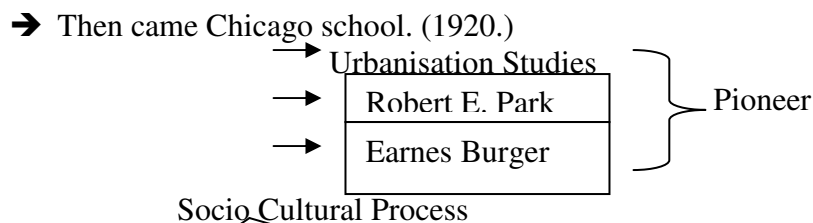


Unit-I

Basic Concepts

Social-Cultural Process

- 1920 → Europe – population Explosion.
- Simmel → Initiated when 2 different people with different Culture meet – then what'll happen.
- So he was the initiator of socio – cultural process.



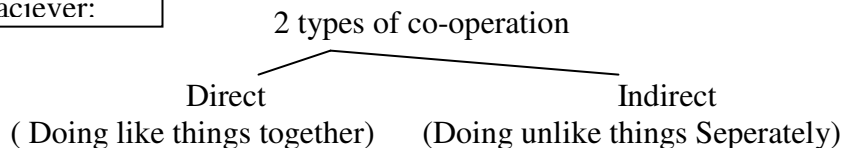
- All the Socio Cultural Process was studied exhaustively by

R.E. Park

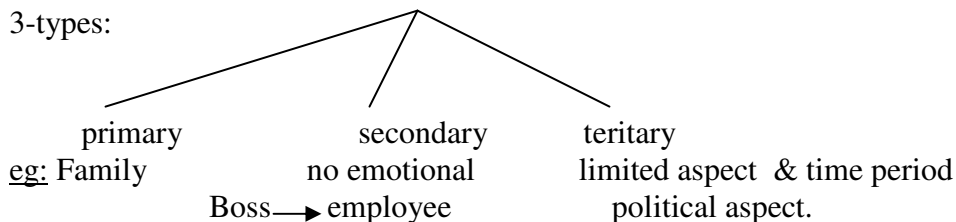
Co-Operation:

- Common goal -> Single goal.
- Compatible goal -> primary goal => secondary goal => tertiary goal (eg. UPSC Be → →)

→ Maciever:



3-types:



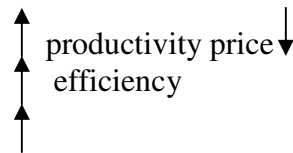
→ Malinowski:

2 People can co-operate, if only there is reciprocity.

Competition: (as limited resources)

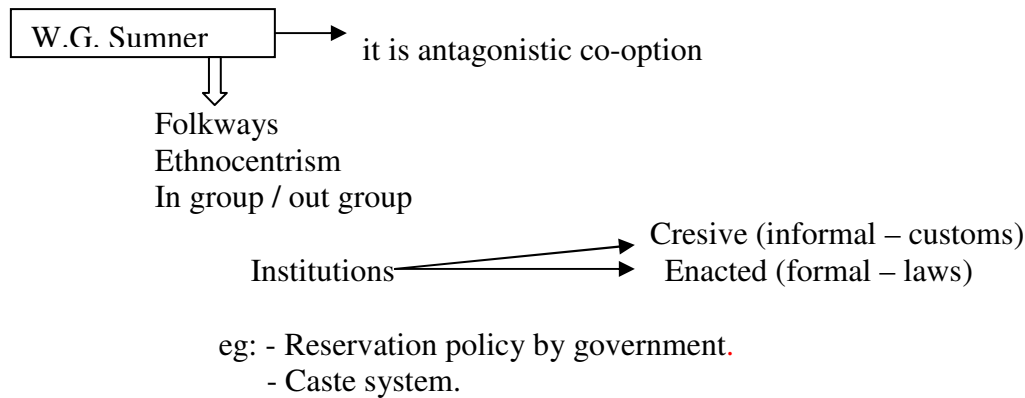
- Impersonal
- Continuous
- Universal
- Mutually exclusive goal.
- Agreed means.

positive:



Accommodation:

- Unresolved conflict



Acculturation:

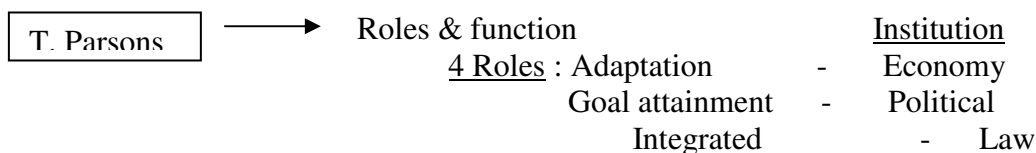
- 2 way process.

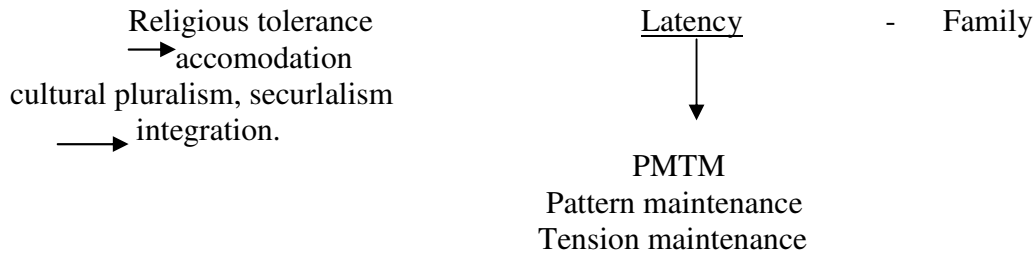
Assimilation:

- Sometimes I may total result in {
- total fusion of one culture to the next culture.
 - never it is 100%
 - only a theoretical concept.
 - personality change
 - new synthesis

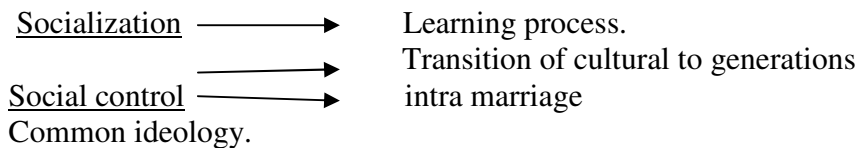
Integration:

- Diverse parts fitted together so that differences are not apparently visible
 - models of integration.
-
- Totalitarian Sty { Coersion
Political indoctrination
- democratic Society { law, education

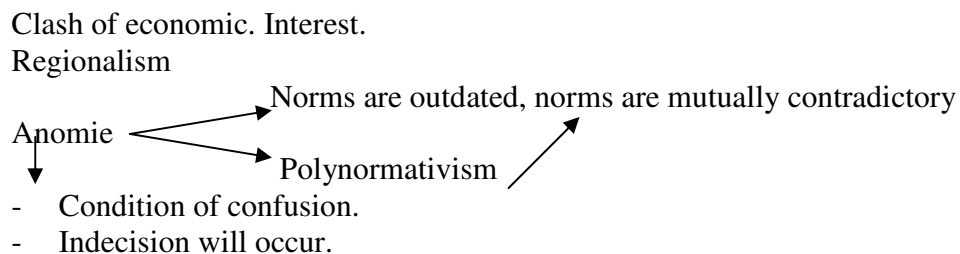




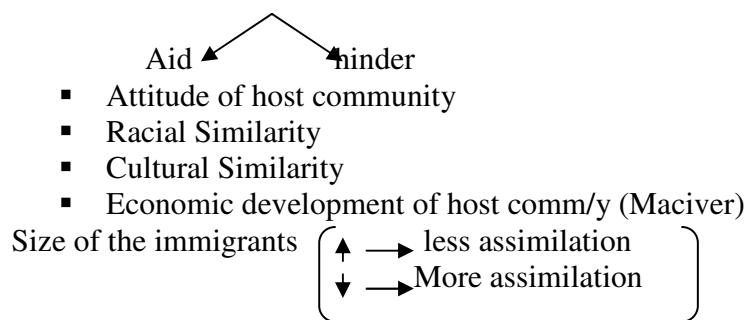
Factors facilitating integration



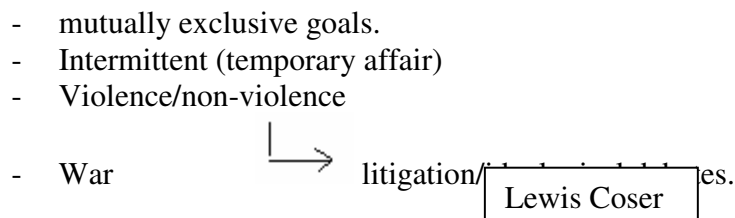
Hindering:



Factors influencing Assimilation



Conflict:



Positives:

1. social change. (book)-Functions of social conflict.

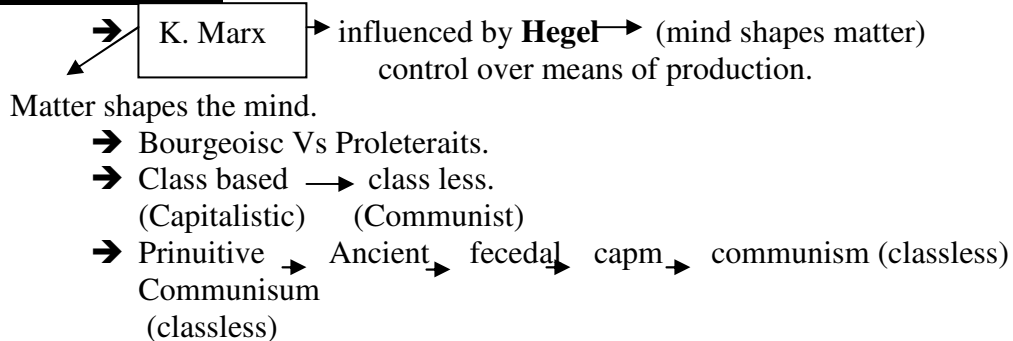
<simmel – applies structure functionalism to conflict>

(pertaining to specific aspects.)

Realistic conflict
(possibility of non-violence)
(if so it is resolved)

generalised conflict

Conflict School:



Ralf Dahrendorf

— “Class & class conflict in industrial societies” (Book)

- it is power, authority that decides and influences conflict & not only economy as said by **K. Marx**
- Authority centric conflict.

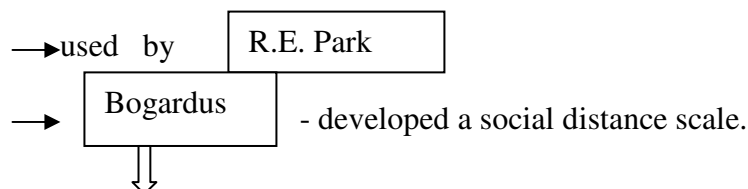
↓
Legitimate power authority.

- Inter coordinated authority. (ICA)
- Political conflict in universal → Continuous
- Economic conflict is regional.

Cultural change leads to conflict → **Ogburn**
↓
Cultural lag.

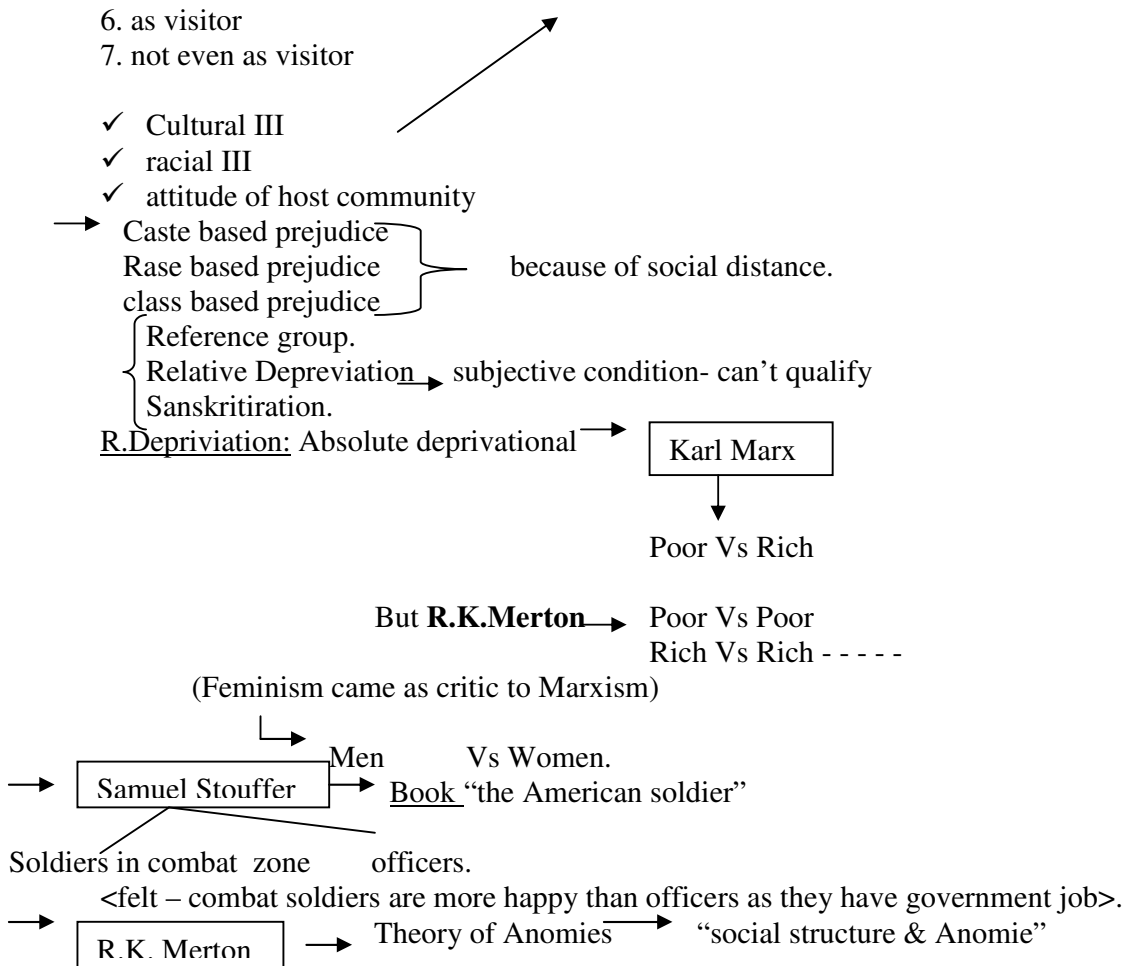
Cultural difference leads to conflict → **W.G. Sumner**
↓
Ethnocentrism

Social Distance:



< 7 questions :

1. Whom will u marry.
2. Whom you choose as your close friend
3. as Neighbour
4. as Colleague accepted UK - rejected Koreans
5. as Citizen.

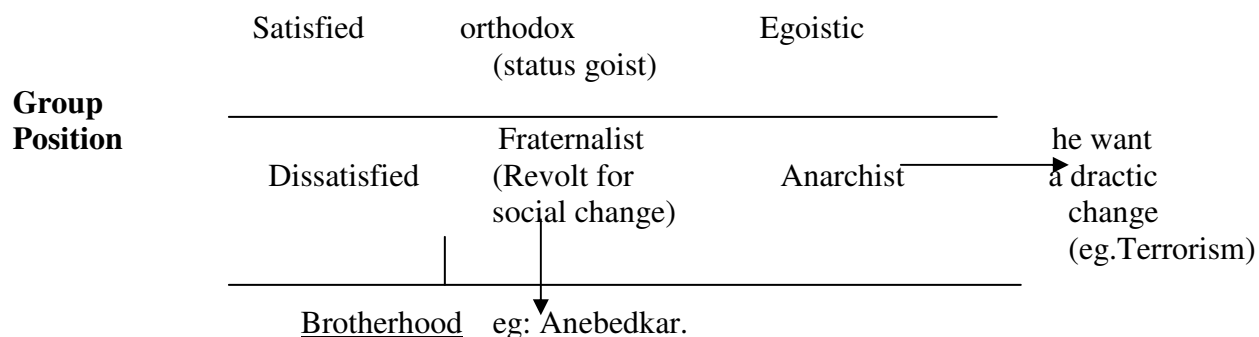


| <u>Types of Deviance</u> | <u>culturally approved means</u> | <u>Goals</u> | <u>American society (book)</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Innovators (corrupted person) | - | + | |
| Ritualist (eg: priest) | + | - | |
| Retreahit (eg. Drug adict out caste) | - | - | |
| Rebel (eg. Gandhi) | - + | - + | |

→ Runciman → book
Relative Deprivation & social justice.

Individual position.

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| | Satisfied | Dissatisfied |
| | | |



Co-operation:

It is a form of social Interaction in which two or more individuals or groups combine their effort for a common or compatible goals.

I Maciver Says there are 3 types of co-operation primary,secondary & tertiary. And also & Indirect

Statements:

C.H. Cooley → Men seek to have common Interest intelligence, self control and seek through united action

Malinousski → Reciprocity.

Accomodation:

Here neither co-operation nor conflict is there.

Sumner Calls it as **autagonistic co-operation.**

- A Process by which fusion and opposition of Interest co-exist. Here conflict is not Permanently resolved eg: cease – fire agreement, caste system super ordinate – subordinate relationship, arbitration.

(order eg: SC 'judgement, government rules)

Mediation

↓ (no need of agreeing

the order)

eg: Norway below LTTE & Srilanka

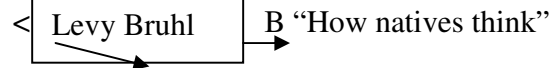
Maciver → “process in which man attains sense of harmony with environment”

Ogburn & Minicoff → “adjustment of hostile individuals or groups.”

Park & Burgers → “Natural resolution of conflicts, antagonism for time being regulated , over conflict disappears but latent conflict remains.

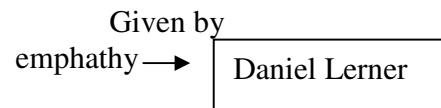
Methods Of accommodation:

- ➔ Yielding to cohesion.
- ➔ Compromise
- ➔ arbitration & conciliation end/go.
- ➔ tolerance (religions tolerance – eg)
- ➔ Conversion
- ➔ Rationalisation. ← **Weber** coined the term.



Says primitive ppl think irrationally>

Rational thinking
↓
Proper means to reach proper



Weber → Value neutrality
positivists → “value free”

Real → what actually happens
Ideal → what ought to happen.

- Weber:** Ideal type.
- ✓ Reality is chaotic
 - ✓ Reality is random.
 - ✓ Can't study whole reality
 - ✓ Study only basic aspects.

Ideal type → preassumption of something about a study (before studying)

Assimilation: totally imbibing other culture

$A+B \longrightarrow B \implies A \text{ loses its identify.}$

Melt'g pot culture $A+B \longrightarrow C \implies A \& B \text{ loses its identify.}$

Assimilation = Amalgamation → Anthropological concept

Assimilation: (Product)

Accultation (Process)

Robert Park

Assimilation is a process of through going transformation of personality, interpenetration. And fusion of culture in which persons and groups acquire memories, sentiments, attitudes of others by sharing experiences in the cultural life.

Bogardus

→ “Attitudes of many united, develop into united group

Nimcoff

→ Individual or group one's dissimilar become similar.

Acculturation:

One group borrows/appropriates certain cultural elements, incorporates into his own culture and modify it culturally weaker group borrow more that it gives.

eg: Ins adapt whites & whites borrows certain cultural traits from Ins. Intense, Prolong, un-willing.

eg, India adopting British culture in pre independence era.

Assimilation:

Vs.

Accomodation.

- ✓ Permanent
- ✓ Slow & Gradual
- ✓ Unconscious

temporary
sudden & radical
deliberate

Factors hindering assimilation.

- ✓ Accommodating attitude of host community.
- ✓ Exposure of minority group to the dominant culture.
- ✓ Social similarity
- ✓ Cultural similarity
- ✓ Background skill of migrants.
- ✓ Economic development of host community
- ✓ Size of the migrant room.
- ✓ Role of semi-community.

} Maciver

Integration:

- is a process of mutual adjustment that diffuces below the thoughts become socially insignificant. Differences are not significant to hinder co-operation.

Factors facilitating integration.

- ✓ Socialisation
- ✓ Social control
- ✓ Common ideology.
- ✓ Strategy for planed social change.

eg. reservational policy universalition of primary education

Hindering:

- ✓ Anomie – (deviance)
- ✓ Anomic-high division of labour.
- ✓ Clash of economic interest.
- ✓ Ethnocentrism.
- ✓ Cultural lag.

Karl Marx

“Economic Clash leads to conflict.”

