Unit-I

Basic Concepts

Social-Cultural Process

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

Then came Chicago school. (1920.)

Urbanisation Studies
Robert E. Park
Earnes Burger

Socio Cultural Process

Associative type ▶ Dissociative type

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 main inter)

Maciever:

2 types of co-operation

Direct  ▶ Indirect
( Doing like things together)  (Doing unlike things Seperately)

3-types:

primary  ▶ secondary  ▶ teritary
eg: Family  no emotional  limited aspect & time period
Boss   employee  political aspect.

Malinowski:

2 People can co-operate, if only there is reciprocity.
**Competition:** (as limited resources)

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

**Accommodation:**

- Unresolved conflict

![Diagram](image)

**Acculturation:**

- 2 way process.

**Assimilation:**

- Total fusion of one culture to the next culture.
- Never it is 100%

Sometimes
- only a theoretical concept.

I may total
- personality change

result in
- new synthesis

**Integration:**

- Diverse parts fitted together so that differences are not apparently visible

![Diagram](image)

**Roles & function**

- Totalitarian Society
- Coercion
- Political indoctrination

**Institution**

- Economy
- Political
- Law

- T. Parsons
Religious tolerance → accommodation

cultural pluralism, secularism → integration.

Latency

- Family

PMTM

Pattern maintenance
Tension maintenance

Factors facilitating integration

Socialization → Learning process.

Transition of cultural to generations intra marriage

Social control → Common ideology.

Hindering:

Clash of economic interest.
Regionalism

Anomie

Norms are outdated, norms are mutually contradictory

- Condition of confusion.
- Indecision will occur.

Factors influencing Assimilation

Aid

hinder

- Attitude of host community
- Racial Similarity
- Cultural Similarity
- Economic development of host community (Maciver)

Size of the immigrants

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{less assimilation} & \quad \downarrow \\
\text{more assimilation} & \quad \uparrow \\
\end{align*}
\]

Conflict:

- mutually exclusive goals.
- Intermittent (temporary affair)
- Violence/non-violence
- War → litigation/ideological debates.

Positives:

1. social change. (book)-Functions of social conflict.
<simmel – applies structure functionalism to conflict>

(pertaining to specific aspects.)

Realistic conflict  
Genualised conflict  
(possibility of non-violesion)  
(if so it is desolved)

Conflict School:

K. Marx  
Influenced by Hegel  
(Mind shapes matter)

Control over means of production.

Matter shapes the mind.

- Bourgeois Vs Proletariaits.
- Class based → Class less.
  (Capitalistic) (Communist)
- Prinuitive → Ancient  Feceda  capm  communism (classless)
  Communisum (classless)

Ralph 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
  - Economic conflict is regional.  Continuous

Cultural change leads to conflict  
Whiteburn

Cultural lag.

Cultural difference leads to conflict  
W.G. sumner

Ethnocentrism

Social Distance:

- Developed a social distance scale.

Used by R.E. Park

< 7 questions:

1. Whom will u marry.
2. Whom you choose as your close friend
3. as Neighbour
4. as College  accepted UK  rejected Koreans
5. as Citizen.
6. as visitor
7. not even as visitor

✓ Cultural III  
✓ racial III  
✓ attitude of host community

Caste based prejudice
Race based prejudice
class based prejudice  
Reference group.

Relative Deprivation: Absolute deprivational  
Karl Marx  
Poor Vs Rich

But R.K.Merton  
Poor Vs Poor
Rich Vs Rich - - - - -
(Feminism came as critic to Marxism)

Samuel Stouffer  
Men Vs Women.

Soldiers in combat zone  
officers.

<felt – combat soldiers are more happy than officers as they have government job>.

R.K. Merton  
Theory of Anomies  
“social structure & Anomie”

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

Runciman  
book
Relative Deprivation & social justice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual position.</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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Dream Dare Win  
Courtesy: Saidai Manithaneyam  
www.jeywin.com
**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.

- **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
- Tolerance (religions tolerance – eg)
- Conversion

Rational thinking

Proper means to reach proper end/go.

**Methods Of accommodation:**

- Rationalisation.


- Tolerance (religions tolerance – eg)

Conversion


Liberality (religions tolerance – eg)

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\(\text{A loses its identity}\).

**Melt’re pot culture** A+B → C\(\text{A & B loses its identity}\).

Assimilation = Amalgamation

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Assimilation = Amalgamation

**Anthropological concept**

**Assimilation:** (Product)

**Accultuation** (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.
Attitudes of many united, develop into united group

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 – temporary
- Slow & Gradual – sudden & radical
- Unconscious – deliberate

**Factors hindering assimilation.**
- Accomodating 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.

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

**Factors facilitating integration.**
- Socialisation eg. reservational policy universalition of
eq primary education
- Social control
- Common ideology.
- Strategy for planed social change.

**Hindering:**
- Anomie – (deviance)
- Anomic-high division of labour.
- Clash of economic interest. “Economic Clash leads to conflict.”
- Ethnocentrism.
- Cultural lag.

