, sympathy, concern for others, mutual understanding and some amount of readiness to help others.
- Cooperation brings people satisfaction and contentment. Competition
- Competition has its own limitations. It is abound by norms. Limitless or unregulated competition can cause much harm.
- Competition requires qualities such as strong aspirations, self-confidence, the desire to earn name and fame in society, the spirit of adventure and the readiness to suffer and to struggle.
- But competition may cause satisfaction as well as dissatisfaction, anxiety, indefiniteness and uncertainties.

Conflict
- Conflict is an ever-present process in human relations.
- It is one of the forms of struggle between individuals or groups.
- Conflict takes place whenever a person or group seeks to gain a reward not by surpassing other competitors but by preventing them from effectively completing.

Definition
'conflict may be defined as a process of seeking to monopolise rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors'.

-Horton and Hunt
'conflict takes the form of emotionalised and violent opposition, in which the major concern is to overcome the opponent as a means of securing a given goal or reward'.

-Young and Mack
'conflict is the social process in which individuals or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence'.

- Gillian and Gillian

Characteristics of Conflict
Conflict is universal - It is present in almost all the societies. • In some societies conflict may be very acute and vigorous while in some others it may be very mild. • Conflict is a conscious action • Individuals and groups who are involved in conflict are aware of the fact that they are conflicting. • Conflict is personal • When competition is personalised it leads to conflict.

Conflict is not continuous but intermittent - It takes place occasionally.
- No society can sustain itself in a state of continuous conflict.
- Conflict depends issues
- Conflict may be between social classes, religious groups, social groups, political groups, etc.
- Result of changes in values, ideals, goals, attitudes, etc.,
- Conflict is conditioned by culture
- It is affected by the nature of the group and its particular culture.

Conflicts and Norms - When conflict is infrequent and when no adequate techniques have been worked out, more violent and unpredictable sorts of conflict such as race riots arise. • Conflict may be smaller or larger level. It may between two individuals, families, classes, races, nations and groups of nations. Frustration and insecurity promote conflicts Insecurities like economic crisis, unemployment, the fear of deprivation of love and affection may add to the frustration.In extreme cases of this sort one may even lose mental balance or even commit suicide.

Types of Conflict
Corporate conflict - occurs among the groups within a society or between two societies. • When one group tries to impose its will on the other conflict takes place. Ex. Race riots, communal upheavals, labour-management conflict.
- Personal conflict
- Personal conflict takes place within the groups.

- It is more severely restricted and disapproved than the conflict between the groups. Ex. Husband may quarrel with wife, student with the teacher, friend with the friend.

Latent and overt conflict -Conflict may be overt or latent.
- Latent conflict becomes overt conflict when an issue is declared and when hostile action is taken.
- Overt conflict takes place when one side or the other feels strong and wishes to take advantage of this fact.

Class conflict
- It arises between social classes which have mutually hostile or opposite interests. • Racial conflict
- Due to physiological differences which are apparently seem among people.

Caste conflict -
A sense of 'highness' and 'lowness', of 'superiority' and 'inferiority', of 'holy' and 'unholy' which some caste groups have developed have been responsible for caste conflicts.

Group conflict- Group conflict is found between two or more groups of any kind – political, social, economic, religious or otherwise.

International conflict- It refers to conflict between two or more nations or groups of nations. • It may take place for political, religious, economic, ideological, etc.

Role of Conflict
- Fundamental social trait.
- Development of society has been marked by a ceaseless (continuous) struggle.
- Society requires for its formation and growth both harmony and disharmony, association and dissociation.

Difference between competition and conflict Competition
- Competition is a process of seeking to monopolise a reward by overtaking all rivals.
- Conscious or unconscious.
- Universal as well as continuous.
- Impersonal in nature.
- Positive and negative. Conflict
- Conflict is a process of seeking to possess a reward by weakening or eliminating all rivals.
- Always conscious activity.
- Universal but not continuous.
- Personal in nature.
- Mostly brings negative results.

Difference between cooperation and conflict Cooperation
- Joint activity in pursuit of common goals.
- Conscious or unconscious. • Requires sympathy, kindness etc.
- Universal and continuous.
- Mostly positive results.
- Basic to group life. Conflict
- Weakening or destroying the other competitors.
- Conscious in nature.
- Deepest emotion, strongest sentiments etc.
- Universal but not continuous.
- Mostly negative results.
- Not fundamental

Accommodation
Human social organisation is fundamentally the result of an accommodation of conflicting elements. Throughout his life man has to face a number of conflicting situations.
Since conflict cannot continue indefinitely and man does not cherish the prospects of conflict, adjustments are always made.Such adjustments that man does continuously to pull on with other people and situations can be called 'accommodation'.

It is the process of getting along in spite of differences. It is a way of inventing social arrangements which help people to work together whether they like it or not.