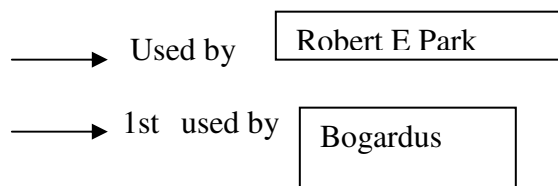
<subnatimalism → Jharkhand movement.

Naxalite movement.
Naga front movement.

Modes of Integration:

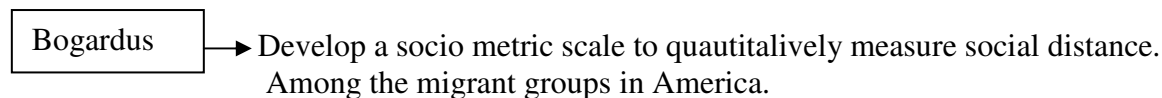
- ✓ In democratic societies integration is achieved there socialisational, educational, accommodation, propaganda,
- ✓ In totalitarian societies intilation is achieved by Indoctrinational. (Dictatorship.) & cohesion. (force).
(imposling the doctrines
eg. Hitler)

Social Distance:



It's refees to the Perceived sense of separtational, segregational or unapproachability or alternately proximity / intimacy between individuals & groups.

<Mental distance comes physical distance.>



7 Statements were asked as a form of questionnaire & distributed to 17 thousand native americans.

Each statement was assigned memorial weightage & each nationalities score was calculated. It was found English men were the most welcomed gnest in America. No body wanted to marry korcans is, high is social distance between Koreans & Americans & no social distance between English & Americans

Eg: prejudices – caste, religions, regional is a major threat to intragrational.

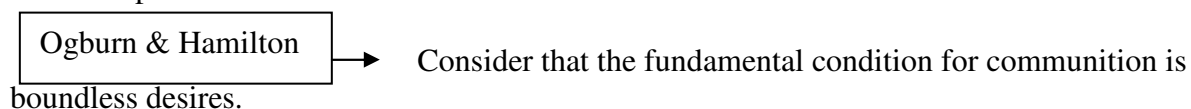
Competition:

It is a continuous, impersonal universal process based on mutually exclusive goals. Unlike co-optional Where goals are common & compatible, in competition goals are chauly incompatibu & mutually exclusive.

But co-optional. On their means.

Eg. sportsman spirit – which mean playing according to the rules of the game.

It is a social arrangement for the allocation of scarce resources. Co-operation is a universal process.



Conflict:

- ✓ Conflict is personal, conscious, direct, based on mutually exclusive goals.
- ✓ It could be violent / non violent.
- ✓ Eg: ideological debates & litigation. Is a case of non-violent conflict.

When direct physical coercion is used → violent conflict

- ✓ Originally conflict study → initiated by simmel & then by

Louis lozer

In his book "Functions of social conflict."

He adopts 2 classification Registered conflict.

1. internal vs external.

2. realistic vs generalized.

Internal → within the range group

External → across 2 groups.

Realistic → Based on specific issues which are precisely definable.
Eg. Punjab problem It is less violent & can be resolved Easily. Accomodational is possible.

Generalised / non-realistic → the fundamental values are questioned here. Accomodation is impossible.
It may take recourse to violence.

Karl Marx

→ "As long as unequal access to control over force of production due to Institutional of private property. Conflict is inevitable.

Conflict School.

Ralf Dahrendorf

Book "Class & Class conflict in Industrial societies"

Authority Leads to conflicts

Considers that in advanced Industrial Societys incompatibility of interest is due to unequal access to authority.

<He studied Intel co – ordained authority>.

Structural fn./alist

LowieCozer

→ Conflict is not inherently disintegrable because external conflict. Strengthens internal unity, provided conflict is not too prolong. Internal conflict is integrative as long as it does not question the basic values of the group.

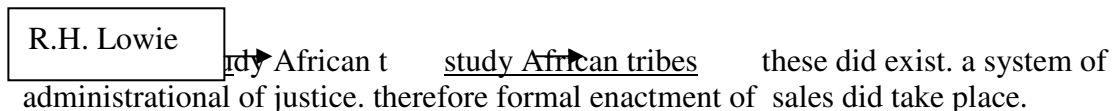
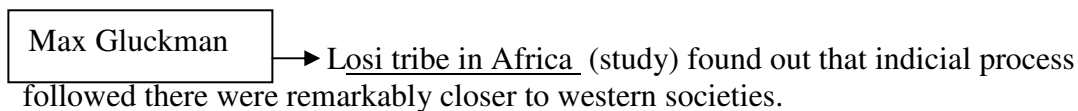
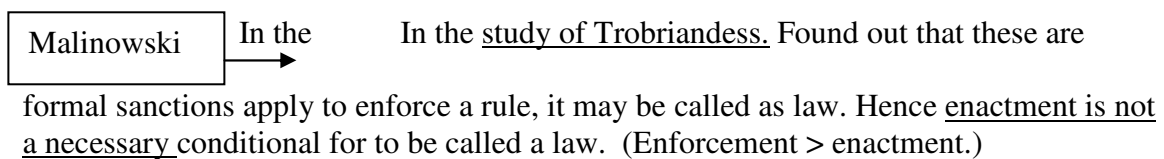
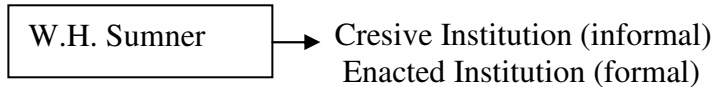
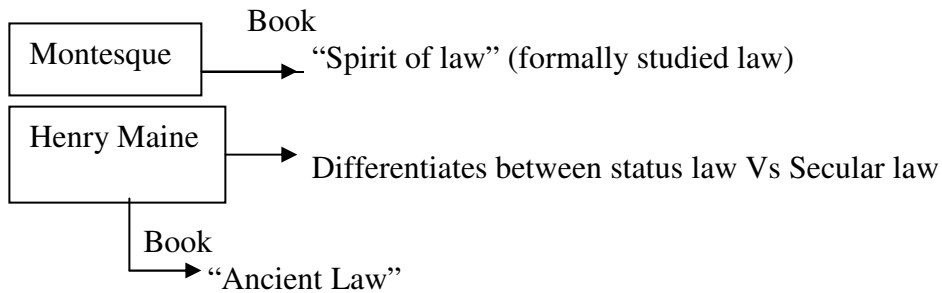
< L.C → applying strtl./l. fnl. Perspective to conflict
→ Conflict is final >

Simmel

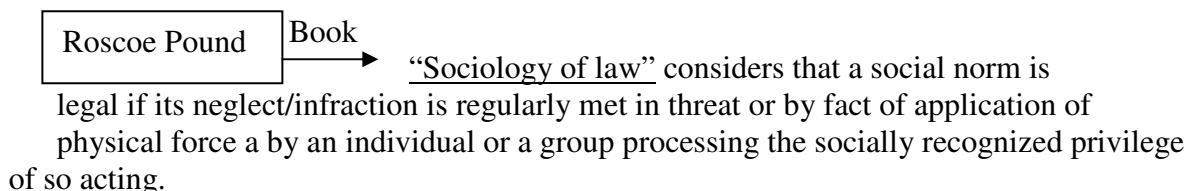
→ 4 types of conflict

1. war
2. fued
3. litigation
4. impersonal ideals.

Law & Customs:



The above studies led to reviewing of earlier viewpoint that simple societies had no laws.



We can talk about a legal order that exists wherever there is social control of human conduct thru systematic application. of force of politically organized society.

| <u>Law</u> | Vs | <u>Custom</u> | → { codified diffused |
|---------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ✓ it is a make | | growth | |
| ✓ idealistic | | pragmatic | |
| ✓ more adaptive to change | | change is low. | |
| ✓ precisely defined | | provides a wide range of behaviour. | |

- ✓ specialised agencies responsibility of entire community.
- ✓ handles matters vital to society custom covers everything
- formal Legislations are made therefore all encompassing.

According to Sumner enacted laws tend to be effective only when backed by customs. Law & customs are not totally unrelated very often Laws grow out of custom.

Primitives law

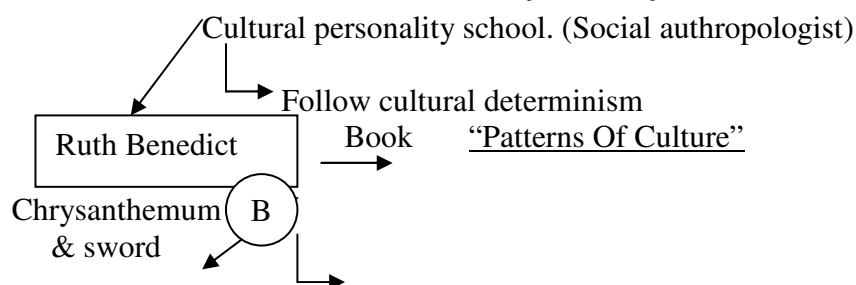
- ✓ not conceived in terms of territory but in terms of clan, tribe etc.
- ✓ Grows out of custom
- ✓ No specialised agencies for enforcement
- ✓ There is no distinctional in terms of civil & criminal law
- ✓ Very closely linked with ethics & religious believes. Therefore Notions like sin is present. Any Violation is considered as beach against supernatural force.
- ✓ Notion of intention is absent
- ✓ Evidence takes the form of ordeal
↓
going there experiments)
- ✓ Not associated with formal agencies for its creation.

Modern law

- Territorial jurisdiction.
- is deliberately planned
- Specialised agencies.
- there is distinctional
- Secularised. No Super natural Force. No notion of sin
- Distinction below
International present & International absent.
Therefore graded permission
Evidence is empharical
<Golden jurisprudence>
innonce is jurisprudence
- Legislative bodies are involved.

Socialisation:

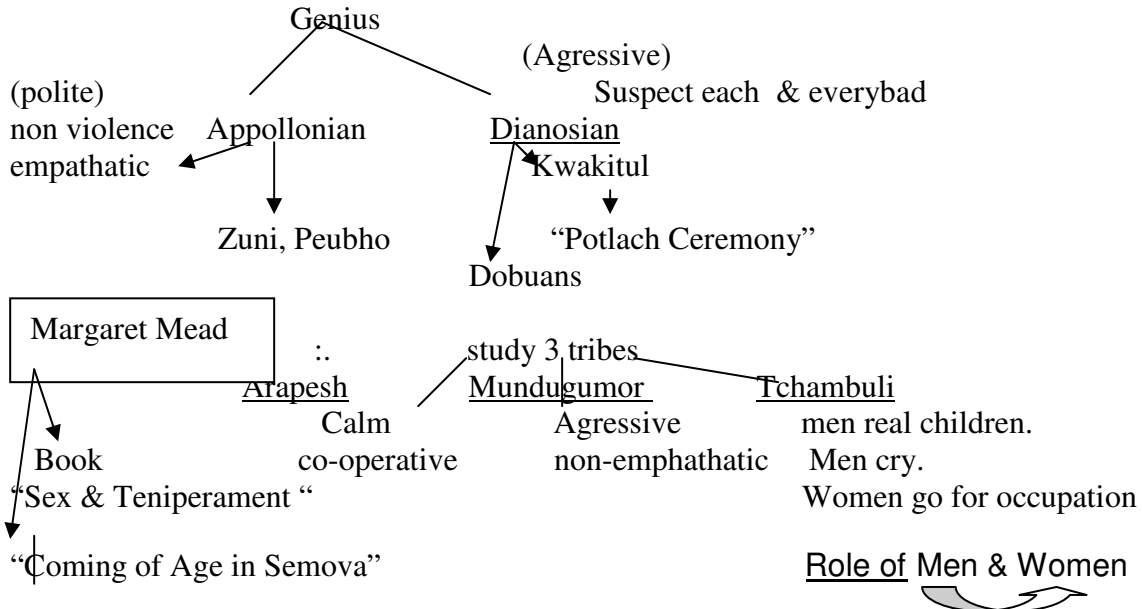
1.Culture –Personality Study



Culture is acting as centrepedal force.

↳ “Genius” (-Central tendency)
-personality

2 Types.



→ Semovan girls – have sexual freedom.
→ no personality conflict
→ no identity crises.
↓ Book
“Male & Female”

→ Book
→ “Black Berry Winter” (Auto Biography)

Ralf Linton & Abraham Kardiner
B “The study Of man”
Practice Polyandry.
found aggressive
✓ studied Marguesian tribe
✓ gave concept of Basic Personality type.

Morris Opler → Book
“Apache : A Life way”

→ Concept “Thems” (instead of Genius as said by Margaret Mead.)

Cora Dubois → Book “People of Alore.”
→ Concept Modal Personality

2. Psychological Perspective:

Sigmund Freud

1. Oral → have to mouth (Swallow)
- 2. Child know to about extretory move meats (toilet training)
3. Phallic stage → difference below boy & girl.
4. Adolescence → know identify personality.

Eric Erikson

1. Oral
2. Anal
3. Phallic
4. Latency → know the expectation of family & society
5. puberty / Adolescence
6. Early adulthood → responsible / head of family.
- 40s → 7. Middle adulthood → socially productive age
- 45+. 8. Old age → economically dependent physical illness. death of spouce.

| Stage | Crisis to be resolved | Basic Virtues Developed |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Oral | Trust Vs Mistrust | Hope |
| 2. Anal (2-3) | Atunomy Vs Self doubt | Will |
| 3. Phallic (4-5) | Intiation Vs Guilt. | Purpose |
| 4. Latency (6-11) | Industry Vs Infesiority | Competence |
| 5. Adolescence (12-18) | Indentify Vs Role Confusion | Fidelity |
| 6. Young adult (19-35) | intimacy Vs Isolation | Love |
| 7. Middle Adult (40-45) | Generocity Vs Stagnation | Case |
| 8. old age (45+) | Integrative Vs Despair | Wisdom |

Jean piaget

:

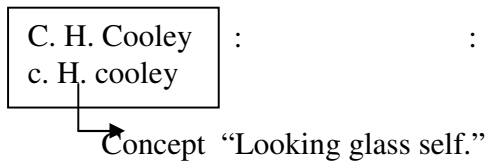
3 Stages of socialisational:

Stage theorist

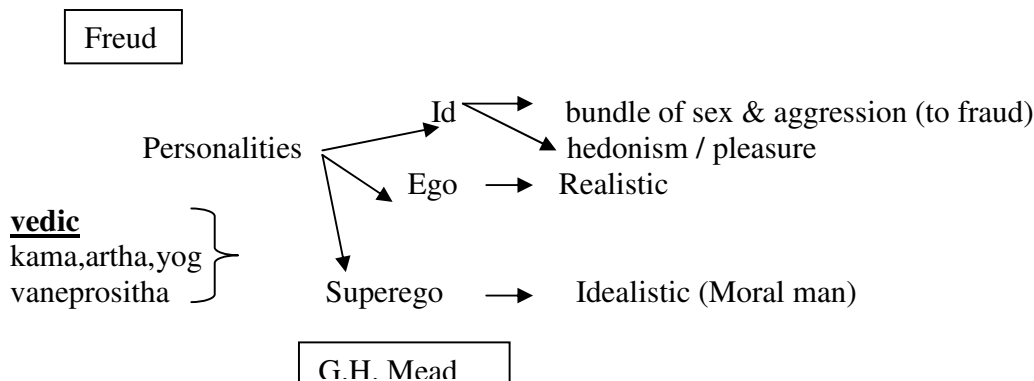
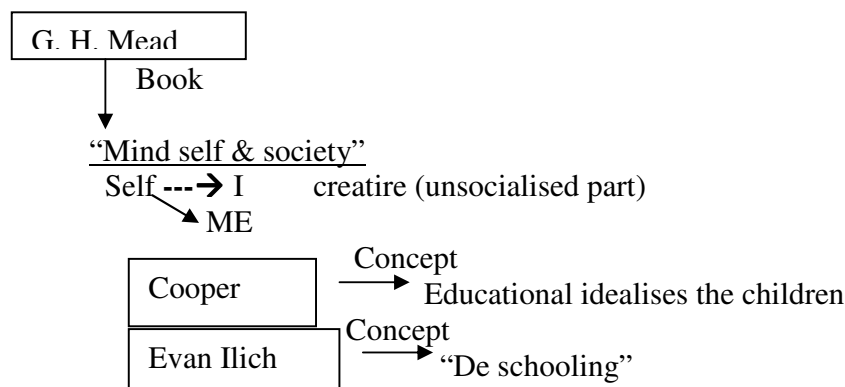
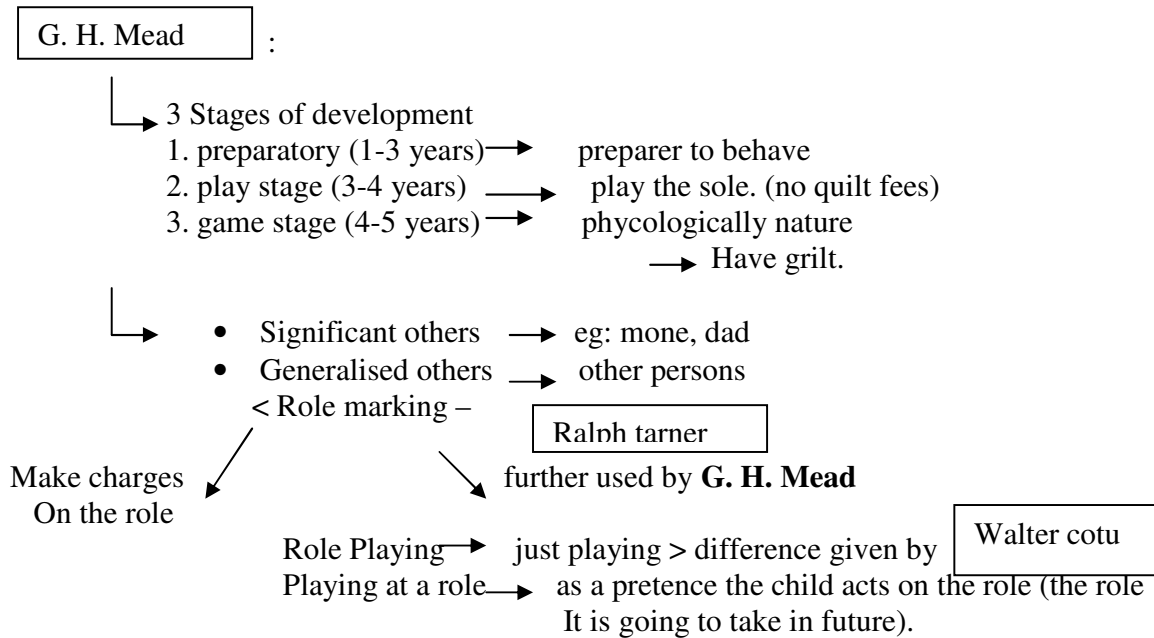
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Up to 2 yearsrs | 1. sensory motor stage. (tonching – sensing) out of sight will be out of mind. |
| 2-7 years | 2. pre-operational stage (object premanency Language development. |
| 7-11 years | 3. concrete operational stage (mental operation based on concrete) |
| 11-16 years | 4. formal operational stage (abstract thinking - last level of thinking) |

└→ Cognitive development

Critic is → qualitative transformational is all of a sudden. From 1-2 & 3-4



- ➔ Personality is a social conception.
- ➔ Personality is a social creation.
- ➔ Shaping personality according to society demands.



→ id is not destructive

→ it can be creative

(Hence contradicting
To C. H. Cooley)

→ “I” is “Id”

self < social I (eg: Mahatma Gandhi)
Individual I

Ruth Benedict

: Explains how culture affects personality. She introduced a Concept
“Patterns of culture” combine to credit pattern at cultural configuration over & around
a common tendency running throughout the whole commercially is called “Genius” of
people (Central Tendency)

Cultural
Conditioning

Enculturation: ← coined the term

- nothing but socialisation -> according to

Herskovits

Socialisation

It is a process of social interaction this which individual acquires normal, values, beliefs,
characteristic attitudes, linguistic characters of his or her group. The process by which culture is
transmitted to new members of society is called as enculturation (nothing but

Herskovits

Socialisation addresses 2 problems.

1. Social central.
2. Generational continuity

Social-Psychological Perspective:

→

C.H. Cooley

:

Psychological Perspective

-> Freud

stages of socialisation:

1. **Oral stage.**
 - Child don't react emotionally towards others
 - Anyone who gives food becomes close.
2. **Anal stage:**
 - Father Vs mother distinction is made by the
 - Child response through smile, gestures etc
 - Child identifies family members
3. **Oedipal stage.**
 - Oedipal complex – Boy becomes intimate with mother.
 - Electra complex – Girl's **lustimacy** toward Father.

But this is only suppositions of Freud and hence not universally substantiated.

4. **Adolescent stage:**

- Self identity is developed.
- Individual tries to justify himself, the course of action goes for romantic union towards opposite sex.