<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).
  - (imposing the doctrines eg. Hitler)

**Social Distance:**

Used by Robert E Park

1st used by Bogardus

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

<Mental distance comes physical distance.>

Bogardus Develop a socio metric scale to quautilively measure social distance.

Among the migrant groups in America.

7 Statements were asked as a form of questionary & 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 competion 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.

Ogburn & Hamilton Consider that the fundamental condition for communition 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
  
  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 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.

- 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 Societies incompatibility of interest is due to unequal access to authority.
  <He studied Intel co – ordinated authority>,

Structural

- 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. fnl. Perpective to conflict
  Conflict is final>

  Simmel → 4 types of conflict

  1. war
  2. feud
  3. litigation
  4. impersonal ideals.
Law & Customs:

- Montesque
  - Book “Spirit of law” (formally studied law)

- Henry Maine
  - Book “Ancient Law”
  - Differentiates between status law Vs Secular law

- W.H. Sumner
  - Cresive Institution (informal)
  - Enacted Institution (formal)

- Malinowski
  - In the study of Trobriandess, found out that these are formal sanctions apply to enforce a rule, it may be called as law. Hence enactment is not a necessary conditional for to be called a law. (Enforcement > enactment.)

- Max Gluckman
  - Losi tribe in Africa (study) found out that indicial process followed there were remarkably closer to western societies.

- R.H. Lowie
  - Study African tribes these did exist. a system of administrational of justice. therefore formal enactment of sales did take place.

- Roscoe Pound
  - Book “Sociology of law” considers that a social norm is legal if its neglect/infraction is regularly met in threat or by fact of application of physical force a by an individual or a group processing the socially recognized privilege of so acting.

  - 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

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primitives law</th>
<th>Modern law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not conceived in terms of territory but in terms of clan, tribe etc.</td>
<td>Territorial jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grows out of custom</td>
<td>is deliberately planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No specialised agencies for enforcement</td>
<td>Specialised agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no distinctional in terms of civil &amp; criminal law</td>
<td>there is distinctional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ 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.

Distinction below International present & International absent. Therefore graded permission Evidence is empharical <Golden jurisprudence> innoence is jurisprudence

Legislative bodies are involved.

Socialisation:

1. Culture – Personality Study

Cultural personality school. (Social anthropologist)

Ruth Benedict

Chrysanthemum & sword

Follow cultural determinism

Book “Patterns Of Culture”
Culture is acting as centrepodal force.

“Genius” (-Central tendency) -personality

2 Types.

Genius

(Agressive)

non violence

(Suspect each & everybad)

polite)

empathatic

Appollonian

Dianosian

Zuni, Peubho

Kwaikutul

“Potlach Ceremony”

Dobuans

Margaret Mead study 3 tribes

Arapesh Calm co-operative

Mundugumor Aggressive men real children.

Tchambuli non-emphathatic

Men cry.

“Coming of Age in Semova”

Role of Men & Women

Semovan girls – have sexual freedom.

no personality unflict

Book no identity crises.

Male & Female”

Book “Black Berry Winter” (Auto Biography)

Ralf Linton & Abraham Cardiner

Practice Poloyandry.

found aggresive

studied Marguesian tribe

Concept “Thems” (instead of Genius as said by Magrest mead.)

Morris Opler Book “Apache : A Life way”

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 excretion 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.
7. Middle adulthood → socially productive age
8. Old age → economically dependent physical illness.
   death of spouse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Crisis to be resolved</th>
<th>Basic Virtues Developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Trust Vs Mistrust</td>
<td>Hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal (2-3)</td>
<td>Autonomy Vs Self doubt</td>
<td>Will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phallic (4-5)</td>
<td>Intiation Vs Guilt.</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latency (6-11)</td>
<td>Industry Vs Infesiority</td>
<td>Competence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescence (12-18)</td>
<td>Indentify Vs Role Confusion</td>
<td>Fidility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young adult (19-35)</td>
<td>intimacy Vs Isolation</td>
<td>Love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Adult (40-45)</td>
<td>Generocity Vs Stagnation</td>
<td>Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old age (45+)</td>
<td>Integrative Vs Despair</td>
<td>Wisdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jean piaget:

3 Stages of socialisation:

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

Critic is → qualitative transformational is all of a sudden. From 1-2 & 3-4
Concept “Looking glass self.”

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

G. H. Mead

3 Stages of development
1. preparatory (1-3 years) → preparer to behave
2. play stage (3-4 years) → play the sole. (no quilt fees)
3. game stage (4-5 years) → phycologically nature
   → Have grilt.

- Significant others
- Generalised others
  < Role marking – Ralph turner
  Make charges
  On the role
  Role Playing → just playing > difference given by Walter cotu
  Playing at a role → as a pretence the child acts on the role (the role It is going to take in future).