Definition

The term denotes acquired 'changes in the behaviour of individuals which help them to adjust to their environment'.

- J.M. Baldwin

'The term refers particularly to the process in which man attains a sense of harmony with his environment'.

- MacIver

'Accommodation is a term used by the sociologists to describe the adjustment of hostile individuals or groups'.

- Ogburn and Nimkoff

Characteristics

- Accommodation is the natural result of conflict
- Accommodation may be a conscious or an unconscious activity
- Accommodation is universal
- Accommodation is continuous
- The effects of accommodation may vary with the circumstances
- Accommodation is the natural result of conflict

- Since conflicts cannot take place continuously they make room for accommodation.
- The sense of conflict they sit down for its settlement.
- Accommodation may be a conscious or an unconscious activity
- Man's adjustment with the social environment is mostly unconscious.
- Unconsciously the new born individual accommodates himself with his family, caste or race, neighbourhood, play-group, school, with the total environment.
- It becomes conscious when the conflicting individuals and groups make a deliberate and an open attempt to stop fighting and start working together.
- Accommodation is universal • Accommodation as a 'condition' and as a 'process' is universal.

Types of accommodation

- Yielding to coercion
- Compromise
- Arbitration, mediation and conciliation
- Toleration
- Conversion
- Sublimation
- Rationalisation

Yielding to coercion

- Coercion involves the use of force or the threat of force for making the weaker party to accept the conditions of agreement.
- This can take place when the parties are of unequal strength.
- Compromise
- When the contending parties are almost equal in power they attain accommodation by means of compromise.
- In compromise each party to the dispute makes some concessions and yields to some demand of the other.

- Certain international agreements and management-labour agreements on wages, hours of work, are examples of compromise.

Arbitration, mediation and conciliation
- Arbitration – when the contending parties themselves are not able to resolve their differences they may resort to arbitration. Hence the decision of the third party is binding on both the parties.
- Mediation – it is more akin to arbitration. This involves the introduction into the conflict of a neutral agent whose efforts are directed towards bringing about a peaceful settlement. But the mediator has no power to settle the conflict as such for his decisions are not binding on the parties.
- Conciliation – closely related to compromise is conciliation. This is an attempt to persuade the disputants to develop friendship and to come to an agreement. It has been used in industrial, racial and religious struggles.

Toleration
- Toleration or tolerant participation is an outgrowth of the 'live-and-let-live' policy.
- It is a form of accommodation without formal agreement.
- Here there is no settlement of differences but there is only the avoidance of overt conflict.

Conversion
- This form of accommodation involves a sudden rejection of one's beliefs, convictions and loyalties, and the adoption of others.
- This term is ordinarily used in the religious context to refers to one's conversion into some other religion.
- In the political fields, in India now the change of party affiliation and ideological conviction has become very common.

Sublimation
- Adjustment by means of sublimation involves the substitution on non- aggressive attitudes and activities for aggressive ones.
- It may take place at the individual as well as the group level.
- The methods suggested by Jesus Christ, Gandhiji, etc.,

Rationalisation
- This involves plausible excuses or explanations for one's behaviour. • One is not prepared to acknowledge one's failures or defects for it may indicate guild or the need for change.
- Hence one blames others for one's one fault.
- By ascribing one's failures to others instead of accepting one's own defects, one can retain self-respect.

Role of accommodation
- Without accommodation social life could hardly go on.
- Since conflict disturbs social integration, social order and social stability, in all societies efforts are made to resolve them at the earliest.
- Accommodation checks conflicts and helps persons and groups to maintain cooperation. • It helps them to carry on their life activities together even with conflicting interests.
- In makes possible cooperation between antagonistic or conflicting elements or parties.

Assimilation
- Like accommodation it is also a form of social adjustment.
- But it is more permanent than accommodation.
- Assimilation is concerned with the absorption and incorporation of the culture by another.
- Hence assimilation requires more fundamental changes than accommodation.
- When the process of assimilation takes place, the people in two distinct groups do not just compromise with each other, they become almost indistinguishable.

Definition
   'Assimilation is the fusion or blending of two previously distinct groups into one'.
- Young and Mack

Assimilation is the 'social process whereby attitudes of many persons are united, and thus develop into a united group'.

- Bogardus

Assimilation is the 'social process whereby individuals or groups come to share the same sentiments and goals'.

- Biesanz

'Assimilation is the process whereby individuals or groups once dissimilar become similar and identified in their interest and outlook'.

-Ogburn and Nimkoff

Characteristics

- Assimilation is not confined to single field only
- Assimilation is a slow and gradual process
- Assimilation is an unconscious process
- Assimilation is a two-way process

Assimilation is not confined to single field only

- The term assimilation is generally applied to explain the fusion of two distinct cultural groups. But this process is by no means limited to any single field.

Assimilation is a slow and gradual process

- Assimilation cannot take place all of a sudden.
- It takes time.
- Fusion of personalities and groups usually takes time.
- It occurs only when there is relatively continuous and direct contact.

