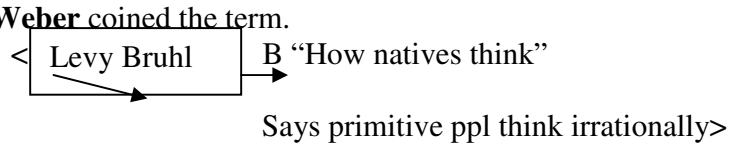


Methods Of accommodation:

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

Rational thinking
↓
Proper means to reach proper



Given by
emphathy → Daniel Lerner

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 → B ⇒ A loses its identify.

Melt'g pot culture A+B → C ⇒ A & B 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 eg. reservational policy universalition of
- ✓ Social control primary education
- ✓ Common ideology.
- ✓ Strategy for planed social change.

Hindering:

Karl Marx

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

“Economic Clash leads to conflict.”

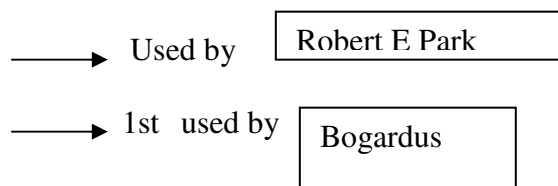
<subnatialism → Jharkhand movement.

Naxalite movement.
Naga front movement.

Modes of Integration:

- ✓ In democratic societies integration is achieved through socialisation, educational, accommodation, propaganda,
- ✓ In totalitarian societies integration is achieved by indoctrination. (Dictatorship.) & cohesion. (force).
(imposing the doctrines
eg. Hitler)

Social Distance:



It refers to the Perceived sense of separation, segregation or unapproachability or alternately proximity / intimacy between individuals & groups.

<Mental distance comes physical distance.>

Bogardus → Develop a socio metric scale to quantitatively measure social distance.
Among the migrant groups in America.

7 statements were asked as a form of questionnaire & distributed to 17 thousand native Americans.

Each statement was assigned memorial weightage & each nationality's score was calculated. It was found English men were the most welcomed guest in America. Nobody wanted to marry Koreans, high is social distance between Koreans & Americans & no social distance between English & Americans

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

Competition:

It is a continuous, impersonal universal process based on mutually exclusive goals. Unlike co-optimal where goals are common & compatible, in competition goals are usually incompatible & mutually exclusive.

But co-optimal. On their means.

Eg. sportsman spirit – which means 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.

Ogburn & Hamilton → Consider that the fundamental condition for communication is boundless desires.

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 → imitated 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 rance group

External → across 2 groups.

Realistic → Based on specific issues which are precisety 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 Dahrendrof 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 – ordinated authority>.

Structural fn/.alist

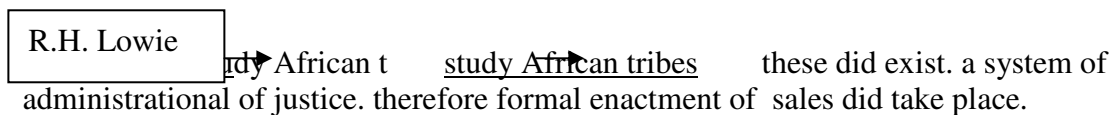
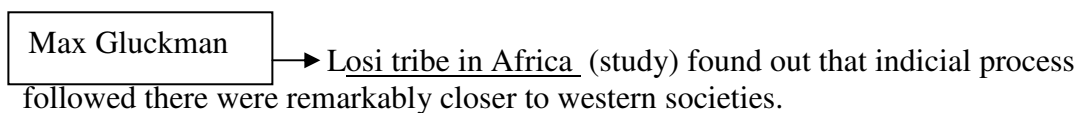
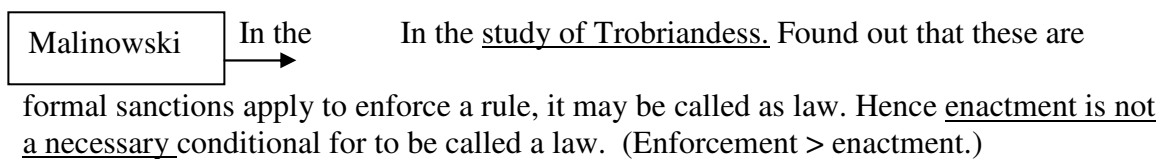
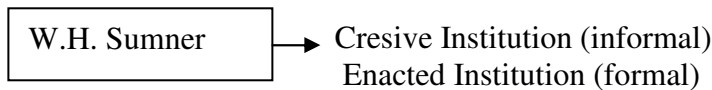
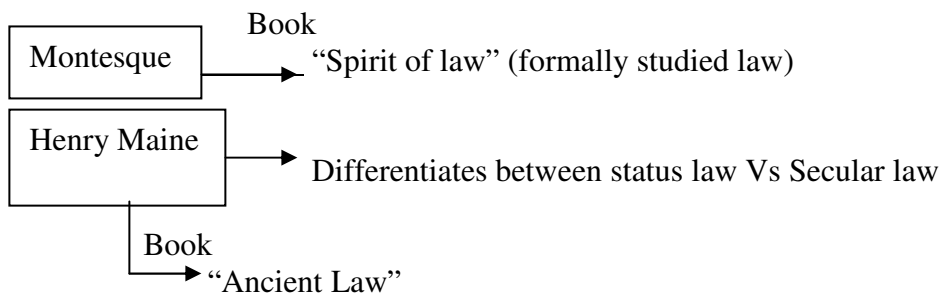
LowieCozer → Conflict is not inherently disintegrable because external conflict. Strengthens internal unity, provided conflict is not too prolong. Internal conflict is integrative as long as it does not question the basic values of the group.

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

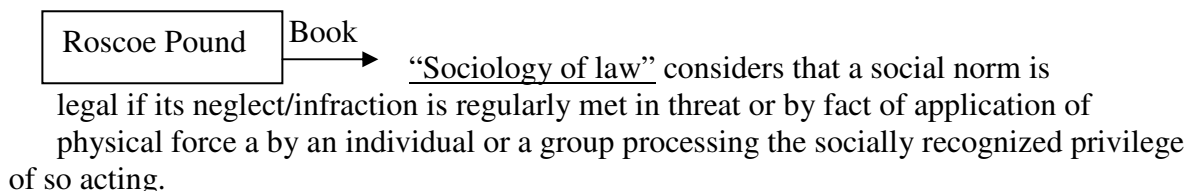
Simmel → 4 types of conflict

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.

Law Vs Custom → { codified
diffused

- ✓ it is a make
- ✓ idealisitic
- ✓ more adaptive to change
- ✓ precisely defined

growth
pragmatic
change is low.
provides a wide range of behaviour.

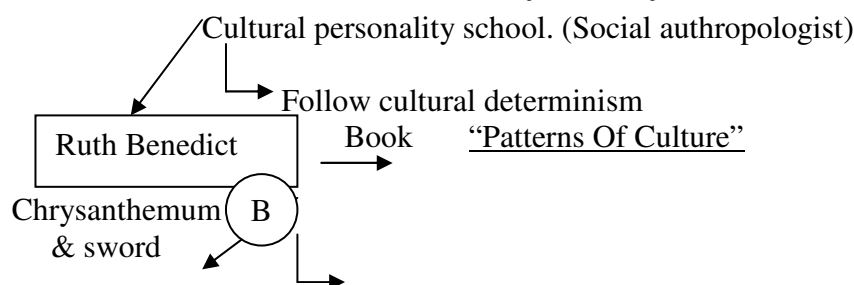
- ✓ specialised agencies responsibility of entire community.
- ✓ handles matters vital to society custom covers everything
- formal Legislations are made therefore all encompassing.

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.

<u>Primitives law</u>	<u>Modern law</u>
✓ <u>not conceived</u> in terms of <u>territory but</u> in terms of clan, tribe etc.	Territorial jurisdiction.
✓ Grows out of custom	is deliberately planned
✓ No specialised agencies for enforcement	Specialised agencies.
✓ There is <u>no distinctional in terms of civil & criminal law</u>	there is distinctional
✓ Very closely linked with ethics & <u>religious believes</u> . Therefore Notions like <u>sin</u> is present. Any Violation is considered as beach against supernatural force.	<u>Secularised</u> . No Super natural Force. No notion of sin
✓ <u>Notion of intention is absent</u>	Distinction below International present & International absent. Therefore graded permission
✓ Evidence takes the form of ordeal ↓ going there experiments)	Evidence is empharical <Golden jurisprudence> innoce is jurisprudence
✓ Not associated with formal agencies for its creation.	Legislative bodies are involved.

Socialisation:

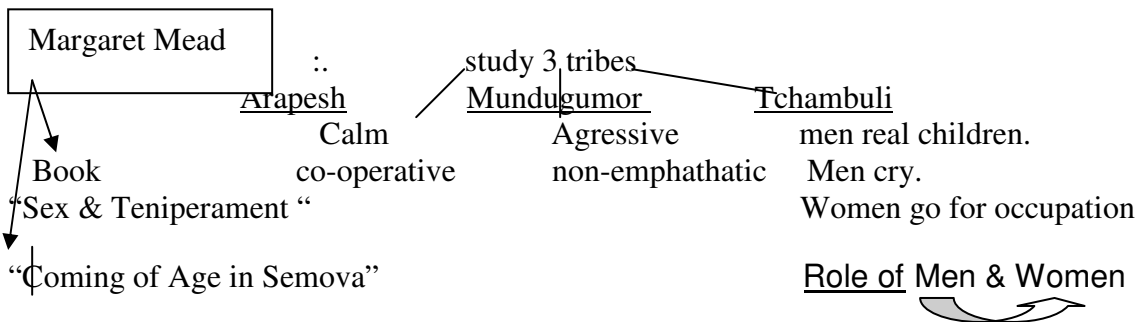
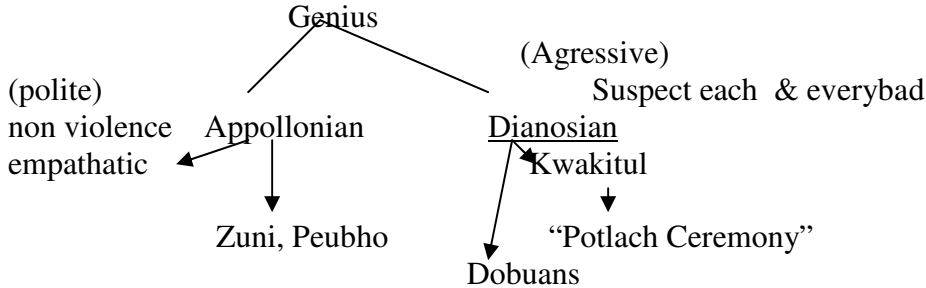
1.Culture –Personality Study



Culture is acting as centrepedal force.

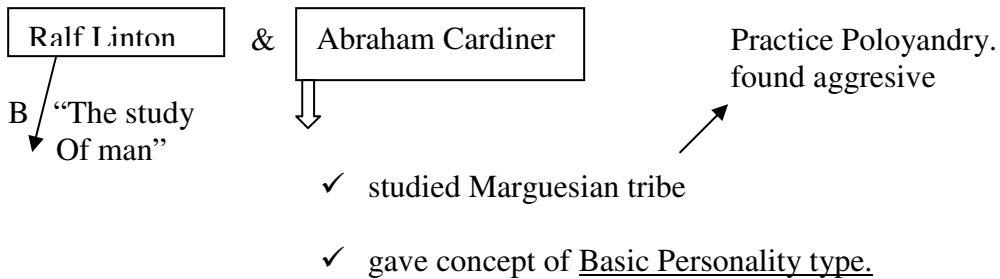
↳ “Genius” (-Central tendency)
-personality

2 Types.



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

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



Morris Opler → Book
 “Apache : A Life way”

→ Concept “Thems” (instead of Genius as said by Magrest 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 spouse.

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

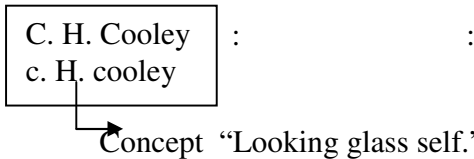
3 Stages of socialisational:

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) |

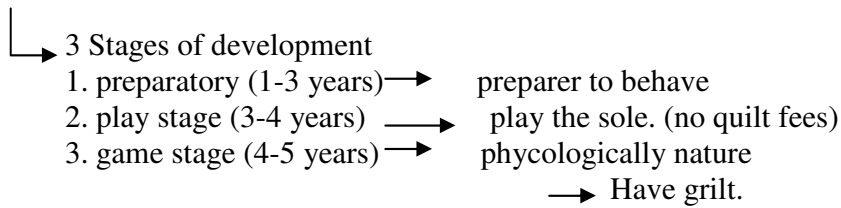
↳ Cognitive development

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.