5. **Adult stage:**

- Behaviour is regularized by norms and rules. Than emotions.



C.H. Cooley

He says self is the construction of expectation & evaluation of others. When we evaluate our action in relation to the expectation of others, we take 3 factors into consideration

1. What others expect from us.
2. What kind of roles we play.
& Whether these roles fit into the expectation of others or not.
3. How others evaluate our role playing & our reaction to others evaluation

Hence personality study depends on once role Performance & his reaction to the judgement of others in difficult interaction situation.



G.H. Mead

Generalised others refer to the composite expectations that others are holding towards an actor

Eg.: In family church difficult expectations are there because difficult situations are there.



Stages of socialization:

1. **Preparatory stage:** - child keenly observe the behaviour pattern of others.
- select adults role & become mentally prepared to play few rules of adults with his play-mate but child doesn't have adequate mental strength to undertake the role.

Imitation.



2. **Play-stage**-playing at a role → child plays the role of father, mom, teacher etc. But there is no consistency and child doesn't follow the roles of the game effectively. Simply it makes experimentation of roles & feel how he/she would look like by updating these roles at a future date.

One day child plays the role of police & next day as a thief without any guilt.

3. **Game stage:** child is conscious abt the roles & status associated with the rules. Most roles played by the individual gets endorsement from generalized others located in difficult contextual situations

Role playing: Lead to role evaluation → conscious abt self abilities and capabilities

Difference between **G.H. Mead & C.H. Cooley**

Mead say that there is always a savage self that survives what is called a "I", since element of "I" always remain. So human personality is not fully moulded by the society and we cannot be

Ralf Turner

the mirror image of each other because of the presence of "I". we modify our behaviour which has been called as role making by . This accounts for deviance from established pattern.

Cultural Lag

<cultural <difference change } → conflict>
Concept

Other culture is superior → **Xenocentrism** → Edward Skills

It is put forwarded by **Ogburn** in his critical response to the classical

evaluationists who say change is progress. **Ogburn** Says this change is uneven. Material culture changes faster which non-material culture serists change. This creates conflict. He also gives the term adaptive culture to non-material culture.
(Cant adapt easily so adaptive.)

Cultural Relativism. (CR)

Concept **franz boas** (USA)
O → **Malinowski** (UK)

Ethical Absolution(EA)

→ **C.W. Mills**
→ **Alwin gouldner**

Ethnocentrism → C.R. → E.A.

some universal norms are there with noral values across all cultural

eg. Peace Human Rights.

Ethnocentrism:

W.H. Sumner

All population tend to indge others in terms of their own culture. It creates in group feeling classical evolutionist were ethnocentric as they considered western culture as better. In reaction to this there exited an alternate way to look at culture – termed as cultural relativism given by **Malinowslei & Franze Boas**

C.R. can otherwise be called as cultural unitarism or culture rationality It es unduintific to indge us culture in terms of ones owa culture. All culture develop in their geographic, historic & physical setting, so they should be indged in terms of their own culture (ie, how culture satisfies needs of the population This is termed a fn/.sm by

Malinoulslei

He demonitratd the abratons. Of ethnourtrim.

James Frazer

Who said. Primitive ppl

are incapable of thingking logically but **Malinourski**

{ Magic , Religion, suince Concept → **James Frazer**

{ Magic , Religion, Suince 2 other Essays

Book →

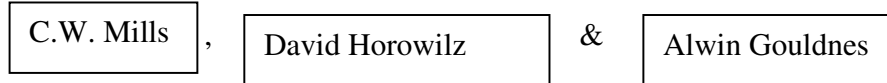
Malinowski

Studied Magic & found that it is rational among Trobriandees. Magic satisfies a need for removing anxiety. It gives them the ability to cope-uo with a crisis. Therefore Magic is

performed when trobriandus are going for deep sea fiashing. It helps in asserting superiority of hope over fear. This could only be understood by looking at the practices from the population point of view (cultural Relativism).

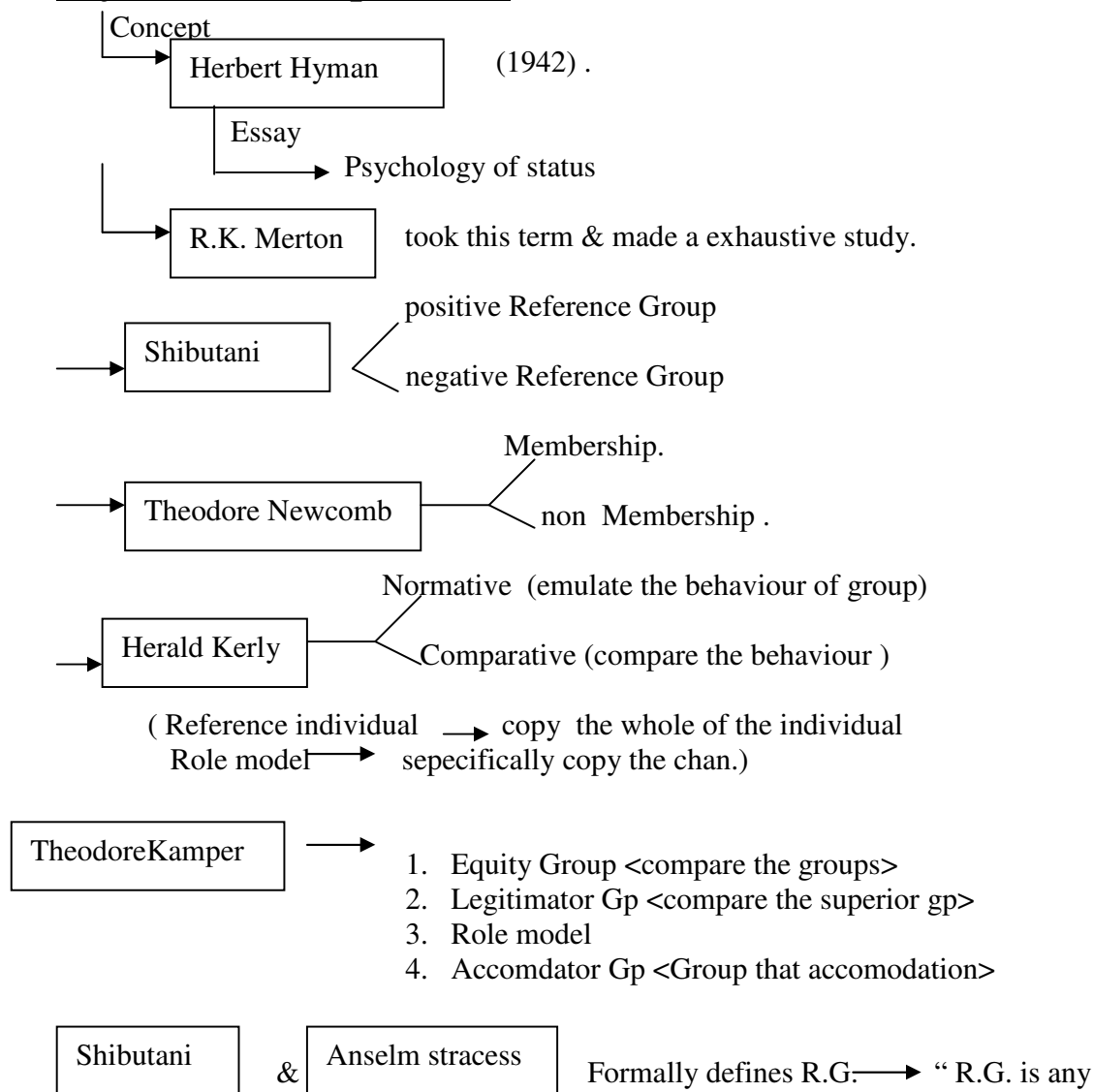
However The extreme form of C.R. was critised. Eg : one May initify sati or child Marriage In the name of C.R. therefore American socialogists

Like



gave the concept. E.A. which means these are urtain ethical stds which are universal.
Eg : Human rights.

Reference Group : (RG)



collectivity real or imagine, envy or despised, whose perspective is assumed by the actor as the frame of reference in the organization/. of his / her behaviour.

Shibutani

Says G.H.Mead's Generalised others & significant Others are R.G. An

Individual have multiple R.G.

Theodore Newcomb Considers R.G. may be either membership gp or non membership gp. He & Shibutani considers there are 2 types of R.G.

1. + Ve RG → Consciously one tries to emulate the stds.
2. - Ve RG

→ Contiously one tries to repeat the behaviour

Herald Kelly → 2. types.

1. Normative RG – in which One tries to emulate the behaviour.
2. Compasitive RG – Serves as a bench mark for comparison and self appraisal.

Frequently used by

R.K. Meston

However R.K. Meston considers these 2 gps are not mutually exclusive as same

Gp can be used for both the purposes.

Samuel stoffer

Considers Relative Deprivation is based on R.G. theory.

→

Theoder Kamper

in his work "Reference Group Socialisation & Achievement" considees these are 4 types of R.G.

1. Equity gp – By comparing , we see whether our conditions are equitable are not
eg: Mandal commision.
2. Legitimalor gp – Taken to legitimise one's own Opinion or behaviour.
eg: sanskritisation.
3. Role model – the RG that demonstrates how to do things. Role model is alaways a +ve RG.
4. Accomodator GP- It provides others with a clue for a parallel reponse to this situation.

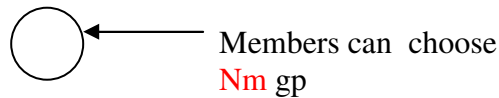
R.K. Meston

develop a theory of RG behaviour in which he attempts at explaining RG behaviour in 2 respects.

1. Identifying the condition. Which determines the choice
2. Explaying the consequences of RG behaviour.

Factors that determine the choice of RG

1. Degree of engagement.
eg: core members of a group choose membership gp as the RG.



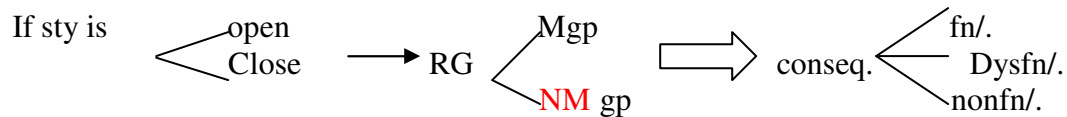
2. Duration of membership
3. Degree of distinctiveness.

If there is clear demarcation b/w membership gp & Nm gp one may choose mem.

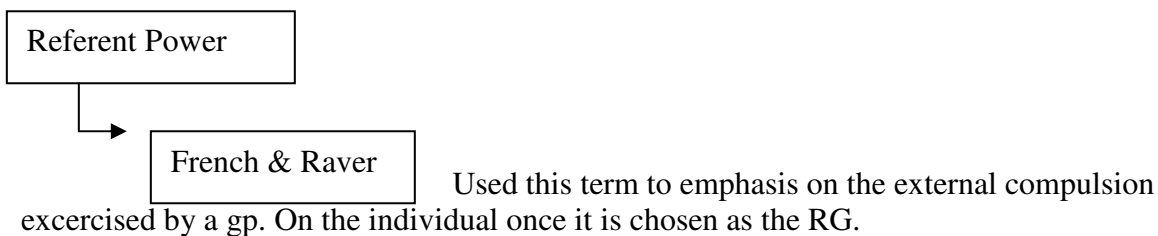
Gp as RG.

4. Openness / closeness of the gp.
5. If Nm gp confers high regard, prestige and power then they'll be chosen as RG.

Consequence of choosing a RG:



| <u>Society</u> | <u>RG</u> | <u>Consq</u> | 12 dysfnl. For NM gp. |
|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. – close | Membership GP | fn/l for member. fn/l for society. | |
| 2. close | NM gp | fn/l to NM group. dysfn/l to M group. dysfn/l to individual | |
| 3. open | Mem.gp | fn/l for all. | |
| 4. open | NM gp | fnl/. for individual fn/l for NM gp. dysfn/l for mgp. | |



Resocialisation:

Sudden change

Anticipatory socialization: (A.S)

R.K. Merton

in reference Group theory

<anticipate for a future role which you've not done so far>

In contrast to more formal training A.S.involves informal adoption of norms or behaviour appropriate to a status not yet achieved by the individuals concerned. So providing

them with a experience. For a role they've yet to assume in order to ease the individuals adaptability into the non-membership group.

Resocialisation

Refers to a sn experience rep'g a radical change in one's personality. Re. sn/.
Takes place in adults
eg: Religious conversion
Political indoctrination.
drastically changes ones personality.

Culture:

Symbolic View
of culture

Leslie White → Man's ability to create symbol is the hallmark of mankind.

Club of institute
Form culture

Malinousski - Culture
material non-material

T. Parsons
Radeliffe Brown → Only nonmaterial culture.

Culture Vs Strture
↓ ↓
nonmatial material
pattern way of
Interacton

Bindey → Culture made up of 4 things
1. Artifacts → any manufactured object.
2. Agrifact → agri/l implements.
3. Mentifacts → ideological facts
4. socifacts → socially created facts.

Ralf Lintion :
B → "Study of man"
→ Culture is social heredity.

Clyde Klucholen : Culture is both explicit implicit.
(similar to Latent & Manifest of Merton)

AlfredKroeber : - Edos → formal
- Ethos → emotional

Bateson → Edos → formal
→ "Maya Inca civilization" - Mexico
Tepoltzation Village

Little tradition → Uncodified.
 Great tradition → Codified
 { McKim Marriot → Krishnagarhi Village (UP)
 Milton Singer.

Culture is not static in both tradition.
 Give & take elements will be existence below the
 tradition. Such process is called Universalisation
 & Parochialisation (local) LT to GT.
 GT to LT.
 eg. Yoni Lingam (LT) → Shiva shakti (GT)

S.C. Dubey : There is a tradition b/w

The two → regional tradition.

Malinowski

— Culture exists at 2 levels

1. Ideal (speed to be below 40km/hr)
2. Real (but allowed till 60km/hr)

Alfred Weber : Culture Vs Civilization.

Non material
 Take time to change.

↓
 material adapt immediacy.

Marver : Also differentiated between the two

E. B. Tylor

→ Formally give the definition.

In his B → "Primitive culture" offered systematic definition. "culture or civilization is a complex whole consisting of knowledge, belief, arts, moral, laws, custom, and any other capabilities that man acquires as a member of society."

"Ralf Linton" : culture may be defined as some total of knowledge, attitudes & behavioural patterns shared and transmitted by the members of a particular society and therefore culture is social heredity.

Clyde Kluckhohn

: culture includes all those historically treated designs for living, explicit & implicit, rational, irrational & non-rational which exists at any given time as potential guide for human behaviour.

MG Herskovits → In his B → "Man & his work" culture consists of man made
 Part of the environment, it is a medium through which to interact with natural
 Environment.

Bidney

: "culture may be defined as the some total of material &

Intellectual equipment where by they satisfy their biological & social needs and adapt themselves to the environment.

Malinowski : "culture is instrument as to satisfy the needs of indivls.

It includes both material & non-material.

A.R.R. Brown & **T. Parsons** : Considers culture is non-material & they destigmments culture from strd/ culture is only ideational that what is transmitted across the generality as knowledge.

R.R. Field : 'Culture is an organized body of conventional understand'g manifest in art & artifacts which persist'g thru tradition, characlirises a human growth.

→ ^C Maya & Inca civilization/. Mexico.

→ ^B Tepoztian: Life in Mexicon Village.

Culture exists at 2 levels.

i. Great traditional
→ Culture of elites &
Documented.

ii. Little traditional
→ culture of commoners
Majority who Are outside the formal
educational Have their own culture.

Pragmatic, locatised
Parochial culture

R. field

distinguishes

1^o civil n

&

2^o civiln

Great tn.

Orthogenetic civil/n

Littel tn

heterogenetic.

✓ endo
✓ status-goist
✓ resist change

multiple impact

↓
- exo
- drastic change

Milton Singee

Machiem Marriot

→ S in Kishangarhi village considers these 2 levels of culture

G.T
L.T

do not exist in mutual isolation. rathu complelid interactional below the elements of G.Tn & L.Tn.

Elements of G.Tn persolates to L.Tn, takes a pragmatic form and it is called Parochialisation.

When elements of L.T moves towards G.T, it is called universahisation eg:
Loni Lingam (L.T)

Siva Sakthi workshop (G.T)

Alfred Kroeber

: Culture is supra-organic and supra physical, i.e., culture is a social product due to collective living.

M.J. Herzkowitz

B

→ “Scientific theory of culture”, considers culture is learned

and the process of learning is called enculturation (socialization)

2 Culture is influenced by Biological, psychological, geographical & historic factors. In plan a culture more geographically specific it is.

More advanced a culture less it depends on the local geography.

3. culture is strongly integrated, dynamic and variable.

Francis Merrill

: Culture is

1. learned
2. result of collective willing.
3. Transferable
4. Ideational
5. Gratifiable.
6. Adaptive.
7. Integrative & Integrated

link between
generation

generation will
Continue.

Richard Lapiere

: Culture Includes

1. Ideological components
2. Technological → artifact
3. Organisational → Patterns

Cultural Construct

Ralf Lindon

culture is
dynamic

(Culture not Static but dynamic)
As diff between real & codified
he asked to go with the model

Cultural Specialities → only upper classes.
Cultural universals
Cultural alternatives.

Cultural Capital

Cultural Reproduction
Cultural Domination
Cultural Deprivation

Pierre Bourdieu (Cultural determinist)

↓
“Economic Capital” (Book)

Cultural focus:

M.G. Herskovitz

Todars (nilgiri) → Buffalao Workshop.

Cultural Drift:

Herskovitz

Drift from one pattern to other
eg: clap'g hands one by one.

Culture shock

E.Toffle

B "Third wave".
B "Future Shock".

- if rapid change occurs
eg: Grandfather in internet.

Adhocracy instead of Bureaucracy.

Cultural Capital:

Cultural With capital owning class → recruited
"Elite self Recruitment"

Cul. Reproductional Across genn.

Cul. Reprivational → According to **Pierre Bordieu** cultural is static. Belongs to conflict bt against.

K.M. not only capital but cul. Capital

Leslie white → cul. determinit.

Existential culture/Real culture:

Something which is exciting

cultural
configneation

Malinowski

Ruth Benedic

Adaptive culture:

Ogburn

→ It refers to non-material culture.

Adaptive culture is a term mostly used in cultural arthrudy in reference to the realm of ideas, believes, values, and customs as contrasted to the material culture of manufactured objects like building, consumes goods etc.

Culture construct

Ralf Linton

Culture is greatly dynamic. Therefore Scientific study of culture becomes difficult because before cultural element

Lewi Dumont

lements are added to it. Therefore

Antropologists who studied culture should presume that culture undu investigation are stiatc, then he must get into the study of important elements of culture. Therefore Cultural construct is an imagination of the researcher abt the culture he is studying eg: considers

Malinowski when he gives a concept of pure & impure

→ "Towards an outline of culture" considers culture exists at 2 levels.

1. ideal
2. Real. Culture can't be superior to man. 1^o role of culture is to satisfy biological & cal needs. When 1^o need is satisfied then 2^o needs make appearance which ultimately leads to the formational of society. Therefore Instead of looking into supremacy of the culture one should go for study of several fn/s of culture.

He says, culture ei man's guide. It takes man from the world of darkness to the world of enlightenment. Like any other guide cul/r ultimately enslaves man.

< so he gave cultural relativism)>

Fn/sm → term coined by Malinowski d

Elements of Culture :

1. Cultural trait
smallest identifiable unit of any culture. eg: lighting lamp.
- 2) Cultural complex.
network of given traits of a culture
Lamp, perform'g pooja → worship'g

Sub Culture

- ✓ Distinguishable
- ✓ have uniqueness
- ✓ have continuity with main stream culture

Milton
Singer

↓
contra culture / counter culture
any part of culture totally antagonistic with main culture

Mariver :

civilization → What we have.
Culture → what we are.

Civilization →

- ✓ Shows a linear progression
- ✓ External, instrumental

Culture

- doesn not.
- internal

Culture of Poverty : → Oscar Lewis

People living in poverty stimulating them to have some culture.

upper I delay gratification

Lower - immediate gratification

Poverty of culture : → Oscar Lewis

Upper strata ppl not empathatic with the lives of the other. Self altric.

Grabler &
Schmidt

→ Kulter Kriese School

↓ ↓
Culture District / Region.

Norms: normally followed (not lead to punishment)

- i. Statisticals Norms: Actually present (real) existential norm

↓
Malinowski

E.D.; Normal social fact.

Anything socially created

ii. Cultural norms: Desired (prescriptive) / undesired (proscriptive) by society.