Assimilation is an unconscious process

- In the process of assimilation the individual or group is usually unconscious of what is taking place.
- Mostly in an unconscious manner individuals and groups discard their original cultural heritage and substitute it with the new one.

Assimilation is a two-way process

- Assimilation involves the principle of give and take.
- It is normally preceded by another process called 'acculturation'.
- Acculturation is a preliminary and necessary step towards assimilation.
- It takes place when one cultural group which is in contact with another borrows from it certain cultural elements and incorporates them into its own culture.

Factors favouring assimilation

Toleration

- Assimilation is possible only when individuals and groups are tolerant towards the cultural differences of others.
- Tolerance helps people to come together, to develop contacts and to participate in common social and cultural activities.

Intimate social relationship

- It takes place naturally and quickly in primary groups such as family and friendship groups.

Amalgamation or intermarriage

- Without biological amalgamation complete assimilation is not possible.
- Mere intermixture must be groups to a limited degree does not guarantee assimilation.

Cultural similarity

- If there are striking similarities between the main constituents of culture of groups assimilation is quick to take place.

Education

- For immigrant people public education has played a prominent role in providing culture contact.

Equal social and economic opportunity

- Publication education alone is not enough.
- People of all groups must have equal access to socio-economic opportunities.

- Only then, they can come closer and establish relations among themselves with mutual trust.

Factors retarding or hindering assimilation

Isolation
- Not only physical isolation and even mental isolation retards assimilation.

Physical or racial differences
- Differences in physical appearance are often used as a means of discrimination.
- It is easy to keep some people apart on the basis of their colour or other physical features.

Cultural differences
- If there are no common elements in the two cultures, the groups may remain apart socially even though they happen to stay together physically.

Prejudice as a barrier to assimilation
- Prejudice is the attitude on which segregation depends for its success.
- As long as the dominant group is prejudiced against a particular group which is kept apart assimilation cannot take place.
- Prejudice also hampers assimilation between constituent elements within a given society.

Dominance and subordination
- Dominance and subordination often come in the way of close and intimate contact between groups.
- If the dominant group does not provide equal chances and opportunities for the minority or immigrant groups, assimilation is very slow to take place.

Difference between accommodation and assimilation

Accommodation
- Accommodation may take place suddenly and in a radical manner.
- It may or may not provide permanent solution to group differences and disputes.
- It may be both conscious and unconscious a process.

Assimilation
- Assimilation is a slow and a gradual process. It takes time.
- Assimilation normally provides a permanent solution to inter- group disputes and differences.
- It is mostly an unconscious process.

UNIT 6
SOCIAL CHANGE

Social change is a concept in sociology which talks about a change in the established patterns of social relations, or change in social values or change in structures and subsystems operating in the society. The term social change is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations.

Auguste Comte the father of Sociology has posed two problems- the question of social statics and the question of social dynamics, what is and how it changes. The sociologists not only outline the structure of the society but also seek to know its causes also. ϖ According to Morris Ginsberg social change is a change in the social structure.

DEFINITION

Lundberg, "Social change refers to any modifications in the established patterns of inter-human relationship and standard of conduct." θ Morris Ginsberg, "By social change, I understand a change in social structure, e.g., the size of the society, the composition or the balance of its parts or the type of its organization". θ Gillin and Gillin, "Social changes are variations from the accepted modes of life; whether due to alternation in geographical conditions, in cultural equipment, composition of the population or ideologies and brought about by diffusion, or inventions within the group.

Characteristics of Social Change:

(1) Change is Social
(2) Universal
(3) Continuous
(4) Inevitable
(5) Temporal
(6) Degree or rate of change is not uniform
(7) Social Change may be planned or unplanned
(8) Social change is multi-causal
(9) Social change creates chain-reactions
(10) Prediction is uncertain

(1) **Change is Social:** Social change means a change in the system of social relationship. Social relationship is understood in terms of social process, social interactions and social organizations. In any variation of social process, social interactions and social organizations social change-takes place.

2. **Universal:** Social change is universal. Because it is present in all societies and at all times. No society remains completely static. The society may be primitive or modern, rural or urban, simple or complex, agrarian or industrial, it is constantly undergoing change. The rate or the degree of change may vary from society to society from time to time but every society keeps on changing. A changeless society is an unreality. (3) Continuous: Social change is a continuous process but not an intermittent process. Because the changes are neither stopped nor the societies are kept in museum to save them from change. It is an on- going process without any break. In the process of change every society grows and decays, where it finds renewal and accommodates itself to various changing conditions. The sources, direction, rate and forms of change may vary time to time but it is always continuous.