G. H. Mead

Book

“Mind self & society”
Self → I creative (unsocialised part)
ME

Cooper
Evan Ilich

Concept
Educational idealises the children

Freud

Personalities
Id → bundle of sex & aggression (to fraud)
Ego → hedonism / pleasure
Realistic
Superego → Idealistic (Moral man)

G. H. Mead

C. H. Cooley
C. H. cooley

Concept “Looking glass self.”

Freud
id is not destructive
- it can be creative

(Hence contradicting “I” is “Id”
To C. H. Cooley)

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)

Enculturation: coined the term - nothing but socialisation -> according to Herskovits

Socialisation
It is a process of social interaction this which individual acquires normal, values, believes, 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 socialization by Herskovits

Socialisation addresses 2 problems.
1. Social central.
2. Generatimal continuity

Social-Psychological Perspective:

Psychological Perspective

Freced

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 distination is made by the
- Child response through smile, gestures etc.
- Child identifies family members
3. Oedipal stage.
- Oedipal complex – Boy becomes intimate with mother.
- Extracomplex – Girl’s intimacy toward Father.

But this is only suppositions of fraud and hence not universally substantialted.
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 out 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

Genualised 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 observer the behaviour pattern of others.
   - select adults role & become mentally prepared to play few
   - Immitation. rules of adults with his play-mate but child doesn’t have adequate mental strength to undertake the role.

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 Ubdating there 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 genualised 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”, sonce element of “I” always remain. So human personality is not fully moulded by the society and we cannot be
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

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

It is put forwarded by Ogbum in his critical response to the classical
evalutionists who say change is progress. Ogbum 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: fraanz boas (USA)
O → Malinowski (UK)

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 exiting 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 satifies needs of the population This is termed a ftn/sm by

Malinoulslei

He demonitrated the abrations. 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.

Malinouski

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 flashing. 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 sociologists like C.W. Mills, David Horowilz & Alwin Gouldnes gave the concept. E.A. which means these are urtain ethical stds which are universal. Eg : Human rights.

**Reference Group : (RG)**

- **Herbert Hyman** (1942) .
- **R.K. Merton** took this term & made a exhaustive study.
- **positive Reference Group**
- **negative Reference Group**
- **Theodore Newcomb**
- **non Membership**
- **Normative** (emulate the behaviour of group)
- **Comparative** (compare the behaviour )
- **Herald Kerly**
  - ( Reference individual → copy the whole of the individual
    - Role model → specifically copy the chan.)

- **Theodore Kamper** →
  1. Equity Group <compare the groups>
  2. Legitimator Gp <compare the superior gp>
  3. Role model
  4. Accomdator Gp <Group that accomodation>

- **Shibutani** & **Anselm stracess** Formally defines R.G. “ R.G. is any 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 & Shibutari considers there are 2 types of R.G.

1. +Ve RG
   - Conciously one tries to emulate the stds.

2. -Ve RG
   - Continously one tries to repeat the behaviour

Herald Kelly

2. types.

1. Normalive 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
devlop 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>RG</th>
<th>Consq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. close</td>
<td>Membership GP</td>
<td>fn/l for member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fn/l for society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. close</td>
<td>NM gp</td>
<td>fn/l to NM group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dysfn/l to M group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dysfn/l to individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. open</td>
<td>Mem.gp</td>
<td>fn/l for all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. open</td>
<td>NM gp</td>
<td>fn/l for individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fn/l for NM gp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dysfn/l for mgp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Referent Power

French & Raver

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

**Resocialisation:**

Sudden change

**Anticipatony socialization:**

R.K. Merton

in reference Group theory

(AS)

<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 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

only nonmaterial culture.

Culture Vs Strture

nonmatial

material

pattern way of Interaction

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)

Alfred Krober

: - Edos formal

- Ethos emotional

Bateson

Edos formal

“Maya Inca civilization” – Mexico Tepoltzation Village
Little tradition ➔ Uncodified.
Great tradition ➔ Codified
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Mckim Marriot} & \quad \text{Krishangarhi Village (UP)} \\
\text{Milton Singer.} & 
\end{align*}
\]

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.
e.g. Yoni Lingam ➔ Shiva shakti
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(LT)} & \quad \text{(GT)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

S.C. Dubey : There is a tradition b/w The two ➔ regional tradition.

Malinowski : Culture exis at 2 levels
\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \quad \text{Ideal (speed to be below 40km/hr)} \\
2. & \quad \text{Real (but allowed till 60km/hr)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Alfred weber : Culture Vs Civilization.

Non material
Take time to change. material adapt immediality.

Mariver Also diffenciated 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(superitian)
Transcend’g rationality ➔ nonrational (Workshiping)

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 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 destigments culture from stnd/ 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, characterises a human growth.

C → Maya & Inca civilization/. Mexico.
B → Tepoztian: Life in Mexicoan Village.

Culture exists at 2 levels.

i. Great traditional → Culture of elites & Documented.
ii. Little traditional → culture of commoners

Pragmatic, locatised Parochial culture

R. field distinguishes 1\textsuperscript{st} civil n & 2\textsuperscript{nd} civiln

Great tn. Orthogenetic civil/n
Littel tn heterogenetic.