Folkways: customarily followed by a group in society.

over a period of time

+

Not violated

- If folkways, around birth, death, family, marriage
 - If folkways Individualised – habit
 - If folkways Internalised @ group level – customs.
- All customs are folkways
But not all folkways are customs:

→ Mores = folkways x Eg: Jaboo

Folkways ____ Desired folkways.

- Imaginative + Cause – effect relation + subjective feeling also
- Lead ⇔ Mores might be common law. Or stay as mores.
- Norms – not violated
- Folkways – can be violated
- Custom influences law → W. G. Sumner
- Group – association ; groups valid norms circling – Institute

(society-----soy, sty)

W. G. Sumner:

All folkways not mores

All mores folkways

→ “Mores can make anything ✓ + condemn” of anything”

Values: standards of desirability, ideas about experiences
(desirable/undesirable)

Moses: Ideas of right/x

Eg: music, peace, justice

Less or more value

Robert Beirsdabt

: Mean value eg hard work
End Value eg success.

T.P.

Value is the source of norms

→ “Value consensus”

| Norms (behavior) | Values (idea) |
|------------------|---------------|
| | |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| I. More specific & r related to goals. | They & general |
| II. Refer to code of conduct. | They & stds of desirability |
| III. Situal “specific Eg: Honesty. | Indep of situate” |

But Kinslev Davis : dir distint is only anatifical & not

Practical Eg: freedom of press → Value+ a norm

|
Value

Nothing shud b done to curtail one’s freedom is norm.

Value edu” may lead to norms.

| Customs | folkways |
|---|---|
| i. More Specific Eg; Birth, death ceremonies ii. Related to survival & growth of d grp. | More general & wider in (many) Character. Eg: Meals a day. M. necessity related |

Mores not always affecting society.

Sanctions:

- 1) Reward
- 2) Punishment.

Society is faced by continuous non-compliance of its norms by d members which may threaten its solidarity eg: violation of norms may occur if.

They are mutually contradictory as in industrial strike where a worker cant b faithful to employer & trade union leader therefore. to enforce norms of socity take recourse to sanotrs. They r thus means of controlling human bch. They may take of form of both rewards & punishments. Sanction may b formal eg: Law. Informal: Custom, mores, pub. opinion sanctns dat & used in all human societies

- 1) Conscience which is a self imposed sanction.
- 2) Symbolic sanction Eg: Staring, Praising, Laughing
- 3) Overt force Eg: Law.

Society, Community & Association:

involuotary membx eg: by birth not terminating membx it satisfied / nt satisfied.

General:

Experience the model of society – permanent Membx largely driven by one’s birth. Member develop. emotnal affinity. The relation below society & members is not contractual

therefore whether indirect goals & gratified or ungratified one still stands as member of d society.

E.D : Consider society has primacy over individual. It is a holistic institution subjected to comments of collective consc. In his study of DOL he diff. between simple & complex society. Simple society is characteristic by mechanic solidarity & complex by organic solidarity.

Specific:

Considers society as consisting of rareous social parts having functional roles therefore study in sociology goes for & understanding of society from specific perspective eg: neo Marxist original school, modernisation sch.



Features of society:

✓ society > we-feeling > community

- i. Popn: small / large
- ii. Value consensus
- iii. Interdependence of members & society.
- iv. Territorial defined.
- v. compulsive & permanent members
- vi. Likeness & diff: **MacIner & Page** says that w/o likeness a sense of likeness there could be no mutual recognition of belonging together therefore no society. Society also involves diff. Eg: DOL **MacIner** says that, by likeness & society created greatest of all social institution DOL.
- vii. Coop & Conflict **MacIner**
- viii. Beyond Individ., so norms & customs have a power of constraint over individ.

E.D : society is more than & sum of individual

Defn:

T.P : "Society is total complex of human relations grown out of actions in terms of means, end relation, intrinsic or symbolic."

MacIner & Page : "society is a system of usages & procedures, authority & mutual aid, of

many groupings & divisions, of caste of human both & of liberties. "society is marked by coop & conflict. Web of social relation"

C.H. Cooley : “society is a complex of forms / processes each of which is lining of growing

by interaction with others, the whole being so unified that what takes place in 1 part affects all the rest.

Howard Becker

: diff b/w sacred society & secular society.

Community:

MacIver

“It is an area of social living marked by some degree of social coherence. Whenever the members of any group small / large line together in such a way that they may share not a specific interest but the basic condition of common life.”

T.P.

“A community is that collectivity of members of which share a common territorial area and base of operation for daily activities.

Features of Community:

- i. territory
- ii. Common act & life style
- iii. Permanency
- iv. Gratification of multiple ends (needs)
- v. Small size (MacIver ; size may be large also)
- vi. strong social feeling
- vii. Social relation not driven by law rather defined by values & norms.

Robert Redfield

, 1st to introduce

Peasant society in India.

He studied Tepoztlan Village, Mexico

TEPOZTLAN

Introduced concept Folk – Urban Continuum”

He considers village community characterized by

- i. Small size
- ii. Distinct out
- iii. Homogeneity
- iv. self-sufficiency.

Other Features:

- i. Common state of mind
- ii. Distinction between insiders & outsiders

Community is studied by evolutionary perspective by

F. Jhonson,

Air Henry Maine

E.D

who consider dat community &

traditional, static & naturally deved so. Origin Eg: Village peasant, tribals, ethnic minorities in urban centres. community retaltions & moral, sentimental, ascriptive, localised, particularist, intimate.

In modern sense, community is defed in term of identity. In contemporary society, concepts like community consciousness, dcvt, interest expands scope of community study cutting across ethnic, religious, occupational identify of ppl.

| Society | Community. |
|--|------------------------------|
| i. Large popn | popn small |
| ii. So relation & descrsified, impersonal | Strong, emotional & personal |
| iii. elastic & indefinite | fixed territory |
| iv. Heterogenous | Homogeneous |
| v. obj : discersified & vasiabile frn time to time | Specific |
| vi. more | Self sufficiency is less |
| vii. norms @ times norms are ?ed & challenged & replaced | unquestnably accepted |
| vii Multiple grps, institutions are, present. | Principle of equality |

Ferninand Ionnies

| Gemanschaft (commy) | gessetschaft (soy / Asson) |
|--|----------------------------|
| i. Small + isolated | Large |
| ii. Culturally + genetically homogeneous | heterogenuores |
| iii. Strong sense of belonging | Nt strong |
| iv. Coopn is more than Competitn | competitn > coopn |
| v. Kinship ties dominates so. Interactn | impersonal seln & |
| vi. Rel. dominates world view | Science dominates |

Association: (asson)

Refers to ppl purposively organized for gratificatn of common specific goals. Members play legally defined / normatively sanctioned disciplined roles. One's membx mrid asson is purely contractual & temporal (break @ will) One can b mem of diff/t assonfor multiple purposes. @ agiven of time / over a period of time. Modern society is exclusively associatnal therefore assons offer conducive scope for gratification of multiple needs of individual

MacIver : “It is an orgn dotiberately formed for of persuit of some interest / set of interest which its membs share”

Borgadus “It is usually a working together of ppl to achieve some purposes”

Associatn
 Specialised eg Pol. Party, trade Union
 Un spld Various goals eg: state, caste, extended family

Spled Asson : shared interest are precisely defed

Unspld : Muftiplicaty of interest.

MacIner 3 types

1^o 1) Py Associatn : goals persurd are end in itself Eg: Health club

2^o 2) sy: goal is means to some end.
 Eg: Edun, Hospitals

4) Jotermidiate : goals being saught are both means + end Eg: edun (harmony employment)

Features :

- i. Highly orged
- ii. Voluntary membx
- iii. Coopn – mandatory
- iv. Always goal specific
- v. membs driven by common interest
- vi. temporal + concrete
- vii. features of modern societies

| Society | Association |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| i. older | younger |
| ii.orged / unorged | orged |
| iii.Compulsory | voluntary |
| iv.Marked by Coopn + conflict | only coopn |
| v.Sys of So. Seln y | grp of ppl |
| vi.Natural | crtifical |
| vii.Never ending | ending |

Institution: [“Procedure way of doing”]

Malinowesik ; 3 Criteria

1) Rules

- 2) Charter (central goal around which institution is orged)
- 3) Member

5 Institution:

- 1) Family & Kinship
- 2) Pot. (gork, buseauceacy)
- 3) Eco. (Mkt, industry)
- 4) Education (schools)
- 5) Ref., .magic + cerimonies



(trobriander Instandess)

T.P

AGIL (“need” borrowed From Malinowesik)

MacIrer

“Established forms or conditions of procedure, characteristic of group activity”

W. G. Summner

; “Institution consists of concept str”
(ideas) (procedure)

Barnes

; “Institutions & so sts machinery these with human so organizes, directs,
executes multifarious activities required to satisfy human needs

Borgadus

: “Inst” has a str of so orged to meet needs thru well estbd procedures:
Institution is a normative sys bcoz it centers wound well defined set of
norms, rules of standardred procedures essential for organizing of behavior
pattern of ppl. they are establishrd mode of doing things. It refers to codes of
procedure to fulfill any funcitinal activity to satisfy human needs. It is cluster
of norms codes / procedures.

| Association | Institution |
|--|---|
| (i) Represents human aspect (orged gp) eg: College Church (ii) Vot. memby | Rule of procedure / modes eg: Marriage, sel., Baptism. no members but only followers. (but malinowsik } says it has members) |

Social structure: came from biology

- ➔ Coined by Hebert spencer wile giving organic analogy
(A+B) > A+B; whole will be more.

Structure: patterned network of relationship

↓
 Predictable
 ↳ A society has a patterned interaction.
 In biology → morphology – str
 Physiology – function (E.n)
 According to H.S.: “institutions are parts of str”
 Radcliffe Brown; person to person ⇔ so rotation
 ⇔ Changes will be there.

Social str Vs structural form (static)

Change principle invariant principle (abstract)

(eg) structural form

Relaxation: Joking, avoidance
(Radcliffe Brown)

- Evans Prichard;
so str made up of intergrp relation
family – basic unit of Society.
- S.F. Nadel;
Role-basic unit of society
(Rdc Map of society)
- Edmund Leach;
Norms Governing distribution of pwr + authority is called so str.
studied kaching tribe of Burma.
- Girth & Motts;

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Come from biology.
Organismic analogy while gives-

↓
Coined by

H. Spencer

$(A + B) > A + B$

Whole will be more the

Structure :- patterned network of relationship



(prediction)

Society → Patterned interaction there.

In Biology → morphology → structure

Physiology → function.



Emile Durkheim

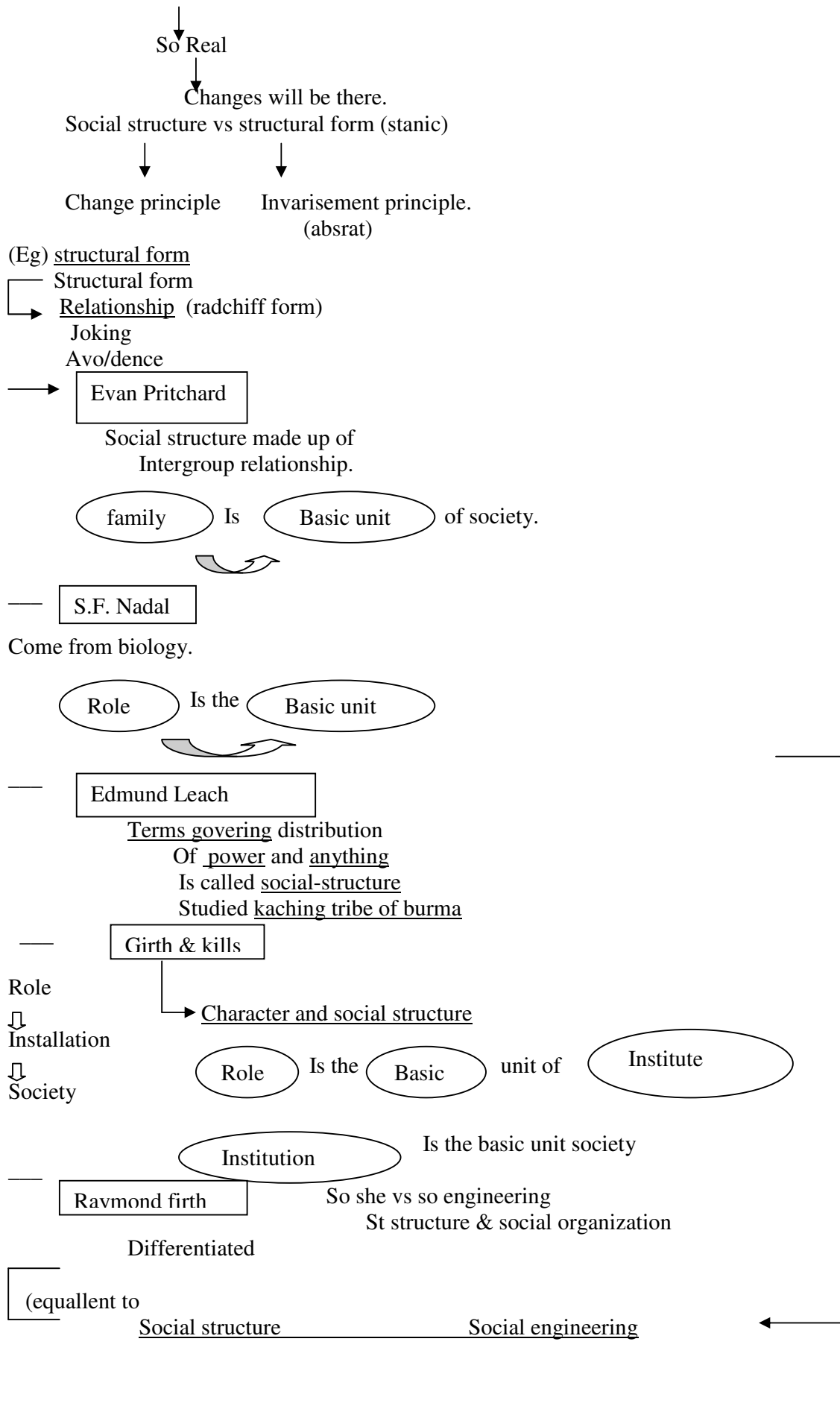
Taking about

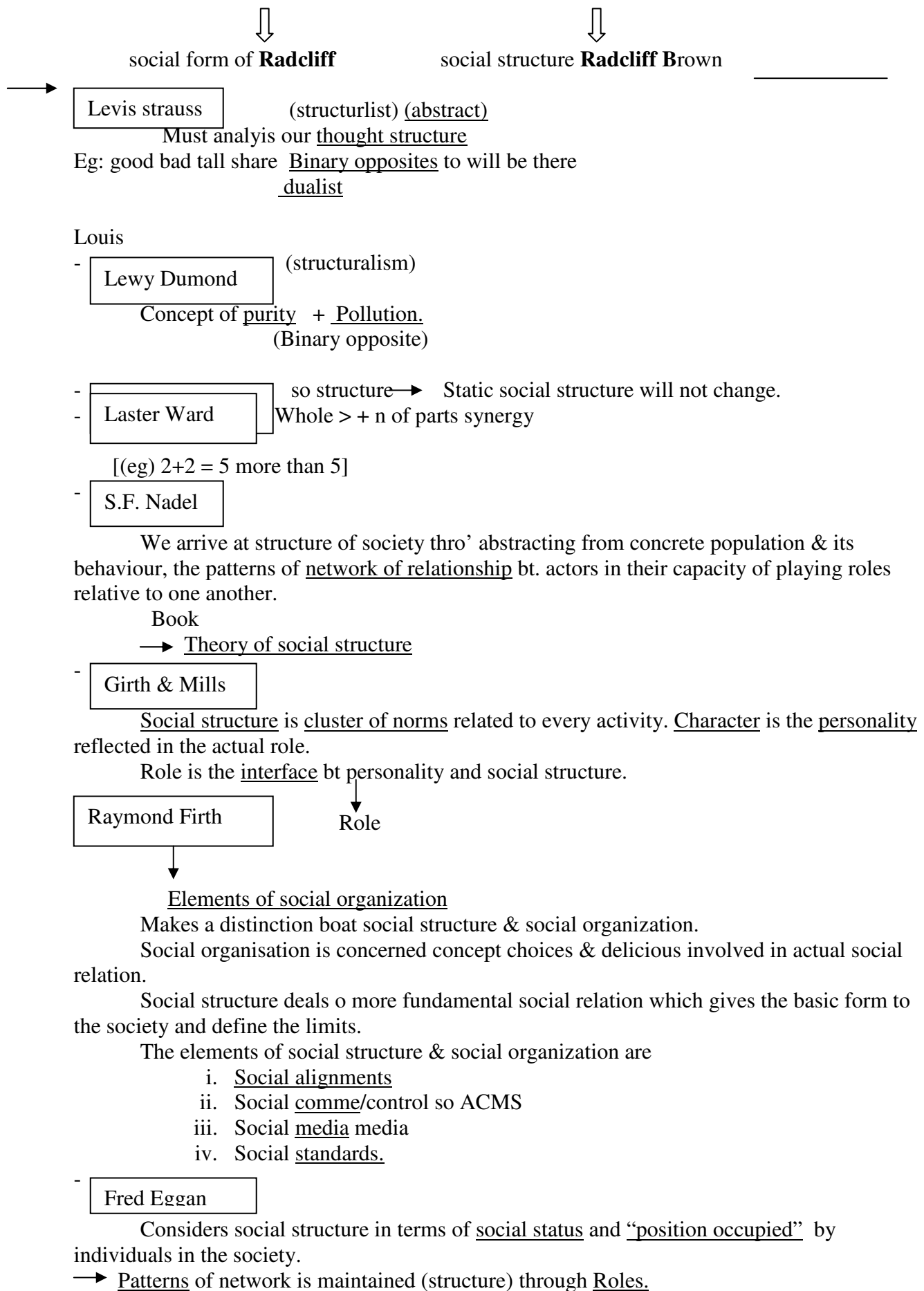
→ According (about units of structure)

— Spencers institutions are parts of structure.

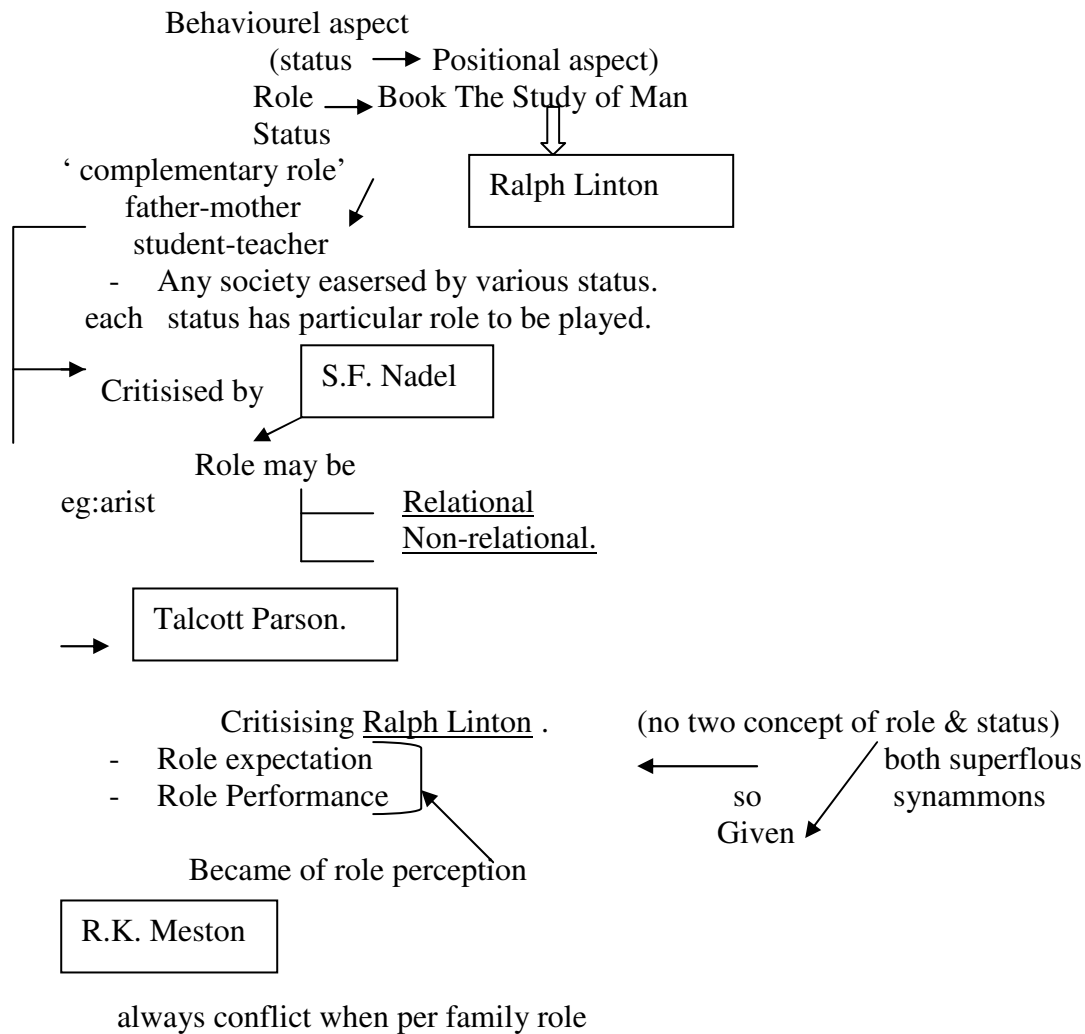
— A. Radcliff Brown

Person to person relation

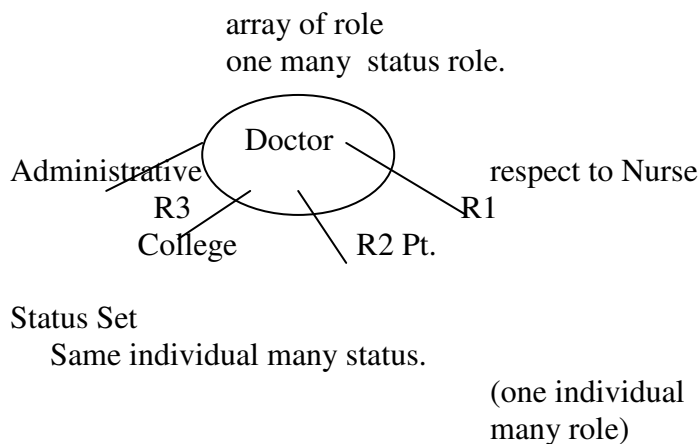




ROLE.