G. H. Mead :



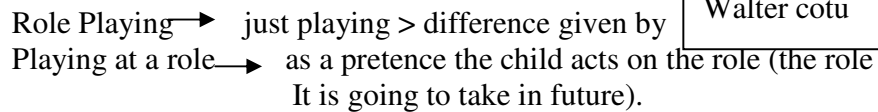
- ↳ • Significant others → eg: mone, dad
- Generalised others → other persons

< Role marking –

Ralnh tarner

Make charges
On the role

further used by **G. H. Mead**

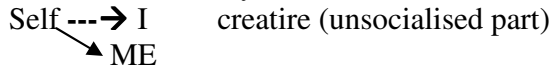


Walter cotu

G. H. Mead

Book

"Mind self & society"



Cooper

Concept

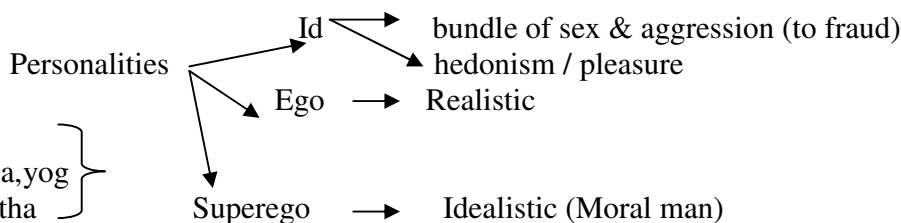
→ Educational idealises the children

Evan Ilich

Concept

→ "De schooling"

Freud



vedic
kama, artha, yog
vaneprositha }

G.H. Mead

- 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) n by

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
 - Child response through smile, gestures etc
 - Child identifies family members
3. **Oedipal stage.**
 - Oedipal complex – Boy becomes intimate with mother.
 - Extracomplex – Girl's **lutimacy** 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.

Immitation.



- 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 generalised others located in difficult contextual situations

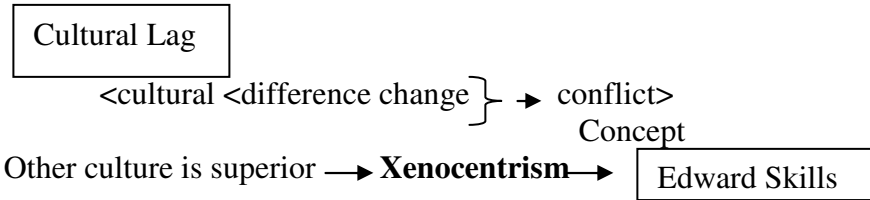
Role playing: Lead to role evaluation → conscious abt self abilities and capabilities

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.

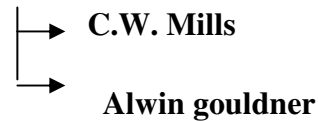


It is put forwarded by **Ogburn** in his critical response to the classical evaluationists who say change is progress. **Ogburn** Says this change is uneven. Material culture changes faster which non-material culture serists change. This creates conflict. He also gives the term adaptive culture to non-material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

Cultural Relativism. (CR)



Ethical Absolution(EA)



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 ftn/.sm by

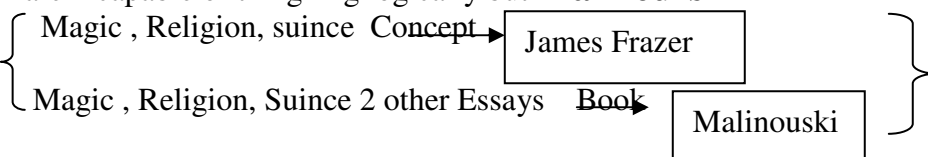
Malinoulslei

He demonitratd the abration. Of ethnourtrim.

James Frazer

Who said. Primitive ppl

are incapable of thingking logically but **Malinourski**

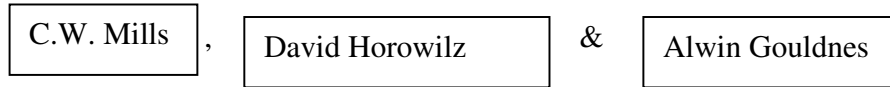


Studied Magic & found that it is rational among Trobriandees. Magic satisfies a need for removing anxiety. It gives them the ability to cope-uo with a crisis. Therefore Magic is

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).

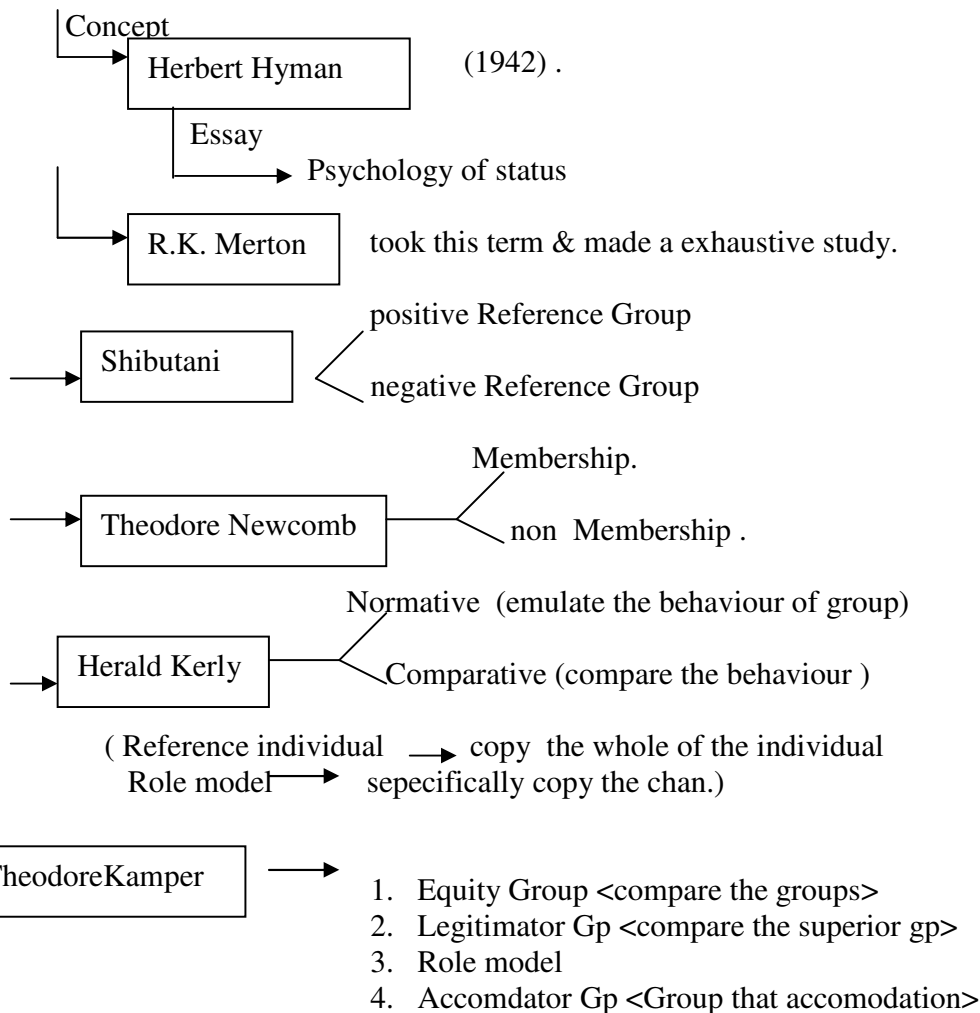
However The extreme form of C.R. was critised. Eg : one May initify sati or child Marriage In the name of C.R. therefore American socialogists

Like

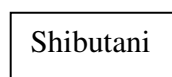


gave the concept. E.A. which means these are urtain ethical stds which are universal. Eg : Human rights.

Reference Group : (RG)



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



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

↳ Continously one tries to repeat the behaviour

Herald Kelly → 2. types.

1. Normative RG – in which One tries to emulate the behaviour.
2. Comparative 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 always a +ve RG.
4. Accomodator GP- It provides others with a clue for a parallel reponse to this situation.

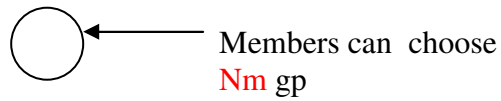
R.K. Meston

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.



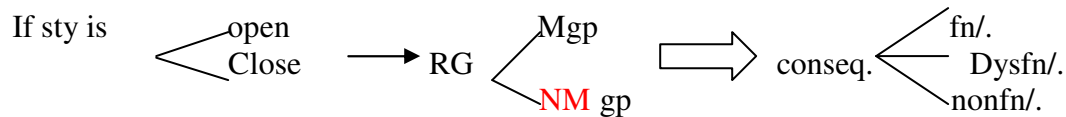
2. Duration of membership
3. Degree of distinctiveness.

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>
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	fn/l. for individual fn/l for NM gp. dysfn/l for mgp.

Referent Power

French & Raver

Used this term to emphasis on the external compulsion excercised by a gp. On the individual once it is chosen as the RG.

Resocialisation:

Sudden change

Anticipatony 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

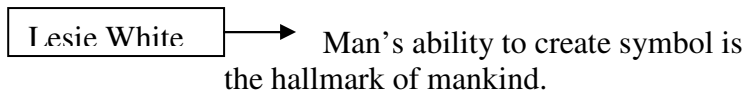
them with a experience. For a role they've yet to assume in order to ease the individuals adaptability into the non-membership group.

Resocialisation

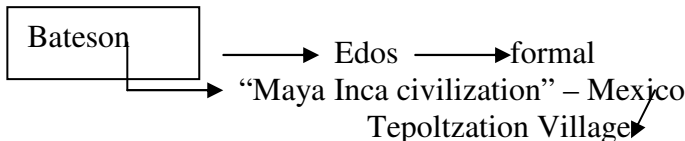
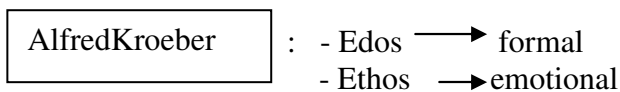
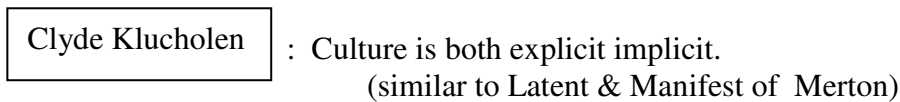
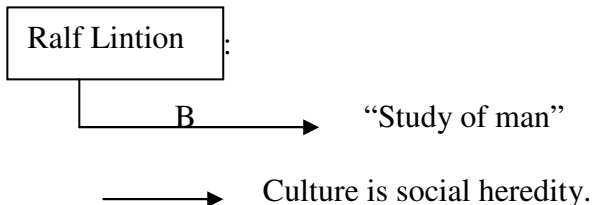
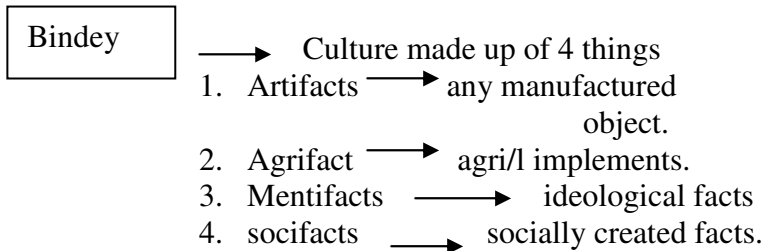
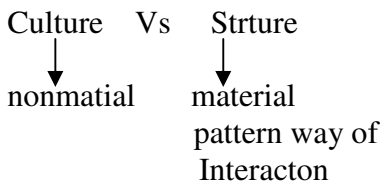
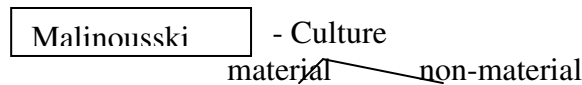
Refers to a sn experience rep'g a radical change in one's personality. Re. sn/.
Takes place in adults
eg: Religious conversion
Political indoctrination.
drastically changes ones personality.