✓ endo multiple impact
✓ status-goist - exo
✓ resist change - 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 universalisation eg: Loni Lingam (L.T)
Siva Sakthi workshop (G.T)

**Alfred Kroeber** : Culture is supra-organic and supra phsyic, ie., culture is a social product due to collective hiving.

**M.J. Herzkowitz** → “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 geography.

3. culture is strl/l integrated, dynamic and variable.

**Francis Merrill** : Culture is

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

link between generation will generation Continue.

**Richard Lapiere** : Culture Indudes

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

**Cultural Construct** → **Ralf Lindon**

(Culture not Static bt dynamic) Cultural Specialities → only upper classes.

As diff between real & codified Cultural universals as Cultural alternatives.

**M.G. Herskovitz**

**Piere Borediew** (Cultural determinist) → “Economic Capt” (Book)
Todars (nilgiri) → Buffalao Workshop.

Cultural Drift: Herskovitz

Drift from one pattern to other
e.g. clap’g hands one by one.

Culture shock: E. Toffle

“Third wave”.
“Future Shock”.

- If rapid change occurs
  e.g.: Grandfather in internet.

Adhocracy instead of Bureaucracy.

Cultural Capital:

Cultural With capital owning class → recruited
“Elite self Recruitment”

Cul. Reproductional Across genn.

Cul. Repriviational → 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 confignation

Ruth Benedic

Adaptive culture: Ogburn

It refers to non-material culture.
Adaptive culture is a term mostly used in cultural arthrdy 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 elements are added to it. Therefore

Antropologists who studied culture should presume that culture undu investigation are stiatic,
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: conciders
Malinowskience 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. 1o role of culture is to satisfy biological & cal
   needs. When 1o need is satisfied then 2o 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 is man’s guide. It takes man from the world of darkness to the world of enlightenment. Like any other guide culture ultimately enslaves man.

< so he gave cultural relativism>

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
   - eg: 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.

- Shows a linear progression
- External, instrumental

**Culture of Poverty**

People living in poverty stimulating them to have some culture.

- **Upper I delay gratification**
- **Lower - immediate gratification**

**Poverty of culture**

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)

- **Statistical 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 is 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
  - Desired folkways.

- Folkways = Imaginatn + Cause – effect rel’y + subj feeling also
- Lead = Mores might b com law. Or stay as mores.
- Norms – not violated
- Folkways – can be violated
- Custom influences law

**Values**: stds of desirability, ideas abt experiences
(desirable/undesirable)

**Moses**: Ideas of right/x
- Eg: music, peace, justice
- Less or more value

**Robert Beirsdbt**: Mean value eg hard work
End Value eg success.

**T.P.** Value is the source of norms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norms (behavior)</th>
<th>Values (idea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

(society-------soy, sty)

**W. G. Sumner**
- All folkways not mores
- All mores folkways
- “Mores can mate anything + condemn” of anything”

---

Dream Dare Win

www.jeywin.com
I. More specific & related to goals. They & general
II. Refer to code of conduct. They & standards of desirability
III. Situational “specific Eg: Honesty.” Independent of situation

But Kinslev Davis: distinct is only anatifical & not

Practical Eg: freedom of press Value + a norm

Value
Nothing should be done to curtail one’s freedom is norm.
Value edu” may lead to norms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs</th>
<th>folkways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. More specific</td>
<td>More general &amp; wider in (many)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eg: Birth, death ceremonies</td>
<td>Character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Related to survival &amp; growth of d grp.</td>
<td>Eg: Meals a day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mores not always affecting society.

Sanctions:
1) Reward
2) Punishment.

Society is faced by continuous non-compliance of its norms by 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 be faithful to employer & trade union leader therefore. to enforce norms of society take recourse to sanctions. They thus mean of controlling human behavior. They may take of form of both rewards & punishments. Sanction may be formal eg: Law. Informal: Custom, mores, public opinion sanctions that are 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. emotional affinity. The relation below society & members is not contractual
therefore whether indirect goals & gratified or ungratified one still stands as member of d sociey.

E.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.

- Eisenstad
- M.W

**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 recognitation of belonging together therefore no soy. society also involves diff. Eg: DOL says dat, py likeness & secy diff created greatest of all social institution DOL.

vii. Coop & Conflict

viii. Beyond Indiv., so norms & customs have a poor of constraint over indiv.