Role Set →



Multiple Role

differences – Status

differences – Role

- Status Set Sequence

R.K. Menton

in chronological set goes for invalu

Status → Bundle of rights & Duties**→ Role Conflict**

Incompetibility bt – roles.

Incompetibility demands by role.

3 types of role conflict

(eg working

women

5 office & Home

(eg IAS Officer

i) Inter Role set Conflict.

ii) Intra Role Conflict.

iii) Incompatible demands norm persons in focal position

(eg:-Doctor & patient.)

→ Role Strain

By William Goode

family relationship

(eg):-father plains

an

Brother

friend

“World revolean & family change”
in nuclear family.**→ Role pressure → Robert Kahn.**Role sender → Sendis pressure to
you

(eg):- UPSC.

- Inter role sender conflict
- Intra role sender
- (eg):- PWD Dept.
- Cin Individual.

- Solving role conflict**(Mitigation).**- Role insulation / → (eg):- police
inform.

Role Compartmentelisanon.

- Putting Hierarchy of Role.

- Sick role. = T. Parson.

‘Norm Waiver’

because of sickness of perform

Role distance

- ‘Irvin Goffman’

Counterfeit Role.

Society → “Lemart”
‘Comouflaging original role’
(eg):- widowed women
 pretend as divorced (or)
 as simple in other
 places.

-Role Handicap

-Kirk

Inbuilt situation of handicap is Percent.

(Eg):- Helping tendency doing normal time (than emergency period.

Role barganancy

-William Goode.

happens, when joint family changes to nuclear family.

Representative role

S. R. Nadel.

One's Role in the represents entire community.

Ralph Linton

ascribed status
achieved status

DIFFUSION- 'Cultural Borrowing'

Spread of culture from one area to another.

Coined by

E.B. Tylor.

↓ (But as a critique to culture parallels.)

Cultural parallels became of psychic unity of mankind.

[Evolutionist insists inventive nature of mankind)]

2 Schools

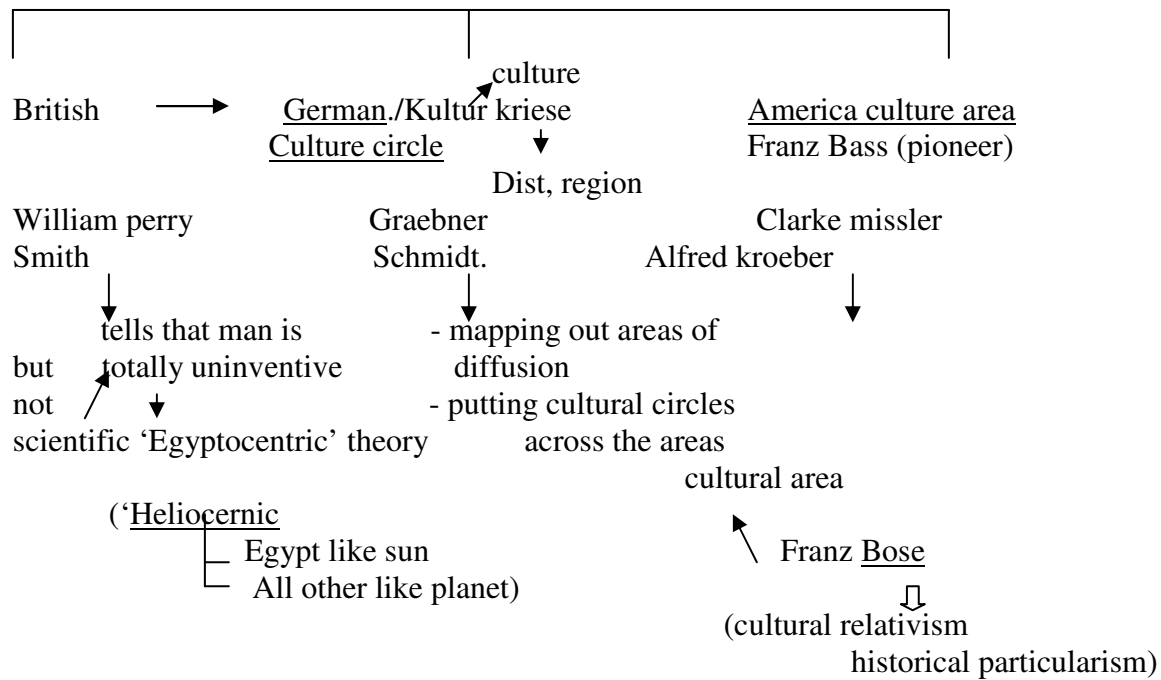
U.K.

British school of diffusion

- German school of diffusion

- American school of diffusion

Diffusion.



Gracbner (German School)

Studied poly nosic
6 cultural circle
Tusmarian
Australia boomerum
Horticulture
Patrilineal
Bows arrow
Totemic hunter

Schools

4 cultural kreise.

call it as ‘Kreise’

Pimitive culture c

i) Pimitive culture circle.

ii) Pimary

iii) Secondary

iv) Tectiary

- Primitive 3 Sub

-Grabner & Schmids

↓ Book
'Origin of civilization'

Schmidt 'Children of the sun'

Determinates of Diffusion

a) Manstural barrier will hamper diffusion

(Grabner)

b) Way of contact of cultures

c) needs & desires of people.

Clarke wissler

Cultural centre age area hypothes

- Exogamous pygmies of Africa & asia

- Arctic circle (eg) eskimas, iroquois

- Antarctic circle Australian aborigines

Bushman of kalahari

- Primary 4 Sub Cries

i) Patriarchal cattle rearing

nomadic

(eg.) nuer

ii) panilineal toteric hunters

iii) Marilineal village dwelhi units

(eg)- Busham

iv) horticulturist

(eg) ashanthi of ghana

- Secondary 2 Sub

i) Patrilineal (eg.) India

- ii) Matrilineal criese
(eg) south America

- Tertiary Cries.

Higher civilization of asia

Clark wissler

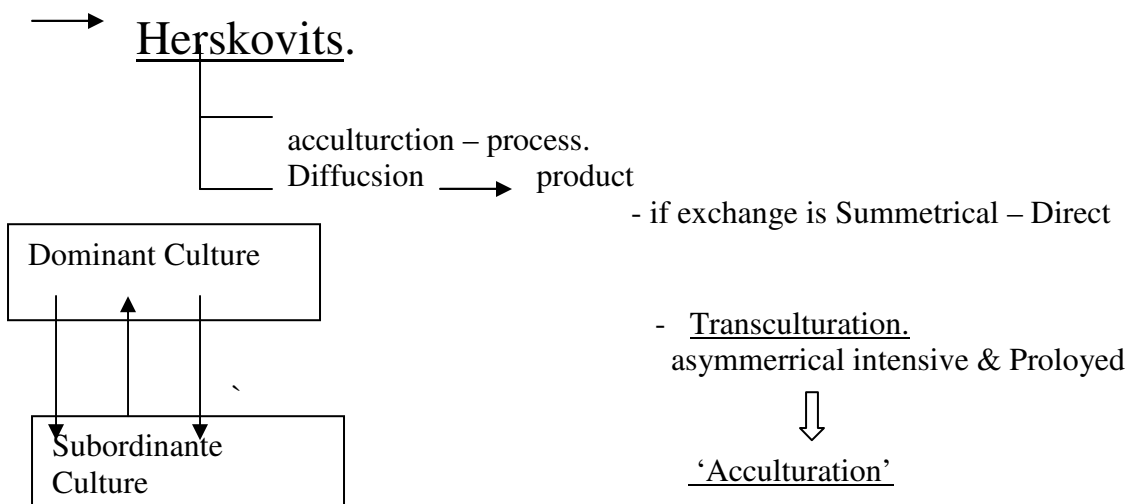
- 1) natural diffussion
- 2) Organised differsion_ due to wear
- Age aree
(culturl age)

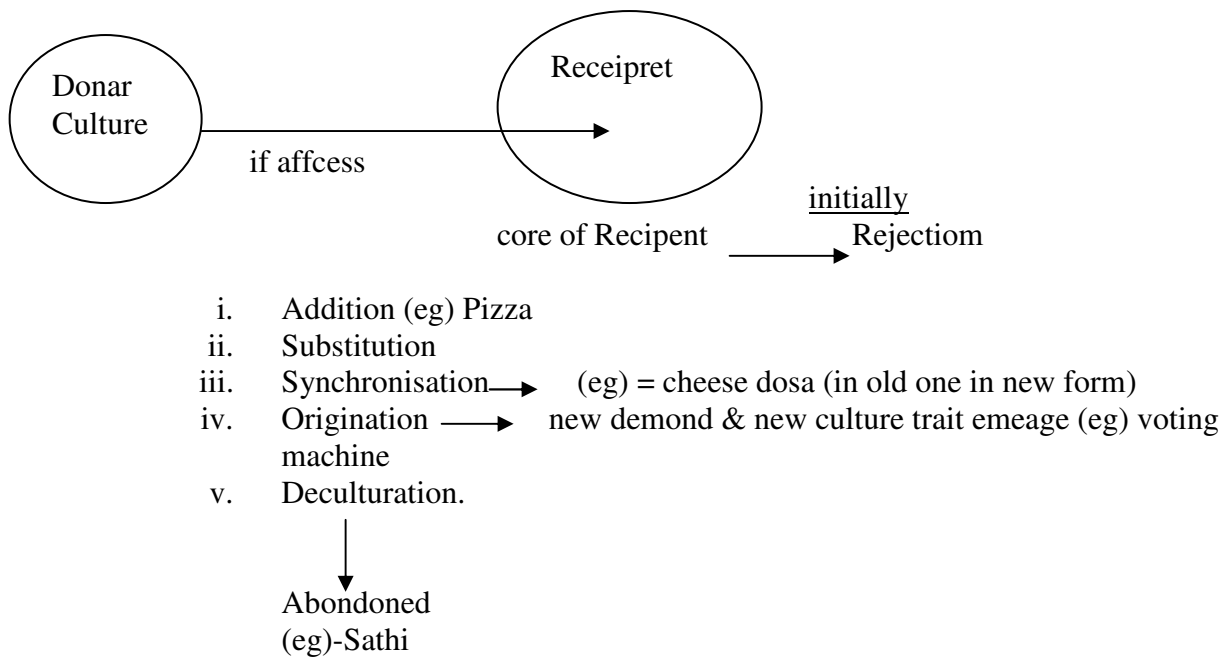
Altred Kroeber Cultural chimax

| Feed area | Culture area |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Carabean area | Estimos |
| ii. Bison area | American Plain |
| iii. Fish area | North Pacific coast |
| iv. Wild seed area | California |
| v. Eastern Maize area | Baicum park of North America |
| vi. Intensive age area | South east + South west America |

Clark wissler defines each culturel area of characrarisation in terms of

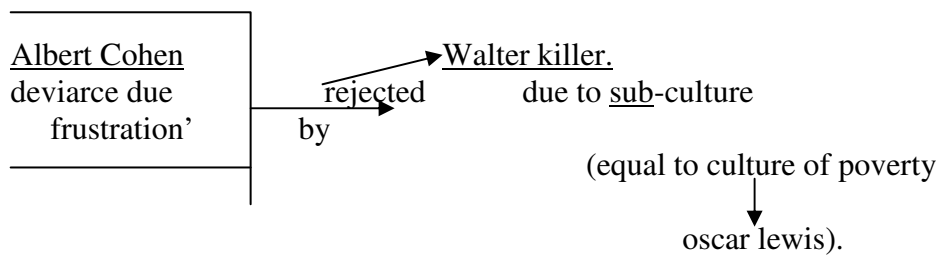
- i. Technological features
- ii. Artistic features
- iii. Institutional features





CONFORMITY & DEVIANCE

- For Durkheim → 'deviance is functional'
'Crime' – Rejuvenating the sleeping society.
- R.K. Merton. (related not to industries Only to society).
↓
(only for Monetary Crime)



Biological Theory.

- (Genetic Make up)
- Lombroso
long jaw – commit crime.
Big eyes.
 - Sheldon
Ectomorph Skinny people
Endomorph - round
Mesomorph - Muscular.

Bowlby. (Psychological theory).

lack of intimacy bt. Mother &
Child.

“Differential association theory”

by Sutherland.

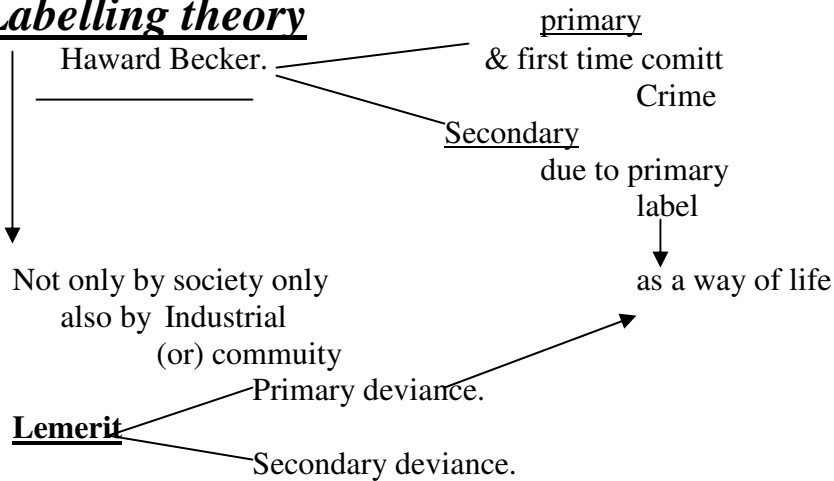
Contact with some association



Will commit crime

(eg):- Gay Marriage.

-Labelling theory

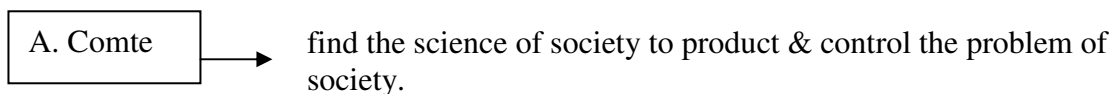


Emergence Of Sociology:

1. Economic revolution. (18th century) – Britain – Industrial revo/
2. Political revolution
3. Renaissance

Putting Out System:

Merchants give raw materials to low wage laboussess/artisa and the products are sold by these merchants.



Legal rational authority in early → capital
 Legal rational authority in political → democracy

Renaissance:

- ✓ no difficult below church & state in the society
- ✓ so demanded seculaeisation
- ✓ Hence church should be moral authority

state should be legal authority

Liberal
Philosophers

France - { Montesque
Roussea
Voltaire
Italy - Vico
OK - Adam Smith, Fergusson
Germany - Hegel.

Conservative → Louis De Bonald, Joseph de Mouisre
philosopher

→ They want a traditional society

Intention of early Sociology → want to 've a scientific study of society as the natural science had credence during that time.

Sociology → Socius + Logos
(Latin) (Greek)
inter relationship/mutually Study

Plato

→ natural in equality → social equality.

Book

→ "Republic".

Man are equal but society makes in equality

J.J. Ronsseam

→ question the basic of natural in equality.

Book

Montesaue

→ Spirit of law.

→ legitimise natural inequality

Hobbes

Rousseam

} → "Social contract theory"
dvelopment

⇒ Men will come together. Their desires are uncontrolled. Thus should be a social mechanism to control the mani behaviour. Hence they should come together to form state.
france

with the writings of S.Simon, formal Sociology come into being.

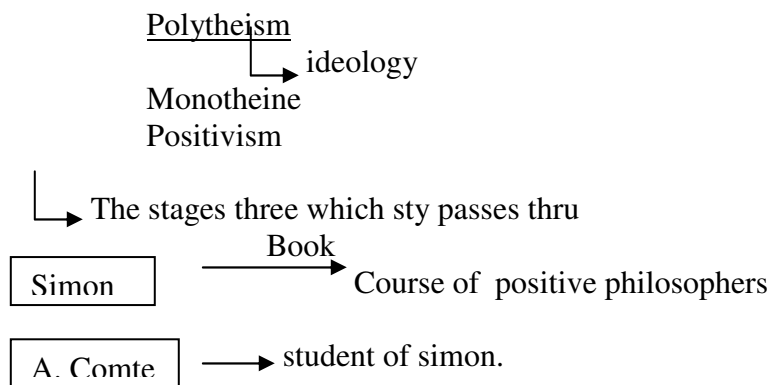
↓ coined

Industrial Society
Protetariate

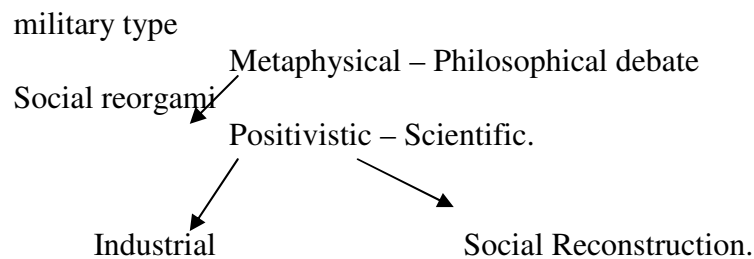
S. Simon

→ style should be seen three ideas.

3 Stages:



Law of 3 stages: Theological – Religion based.



→ 1st person to coin the term Sociology

→ Sociology – queen of social sciences

→ Father of Sociology

Book

→ positive philosophy
system of positive politics.
Course of positive philosophy.

Simon

Ideas is the basis

→ Knowledge is the basis of index

→ Family is the basic unit of style. not individual / r.

→ Style is a unified whole

→ Should study social states & Sociology Dynamics.

Equilibrium & continuity Sociology change.

Hierarchy of sciences :

Astronomy

Astrophysics

Physics

Chemistry

T - childhood

M – adolescence

Biology
Sciences of style.

P – Adult hood.

Malinowski

coined functionalism

Spenus : (UK)

= Morphology in Biology.

→ coined → Sociology, structure ; survival of the fittest ; function
(equal to physiology in

→ influence by Biology

→ organism analogy .
organism. { whole diverse parts inter/ishp between the parts

→ all social reality driven by cosmic law

→ Evolution: The integration of Law evolution .
Defn/.
↓
during which matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity ; Evolution is a gradual spontaneous process when by things move from simple to complex forms.

→ Inorganic → organic → superorganic
↓ ↓ ↓
Matter Life Human
→ Many differentiation ⇔ Integration occurs.

→ Social instik/ are differentiated.
political Institute → Basic index of & every Western

→ He takes political system as differential.

→ 5 systems:

1. simple – archaic systems – no head – military type.
2. compound – tribes / local chiefs / chieftan.
3. doubly compound → Industrial.
4. tribally compound → citizenship rights., nation.
5. ethical systems → man ethically governed, no ethics
(yet to come). To control the man's behaviour.

→ Across true stages he measures composition.
Sequence of evolution based on

(degree of evolutionary Complexity)

→ It is a progressive model.