Culture:

Symbolic View
of culture



Club of institute
Form culture



Little tradition → Uncodified.
 Great tradition → Codified
 { Mckim Marriot → Krishangarhi 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 immediality.

Mariver 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 consist’g of knowledge, believer, 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.

Clyd Klukhon

: 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.

Devoid of logical doing → irrational (superstitious)

Transcend’g rationality → nonrational (Workshopping)

MG Herskovitz → In his B → “Man & his work” culture consists of man made Part of the environment, it is a medium thru 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 destigmnts 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.

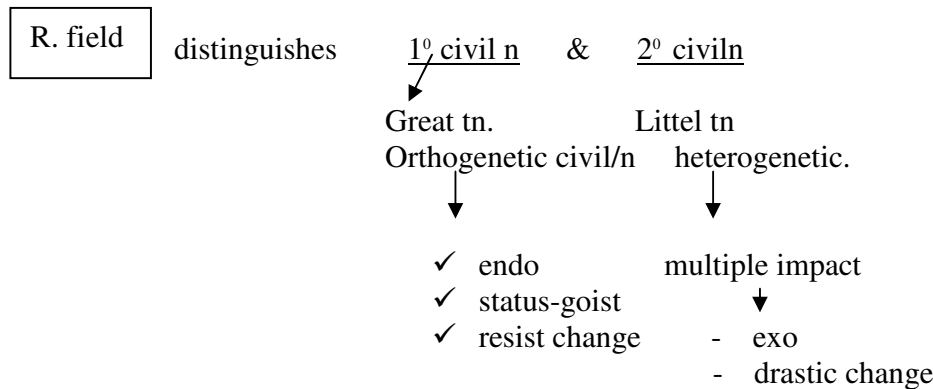
→ **B** → Tepoztian: Life in Mexicon Village.

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



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 physic, ie., culture is a

social product due to collective hiving.

M.J. Herzkowitz

B

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

and the process of leaving is called enculturation (socialization)

2 Culture is influenced by Biological, phycological, geographical & historic fact. implan a culture more geography specific it is.

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

3. culture is str/l 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 Indudes

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

Cultural Construct

Ralf Lindon

culture is dynamic

(Culture not Static bt dynamic) Cultural Specialities → only upper classes.
 As diff between real & codified Cultural universals
 he asked to go with the model Cultural alternatives.

Cultural Capital

Cultural Repredention
 Cultural Domenation
 Cultural Deprivation

Piere Borediew (Cultural determinist)

“Economic Capt” (Book)

Cultural focus:

M.G. Herskovitz

Todars (nilgiri) → Buffalao Workship.

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 arthrly 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** elements 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 emphathatic 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 grp in society .

over a period of time
+
Not violated _____ ↑

→ If folkways, around birth, death, family, marriage

→ If folkways Individualised – habit

→ If folkways Internalised @ grp level – customs.

All customs are folkways

But not all folkways are customs:

→ Mores = folkways x Eg: Jaboo

Folkways ___ Desired folkways.

→ Imaginatin + Cause – effect rel’y + subj feeling also

Lead ⇔ Mores might b com law. Or stay as mores.

Norms – nt violated

Folkways – can b violated

Custom influences law →

W. G. Sumner

Grp – association ; grps valid norms circling – Institute

(society-----soy, sty)

W. G. Sumner:

All folkways nt mores

All mores folkways

→ “Mores can mate anything ✓ + condemnat” of anything”

Values: stds of desirability, ideas abt 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 d 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. More Specific <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Eg; Birth, death ceremonies ii. Related to survival & growth of d grp. 	<p>More general & wider in (many) Character.</p> <p>Eg: Meals a day.</p> <p>M. necessity related</p>

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:

involuntary 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.

F.D : Consider sociey has primacy over individual. sty is a holistic institution subjected to coments of collective consc. In his study of DOL he diff. below simple & complex society. Simple sty are characteristic by mechanic solidarity & complex by organic solidarity .

Specific:

Considers soy as consisting of rareous stral pasts having funcnal roles therefore str study in sociology goes for & understanding of soy form specific pesspective eg: neo Marxist orgnal school, modernisation sch.



Features of soy:

✓ soy>we-feeling>commy

- i. Popn: small / large
- ii. Value consensus
- iii. Interdependence of membs & soy.
- iv. Territorial defined.
- v. compulsive & permanent membx
- vi. Likeness & diff: **MacIner & page** says dat w/o likeness
 a sense of likeness there cud b no mutual recognition of belonging together therefore
 no soy. society also involves diff. Eg: DOL **MacIner** says dat, py likeness & secy
 diff created greatest of all social
 institution DOL.
- vii. Coop & Conflict **MacIner**
- viii. Beyond Indiv., so norms & customs have a poor of constraint over indiv.

F.D : soy is more than & sum of individual

Defn:

T.P : “Soy is total complex of human refatns grown out of actns in terms of means, end relation, intrinsic or symbolic.”

MacInes & Page : “soy is a sys of usages & proudures, authority & mutual aid, of

many groupings & diviscons, of caste of human both & of hiberties. “soy is marked by coop & conflict. Web of so. refny”

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

by interaction wid d others, d whole being so unified dat wat takes place in 1 past affectes all d rest.

Howard Becker : diff b/w sacred soy & secular soy.

Community:

MacIver “It is an area of so.living marked by some degree of so. Coherence. Whenever d members of any group small / large line together is such a way dat dey may share nt a specific interest but d basic condition of common life.”

T.P. “A community is dat collectivity d members of which share a common territorial areas d base of operation for daily activities.

Features of Community:

- i. territory
- ii. Common act & life style
- iii. Permanency
- iv. Gratification of multiple end (needs)
- v. Small sign (MacIver ; size may b large also)
- vi strong wec feeling
- vii Commercial relation nt driven by law rather defined by values & norms.

Robert Redfield , 1st to introduce

Peasant study in soy.

He studied Tepozian Village, Mexico
TEPOZIAN

Introduced concept Folk – Urban Continuem”

He considers tittle community characterized by

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

Other Features:

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

Community is studied by evolutionary perspective by

F. Jonnies,

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 norms	Self sufficiency is less unquestnably accepted
vii. @ times norms are ?ed & challenged & replaced	
vii Multiple grps, institutions are, present.	Principle of equality

Ferninand Ionnies

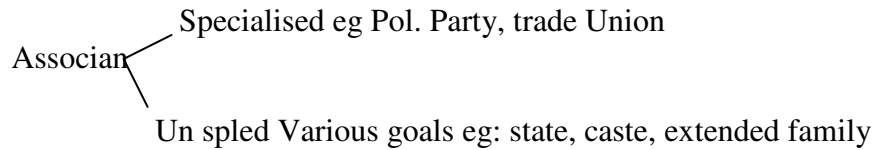
Gemanschaft (commy)	gessetschaft (soy / Asson)
i. Small + isolated	Large
ii. Culturally + genetically homogeneous	heterogenuores
iii. Strong sense of belonging	Nt strong
iv. Coopn is more than Competitn	competitn > coopn
v. Kinship ties dominates so. Interactn	impersonal seln &
vi. Rel. dominates world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



Spld 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

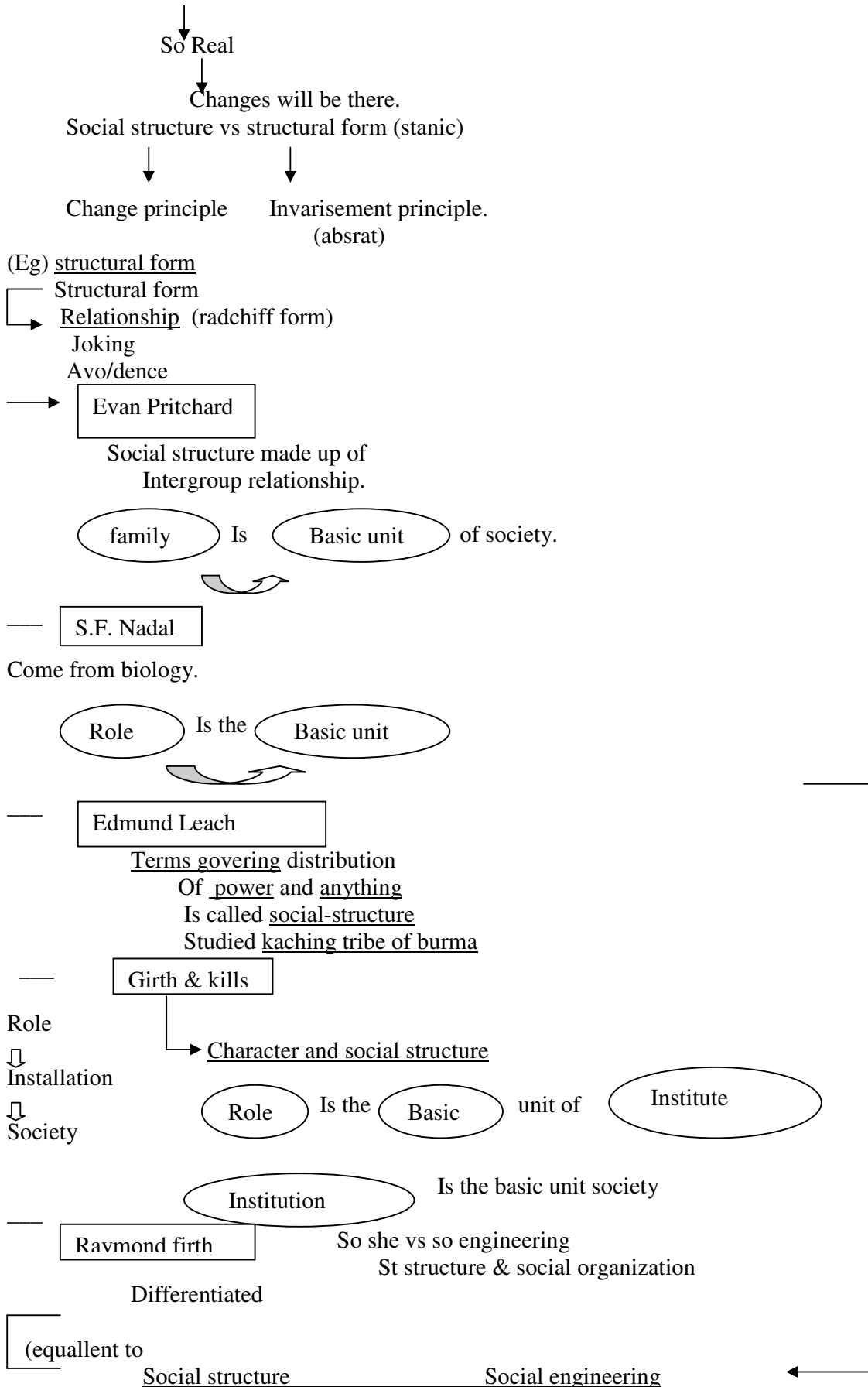
: “Inst” has a str of so orged to meet needs thru well estbd procedures: Institution is a normative sys bcoz it centers wound well defined set of norms, rules of standardred procedures essential for organizing of behavior pattern of ppl. they are establishrd mode of doing things. It refers to codes of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

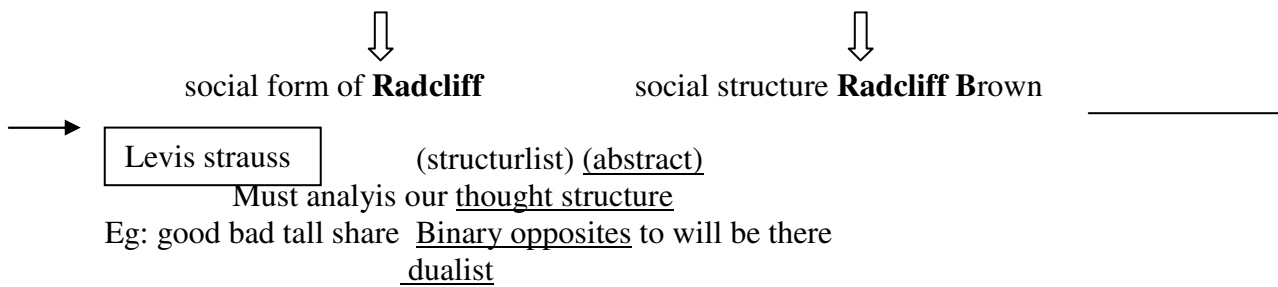
Association	Institution
(i) Represents human aspect (orged gp) eg: College Church (ii) Vot. memby	Rule of procedure / modes eg: Marriage, sel., Baptism. no members but only followers. (but malinowsik } says it has members)

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





Louis

- Lewy Dumond (structuralism)
Concept of purity + Pollution.
(Binary opposite)

- Laster Ward so structure → Static social structure will not change.
Whole > + n of parts synergy
[(eg) 2+2 = 5 more than 5]

- S.F. Nadel

We arrive at structure of society thro' abstracting from concrete population & its behaviour, the patterns of network of relationship bt. actors in their capacity of playing roles relative to one another.