3. **Inevitable:** Change is inevitable. It is the human nature that desires change and also it is his tendency to bring change and to oppose or accept change. Human wants are unlimited which always keep on changing. To satisfy these wants social change has become a necessity not only to him but also to the society. (5) Temporal: Social change is temporal. Change in anything or any object or in a situation takes place through time. Sometimes some social changes may bring about immediate

4. results while some others may take years to produce results. Similarly, some social changes spread rapidly and also disappear rapidly. Movements, style, fashion and cults are the examples of this type

5. **Degree or rate of change is not uniform:** Though social change is an ever-present phenomenon, its degree or rate or what we call the speed is not uniform. It varies from society to society and even in the same society from time to time. Sometimes the degree of change is high and sometimes low depending upon the nature of society like open and close, rural and urban and traditional and modern etc. For example, in the rural social structure the rate of change is slower because the rate of change is not governed by any universal law, whereas it is quick in the urban societies.

6. **Social Change may be planned or unplanned:** Social change takes place sometimes with planning and sometimes without planning. Social change which occurs in the natural course is called the unplanned change. The unplanned changes are spontaneous, accidental or the product of sudden decision. Usually the change resulting from natural calamities like flood; drought, famines, volcanic eruption, etc. are the instances of unplanned changes. Here in this unplanned change there is no control on the degree and direction of social change. It is the inborn tendency of human beings that they desire change. So sometimes plans, programmes and projects are made effective by them to bring change in the society. This is called planned change. As it is consciously and deliberately made, there is every possibility to have control on the speed and direction of change. For example, the five years plan made by the government.

7. **Social change is multi-causal**: A single factor may cause a particular change but it is always associated with a number of factors. The physical, biological, demographical, cultural, technological

and many other factors interact to generate change. This is due to mutual interdependence of social phenomenon.

8. **Social change creates chain-reactions:** Social change produces not a single reaction but chain-reactions as all the parts of the society are inter-related and interdependent. For example, the economic independence of women has brought changes not only in their status but also a series of changes in home, family relationship and marriages etc.

9. **Prediction is uncertain:** We can see some elements for prediction in social change. But the prediction we make is uncertain. It is because of three reasons.

   They are: (a) There is no inherent law of social change, (b) The forces of social change may not remain on the scene for all times to come, and (c) The process of social change does not remain uniform. Apart from the above characteristic features it may be said that social change can be qualitative or quantitative. It is a value free term as it does imply any sense of good or bad, desirable or undesirable. It is a concept distinct from evolution, process and development which are regarded as key concepts in the literature of social change.

Types of social change:

According to cultural anthropologist David F. Aberle, the four types of social change include:

- Alternative
- Redemptive
- Reformative
- Revolutionary These different movements are distinguished by how much change they advocate and whether they target individuals or the entirety of a society.

Main factors of Social Change:

Demographic Factors:

Demography plays an important role in the process of social change. The term "demography" has been derived from two Greek words, 'Demos' and 'Graphs' meaning the "people" and to "draw" or "write" respectively which means scientific study of human population, primarily with respect to their size, structure and their development.

Biological Factors:

Accordingly biological factor plays an important role in the causation of social change. An ordinarily biological factor refers to those which are concerned with the genetic constitution of the human beings. Human beings use animals, birds, plants and herbs according to the direction of his own culture. At the same time human beings protect themselves from different harmful elements. If there is increase or decrease of these animals, birds, plants etc. it will bring a number of changes in human society. Rapid population growth influences our environment causes poverty, food shortage and multiple health problems and thereby brings changes in society. Migration accelerates the process of urbanization.

Urbanization creates multiple problems like slum, quality of health and life style. Similarly the nature and quality of human beings in a society influences the rate of social change

Cultural Factors:

In sociology the word 'Culture' denotes acquired behavior which are shared by and transmitted among the members of the society. Man learns his behavior and behavior which is learnt is called culture. Singing, dancing, eating, playing belong to the category of culture. It includes all that man has acquired in the mental and intellectual sphere of his individual and social life. It is the expression of our nature, in our modes of living and thinking, in art, in literature, in recreation and enjoyment.

Technological Factors:

The technological factors also play important role in causing social change. It implies an appropriate organization and systematic application of scientific knowledge to meet the human requirements. Technology is a product of utilization. When the scientific knowledge is applied to the problems of life, it becomes technology. Technology is fast growing. Modern age is the "Age of Technology". Technology changes society by changing our environments to which we In turn adopt. This change is usually in the material environment and the adjustment that we make with these changes often modifies customs and social institution initiates a corresponding social change. Developments in the field of transportation and communication reduced the social distance which gave momentum to cultural diffusion and thereby to social change.

Environmental Factor:

Due to floods, earthquake, excessive rain, drought, change of season etc.. We can find imbalance in population which directly affects the social relationship and these are modified by such natural occurrences. Variation in the availability of water resources and mineral resources can also affect social change. If we think about a person or an individual who is growing under the roof of a particular society and he lives among different kinds of people. So, the environment of society affects himself and as we know that an individual is a part of society who brings social change. Thus environment factor bring social change.