→ Features of these systems

2. → Agrarian & products leads to surplus
Religion regulates human behaviours
Trade develops.
Informal laws will be more prominent.
3. → state will into prominence & differentiated into civil, military & local.
Formal laws – govern individuals.
Economy – complex.
Rigid social hierarchy.

Commercial in trade will increase.

4. → modern nation state will emerge & it will come into prominence

→ According to him social structure is the network of inter connection between institution.

Book → study of systems
 Social statics
 Principles of Sociology
 Synthetic philosophy
 First principles
 First principles of Sociology & descriptive Sociology

E. B. Tylor (Uk):

→ 1st person to use 'diffusion'
 → Cultural life is due to psychic units of mankind & not due to diffusion
 → Prime motive of systems is industrial art (technology)
 → 3 stages of systems
 (German) Animism → polytheism → monotheism.
 Geist (anima-spirit) (many gods) (single god).
 Spirit (soul)
 → Religion is the basic index of social evolution.

Book → Primitive culture.

James Frazer (Uk)

Book → Totemism & exogamy
 Golden Bough
 → 3 stages of social progress:
 Magic → Religion → science.
 < magic is irrational → Lévy-Bruhl
 Magic is rational → Malinowski > Book → "How natives think"

→ Totemism existed wherever savages had no knowledge in the role of human male in conception.

→ Totem → causal reason.

→ Art as taboo
 → Practice exogamy.
 → determine blood relationship.

McLennan

coined

→ endogamy, exogamy.

→ Hunting & gathering → Female infanticide → no females

Patrilineal descent ← Matrilineal descent ← exogamy ← paternal Polyandry.

- Fraternal polyandry is most common form of marriage.
 - Polyandry is the 1st form of marriage
- Book - "Primitive marriage"

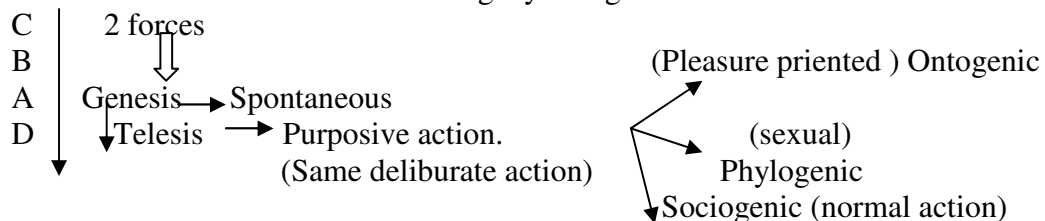
→ **W.G. Sumner** :

- Structure is made of inter play of forces
- 2. forces : 1. Population Pressure (got idea from **Spencer**)
- 2. Economy (got idea from **Marx**)
- Co-operation & conflict among the individuals
- Society Members → folkways individual → instituted /
- Institution = concept & structure
coined
- ingroup → Illr folkways → intimate relationship
- outgroup → diff folkways → anatagonistic relationship.

Lester Ward :

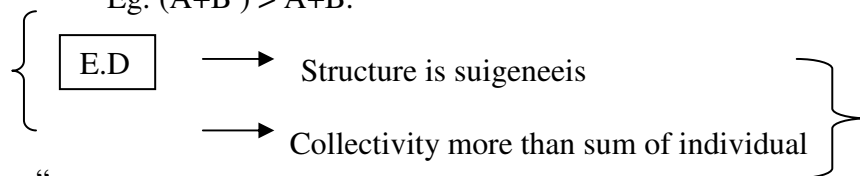
- Founder of psychologic evolutionism.
- . force present in human behaviour.
- 4 stages of social dvelopment

1. cosmogony – universe comes info existern
2. Biogeny – Biogeny Forms Comes info existern
3. Anthropogeny – human comes info existern
4. Demogeny – large structure Comes info existern



coined

→ Synergy
(Combination. of 2 behaviours had to new behaviours)
Eg: (A+B) > A+B.



S As a systematic study of social forces, these are concepts in nature, results in

Continuous process of social synergy by which new structures are created.

Franklin Giddings :

→ “Father of Neovism”

→ 4 stages of evolution

‘Zoöeny Anthro Pogenry Ehnogeny Demogeny.
Wohesim of human beings evolved small structure worked. Large structures evolved.

- Consciousness of kind.
- 1st to use quantitative methods to
- Associated with sociometry.
- Sociology-study of social status – study of social structure
Social kinetics – account of fn’g of social structure
Social Dynamics – study of social change.

- “Human Behaviour should be understood in terms of
Values in behaviour
- Consciousness of kind is a pleasurable state of mind which
Includes subconscious sympathy, perception of resemblance,
Mutual affection, desire to seek recognition which leads to
Same emotions and same judgement.

Book

- Principles of Sociology
Elements of Sociology
Studies in theory of human society.
Scientific study of human society.

British Evolutionists:

- E.B. Tylor
- McLannan
- James Frazer
- L.P. Hobbhouse
- W.H.R. Rivers

American Evolutionists:

- L.H. Morgan.
- L.G. Sumner.
- Lester Ward
- Franklin Giddings

Social Darwinist:

- Spencer

- Sumner
- Bagehot

L.T. Hobhouse

- Influenced T. Parsons.
- 4. Parameters of any society.
 1. Increase in n (agrarian to industrial)
 2. Increase in scale (small to big)
 3. Increase in Mutuality (interdependence)
 4. Increase in human freedom (Autonomous)
- Knowledge is the basis of index.
- 5 states of society.
 1. Preliterate
 - 1. hun'g & gathering.
 - 2. pastoral
 - 3. early agri/r.
 2. Literacy & protoscience – since is primitive level.
 3. Reflective thought – spiritual thoughts
 4. Critical thought – philosophy based on reason & logic (Greek & Roman)
 5. Modern science – theoretical * empirical.

(Protoscience – study of over forces of nature)
Eg: Tsunami.
- Mind & Evolutional
Morals in Evolutional
Social development coined → Hobhouse

L.H. Morgan

- 1st to go for ethnographic study (field study)
- Sociology
- Iroquois tribe (Red In)
Kelly, Parkers gave the i/p for the study
- The League of Iroquois → title of his work.
- Influenced K. Marx
- (Prime moves of any society is industrial art)
- associates kinship with property classes.
- changes of techy → kinship ties, family changes.
- 5 types of marriage

L/s 1. consanguineous / promiscuity – no diff below blood relative.
M/s 2. Punaluan / Group marriage

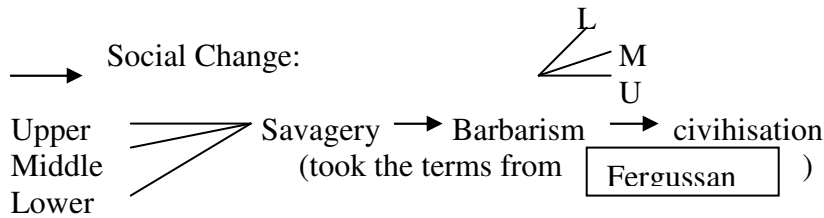
Brothers

=

Sisters

eg: Todas – female infanticide

- (UsLb)3. Syndasmian – like monogamy but no exclusive rights or other.
 (MV/B) 4. Patriarchal → Polygyny eg: Saudi Arabia
 Civil 5. Monogamy →



- Lower/s → like parasite
 M/s → fire, fishing
 U/s → bow & arrow
 L/B → Pottery
 M/B → domestication of plants & animals (1st → Maize)
 civil → agri

Leisure class → T. Veblin

U/B to Civilisation → Leisure class → Book keeping → civilisation → alphabetical phonetics
 writing

→ Kinship Terminology

- Classificatory (South India)
- descriptive (North India)

Book → System of consanguinity & affinity of human family Ancient Society
 League of Iroquois (Matriheal tribe)

Ferdinand Tonnies :

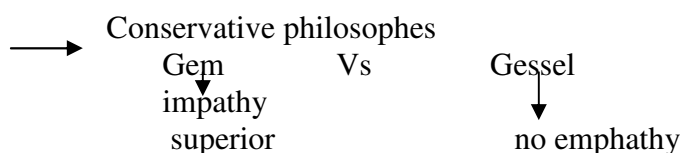
- Society made of individuals
 → 2 types of volition.

(Spontaneous) 1. Natural / essential → Gemin
 2. Artificial / arbitrary → Gessell
 (Purposive) → Book G & G

→ Geminshaft Vs Gesselschaft.
 (commly) (Ass/n)

G.Simmel :

- Called as intellectual squirrel
 Called as intellectual sponge.



- “Sociation” → Pattern of network of reciprocal relationship
- human beings should have more frequency & intensity of interaction should be more & have society exists.

- form Vs content of Sociational
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (variant | (Invariant |
| principle) | principle) |

- 3 types of Sociology

1. General Sociology – study whole historical life formed society.
2. Formal Sociology – study sociation (patterned relation)
3. Philosophical Sociology – study philosophy

Book → Philosophy of money

→ On a web of group affiliation (1st work on social differentiation)

The stranger.

Metropolis & mental life.

B. Malinowski (UK):

- Anything which is socially created becomes culture.
- Culture includes material & non-material aspects
- concept → cultural relativism.
- “society is collectivity of individuals involved in purposive action. Culture is The mechanism to satisfy needs. Culture is unified whole, not mere assembly but network of institutional unity.”
- “Sociology is the scientific study of culture”.

coined

- Functionalism.
- Needs can be
- | | |
|---|---|
| ↗ | basic or universal (plough in industrial) |
| ↘ | derived needs. (specific system) |
| | (Laptop in industrial) |

< E.B. Tylor → survival >

- Any cultural trait is surviving because it cater to the needs of individual.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| → | Needs | Culture Response. |
| | 1. Basic → food | Nutritional structure |
| | 2. Basic → procreation | marriage |
| | 3. Physical security | weapon |

Book

- Aragnout of Wn pacific crime & custom in savage society sex & repression in savage society magic, religion, science & other essays. Scientific theory of culture.

Monography { kula
(work) coral gardens & magic

Sexual life of savages.
A Dairy in the strict sense of the term
Family among Australian aborigines.

- According to him culture is ideal/real
- Total culture is an integrated network of institution

A.R. Radcliffe Brown

Structure Fnhit

- Critic to classical evolutionist.
- Classical evolutionist as conjecturography
(non scientific aim chair theorist)
- S → nomothetic (generalised)
- History → idiographic
- Sociology – study of social structure
 - ↓
 - Empirical reality made up of interpersonal relationship- the study should be synchronic study.
- Synchronic Vs Diachronic
 - ↓
 - at that point of view
 - ↓
 - After some specific time period
(eg. For every 10 years)

coined

- Eunomia → function
- Dysnomia → dysfunction
- Culture is non material (T. parsons also)
- coined → Andaman islanders. (Structure fn/m)

→ Strt/& principles of kinship. Eg: M, MB, MZ → Same & term.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------|---|--|
| S. African tribe | ← | 1. units of sibling | → | kinship term same for all siblings. |
| R. I. tribe | ← | 2. units of likeage | → | same likeage in unified |
| Hawaiin tribe | ← | 3. units of genuations | → | alternate genuself have same to Eg: wife & grand mother. g. father & g. son. |

Unity of lineage:

All out status coincides one lineage member by the same term as a single Unit. All members of father's lineage are his brothers. All women of Father's lineage one father's sisters. All men in mothers lineage are brother. All women in mothers lineage are sister.

Behavioral pattern these tended to be a like to similarity of rights and Obligations.

- Andaman islanders.
- Striff. & final in primitive systems.
- African s/w of kinship & m/gg/.
- Natural science of systems.
- He criticises class evolved conjectured litirigraphy. Acc'g to him S.

Strff. Rupees to actually exist'g interpersonal relations which is real
And variable. Acc'g to him culture can't be the subject matter of S
And it should be restricted only to the valuations aspect (in criticime
To Malinowshi).

Emile Durkheim

(1858 – 1917)

B/gd — born in lorraine (trance)
 — Belong to jewish worm/y

(solidarity is 10)

- <1870 – France – Prussia war
- 1871 – paris communal uprising
- 1875 - 1. volenger crisis. (series of coup)
- 2. semlare → edu < reli secular.
- 3. dreifns affair
- 19th smicide rate was high.
- 1870 – lorraine different was caplined by germany >

1. personal b/g d.
2. perspective
3. subject matter
4. methodology
5. Appln / of “
6. critical translation.

Perspective

1. influenced by **Immanent** kant

society will come into existence when ppl are governand by moral rules.

2. Boutrox → social reality is multiple each discipline sees in its Perspective. As a SD ysts we see s. reality.

ED'S teacher \rightarrow S is the study of s. reality.

3. Spencer → society is of diverse parts take the whole of the parts.

4.

| |
|----------|
| A. Comte |
|----------|

 → scientific study of society is possible.

5. Schaffles → individual exists for the society.
→ collective individual → society.

Social fact.

sub → Way of acting thinking, behaving which will exercise an external
matter constraint on the individual for the society.

- ultimate s.fact is collective conscience.

n/w of s.fact

- totality of beliefs & sentiments common to the avg/. member of the society & it is a determinate sw.

- *Features of s.fact:*

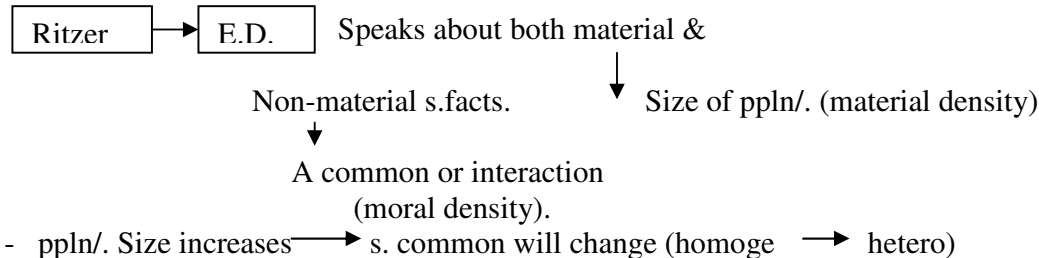
- ✓ Exteriority – external
- ✓ Generality – shared by many members of the society.
- ✓ Constraint – regulates the behaviour of members.

- Beliefs
 - Cognitive (reasonable – by thinking)
 - Moral (emotional)
 - Not rational.
- Collective representation of Representative Conscience.

Segregation of C.C

- Society is suigenesis
 - ↓
 - Reality of its own kind.

- C.C. is taken from Rousseau's General will



Methodology

B

→ “Rules of scal method.”

- e rules to study s. phenomena.

1. Rules of observation (how to observe a s. phenomena)

2. Rules of classification

3. Rules of Generalisation

s.phenomena classified as

1. Normal
 2. Pathological
- to agrarian to modern society
- eg-gender inequality

1. treat s. fact as a thing

2. Voluntary aspects shouldn't be assumed

B⁴ hands

3. Restrict unself to verifiable aspects.

4. Observtional to external features.

5. observe at the level of collective manifestation
- individual manifestation

<state government is an organ of c.c>

- 3 → 1. Causal explanation

↓

Desire the cause thru the Presiding social phenomena

Eg: suicide.

2. final explanation

↓

on what final it happened.

eg: religion.

< Au. Comte → To predict is to control >

B

→ DoL: (doctoral thesis)

<DoL → is a progress → By Early Economicts>

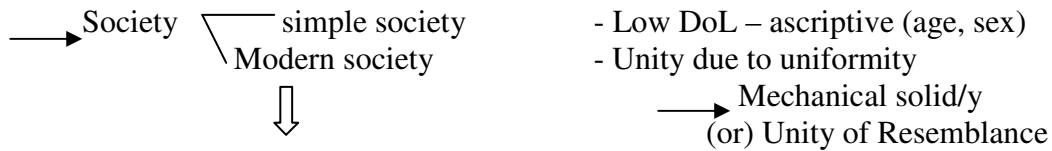
→ Index of progress

Adam Smith

E.D.

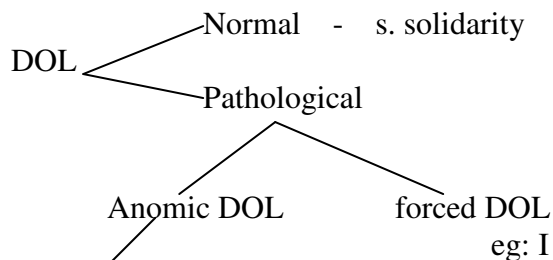
→ DoL has no consequences only on economic but in all sectors.

→ It is a social term & not a economic term.



- High DoL - achievement
- Unity due to interdependence
- Organic solidarity

- Org. sol. Has inbuilt solidarity.
 - modern sty. is the dream sty of E.D
- <Pathological DoL is the cause of the problem
Of French sts>.

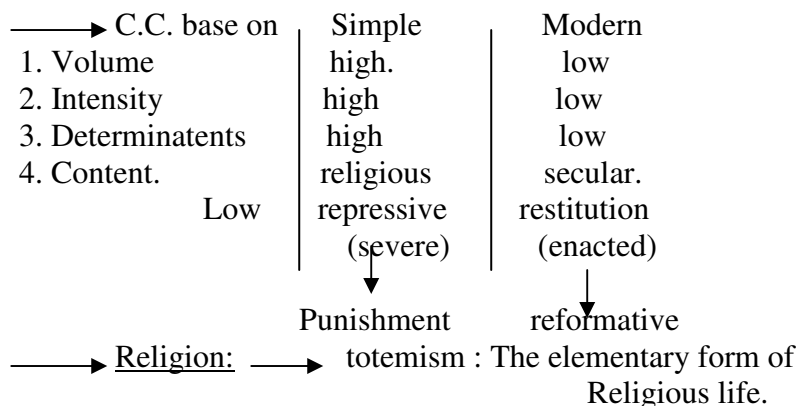


French sty/.

→ Industries should become comm./yr
-so/n/. for the problem in france.

Forced DOL: - Socially strt/. Inequality is produced.
eg: caste.

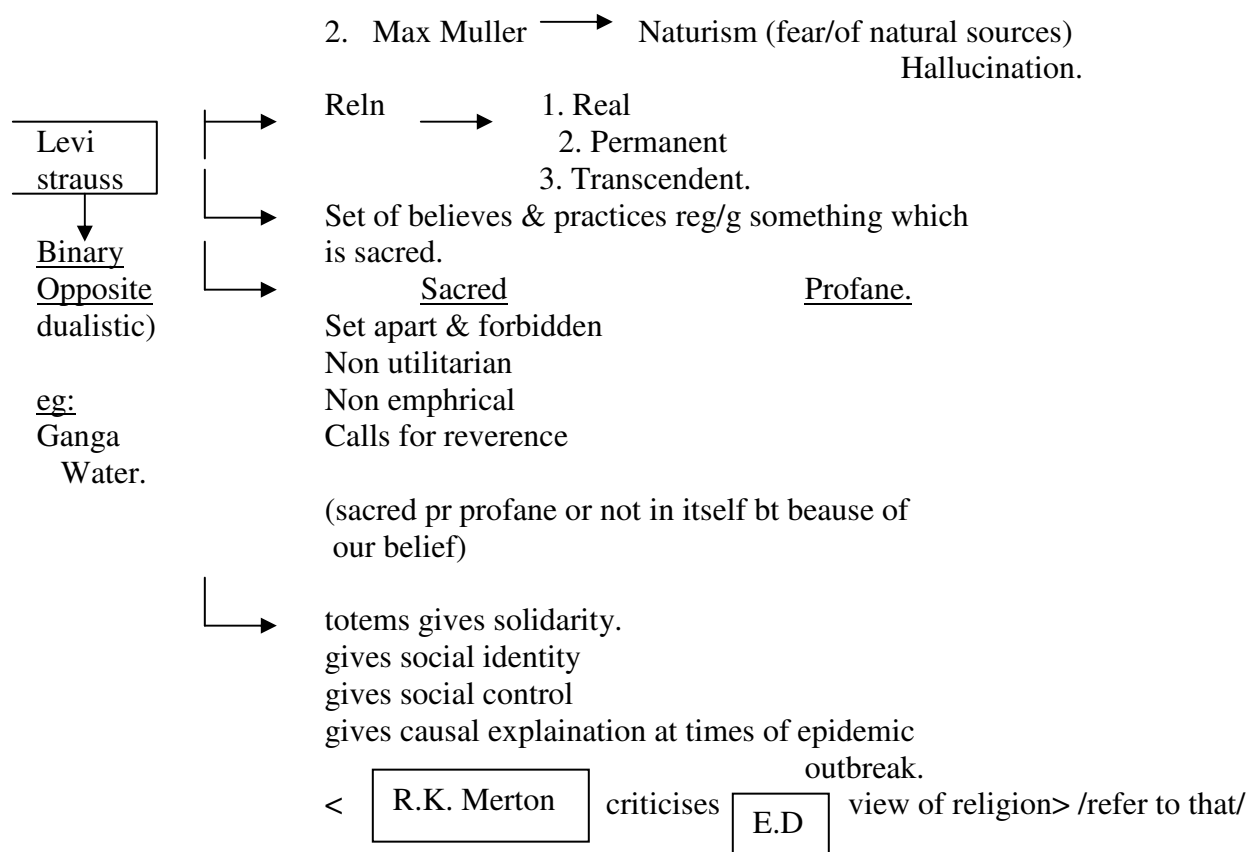
Soln. So equality of opportunity should be provided
(Meritocracy)
Right to privet property



→ fn/e explanation for totemism.