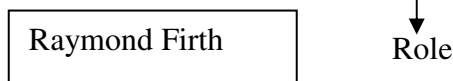
Book

→ Theory of social structure

- Girth & Mills

Social structure is cluster of norms related to every activity. Character is the personality reflected in the actual role.

Role is the interface bt personality and social structure.



Elements of social organization

Makes a distinction boat social structure & social organization.

Social organisation is concerned concept choices & delicious involved in actual social relation.

Social structure deals o more fundamental social relation which gives the basic form to the society and define the limits.

The elements of social structure & social organization are

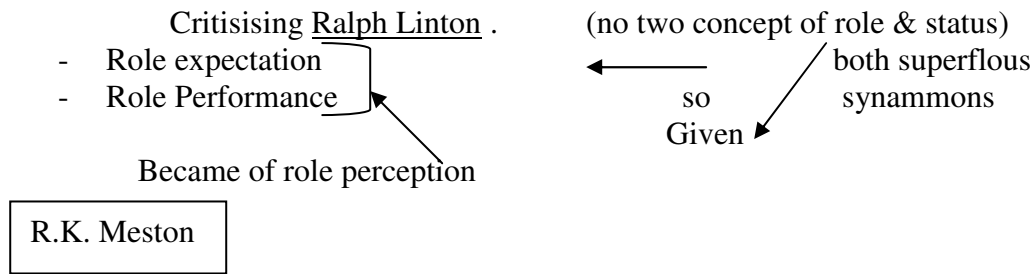
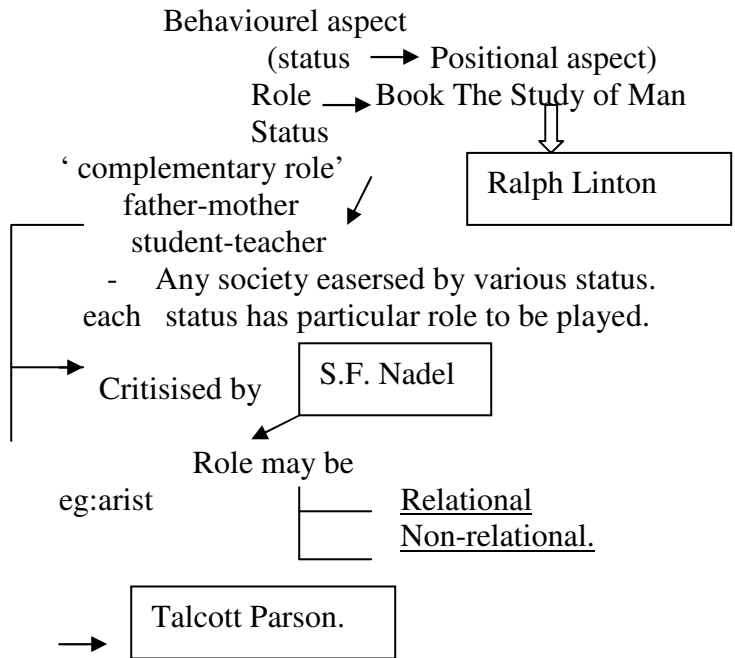
- i. Social alignments
- ii. Social comme/control so ACMS
- iii. Social media media
- iv. Social standards.

- Fred Eggan

Considers social structure in terms of social status and "position occupied" by individuals in the society.

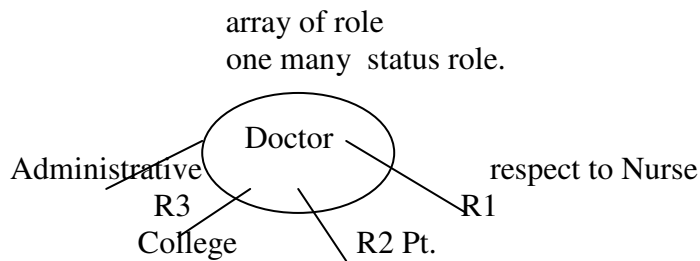
→ Patterns of network is maintained (structure) through Roles.

ROLE.



always conflict when per family role

Role Set →



Status Set

Same individual many status.

(one individual many role)

Multiple Role

differences – Status

differences – Role

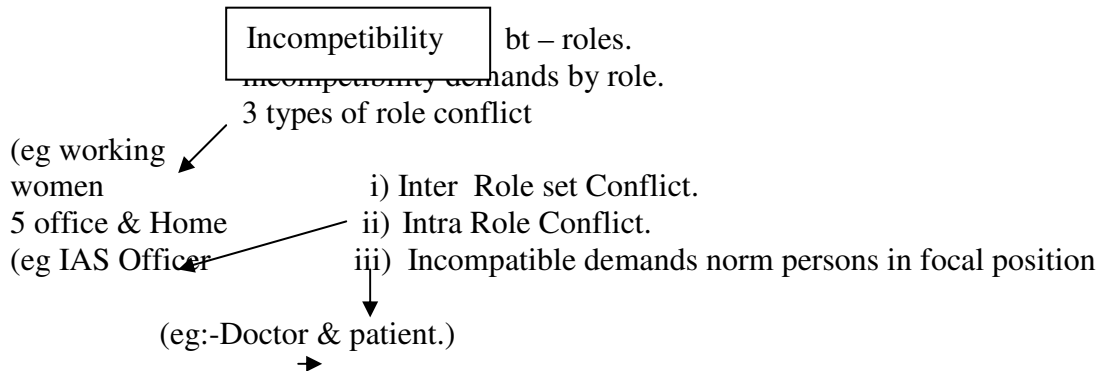
- **Status Set Sequence**

R.K. Menton

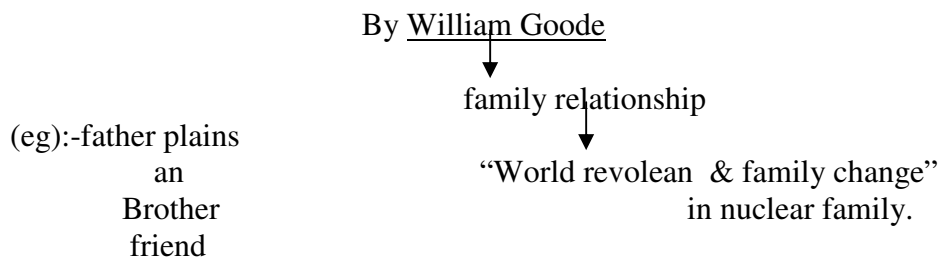
in chronological set goes for invalu

Status → Bundle of rights & Duties

→ **Role Conflict**



→ **Role Strain**



→ **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
 prefend as divorced (or)
 as simple in other
 places.

-Role Handicap

-Kirk

Inbuilt situation of handicap is Percent.
 (Eg):- Helping tendemy 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 Borrwing'
 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

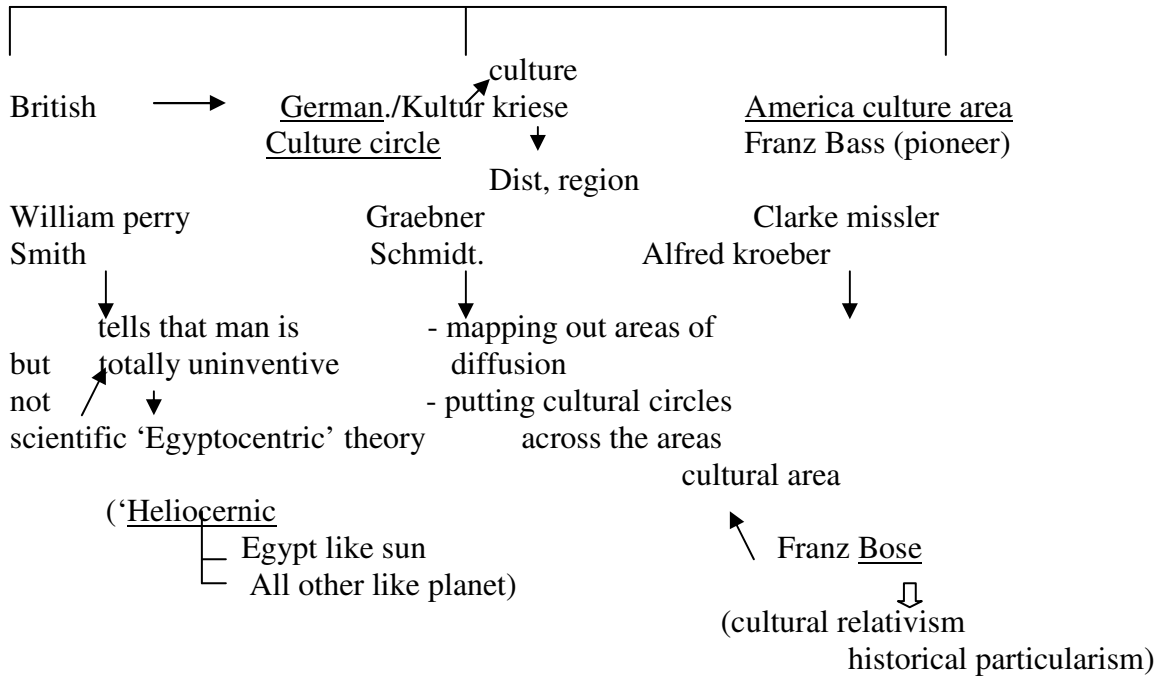
U.K.

British school of diffusion

German school of diffusion

American school of diffusion

Diffusion.



Grabner (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'

- 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 hypotness

- Exogamous pygmies of Africa & asia
- Arctic circle (eg) eskimas, iroquois
- Antartic circle australian oborgins

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)

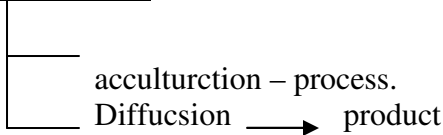
Altred Kroeber
Cultural chimax

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

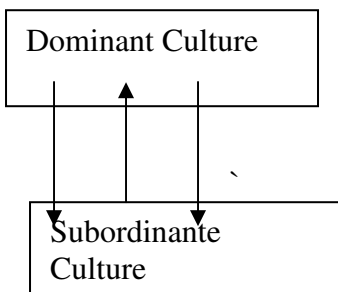
Clark wissler defines each culturel area of characrarisation in terms of

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

→ Herskovits.



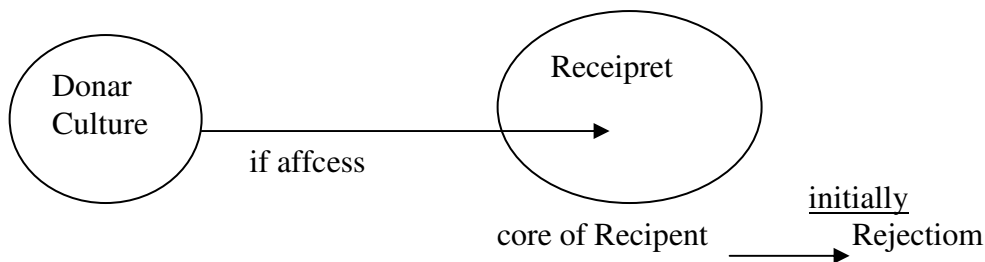
- if exchange is Summetrical – Direct



- Transculturation.
asymmerrical intensive & Proloyed



'Acculturation'

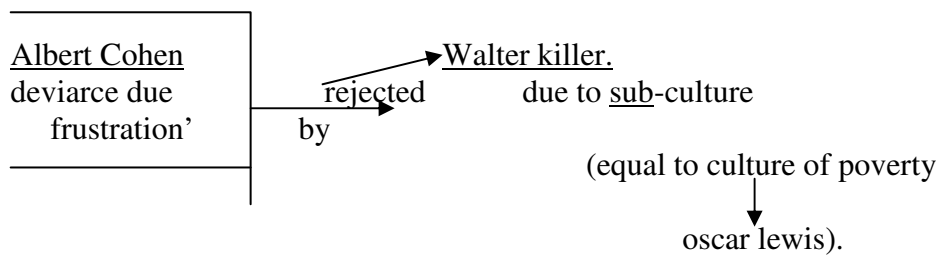


- i. Addition (eg) Pizza
- ii. Substitution
- iii. Synchronisation → (eg) = cheese dosa (in old one in new form)
- iv. Origination → new demand & new culture trait emeage (eg) voting machine
- v. Deculturation.