Psychological factors:

Some writers notice a psychological process in the formation of society and, according to them, human relations based on the considerations of the individual mind and the group mind shape and mould social systems. Therefore, when physical forces like floods, earthquakes and epidemics are considered as factors causing social change, the importance of the psychological factor in that regard cannot be ignored. Change in attitude of society towards family planning, dowry, caste system, women's education etc. which brought about radical changes in society are primarily psychological in nature.

Other factors: In addition to above mentioned factors other elements such as wars, ethnic tensions, competition for resources, trade unionism, banking system, human rights movement, enhanced environmental awareness etc. have resulted in wide spread social variation and modification.

Necessity of Social Change In a rapidly changing world there is a growing awareness that we are facing fundamental problems. In spite of all the economic growth of the last forty years, the gap between the richest 1.5 billion and the majority of the world's people is actually growing, with over a billion people in deep poverty and many hundreds of millions more living on the margins. In such an era of an increasingly constrained and divided world the need for progressive social change is obvious. Indeed, unless we can adapt creatively and compassionately, then prospects for a peaceful and stable world will rapidly fade.

UNIT 7

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:- Social disorganization is the process opposed to social organization. ' Social disorganization implies some breakdown in the organization of society. ' Social organization and social disorganization is the dual aspects of the whole functioning of society. ' When the parts of social structure do not perform their functions efficiently and effectively or perform badly there occurs an imbalance in society. ' That imbalance is called social disorganization. ' Social disorganization disturbed the social equilibrium and society gets out of gear.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:- Emile Durkheim – "social disorganization as a state of disequilibrium and a lack of social solidarity or consensus (agreement or compromise) among the members of a society".

' Thomas and F. Znaniecki – "social disorganization as a decrease of the influence of existing rules of behaviour upon individual members of the groups". ' Mowever – "social disorganization is the process by which the relationships between members of a group are shaken".

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION Conflict of mores and of institutions. ' Transfer of functions from one group to another. ' Individualization. ' Change in the role and status of the individuals. '

1. Conflict of Mores and of Institutions: Every society has its mores and institutions which regulate the life of its members. New ideals arise and new institutions are formed. With the destruction of agreement, social organization breaks up and social disorganization ensues. Transfer of Functions from One group to another: ' Society is dynamic, the functions of one group are transferred to another. ' Thus transfer of functions from one group to another is characteristic of social disorganization ' (ex.) the family stand transferred today a nurseries, schools and clubs. This has caused family disorganization.

2. Individualization: Man today thinks in terms of self. The young man and women want to take decisions on such important matters as marriage, occupation, recreation and morality. This trend has set in a dangerous process of social disorganization. Change in the Individuals: ' ' ' role and status of the In an organized society the roles and status of people are defined and fixed. But in course of time our norms change which also brings a change in the roles and statuses of the people. The women are no longer confined to homes. They work in office. This change in the role of women has caused family disorganization.

CAUSES OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:-

Division of labour. ' Violation of social rules. ' Industrialization. ' Cultural lag. ' Natural catastrophes. ' War.

POVERTY

POVERTY - Poverty as a social problem is very much out of control in India. ' It means the condition of an individual in which he is unable to meet out his basic needs. ' It is measurable only in terms of the living standards and resources of a given society at a particular time. ' It is that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures.

TYPES OF POVERTY –

Poverty means the condition of an individual in which he is unable to meet out his natural dependents basic needs as to function normally as a part and parcel of the society. ' Relative poverty is that in which the individual is relatively poor comparing some other members of the society who are relatively rich. ' Absolute poverty means that in which the individual is unable to maintain a minimum decent standard of living for himself and his dependents.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

- Personal factors
- Political and economic factors
- Biological factors
- Technological and Environmental factors
- Social factors

STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATING POVERTY –

- Five year plans, Nationalization of bank, 20 Point Programme, State Poverty Programmes
- IRDP (Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes)
- TRYSEM (Training Rural Youth for Social Employment)
- NREP (National Rural Employment Programme)
- RLEGP (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme)
- JRY (Jawahar Rozgar Yojana)
- Antyodaya Programme
- Garibi Hatao and Bekari Hatao Programme

HOUSING

Houselessness, Overcrowding, Slums and rental are serious problems in urban areas. ' The houses of the poor are not only over crowded but lack privacy. ' The darkness of the houses drives the children out into the street creating problems for the parents in controlling their children. ' There are certain unique characteristics of Indian culture which drives its housing set-up. The most common structure is for the extended family (usually referred to as joint family) to live in the same house.

With modernization there are migration form rural and growing section of nuclear families in urban areas also creates housing problems. ' According to the Times of India, "a majority of Indians in urban area have per capita space equivalent to or less than a 10 X 10 feet room for their living, sleeping, cooking, washing and toilet needs.". ' Year by year the urban population rate are increase. But the facilities not given for equally to all. ' These reasons slums, poor sanitation, low standard of life is increasing.