E.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 growing 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:**

Maclver: “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 (Maclver ; 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 Continucem”

He considers tittle community characterized by

i. Small size   
ii. Distinct out   
iii. Homogeneity

**Other Features:**

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

Community is studied by evolutionary perspective by F. Jonnies,

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Community.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Large popn</td>
<td>popn small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. So relation &amp; descrsified, impersonal</td>
<td>Strong, emotional &amp; personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. elastic &amp; indefinite</td>
<td>fixed territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Heterogenious</td>
<td>Homogeneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. obj : descrsified &amp; vasiabile frm time to time</td>
<td>Specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. more</td>
<td>Self sufficiency is less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. norms</td>
<td>unquestnably accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. norms @ times norms are ?ed &amp; challenged &amp; replaced</td>
<td>Principle of equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. Multiple grps, institutions are, present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gemanschaft (commy) | gessetschaft (soy / Asson) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Small + isolated</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Culturally + genetically homogeneous</td>
<td>heterogenuores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Strong sense of belonging</td>
<td>Nt strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Coopn is more than Competitin</td>
<td>competitn &gt; coopn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Kinship ties dominates so. Interactn</td>
<td>impersonal seln &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Rel. dominates world view</td>
<td>Science dominates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 asson for 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.
It is an organ deliberately formed for the pursuit of some interest which its members share.

It is usually a working together of people to achieve some purposes.

Specialised eg Pol. Party, trade Union

Unsplided Various goals eg: state, caste, extended family

Splied Assn: shared interest are precisely defined

Unsplided: Multiplicity of interest.

3 types

1) Py Association: goals pursued are end in itself. Eg: Health club

2) sy: goal is means to some end. Eg: Edu, Hospitals

4) Intermediate: goals being sought 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. older</td>
<td>younger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. orged/unorged</td>
<td>orged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Compulsory</td>
<td>voluntary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Marked by Coopn + conflict</td>
<td>only coopn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Sys of So. Selny</td>
<td>grp of ppl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Natural</td>
<td>criificial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. Never ending</td>
<td>ending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(trobiander 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 funcitonal activity to satisfy human needs. It is cluster of norms codes / procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Represents human aspect (orged gp) eg: College Church</td>
<td>Rule of procedure / modes eg: Marriage, sel., Baptism. no members but only followers. (but <strong>Malinowesik</strong> says it has members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Vot. memby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
A society has a patterned interaction.

In biology – morphology – structure
Physiology – function (E.n)

According to H.S.: “Institutions are parts of str”
Redcliffe Brown; person to person ⇒ so rotation
⇒ Changes will be there.

Social str Vs structural form (static)

Change pineapple invariant principle (abstract)
(eg) structural form
Relaxion: 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 whilegives-

\[(A + B) > A + B\]
Whole will be more the
Structure := patterned network of relationship

(predichan)
Society ➔ Patterned interaction there.
In Biology ➔ morphology ➔ structure
Physiology ➔ function.

Taking about

According (about units of structure)
Spences institutions are parts of structure.

A. Radcliff Brown
Person to person relane
Social structure vs structural form (stanic)

Change principle

Invarisement principle.

(Eg) structural form

Structural form

Relationship (radchiff form)

Joking

Avdence

Evan Pritchard

Social structure made up of Intergroup relationship.

family Is Basic unit of society.

S.F. Nadal

Come from biology.

Role Is the Basic unit

Edmund Leach

Terms governing distribution

Of power and anything

Is called social-structure

Studied kaching tribe of burma

Girth & kills

Role

Installation

Society

Character and social structure

Role Is the Basic unit of Institute

Institution Is the basic unit society

Raymond firth

Differentiated

(equallent to

Social structure Social engineering

So she vs so engineering

St structure & social organization

So Real

Changes will be there.
We arrive at the structure of society through abstracting from concrete population and its behavior, the patterns of network of relationships between actors in their capacity of playing roles relative to one another.

Book

- Theory of social structure

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

Role is the interface between personality and social structure.

Elements of social organization

Makes a distinction between social structure and social organization.

Social organization is concerned with concept choices and decisions involved in actual social relations.

Social structure deals with more fundamental social relations which give the basic form to the society and define its limits.

The elements of social structure and social organization are:

i. Social alignments
ii. Social comme/control so ACMS
iii. Social 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 are maintained (structure) through roles.
**ROLE.**

Behavioural aspect

(status → Positional aspect)

Role → Book The Study of Man

Status

‘complementary role’

father-mother

student-teacher

- Any society eased by various status.

each status has particular role to be played.

Critisised by S.F. Nadel

Role may be

eg: arist

- Relational

- Non-relational

Talcott Parson.

Critisising Ralph Linton.

- Role expectation

- Role Performance

Became of role perception

R.K. Meston

always conflict when per family role

**Role Set**

array of role

one many status role.

Administrative

Doctor

R3

College

R1

respect to Nurse

R2 Pt.

Status Set

Same individual many status.

(one individual many role)

**Multiple Role**

differences – Status
- **Role Conflict**

  Incompetibility between roles.

  3 types of role conflict:
  
  i) Inter Role set Conflict.
  
  ii) Intra Role set Conflict.
  
  iii) Incompatible demands on normal 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**

  Role sender sends 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.
  