Primive form of religion.

1. F.B.Tylon → Animism



→ **Suicide:**

- ↳ emphrical study.
- ↳ Strengthened the scientific discipline in his study.
- ↳ Uc phenomena have social roots hence s.fact.
- ↳ Less solidarity → more suicide.
- Factors: < climatic theory
Imitation theory
racial theory
geographical theory >
- ↳ said this as unscientific.
a/c tant
used Coronors data.
- ↳
 - ✓ Suicide as a thing.
 - ✓ Class should be resifiable.
- ↳ Classification of suicide
Men > Women → Men more gregariousness.

(in group).

Peacetime > Wartime
 Protestant > Catholic
 Small family > large family.
 Unmarried > married.
 Issueless > couples with children.
 Couples

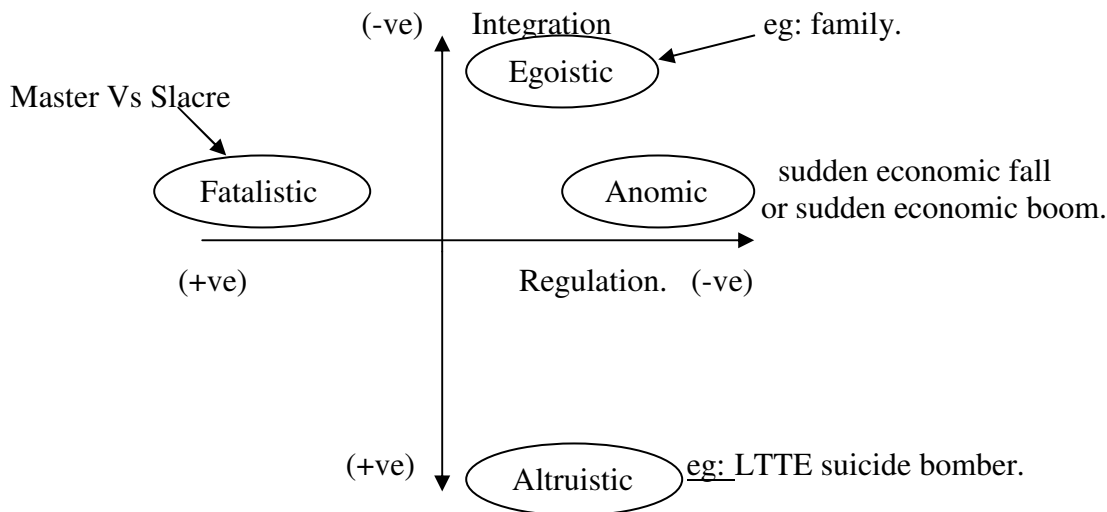
↳ Solidarity ↑ → less suicide.

Solidarity ↓ → more suicide

Therefore Rate of suicide $\propto \frac{1}{\text{solidarity}}$.

↳ Suicidogenic ct/. pass there all sty/. – ppl who gets affected will commit suicide.

→ 4 types of suicide:



S. Strl Vs Strt/al form

→ R. Brown

↓ Change principle
 Reality
 Person-Person relationship

abstract inviable

<avoidance relationship therefore is invariant>

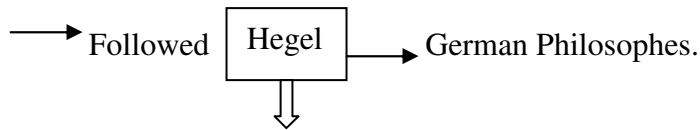
Raymond Firth

→ S. Strt l/s orgn.

S. Strt → S.org.

Strt.form → S. strtl.

Karl Marx: (Germany)



- ✓ Geist (Spirit) is present in social reality which is not in physical reality.
- ✓ Mind shapes the matter. It shapes the reality.
- ✓ Mind > Matter.

→ Matter > Mind.

→ Conflict is mid-wife of change.

→ Communism is the most desirable form.

→ Perspective → Historical Materialism



Materialistic Interpretation of History.

→ Dialectical Materialism.

→ 5 stages of social progress.

Dialectics

⇓

Thesis

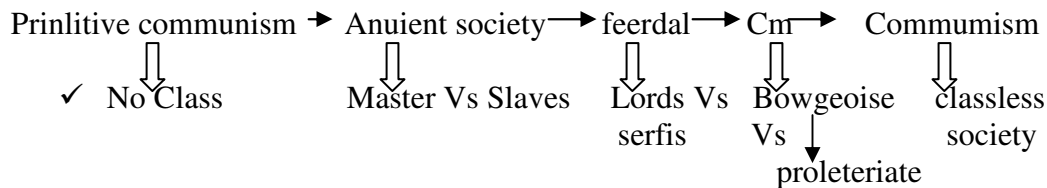
Antithesis

Synthesis.

{

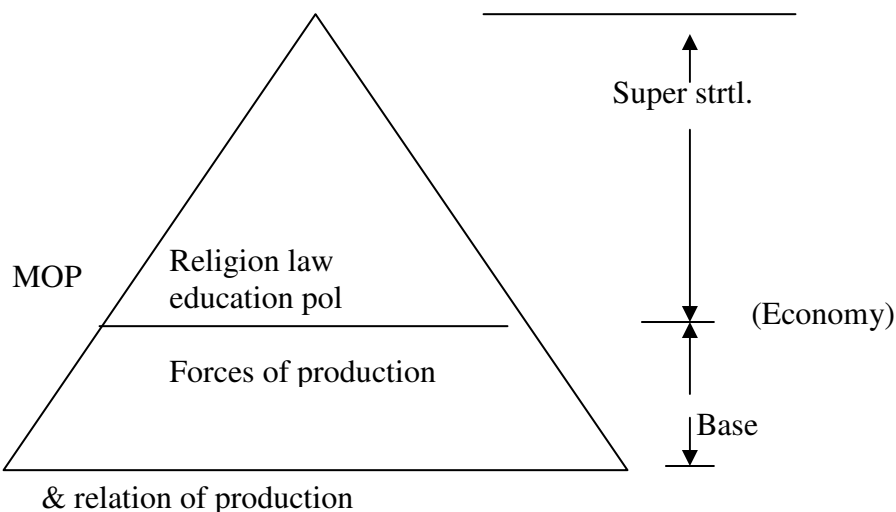
These is → Socrates

Dialectics → Plato.

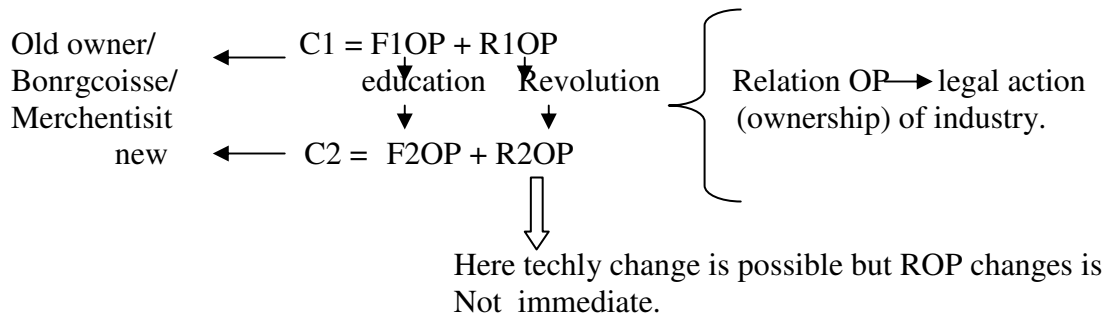


- ✓ Production for food
- ✓ Hand to mouth economy

→ **Capitalistic Society**



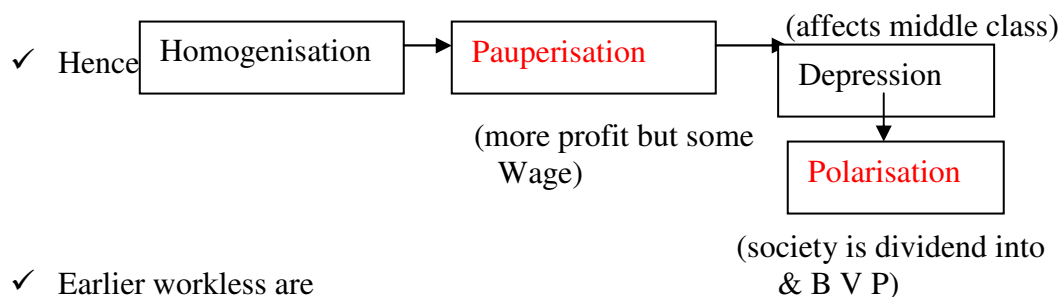
- ✓ FOP → tech, land, infrastr./ → Fast change.
- ✓ ROP → owner / non ownership → slow change
- ✓ MOP → How Commn/. Happened.



- ✓ KM ⇒ Hence change is both by evolution & Revolution

- ✓ Religion, Law, Education, Pol. Determines ROP.
- ✓ Change is from the base.

Variable Capital Constant Capital
 Workless, wages land, infrastructure
 ✓ M/C is mitigat'g the diffu below skilled.
 Semi skilled & unskilled ppl.



- ✓ Earlier workless are Class in itself.

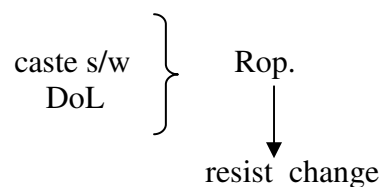
- ✓ Not aware of exploitation
- ✓ They are a Catrgory.
- ✓ B'cz of polanisation it is transformed into

Class for itself

Subjective awareness of explriation.

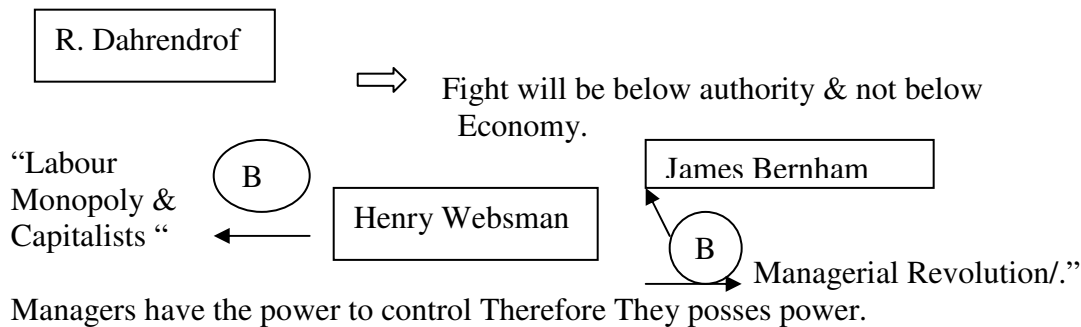
- ✓ Class -in-itself to class-for-itself-class a revolution ⇒ change.
- ✓ thus cm → socialism → communism.
- ✓ Thus Dialectics accuus all through the process.

eg: c'-i-it → thesis
 c-f-it → Antithesis
 change → synthesis



- ✓ Basis Of class → s/w of ownership.
- ✓ Hence though Persons share equal salary or income they don't possess the same class b'cz their Possession of ownership diffuse. (one may possess material w/c nay other may be a walker).

Critics < Max hleber ⇒ it is not paupisatn/. But it is proliferatn/. (expansion) of middle class.



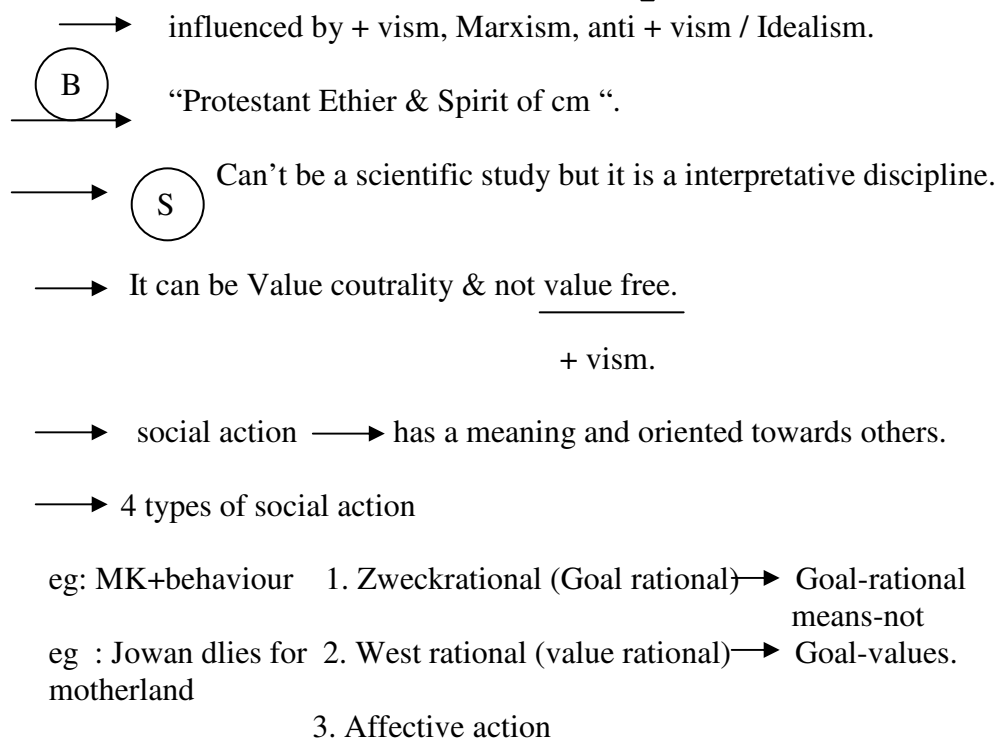
C.W. Mills ⇒ for a structure To survive, some population Should have power.

→ wen for a communist structure these can't be & galitarian structure

→ go inegnality exists because of power elites.

- ✓ Religion → ‘Opiant of masses’ .
- ✓ class li a community.

Max Weber : (Germany) (human behaviour is subjective.
So no scientific study)



4. Traditional action → action Legitimised by custom.
(king is mights
King is right)

→ Action when institutionalized it gets into structure

→
 ✓ Goal rational Axn → Legal Rational authority.
 ✓ Traditional Axn → Traditional authority.
 ✓ Affective Axn → charismatic authority

↓ Institutionalized ↓
 action → structure

→ Traditional authority .

↓
 Patriarehal Patrimonial.
 eg: king.
 <bureamcractic structure >
 ↓
 female subordinate
 to male.
 <no bureamcractic>

→ Charismatic authority :
 social transitim → anomie → emugence of under.

↓
 have superhuman ← charismatic l/shp.
 qualities all'g to the followus.

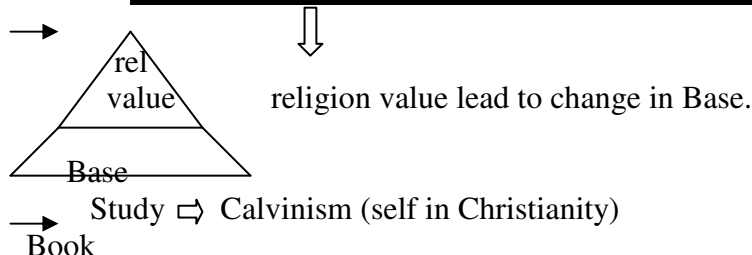
✓ Demands forlible gifts / gifts.

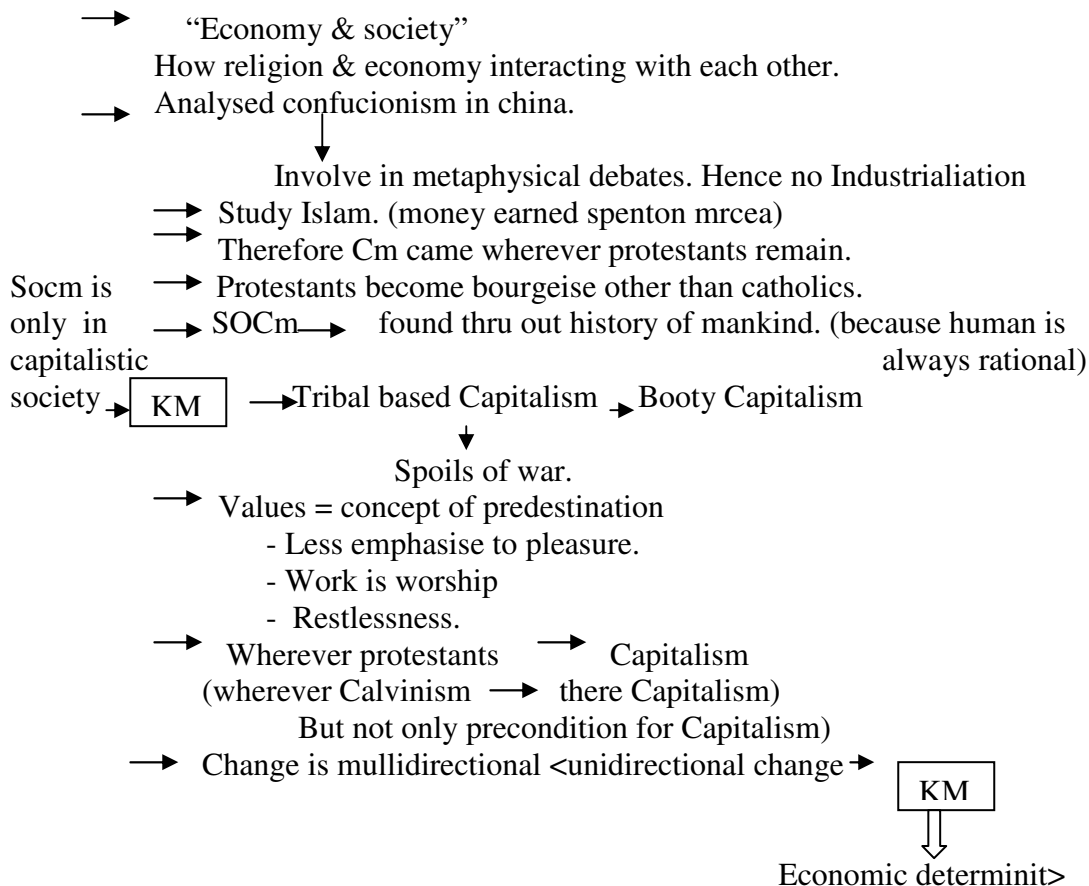
→ Legal Ratimal authority

- Because
 - Legal- Reaction in terms of pol.sphere ⇨ Democracy
 Legal –Reaction in terms economic sphere ⇨ Capitalism
 - Subordinate Vs Superordinate
 Info control

<Dipanical - Permanent staffs.
 Gupta - go by rules of law.
 "mistaken - impactiality towards the finaling.
 Modernity"> - Meritocracy.

Protertant Ethics & Spirit of Capitalism

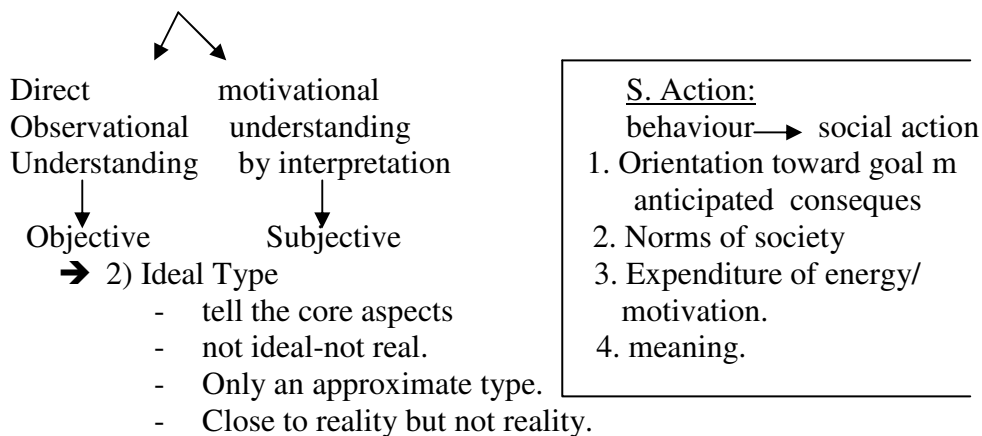




Methodology of M.W.