↓
Abandoned
(eg)-Sathi

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.

Bowby. (Psychological theory).

lack of intimacy bt. Mother &
Child.

“Differential association theory”

by Sutherland.

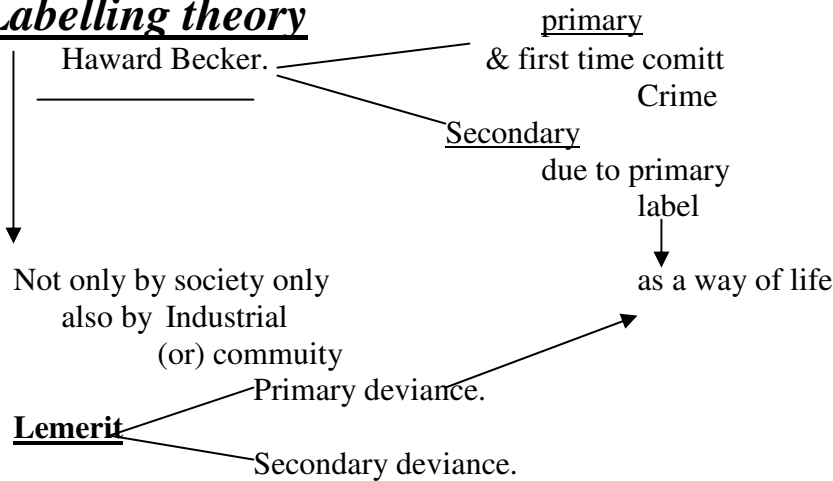
Contact with some association



Will commit crime

(eg):- Gay Marriage.

-Labelling theory

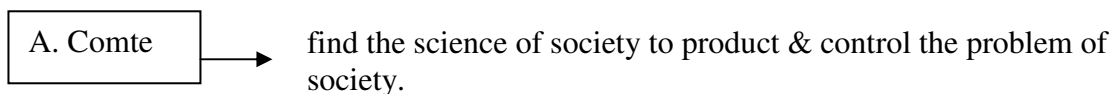


Emergence Of Sociology:

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

Putting Out System:

Merchants give raw materials to low wage labousses/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, Fergusan
- Germany - Hegel.

Conservative → Louis De Bonald ,Joseph de Mouisre
philosopher

→ They want a traditional society

Intention of early Sociology girls → 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.

Biology
Sciences of style.

P – Adult hood.

Spensus : (UK)

Malinusk

↓
coine functionalism

= 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 is ; 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 – arephalons systems – no head – military type.
2. compotal – tribes / local chlips / chlifton.
3. doubly compound → Industrial.
4. tribly compound → etzhership rights., nation.
5. ethical systems → man ethically goverhed, no ethics
(yet to come). To control the man's behaviours.

→ 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. → Agrimental & products leads to surplus
Religion regnlates human behaviours
Trade develops.
Informal laws will be more prominent.
3. → state will into prominence & differentiated into civil, military & local.
Formal laws – gavein individuals.
Economy – complex.
Rigid social heirachy.

Commercial in trade will increase.

4. → modern nation state will emerge d'ay 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 11els is due to psychic units of mankind & not due to diffusion
 → Prime make of systems is industrial art (technology)
 → 3 stages of systems
 (german) Animism → polytheism → monotheism.
 Geist (anima-spirit (many god) (single god).
 Spirit soul)
 → Religion is the basic index of social evolution.

Book → Primitive culture.

James frazer (Uk)

- Book → Totemim & exogamy
 Golden Bongh
 → 3 stages of social progress:
 Magic → Religion → science.
 < magic is irrational → levy bruhl → Book "How natives think"
 Magic is rational → malinowski >

→ 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"

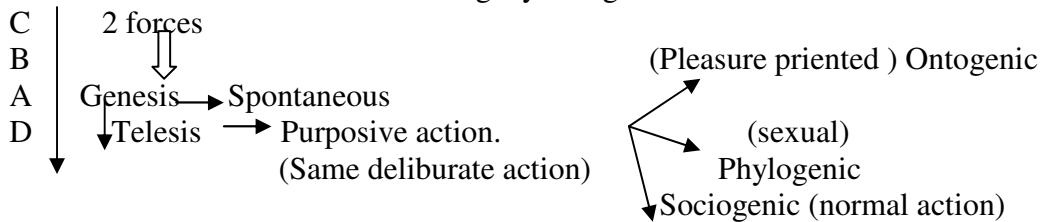
→ W.G. Sumner :

- 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.

{ E.D → Structure is suigeneeis }
 → Collectivity more than sum of individual }

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 social evolution

‘Zooeny of human beings’ → 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

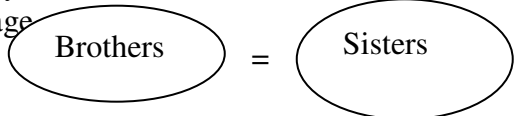
- Influenced T. Parsons.
- 4. Parameters of any society.
 1. Increase in n (agrarian to industrial)
 2. Increase in scale (small to big)
 3. Increase in Mutuality (interdependence)
 4. Increase in human freedom (Autonomous)
- Knowledge is the basis of index.
- 5 states of society.
 1. Preliterate
 - 1. hunting & 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 technology → kinship ties, family changes.
- 5 types of marriage

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

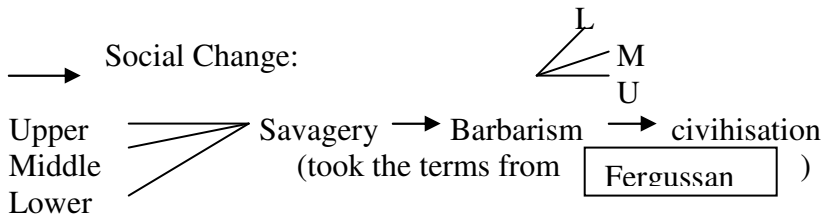


eg: Todas – female infanticide

(UsLb)3. Syndasmian – like monogamy but no exclusive rights oru other.

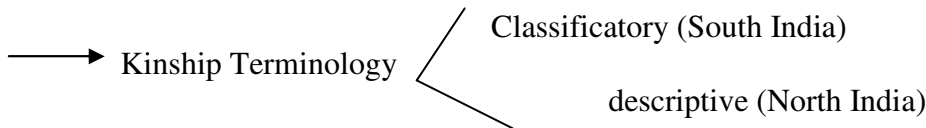
(MV/B) 4. Patriarchal → Polygyny eg: Saudi Arabia

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

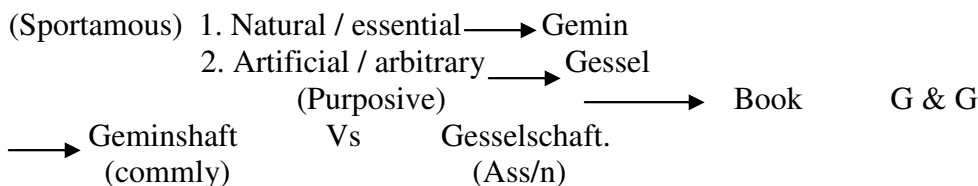
Leisure class → T. Veblin



Book → System of consanguinity & affinity of human family Ancient Society
League of Iroquios (Matrihiceal tribe)

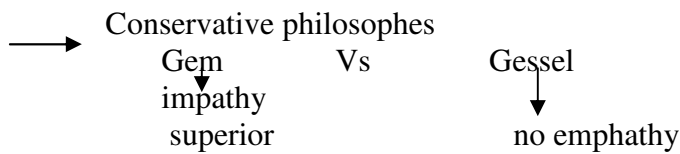
Ferdinand Tonnies :

- Society made of individuals
- 2 types of nil/Volition.



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 coined 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.

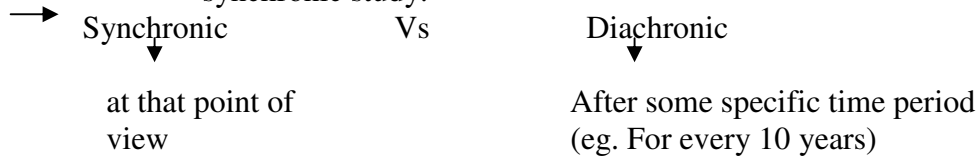
- According to him culture is ideal/real
- Total culture is an integrated network of institution

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.



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 lineage | → | same lineage in unified |
| Hawaiian tribe | ← | 3. units of generations | → | alternate generations 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 are father's sisters. All men in mother's lineage are her brothers. All women in mother's lineage are her sisters.

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.

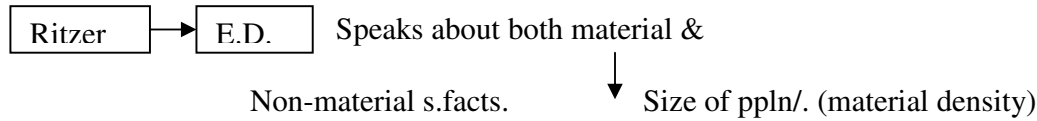
- ✓ Exteriority – external
- ✓ Generality – shared by many members of the society.
- ✓ Constraint – regulates the behaviour of members.

- Beliefs
 - o Cognitive (reasonable – by thinking)
 - o 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



A common or interaction (moral density).

- ppln/. Size increases → s. common will change (homoge → hetero)

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

- 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

s.phenomena classified as
 1. Normal 2. Pathological
 to agrarian to modern society
 eg-gender inequality

<state government is an organ of c.c>

3 → 1. Causal explanation

2. final explanation

↓
Desire the cause thru the Presiding social phenomena
Eg: suicide.

↓
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>

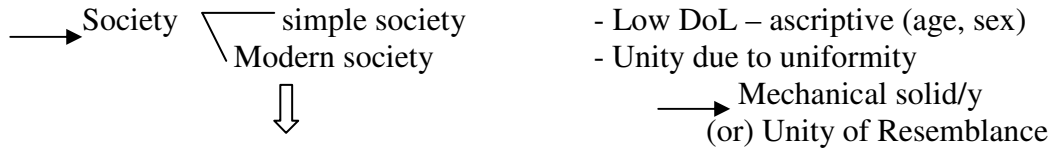
→ Index of progress

Adam Smith

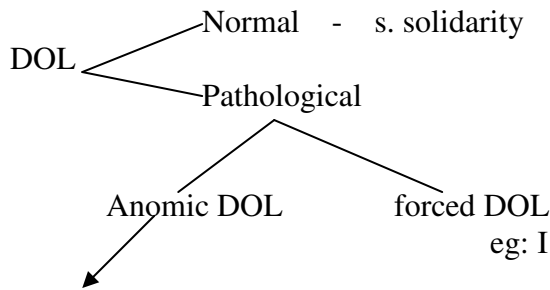
E.D.

→ 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>.

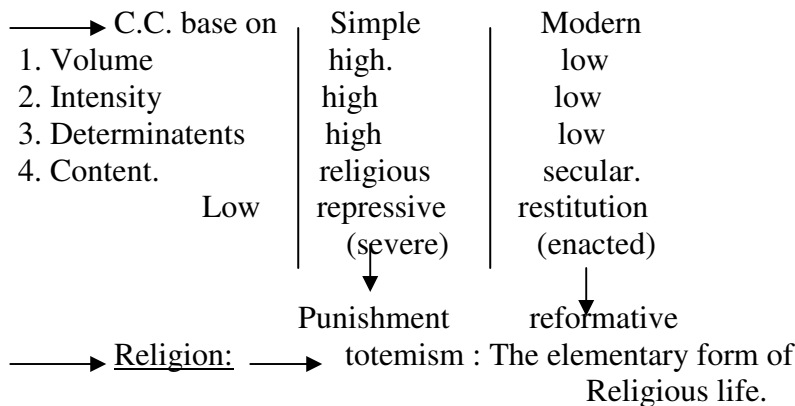


French sty/.