CAUSES OF HOUSING PROBLEMS-

- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Growth the population
- Migration from one place to another place
- Welfare programmes The subsidized ' Housing finance '
- Socialization of urban land
- Environmental improvement of urban slums
- Various urban development programmes
- Urban basic services for the poor
- Integrated development of small and middle town ' Mega cities scheme '

ILLITERACY

Illiteracy in India has, since long before independence, been regarded as an obstacle to development. ' Who can read but cannot write are not literate. ' Formal education in a school is not necessary for a person to be considered as literate.

' Who is literate? ' One who can read and write some language is literate. ' UNESCO has defined a literate person as "one who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his every day life".

CAUSES OF ILLITERACY –

- High rate of population growth in relation to low rate of adult population gaining literacy. Ineffectiveness of primary schools in enrolling and retaining students.
- Traditional outlook of lower-caste people is using young children for their occupation,
- High level of poverty.
- Non-conducive educational policies of the colonial rulers to the spread of education
- Low allotment of funds till the Seventh Five Year Plan.

STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATING ILLITERACY-

National Policy on Education National system of education laying down:

- To establish education all over the country.
- Reinforcing the integrative aspect of society and culture.
- Establishing a value system necessary for an egalitarian, democratic and secular society. ' Education implemented through various channels
- Establishment of centres in rural areas.
- Worker's education through the employers.
- Radio, TV, Films as mass and group learning media.
- Programmes of distance learning.
- Organizing assistance in self-learning.

FOOD SUPPLIES

FOOD SUPPLIES- The Government of India have launched several nutritional programmes to tackle major problems of malnutrition prevailing in India.

There are: Applied nutrition programme Mid-day meal programme Vitamin 'A' Prophylaxis Prophylaxis against nutritional Anaemia Control of iodine deficiency disorders Special nutrition programme Balwadi nutrition programme ICDS programme

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME- This project was launched by the Government of India in 1963 with aid from UNICEF, WHO and FAO for improving the nutrition of the nursing, and expectant mothers and children. ANP (Applied Nutrition Programme) has now become an integral part of the community development programme in different state of India.

MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME- The Mid-day meal programme is also known as school lunch programme. This programme has been in operation since 1961 throughout the country. The major objective of the programme is to attract more children for admission to schools and retain them so that literacy improvement of children could be brought about.

VITAMIN 'A' PROPHYLAXIS - One of the components of the National Programme of Control of Blindness is to administer a single massive dose of Vitamin 'A' daily. Preparation orally to all preschool children in the community every six months through peripheral health workers. An evaluation of the programme has revealed a significant reduction in Vitamin 'A' deficiency in children.

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST NUTRITIONAL ANEMIA- The programme consists of distribution of iron and folic acid tablets to pregnant women and young children (1-12 years). Mother aid, children health centres in rural areas and ICDS projects are engaged in the implementation of this programme.

CONTROL OF IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDERS- Nearly 145 million of people estimated to living in known goitre endomic areas of the country. The National Goire Control Programme was launched by the Government of India in 1962 in the conventional goitre belt in the Himalayan region with the objective of identification of the goitre endemic areas to supply. Iodised salt in place of common salt and to asses the impact of goitre control measures over a period of time.

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME- This programme was started in 1970 for the nutritional benefit of children below 6 years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers and is in operation in urban slums, tribal areas and backward rural areas. The beneficiary mothers receive daily 500 kcal and 25 grams of protin. This supplement is provided to them for about 300 days in a year.

BALWADI NUTRITION PROGRAMME- This programme was started in 1970 for the benefit of children in the age group 3-6 years in rural areas. It is under the overall charge of the department of social welfare. Four national level organizations including the Indian Council of Child Welfare are given grants to implement the programme. The porgramme is implemented through balwadi which also provide preparatory education to these children.

ICDS PROGRAMME- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was started in 1975 in pursuance of the National Policy for Children. There is strong nutrition component in this programme in the form of supplementary nutrition, vitamin 'A' prophylaxis and iron and folic acid distribution. The beneficiaries are preschool children below 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers.

PROSTITUTION - Its world's oldest profession. Its not only personal disorganization Its affect family and the community at large. It is a burning social problems the globe. Combinations of factors are enhancing the prostitution. "A prostitute is a persons who agrees to have sexual intercourse with any persons, who offers money or in kind".

CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION-

Biological: Biological Sex urge is human being

Socio-Economic: Poverty, Mother's occupation, Socio-Economic Industrialization, Urbanization, Lack of family and social control and Lack of moral teaching.