  - 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 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 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
Culture circle

Franz Bass (pioneer)

William Perry, Smith

Graebner, Schmidt

Clarke Missler, Alfred Kroeber

Tells that man is not totally uninventive but scientific ‘Egyptocentric’ theory

(‘Heliocentric’ theory)

Egypt like sun

All other like planet)

Gracbner (German School)

Studied poly nosic 6 cultural circle

Tusmanian

Australia boomerum

Horticulture

Patrilineal

Bows arrow

Totemic hunter

Graebner & 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 hypothess

- Exogamous pygmies of Africa & Asia
- Arctic circle (eg) eskimas, iroquois
- Antarctic 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 cries
(eg) south America
- Tertiary Cries.
  Higher civilization of Asia

Clark wissler
I) natural diffusion
2) Organised diffusion due to wear
- Age area
  (cultural age)

Alfred Kroebra
Cultural chimax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed area</th>
<th>Culture area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Carabean area</td>
<td>Estimos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Bison area</td>
<td>American Plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Fish area</td>
<td>North Pacific coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Wild seed area</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Eastern Maize area</td>
<td>Baicum park of North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Intensive age area</td>
<td>South east + South west America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clark wissler defines each cultural area of characterization in terms of

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

Herskovits.
acculturation – process.
Diffusion → product
- if exchange is symmetrical – Direct
- Transculturation,
  asymmetrical intensive & prolonged
  ‘Acculturation’
CONPORMATY & DEVIANCE
- For Divekheimn ‘deviance is functional’
  ‘Crime’ – Rejunuating the sleeping society.
- R.K. Merton.(related not to industries
  Only to society).
(only for Monetary Crime)

Albert Cohen deviarce due frustrated Walter killer rejected due to sub-culture
(equal to culture of poverty
oscar lewis).

Bowby. (Psychological theory).
(Genetic Make up)
- Lumbarso
  long jaw – commit crime.
  Big eyes.
- Sheldon
  Ectomorph Skinny people
  Endomorph - round
  Mesomorph - Muscular.
“Differential association theory”
by Sutherland.
Contact with some association
Will commit crime
(eg):- Gay Marriage.

- Labelling theory
  Haward Becker.
  primary & first time comitt Crime
  Secondary due to primary label
  Not only by society only as a way of life
  also by Industrial (or) commuity
  Primary deviance.
  Secondary deviance.

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 labousess/artisa and the products are sold by these merchants.

Saint Simon Concept Prolitesiate (term for workus)

A. Comte find the science of society to product & control the problem of society.

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
Liberal Philosophers

- France - Montesque, Rousseau, Voltaire
- Italy - Vico
- OK - Adam Smith, Fergussan
- Germany - Hegel.

Conservative

Louis De Bonald, Joseph de Mouisre

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

Montesaque

Spirit of law.

legitimise natural inequality

Hobbes, Rousseam

“Social contract theory” development

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

france

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

coihed

Industrial Society Protetariate

S. Simon

style should be seen three ideas.
3 Stages:

- Polytheism
- Monotheism
- Positivism

The stages three which sty passes thru

- The Book: Course of positive philosophers

- Simon: student of simon.


- Military type
- Metaphysical – Philosophical debate
- Social reorgami
- Positivistic – Scientific.
- Industrial
- Social Reconstruction.

1st person to coin the term Sociology

- Sociology – queen of social sciences

- Father of Sociology: A. Comte

Book: positive philosophy

- System of positive politics.
- Course of positive philosophy.

Knowledge is the basis

- Family is the basic unit of style, not irdir/r.

- Style is a unified whole

Should study social statues & Sociology Dynamics.

Equilibrium twutinity of Sociology change.

Hierarchy of sciences:

- Astronomy
- Astrophysics
- Physics
- Chemistry

T - childhood
M – addosunes
Biology

Sciences of style.

P – Adult hood.

Malinousik

Malinousik coined functionalism

= Morphology in Biology.

Sociology, structurer; survival of the fittest; function (equal to physiology in

influence by Biology

organism analogy.

organism. {whole diverse parts inter/ship between the parts

all social reality driven by cosmic law

Law

Evolution: The integration of

dissipation of motion and the conconsitant, Defn/

during which matees passes from an indefinite, in coherent homogeneity to a definite coherent

heterogeneity is; Evolution is a gradual spontaneous prass when by things move from simple to

complex forms.

Inorganic → organic → superorganic

Mattes Life Human

Many differentiation ⇔ Integration ocues.

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. compoutal – tribes / local chlips / chliftion.
3. doubly compound → Industrial.
4. triply 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 susplus

Religion regnlates human behaviours

Trade develops.

Informal laws will be more prominent.

3. state will into prominence & differenticed into civil, military & local.

Formal laws – gavein individuals.

Economy – complex.

Rigid social heirachy.
Commercial in trade will increase.

4. Modern nation state will emerge today will come into prominence

According to him social structure is the network of interconnection 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 elements 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**
- Totemism & exogamy
- Golden Bough
- 3 stages of social progress:
  - Magic → Religion → Science.
  - Magic is irrational → Levy Bruhl → Malinowski
  - Magic is rational
- “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 1\textsuperscript{st} form of marriage

Book - “Primitive marriage”

W.G. Sumner

→ Structure is made of interplay 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 → IIIR folks → intimate relationship
→ outgroup → diff folks → antagonistic relationship.