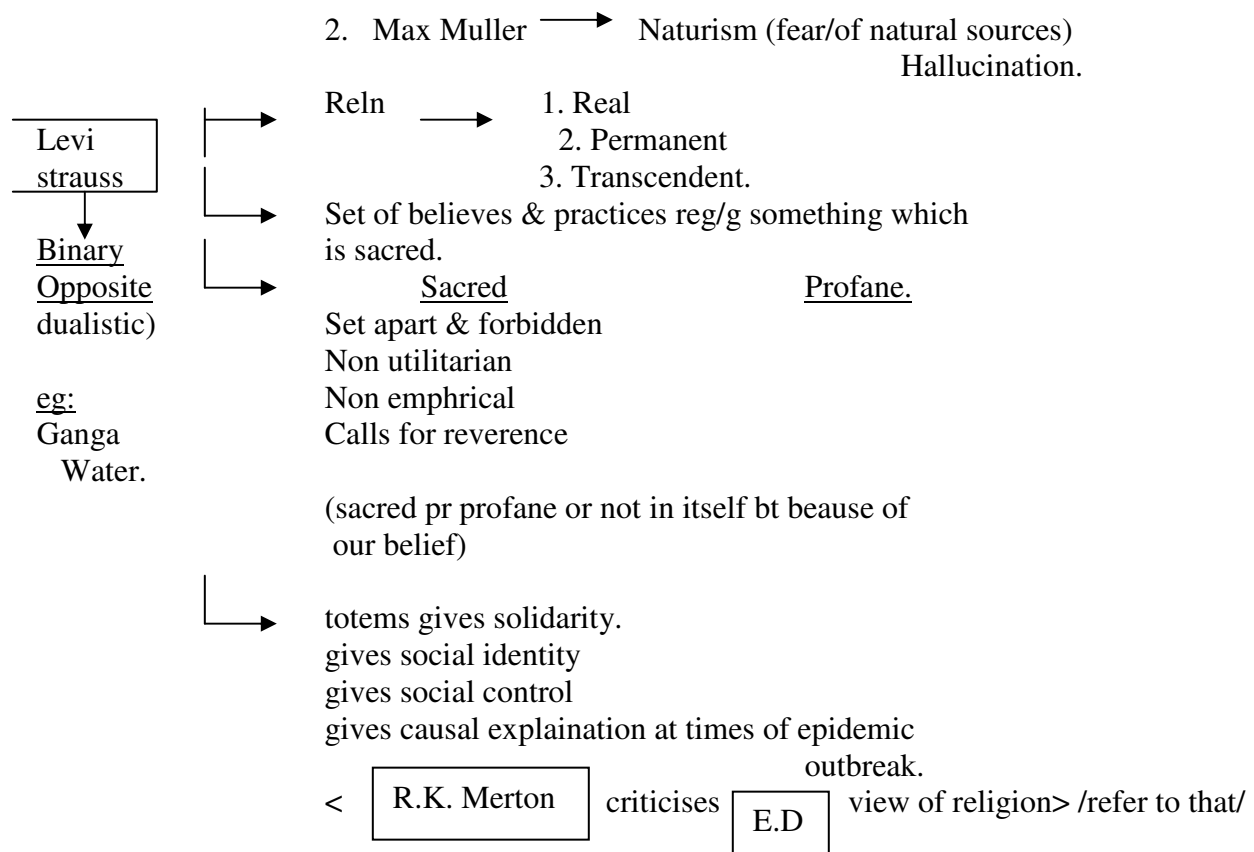
→ Industries should become comm./yr
-so/n/. for the problem in france.

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 shoudn 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

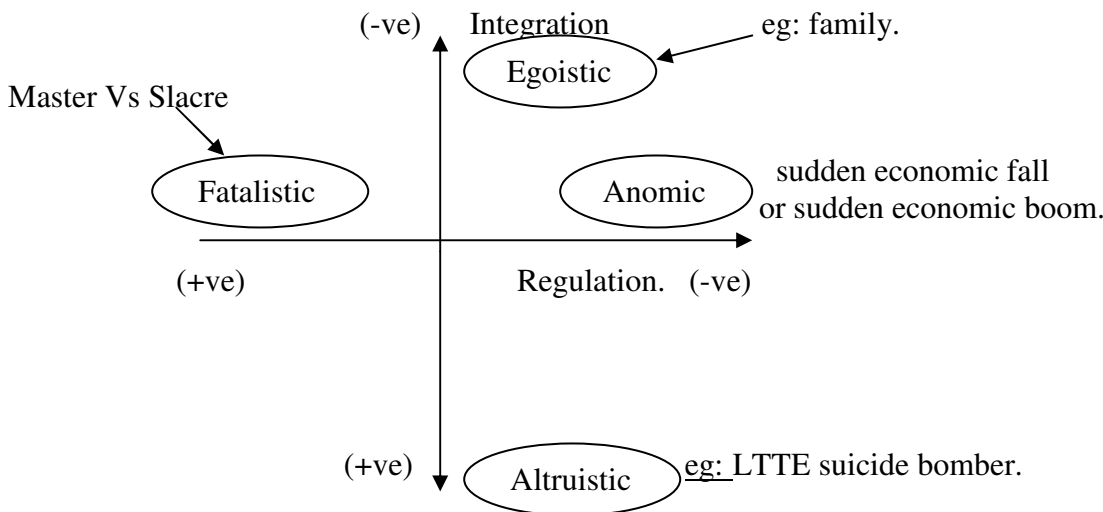
↳ Solidarity ↑ → less suicide.

Solidarity ↓ → more suicide

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

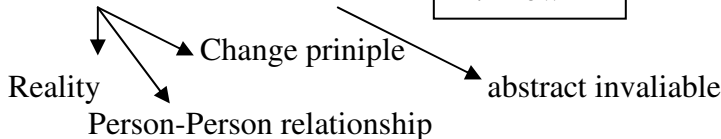
↳ Suicidogenic ct/. pass there all sty/. – ppl who gets affected will commit suicide.

↳ 4 types of suicide:



S S.Strl Vs Strt/al form

R. Brown

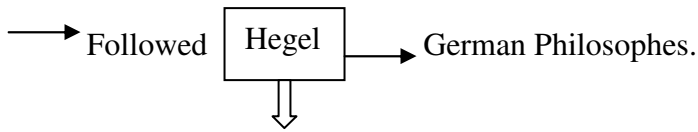


Raymond Firth

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.

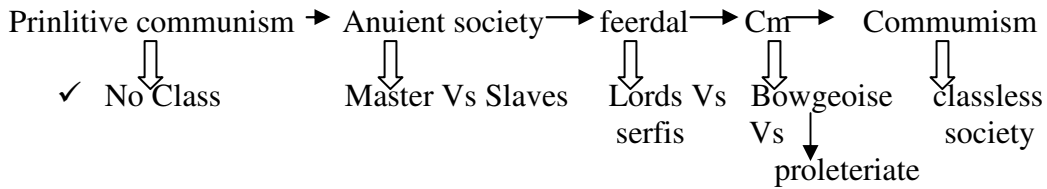
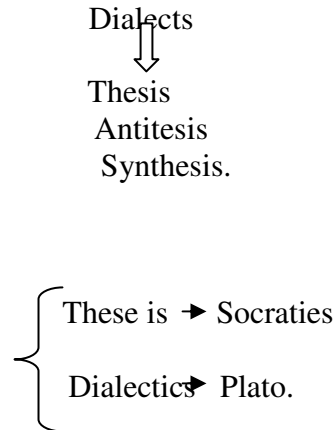
→ Perspective → Historical Materialism



Materialistic Interpretation of History.

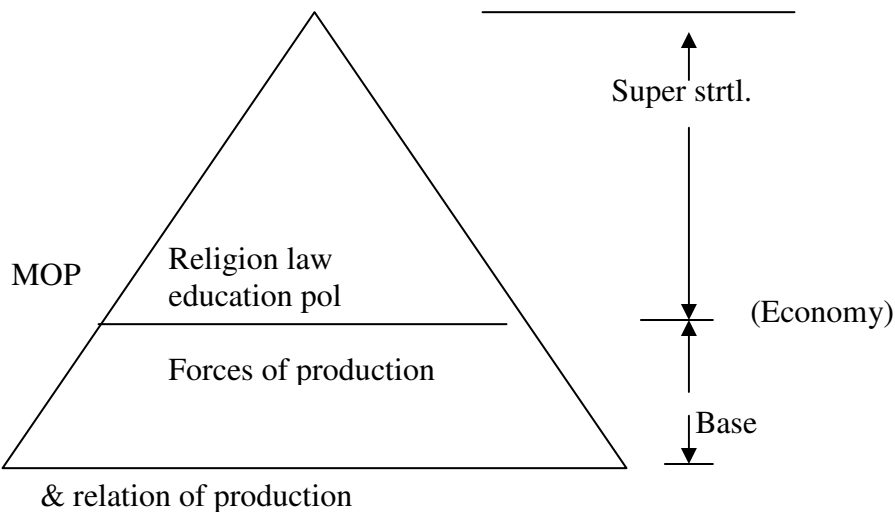
→ Dialectical Materialism.

→ 5 stages of social progress.

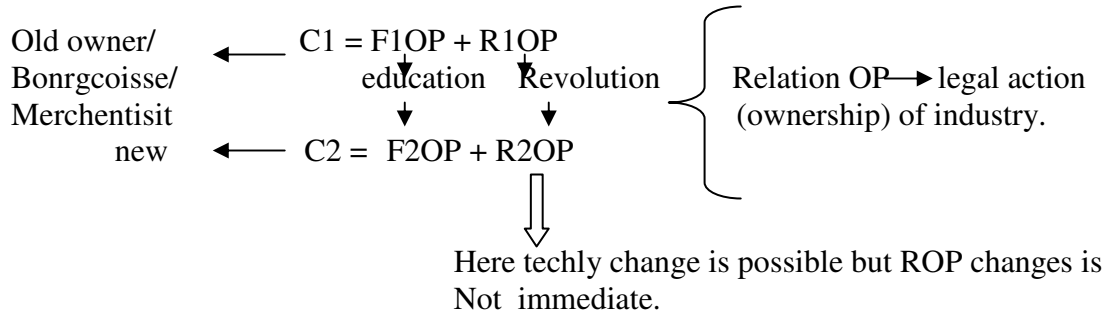


- ✓ Production for food
- ✓ Hand to mouth economy

→ **Capitalistic Society**



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

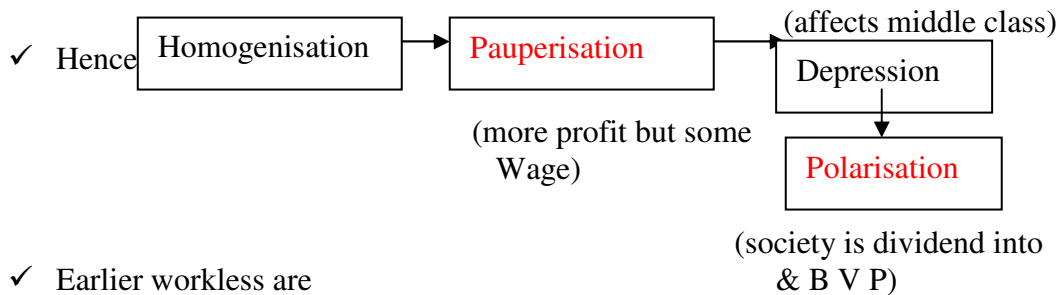


- ✓ **KM** ⇒ Hence change is both by evolution & Revolution
- ✓ Religion, Law, Education, Pol. Determines ROP.
- ✓ Change is from the base.

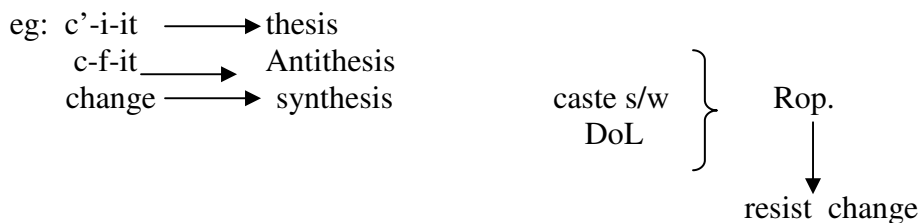
Variable Capital
Workless, wages

Constant Capital
land, infrastructure

- ✓ M/C is mitigat'g the diffu below skilled. Semi skilled & unskilled ppl.