Causes of females Economic factor:- with out any support,

Ignorance: rural girls, employment posts, Unhappy marital relations: Inordinate sex desire: Desire for new experience: Restrictions on widow remarriage: Devadasi system: Causes of males The unmarried persons: leads bachelors to prostitution. The married person: unsatisfactory marital

relationship, temperamental or cultural differences between the couple. The widower or the divorces '

TYPES OF PROSTITUTES-

The overt prostitute:- Professional registered, unregistered prostitute who live in brothel houses. Act as entertainers, supplements to their legitimate earnings. ' Clandestine group: ☐ The occasional prostitute: who alternates periods of reforms with period of active prostitution.

The incidental prostitute: Inadequate legitimate income, by the role of sex favour increased income. Married women occasionally resort to mercenary and adulterous practices. Lower status of women which the guardian enters into agreement with a member for a stipulated period.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Department of Women and Child Development created in 1985 and implements the policies and programmes relating to women and child welfare. Social legislation ' Compare to other religion Hindu women suffered from many legal disabilities. ' After the New Constitution of India in 1950. Women's position was changed that is- Equal of rights to women with men. Rights to vote and get elected. Panchayati Raj bodies seats are reserved. 72nd and 73rd Amendment Bills dealing have provided 30% reservation seats for women.

Social legislation Acts The Hindu Succession Act 1956 ' The Hindu Guardianship Act 1956 ' The Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Act 1978 ' The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 ' Maternity Benefits Act 1961 ' The Factories Amendment Act 1976 ' The equal Remuneration Act 1976 ' These social legislation acts have removal the several disabilities for women

Education Programme ' Lack of education has been a great hindrance to women's progress. ' The Central Government gives financial assistance to the educationally backward states for establishing schools and colleges exclusively for girls. ' Loans and grants are given for construction of women hostel buildings. ' The SC/ST girls receive higher rates of postmatric scholarship as compared to boys.

Adult education centres providing education for women especially Health, Nutrition, Child Care and Family Planning. ' The curriculum also includes skills like teaching, stitching, embroidery and knitting etc.. ' The Ministry of Welfare has launched Functionally Literacy Programmes for Adult women. ' The Central Social Welfare Board gives grants to Voluntary Organizations for women education.

Employment and Income Generating Programmes ' The Government is giving greater attention to the training of women in vocational courses. ' More women polytechnics are being opened where girls are provided training in Instrumental technology for repair and maintenance of electronic equipment, manufacturing of ready-made garments, handloom weaving, food preservation, typing and stenography etc.. ' The various trades in which training is imported are electronics, watch assembly and repair, computers programming printing and binding, handloom weaving, handicrafts, weaving and spinning, toy-making etc.

Hostels for Working Women ' One of the main difficulties faced by working women is lack of suitable accommodation in a healthy and wholesome environment. 'A Central Scheme of Assistance for Constructing of Hostel Buildings for working women was started in 1972. The scope of the scheme was widened in 1980 by including a provision for Day Care Centers for the children. ' Financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of land and 75% of the cost of construction of the Hostels is given to Voluntary Organizations.

CHILDREN

Children constitute about 40% of India's population. ' Nearly 40% suffer form malnutrition, about one lakhs succumbing to it every month. ' India's infant mortality rate of 120 per 1000. ' For every seven children born, one dies before the age of 5. ' Over 30,000 children go blind every years. ' Nine out of every 1000 schools going children suffer from rheumatic heart disease because of nutritional anemia. ' The 100 of children are kidnapped every year and many of them are sold for forced into beggary.

Constitutional Provisions - The national concern for children is reflected in the constitutional and legislative provisions which govern the rights of children. ' Article 25 lays down that no child below the age of 14 shall be employed to work in any factory or mine hazardous nature. ' Article 39 requires the States to ensure that children are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age and strength. ' Article 45 requires the State to endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years.

The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956. - Women's Act 1960. ' State and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Children Act ' Factories Act of 1948. ' Plantation ' The Labour Act of 1951 Mines Act of 1952. ' Juvenile Justice Act 1986.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme was introduces on October 2, 1975.

Main Objective-

- To improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundations for proper psychological.
- Physical and social development of the child.
- reduce the incidence of mortality and Morbidity

  The scheme covers children below the age of six years.

  It aims at the delivery of package of services such as.

- Supplementary nutrition
- Immunization
- Health check-up
- Referral services
- Non-formaleducation
- Nutrition (pre-school)

  Other programmes The Welfare Department of Child Welfare are: ' Day Care Centre for children of working and ailing women ' Early childhood education centre ' Ananad pattern Integrated Family Welfare Programme ' National Award for Child Welfare ' Celebration of Children's Day ' Mid Day Meal Scheme for School-going Children ' Public awareness programme through mass media agencies like radio, television, children's films.

CHILD LABOUR

Child labours are exploited, exposed to hazardous work conditions and paid a pittance for their long hours of work. ' Forced to do without education, shouldering responsibilities for beyond their years. The Indian Constitution protect that:

- No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or in any hazardous employment (Article 25).
- The state shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years (Article 45).