Lester Ward

→ Founder of psychological evolutionism.
→ Force present in human behaviour.
→ 4 stages of social development

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

C | 2 forces
B |
A | Genesis → Spontaneous
D | Telesis → Purposive action.

(Same deliberate action)

(Pleasure oriented ) Ontogenic

(ssexual)

Phylogenic

Sociogenic (normal action)

coined Synergy

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

\{ E.D \}

→ Structure is suigeneis
→ Collectivity more than sum of individual
As a systematic study of social forces, these are concepts in nature, resulting in a continuous process of social synergy by which new structures are created.

Franklin Giddings: “Father of Neovimism”

4 Stages of Evolution:
- 'Zooeny' Wohesim of human beings worked small structures worked. Large structures evolved.
- Anthro Pogenry
- Ehnogeny
- Demogeny

→ 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 functioning 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
- Scientific study of human society.

**British Evolutionists:**
- E.B. Tylor
- McLannon
- James Frazer
- L.P. Hobbhouse
- W.H.R. Rivers

**American Evolutionists:**
- L.H. Margan.
- L.G. Sumner.
- Lester Ward
- Franklin Giddings

**Social Darwinists:**
- 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. hunting & gathering.
  2. Preliterate
  3. partoral
  4. early agrarian

- 2. Literacy & protoscience – since is primitive level.
- 3. Reflective thought – spiritual thoughts
- 4. Critical thought – philosophy based on reason & logic (Greek & Roman)

(Protoscience – study of over forces of nature)
Eg: Tsunami.

**Mind & Evolulutional**

Morals in Evolutional
Social development coined -> Hobhous

**L.H. Morgan**

1st to go for ethnographic study (field study)

Sociology

Iroqnois tribe (Red In)
Kelly, Parkers gave the input 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 cassies.
changes of techly kinship tum, family changes.

5 types of marriage

L/s 1. consagninous / promisquity – no difflu below blood relative.
M/s 2. Punalmran / Group marriage

Brothers = Sisters
eg: Todas – female infanticide

(MV/B) 3. Syndasmian – like monogamy but no exclusive rights oru other.

4. Patriarchal Polygyny eg: saudi Arabia

5. Monogamy

Social Change:

Upper Savagery → Barbarism → civilisation (took the terms from Fergusson)

Middle

Lower

Lower/s → like panasite

M/s → fire, fishing

U/s → bow & arrow

L/B → Pottery

M/B → domestication of plants & animals (1st → Maize)

civil → agri concept

Leisure class → T. Veblin

U/B to Civihin Leis use class → Book keeping → alphabetical phonotics

→ Kinship Terminology

Classificatory (South India)

descriptive (North India)

System of consangninity & affinity of human family Ancient Society

League of Iroquios (Matrihiceal tribe)

Ferdinand Tonnies

→ Society made of individuals

→ 2 types of nil/Volition.

(Sportamous) 1. Natural / essential → Gemin

2. Artificial / arbitrary → Gessel

(Purposive) Geminshaft → Book

Gesselschaft. → G & G

G.Simmel

Called as intellectual squirrel

Called as intellectual sponge.
Conservative philosophes

- Gem
  - Impathy
  - Superior
Vs

- Gessel
  - No empathy

“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

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 relatism.
  - “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)
  - Coined (Laptop in industrial)
  
- Any cultural trait is surviving because it caters to the needs of individual.

- Needs
  - 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
  - coral gardens & magic
Sexual life of savages.
A Dairy in the strict sense of the term
Family among Australian aborigins.

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

A.R. Radcliffe Brown
Structure

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)

Andaman islanders. (Structure fn/m)

Sty & 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 generation have same to
Eg: wife & grand mother.
g. father & g. son.

Unity of lineage:
All out status concides one lineage member by the same term as a singh 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 lee Brothers. All women in mothers lineage are lee 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 & mgg/.
Natural secince of systems.

He criticlies class evolved conjectured litirigraphy. Acc’g to hine S.
Strff. Rupees to actually exist: 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)

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

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. dreifins affair
19th smicide rate was high.

1870 – lorraine different was caplined by germany >

Perspective
1. influenced by Immament kant

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

2. Boutrox
ED’S teacher
→ social reality is multiple each discipline sees in its
Perspective. As a SD ysts we see 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 matter —— Way of acting thinking, behaving which will exercise an external
constraint on the individual for the society.

- ultimate s.fact is collective conscience.

n/w of s.fact

- totality of beleifs & 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.

Cognitive (reasonal – by thinking)
- Beliefs
- Moral (emotional)
  Not rational.

Collective representational of Representative Conscience.
- Society is suiogenesis
  Reality of its own kind.