→ how to study meanings & motives.

→ 1) verstehen / interpretative emphathatic liason with the observed.



→ 2) Ideal Type

- tell the core aspects
- not ideal-not real.
- Only an approximate type.
- Close to reality but not reality.

→ 3) casual plurality.

- base only not determines superstructure. But superstructure. Also determines Base.
- Not only one cause for a action.

→ 4) value neutrality.

- no giving of ideological colouration. To a act.
- Is no ethnocentrism.

Critics

✓

R.H. Tawnev

Book

→ “Religion & the sise of Capitalism”

<Capitalism 1st group in UK where there are more catholics through how Capitalism grow there>
Capitalism



Talcott persons: (Us)

- Finalist
- 3 schools were prominent:
- Ponlialy accepted. ← 1. utilitarianism eg: adam smith < man go for profit & loss
Calculational always>
- 2. types → he said it ignored mean's & motives.
- 3. idealism → ponlialy accepted as I can't develop grand
Theory based on only meanings & motives.
- Came to say that capitalism is full.
- Culmination of all theories.
- social action → meanings & motives.

Book "structure of & Action" → he dissects & Action.

| | <u>Motives</u> | | <u>Values</u> | | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|---|
| What it is? (mind applied) | Cognitive | _____ | cognitive | _____ | instrumental to satisfy objective Needs |
| Lore/hatred | Cathectire | _____ | appreciative | _____ | Experimental (subjective author) |
| (Good or bad) | Erahiatire | _____ | moral | _____ | moral self-worth or self appreciation |

Definition → "social action is a meaningful behaviour is., the behaviour by which one reacts to

The external stimuli by cognising * interpreting them.

- Cognitive value → value/ based on objective standards.
- Appre → value/ based on subjective / aesthetic"
- Moral → value/ based on absolute standards
(he is friend (energy))
- Intru → action to satisfy obj needs explicitly.

Exp. → Action oriented to satisfy sub needs
Implicitly.

- ✓ Axn institutimahind str/. Take from
- Instrumental → social system (Emile Durkheim)
- Expressive → cultural system (cultural Anthoos)
- Moral → personality system (Giddens)

✓ Constellational of action is called as system

✓ Features of a system

— unified whole → whole > sum of parts.

— interdependent parts → change in the ⇔ change in other

— has goals

— has needs

— has boundaries & environment → symbiosis relationship (one development On other)

— has self equilibrium tendency

— try'g to achieve normalcy every time it is disturbed.

✓ Needs → Desired → specific to specific systems

→ Universal eg: food.

↓
“Imperatives” (earlier he called it as)

↓
“functional pre requisite” (now)

✓ A final pre-requisite for any system to survive.

Adapt → organic system ← (from organic analogy of spencers)

Goal attainment → personality s/w

Integrate → sociology system

Latency → cultural system

→ “sociology system” ⇔ introduced concept of organic s/w.

✓ Culture is the medium through which one understands the meaning & motives of social action.

✓ Culture = language + normative values.

✓ When culture is patterned → Meaning → actions

Patterned patterend

Form system ← (network of action is Patterned) → Structure evolved ← Interactions patterned

<Single & action can be considered as a system>

< F. Tonnies

→ Culture is dualistically patterned.

→ Gemin – primordial relationship

→ Gesell. – secondary relationship

→ Dualistic is unidimensional>

✓ Culture is equalitically patterned on 5 dimensions This is called as Pattern Variable

↓
<varieties of choices available for an actor in action situation>
Eg. all application as candidates

Family/relationship Vs UPSC

Family/Symbol Vs not
 Motherless food Vs hotel serves.
 Husband wife Vs Doctor-patient
 Relationship
 Caste Vs Business

1. Particularism Vs Universalism
2. Quality Vs Performance
3. Affectivity Vs Affective neutrality.
4. Diffuseness Vs Specificity.
5. Collective Orientation Vs Self
 Gemeinschaft. Orientation
 Gesellschaft.

- ✓ Finally he removes C.o Vs s.e (5) as it is differences in all other 4 criteria.
- ✓ Gessel > Gemin.

good.

- ✓ sociology → concerned abt S.s/w – 3 other s/w.

✓ Sociology System

- society – social system
- only system will've AGIL need.

A – eco. system

G – Pol. system

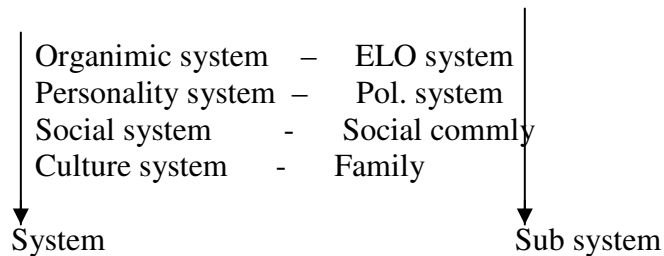
I - Society Community (Nation etc)

L – Family, Pees group.

Sub System

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| L | I |

| | |
|-----|-----|
| E.S | P.S |
| Fam | S.C |

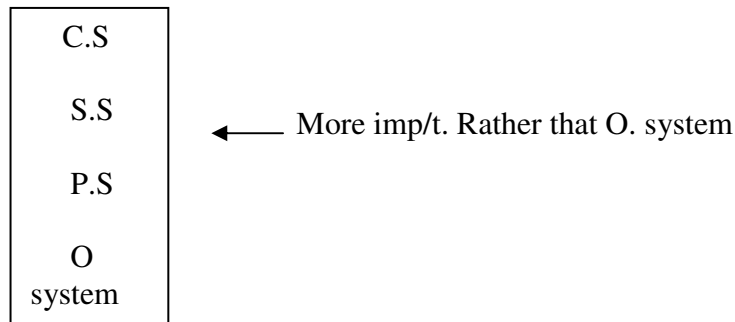


- This cater to micro level & macro level.
- Hence one theory caters to all questions of 5

Critics → His theory is status goest theory.

I/P Output Theory.

- system as a self equihibrating solution
- Choices are given to the actor but culture determines the action of actor.
- Culture it not determines any option then culture utility has to be determined.

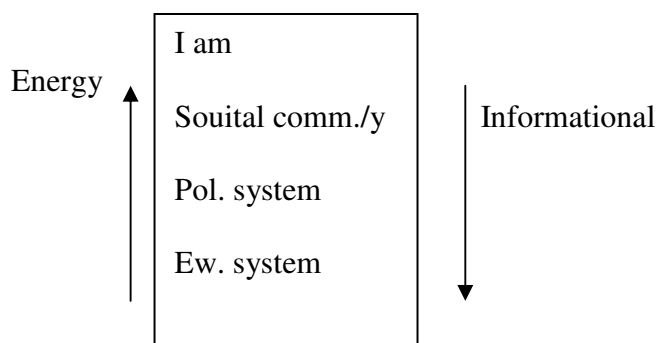
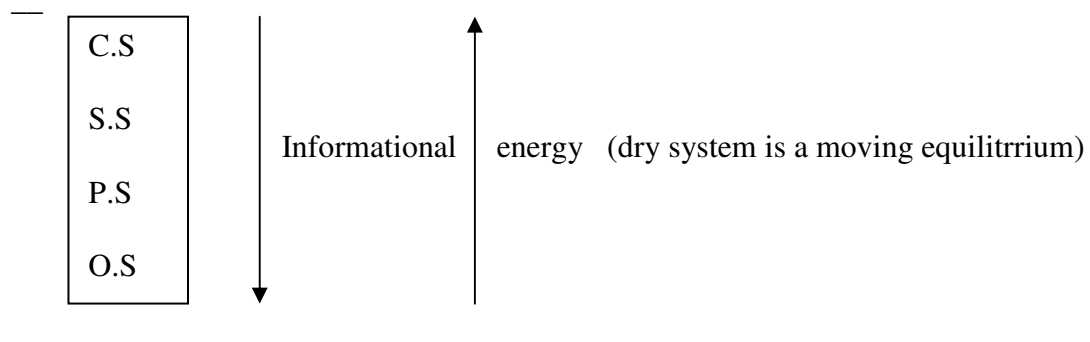


- No choice of action of the actor in the s/w.
- Structure Vs Agency (actor) who is supreme?
(Culture)
- Later strtl. Because supreme.
- Law → output of ps
 Input of ss.
Vote → output of social system
 Input of Polution system

By this time through was development of tybernelies

↓
Suince of wmmm/ control

___ the system with high in intermational controls system with high in energy.



✓ Hobesian problem of order ___ A debate in that time

Hobbes → How deiorder is possible & how order can be restored.

- ✓ Order can be passed out in 3 levels.
- Threats of Equitritium {
- _at_ international level. < by mean of (socialisational> eg: education ↑ eco↓ □ education unemploy
 - _at_ collectire level < by means of governmental oction>
 - _imompalibility by indirect/ goals & social /collecti goals resolved → <over a period of time>.

- ✓ T.P On s change: / structure!

Causes:

1. change in system →
 1. Demography.
 2. environment / temperature.
 3. population ↑↓
 4. cultural change.

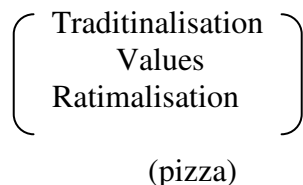
Due to terly.
2. change of system structure 5. revohtimay change.

4. Culture Change



(Idly)

Innovation



Institutionalisation

Process

strut/r
(lead g' to get pizza as
Tradititional food)

5. revdnlimary change:

1. when dexiant sub culture is there
2. ideological set of belivers
3. some power organizational
4. alievat'g motival/ shared by most members g the system.

Change of system:

→ Introduced "trohetimary universal"
Concept.



- ✓ any system/ Have some sequence of progress irrespective of the history of the system
- ✓ It is catapulting the change from one stage to other.
- ✓ It is irresperptive of history or any unique conditions.

Defenition:

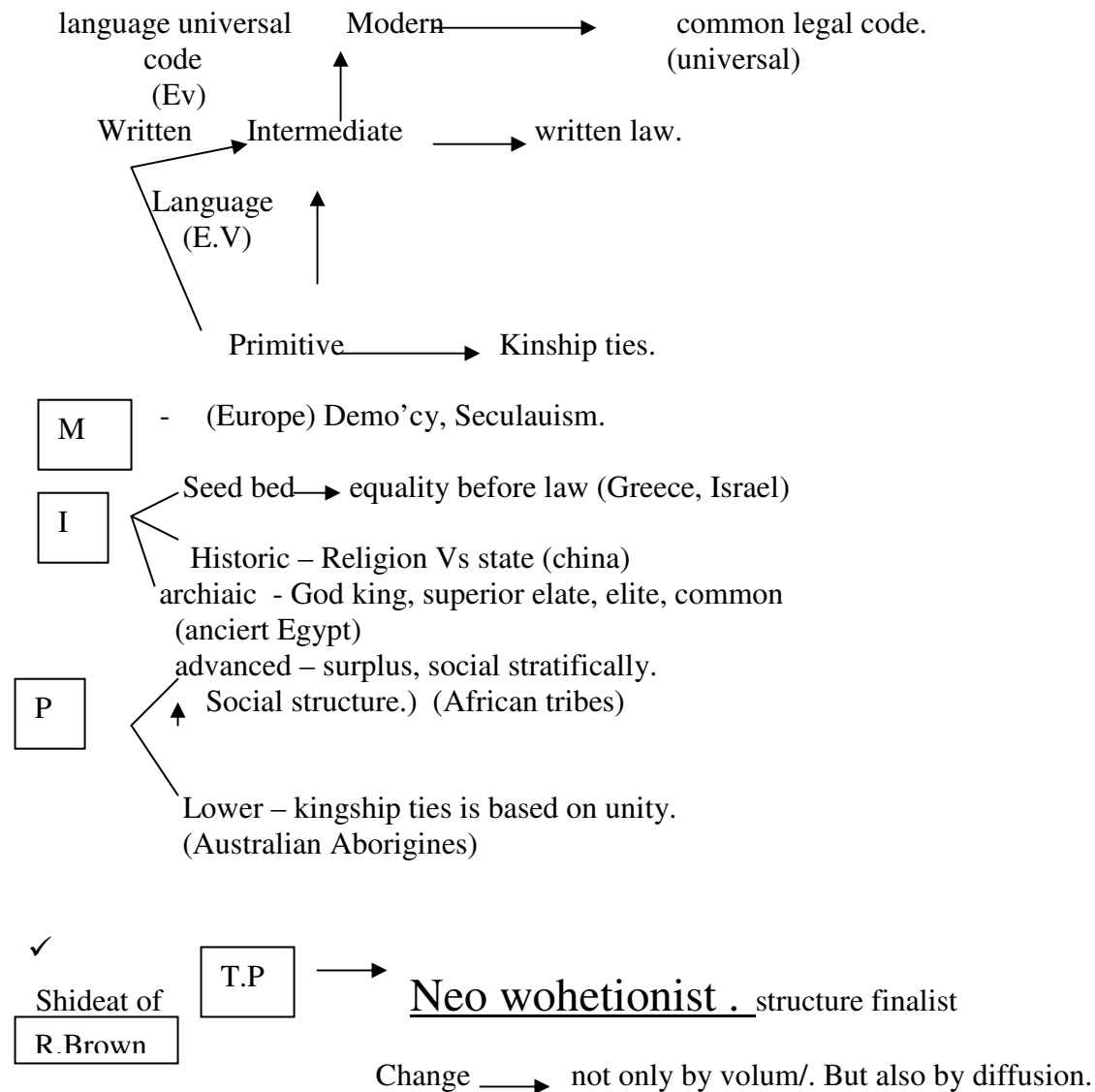
Any organical dwlpt strtlal or cultural sufficiently

Imp/t to further evolution that rather than emerg'y only once is likely to be hit

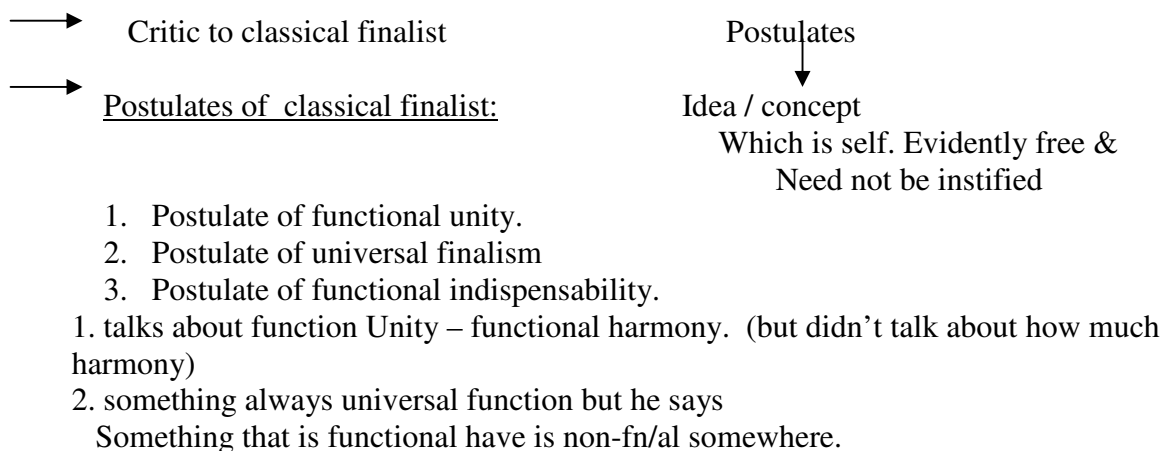
Upon by various system social operating under difficult conditions. Evolutionmay universal

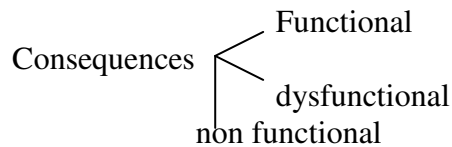
Request to the direction & have of historical process of eolution.

- ✓ How social change taking place by E.Univ/m



R.K. Merton (US) : Structure finalist



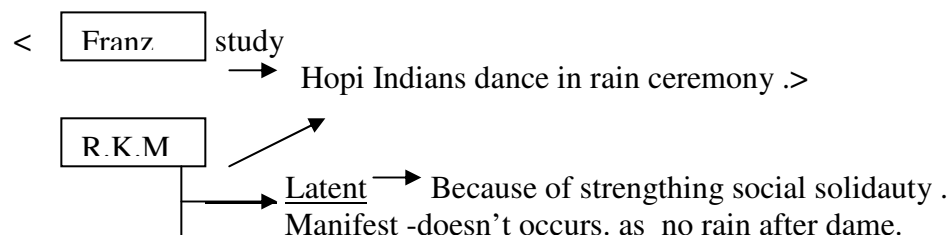
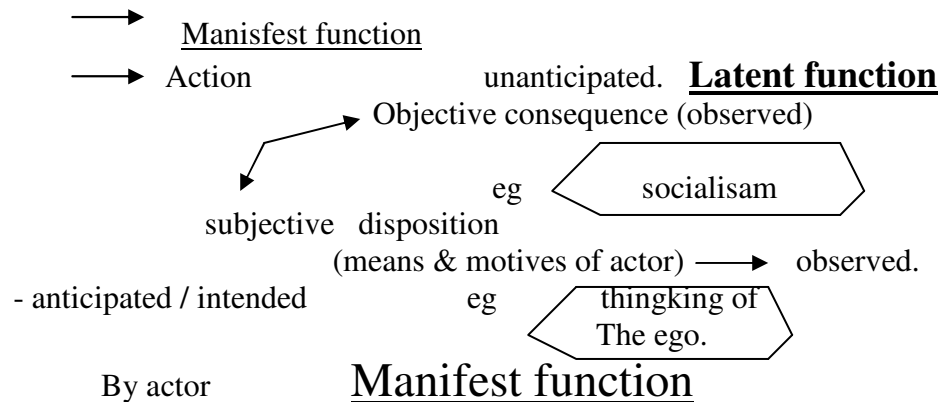


✓ Consequences at 3 levels

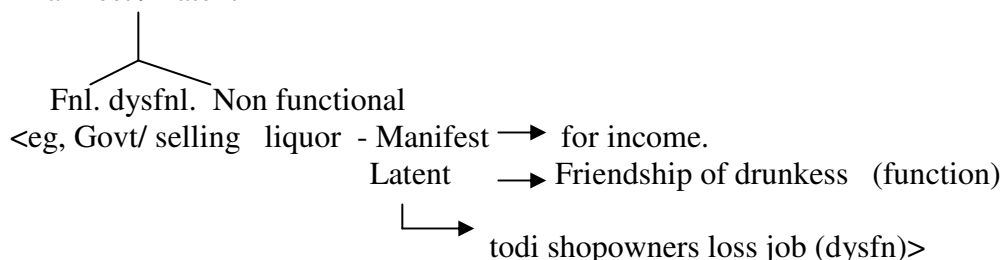
1. Individual level
2. sub system level
3. Total social level.

| Religion | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| <u>function</u> | <u>dyfunction.</u> | <u>nonfunction</u> |
| identify Solidarity | delay'g adopt scientific outlook | |
| negative therefore Rel. education | | |
| negative → Rel. fundamentalism. | | |

4. functional alternatives present. It should within The strct/. al constraint. Hence function indispensability is a myth. (replacable the parts is possible but be within structure as constrains)



✓ Manifest / Latent



→ Middle range theories :

- developed MRT for 1. reference Group theory
- 2. political m/ c of USA.

Critic to T.P Theory should not be grand theory. It is identify s. problem specifically should provide solution>

Alienation: ↓ KM

Separation ↓ Hegel 1st spoke about this (in the name guest).

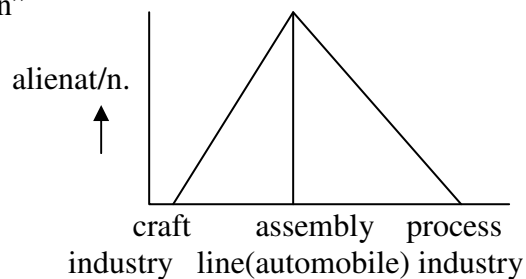
- Cal concept.
- earlies KM used after he used Exploiting
- instead of alinatn/
- It is a condition of self estrangement.
- 4 types: 1. alienation not from product.
- 2. alien/n not from producte/ environment.
- 3. alien/n not from society
- 4. alien/n not from self.

Herbert Blawner ↓ Linked tech/yg & alien/n
Alien/n Automobile > Proces > craft.

Herbert Marcuse ↓ Book
"one dimensional man"

Work is stufying & Leisure is also stufy'g .

D. Rissman ↓ Book
"Lonely Crowd".



{ indifferent attitude

↓
anonimity

↓
social.