NATURE OF CHILD WORK –

A majority of the working children are concentrated in the rural areas. ' In urban areas who work in canteens and restaurants. ' Mumbai has the largest number of child labourers. ' For instance, the fireworks and match box units in Sivakasi in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu employ 45,000 children. ' In the slate pencil industry of Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh, out of total workforce of 12,000 workers. ' In the slate industry of Markapur in Andhra Pradesh, about 3,750 child workers are involved in a total workforce of 15,000 workers.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR-

A large number of them do not have families or cannot count on them for support. ' In these circumstances, the alternatives to work may be joblessness, poverty, worse, crime. ' The social scientists say that the main cause of child labour is poverty. ' The persons are forced to send their

children to work in factories. ' Another reason is that child labour is deliberately created by vested interests to get cheap labour. ' Child labour is that it benefits industries.

CHILD ABUSE

Kempe and Kempe (1978) have defined child abuse as "a condition having to do with those who have been deliberately injured by physical attack". Burgess (1979) 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…"

TYPES OF ABUSE

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse

PROBLEMS OF ABUSES

- **Physical abuse:** burns, fractures, human-bite, abdominal abuse injuries, bruises etc.
- **Sexual abuse:** difficulty in walking and sitting, abuse complaints of pain, bleeding, venereal disease, pregnancy.
- **Emotional abuse:** failure to provide food, cloth, shelter, abuse care and supervision, alcoholism, sex relation, smoking etc.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents are simply under-age criminals constitute crimes when committed by adults. ' Between the age group of 7 to 16 or 18 years, as prescribed by the law of the land.

Definition- ' According to Reckless (1956), the term 'juvenile delinquency' applies to the "violation of criminal code and/or pursuit of certain patterns of behaviour disapproved of for children and young adolescents". '

NATURE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

1. The delinquents rates are much higher among boys than among girls, that is, girls commit less delinquents than boys.
2. The delinquents rates tend to be highest during early adolescence (12-16 yrs age).
3. Juvenile delinquency is more an urban than a rural phenomenon.
4. Children living with parents and guardians are found to be more involved in the juvenile crimes.
5. Low educational background is the prime attribute for delinquency.
6. Poor economic background
7. Not many delinquents are committed in groups.

FACTORS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:-

Individual factors

- Submissiveness
- disobedience
- lack of sympathy
- irresponsibility
- Feeling of insecurity
- Fear Situational factors

Peer group

- Parents' discipline relations Family
- Parents' affection
- Cohesiveness of family
- Conduct-standards of home
- Emotional conflicts
- replacement parents
- Lack of self-control
- Father's work habits
- Economic conditions of family

- Conjugal relations of parents
- Broken homes movies

School environment

- Adjustment to school mates
- Attitudes toward school
- Failure in classes or academic interests Working environment

PREVENTIVE PROGRAMMES

- General improvements in the institutional structure of the society, for example, family, neighborhood, school.
- Raising the income levels of poor families.
- Providing job opportunities to children
- Establishing schools
- Improving job conditions
- Providing recreational facilities in neighborhoods
- Improving marital relations through family counseling services
- Imparting moral and social education.

CRIME

Definition- Tappan has defined crime as "an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification". Thorsten Sellin has described it as "violation of conduct norms of the normative groups" Mowrer had defined it as "an anti-social act".

CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME-

1. It is legally forbidden
2. It is intentional
3. It is harmful to society
4. It has criminal objective Some penalty is prescribed for it.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The term substance can refer to any physical matter. ' Substance abuse may be perceived both as abnormal behaviour and as a social problem

CAUSES:-

1. **Psychological causes**:- like relieving tension, depression, removing inhibitions, satisfying interest, removing boredom, getting kicks, feeling high and confident, and intensifying perception. Like increasing sexual experiences, removing pain and getting sleep. Other cause: □ Like improving study, depending self-understanding and solving personal problems, etc.
2. **Social causes:-** Like facilitating social experiences, being accepted by friends and challenging social values.

ROLE OF NURSE

There are so many social problems are there in the society. The nurse should understand the people and their problems. Illeterarcy, uneducated people are come to the hospital, they don't know about the diseease condition as a nurse should understand their problmes and ready to help the patients. ' Nurse give health education to patients and their family members also. Superticious beliefs attitude about their health, so the nurse should explain and teach about what is good and what is bad to their health and give idea that how to get cure from wrong activities. ' Poverty also social problem: nurse should know their family income and economic conditions and treat them.

So many children in family will affect malnutrition so nurse teach than to follow family planning. ' Nurse should changing the attitude of the Handicapped and elderly person about their self and that of his family, friends, neighbours, employers and co-workers about the disabled in general. ' Thus nurse can help in changing the attitude of the people. ' Social change has led to the disintegration of the joint family system and nuclear families have emerged. ' Nurse should understand the society and its problems. '