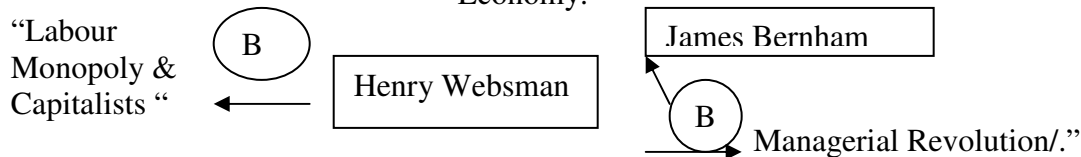
- ✓ Earlier workless are Class in itself.
- ✓ Not aware of exploitation
- ✓ They are a Category.
- ✓ B'cz of polanisation it is transformed into Class for itself
- ✓ Subjective awareness of expliation.
- ✓ Class -in-itself to class-for-itself-class a revolution ⇒ change.
- ✓ thus cm → socialism → communism.
- ✓ Thus Dialectics accuus all through the process.



- ✓ 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 paupiatn/. But it is prolificatn/. (expansion) of middle class.

R. Dahrendrof ⇒ Fight will be below authority & not below Economy.



Managers have the power to control Therefore They posses power.

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)

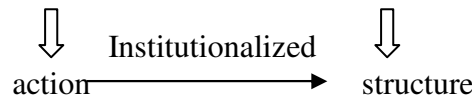
- influenced by + vism, Marxism, anti + vism / Idealism.
- B → “Protestant Ethier & Spirit of cm “.
- S Can't be a scientific study but it is a interpretative discipline.
- It can be Value coutrality & not value free.
 + vism.
- social action → has a meaning and oriented towards others.
- 4 types of social action

- eg: MK+behaviour 1. Zweckrational (Goal rational) → Goal-rational means-not
- eg : Jowan dlies for motherland 2. West rational (value rational) → Goal-values.
- 3. Affective action

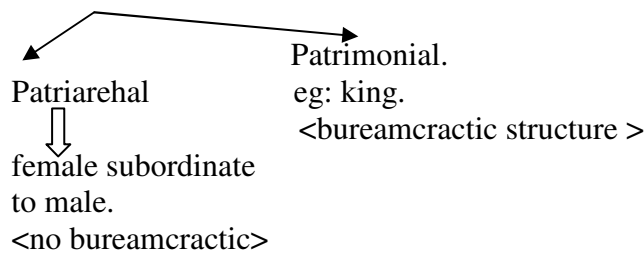
4. Traditional action → action Legitimised by custom.
(king is mights
King is right)

→ Action when institutionalized it gets into structure

- ✓ Goal rational Axn → Legal Rational authority.
- ✓ Traditional Axn → Traditional authority.
- ✓ Affective Axn → chalismatic authority



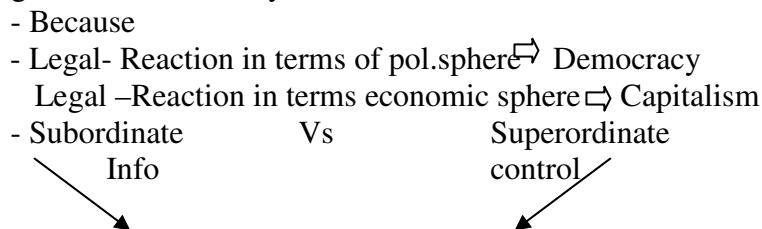
→ Traditional authority .



→ Chalismatic authority :
social transitim → anomie → emugence of under.
↓
have superhuman ← chalismatic l/shp.
qualities all'g to the followus.

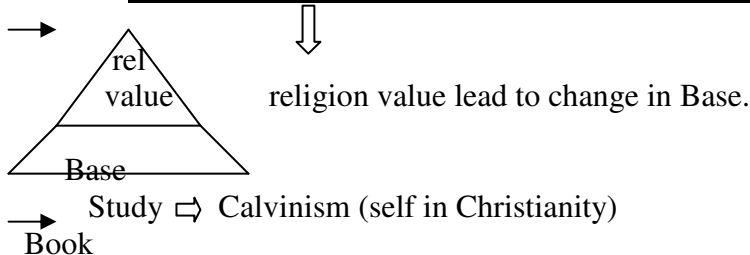
✓ Demands forlible gifts / gifts.

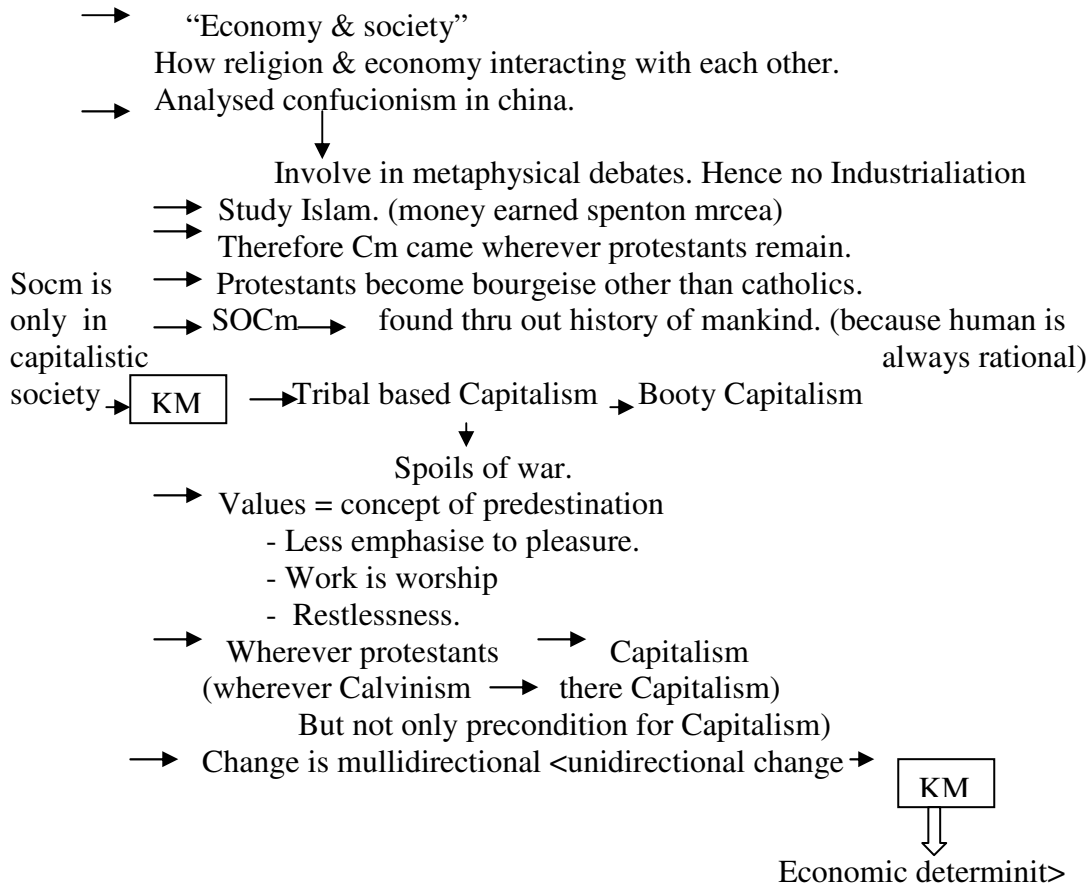
→ Legal Ratimal authority



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

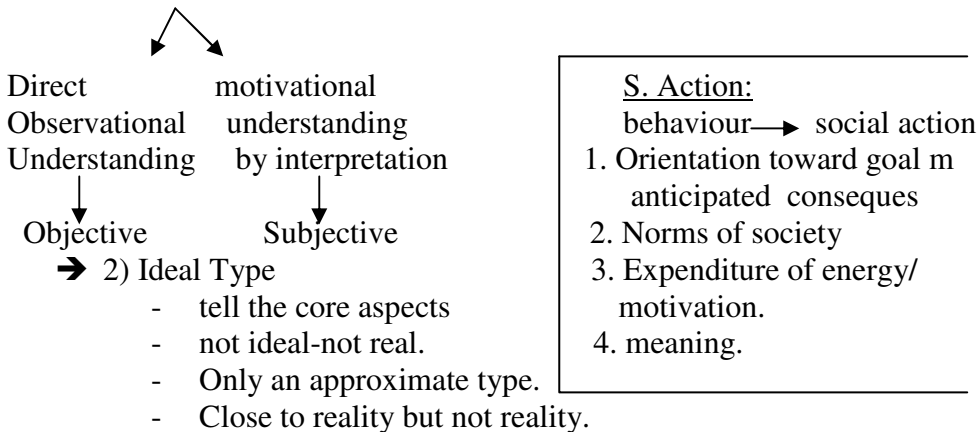
Protertant Ethics & Spirit of Capitalism





Methodology of M.W.

- how to study meanings & motives.
- 1) verstehen / interpretative emphathatic liason with the observed.

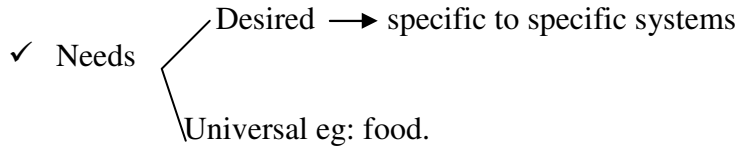


- 3) casual plurality.
 - base only not determines superstructure. But superstructure. Also determines Base.
 - Not only one cause for a action.
- 4) value neutrality.
 - no giving of ideological colouration. To a act.
 - Is no ethnocentrism.

Critics

✓ R.H. Tawnev Book → “Religion & the sise of Capitalism”

- ✓ Constellational of action is called as system
- ✓ Features of a system
 - __ unified whole → whole > sum of parts.
 - __ intependent parts → change in the ⇔ change in other
 - __ has goals
 - __ has needs
 - __ has boundaus & environment → symbiosis relationship (one development On other)
 - __ has self equilibrat'g tendency
 - __ try'g to ahcire normalcy wery time it is destmbed.

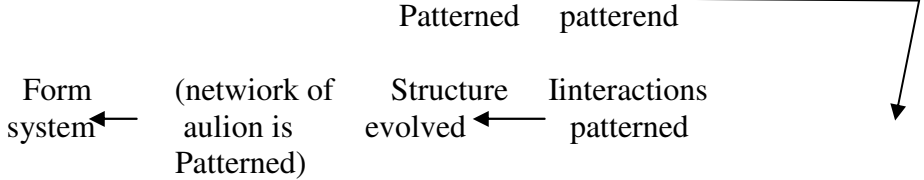


↓
 “Imperatives” (earlier he called it as)
 ↓
 “functional pre requisite” (now)

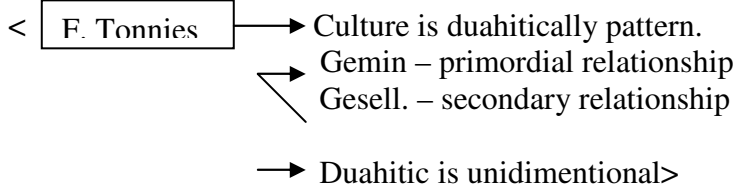
- ✓ A fn/al pre religion one there for any system to survive.
- Adapt → organistic system ← (from organic analogy of spencers)
- Goal attainment → personality s/w
- Integrat → sociology system
- Latiney → cultural system

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

- ✓ Culture is the medium through which one understands the meaning & motires of social action.
- ✓ Culture = language + normust values.
- ✓ When culture is patterned → Meaning → actions



<Single & action can be considered as a sysem>

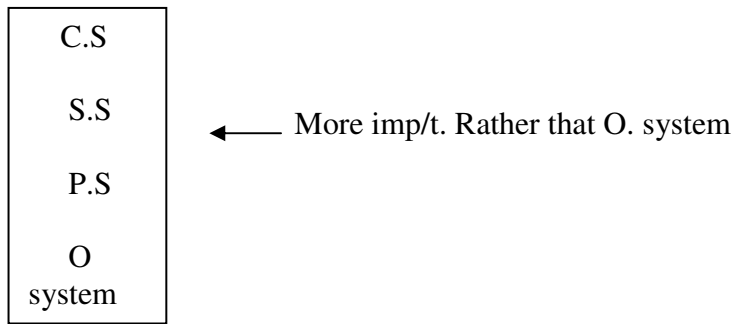


- ✓ Culture is equalitically patterned on 5 dimensions This is called as Pattern Variable

↓

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

Family/relationship Vs UPSC

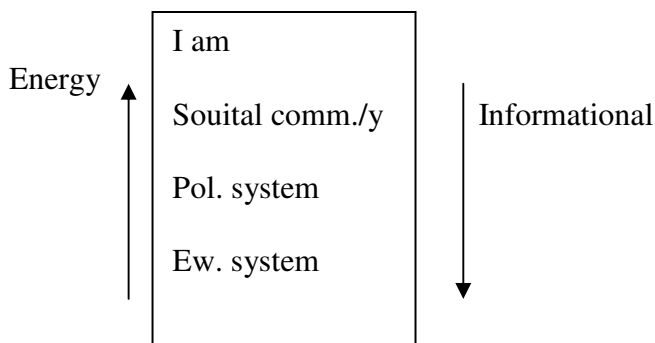
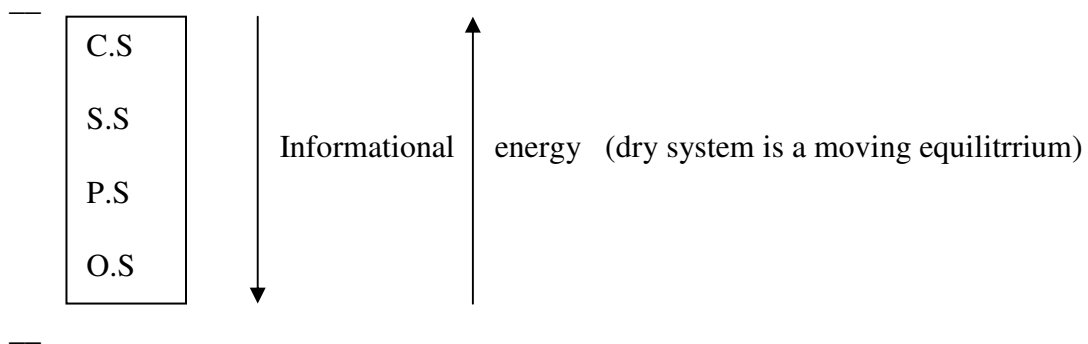


- ➔ No choice of action of the actor in the s/w.
- ➔ Structure Vs Agency (actor) who is supreme?
(Culture)
- ➔ Later strtl. Because supreme.
- ➔ Law → output of ps
 Input of ss.
- Vote → output of social system
 Input of Polution system

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.

Threats of Equilibrium

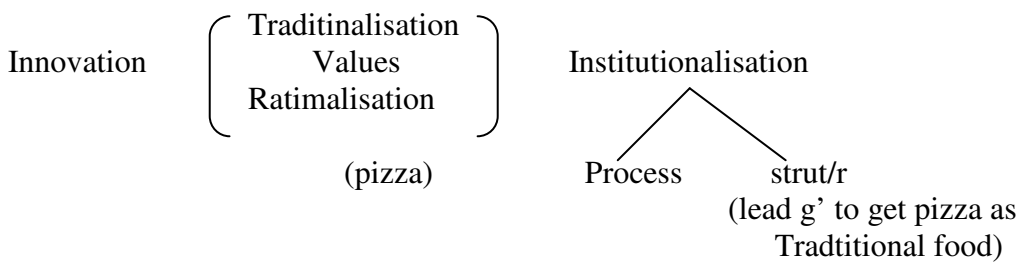
- ✓ Order can be passed out in 3 levels.
 - at international level. < by means of (socialisation) > eg: education ↑ eco ↓ education unemployment
 - at collective level < by means of governmental action >
 - incompatibility by indirect/ goals & social /collective goals resolved → < over a period of time >.

- ✓ T.P On system change: / structure!
 - Causes:
 1. change in system → 1. Demography.
 2. environment / temperature.
 3. population ↑ ↓
 4. cultural change.

Due to tertiary.
 - 2. change of system structure 5. revolutionary change.

4. Culture Change

↓ (Idly)



5. revolutionary change:
1. when dominant sub culture is there
 2. ideological set of beliefs
 3. some power organization
 4. alternative motivational/ shared by most members of the system.

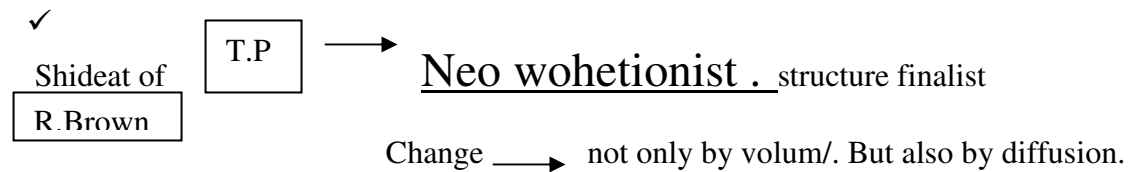
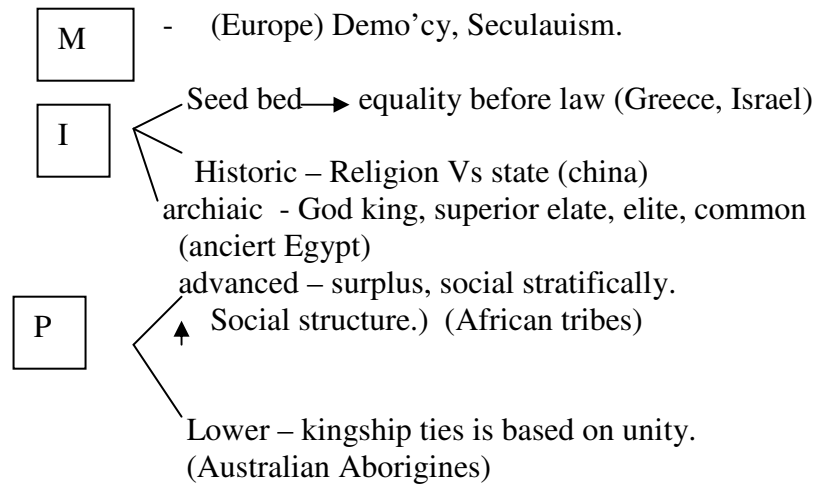
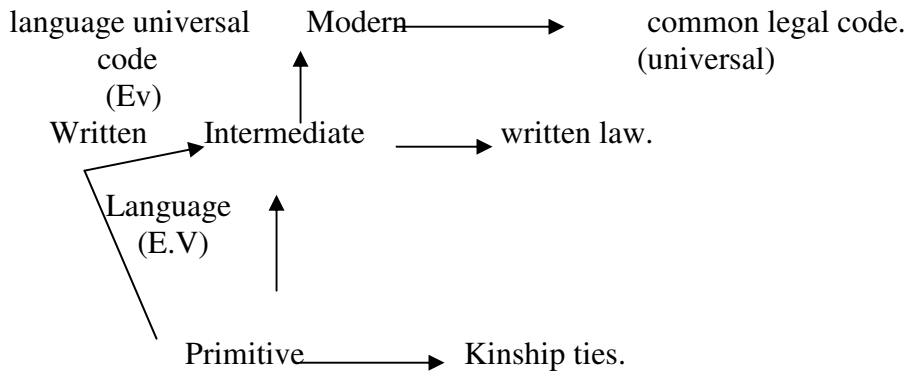
Change of system:

→ Introduced “revolutionary 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 irrespective of history or any unique conditions.

Definition: Any organisational development or cultural sufficiently important to further evolution that rather than emerge only once is likely to be hit upon by various systems social operating under difficult conditions. Evolutionary universal request to the direction & have of historical process of evolution.

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



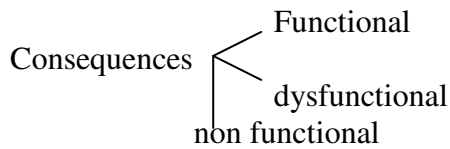
R.K. Merton (US) : Structure finalist

- Critic to classical finalist
 - Postulates of classical finalist:
 1. Postulate of functional unity.
 2. Postulate of universal finalism
 3. Postulate of functional indispensability.
1. talks about function Unity – functional harmony. (but didn't talk about how much harmony)
2. something always universal function but he says
Something that is functional have is non-fn/al somewhere.
- Postulates

↓

Idea / concept

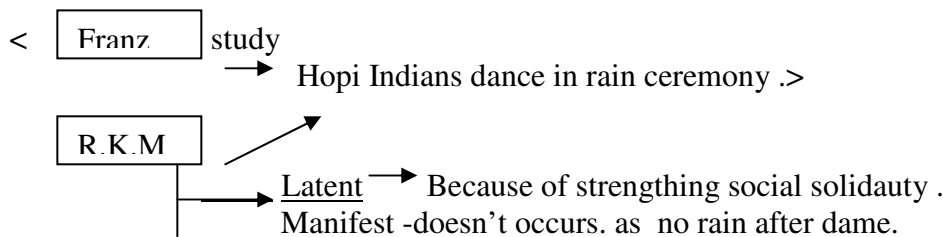
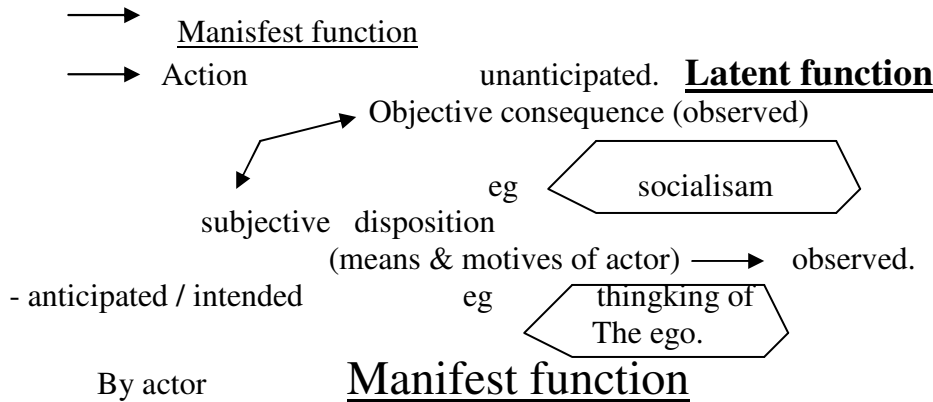
Which is self. Evidently free & Need not be instified



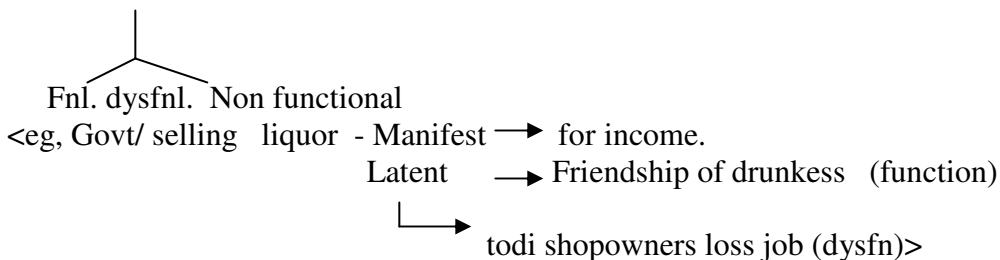
- ✓ Consequences at 3 levels
 1. Individual level
 2. sub system level
 3. Total social level.

Religion		
<u>function</u>	<u>dyfunction.</u>	<u>nonfunction</u>
identify Sohidanity	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).

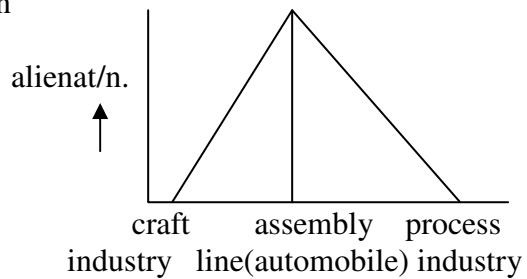
- Cal concept.
- earlies KM used after he used Exploiting
- instead of alinatn/
- It is a condition of self estrangement.
- 4 types: 1. alienation not from product.
- 2. alien/n not from producte/ environment.
- 3. alien/n not from society
- 4. alien/n not from self.

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.