- C.C. is taken from Rousseau’s General will
  Ritzer → E.D. Speaks about both material &
  Non-material s.facts. Size of ppln/. (material density)
  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
  s.phenomena classified as
  1. Normal 2. Pathological
  to modern society
  agrarian eg-gender inequality
  to modern society
  4. Observntional to external features.
  5. observe at the level of collective manifestation
  individual manifestation

<state government is an organ of c.c>

3. Causal explanation
  Desire the cause thru the
  Presiding social phenomena
  Eg: suicide.

2. final explanation
  on what final it happened.
  eg: religion.

<DoL is a progress → By Early Economicts>

<DoL → is a progress

DoL: (doctoral thesis)

DoL: (doctoral thesis)

<DoL → is a progress

By Early Economicts>

Index of progress

Adam Smith

Au. Comte

To predict is to control>
DoL has no consequences only on economic but in all sectors.

It is a social term & not a economic term.

- Low DoL – ascriptive (age, sex)
- Unity due to uniformity
  - Mechanical solid/y
  - (or) Unity of Resemblance

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

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

Normal - s. solidarity

DOL

Pathological

Anomic DOL       forced DOL

eg: I

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

_C.C. base on_

1. Volume        Simple          Modern
   high.         low
2. Intensity     high           low
3. Determinants  high           low
4. Content.     religious       secular.
   Low          repressive      restitution
   (severe)     (enacted)

Punishment       reformative

_Religion:_ totemism: The elementary form of Religious life.

_fn/e explanation for totemism._

Primive form of religion.
1. F.B.Tylon     Animism
2. Max Muller → Naturism (fear/of natural sources)  
   Hallucination.

Levi
strauss

Binary
Opposite
dualistic

Reln 1. Real
2. Permanent
3. Transcendent.

Set of believes & practices reg/g something which is sacred.

Sacred Profane
Set apart & forbidden
Non utilitarian
Non emphrical
Calls for reverence

(sacred pr profane or not in itself bt because of our belief)

totems gives solidarity.
gives social identity
gives social control
gives causal explanation at times of epidemic outbreak.

< R.K. Merton criticises E.D view of religion> /refer to that/

→ **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 shoud be resifiable.

→ Classification of suicide
   Men > Women → Men more gregariousness.
Peacetime > Wartime
Protestant > Catholic
Small family > large family.
Unmarsed > married.
Issueless > couples with children.

Couples

Solidarity ↑ less suicide.
Solidarity ↓ more suicide

Therefore Rate of suicide ≈ \frac{1}{solidarity}.

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

4 types of suicide:

(-ve) Integration eg: family.
(+ve) Egoistic

(-ve) Anomic sudden economic fall or sudden economic boom.
(+ve) Regulation. (-ve)

(+ve) Altruistic eg: LTTE suicide bomber.

Reality Person-Person relationship
Change priniple abstract invaliable

S. Strt Vs Sutr/al form R. Brown

S. Strt l/s orgn.
S. org. S. strtl.

Karl Marx: (Germany)
Followed Hegel → German Philosophes.

✓ 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.

Primitivle communism → Ancient society → feudal → Cn → Communism

✓ No Class
✓ Master Vs Slaves
✓ Lords Vs serfs
✓ Bowgeois Vs proleteriate
✓ Production forfodd
✓ Hand to mouth economy

→ Capitalistic Society

Religion law
education pol

Forces of production & relation of production

Super strtl.

(Economy)

Base
✓ FOP → tech, land, infrast/ → Fast change.  
ROP → owner / non ownership → slow change  

Old owner/ Bonrgcoisse/ Merchentisit  
new C1 = F1OP + R1OP  
Relation OP → legal action (ownership) of industry.

Here techly change is possible but ROP changes is Not immediate.

✓ KM  
Hence change is both by evolution & Revolution

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

Variable Capital  
Workless, wages  
M/C is mitigat’g the diffu below skilled.  
Semi skilled & unskilled ppl.

✓ Hence Homogenisation → Pauperisation → Depresssion  
(more profit but some Wage)  
Polarisation  
(society is dividend into & B V P)

✓ 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  
caste s/w DoL

Rop. resist change

KM  
Hence change is both by evolution & Revolution
✔ Basis Of class s/w of ownership.
✔ Hence though Persons share equal salary or income they don’t posses the same class b’cz their Possession of ownership diffuse. (one may possess material w/c nay other may be a walker).

Critics <

Max bleber

⇒

it is not paupuisatn/. But it is prolificatn/.
(expansion) of middle class.

R. Dahrendrof

⇒

Fight will be below authority & not below Economy.

“Labour Monopoly & Capitalists “

B

Henry Websman

⇒

James Bernham

B

Managerial Revolution/.”

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

goinequality 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

   Institutionalized
   action → structure

   Traditional authority .

   Patriarheal
   female subordinate
   to male.
   <bureacractic structure>

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

   have superhuman ← chalismatic l/shp.
   qualities all’g to the followus.

   ✓ Demands forlible gifts / gifts.

   Legal Rational 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.

### Protestant Ethics & Spirit of Capitalism

rel value

religion value lead to change in Base.

Base

Study ⇒ Calvinism (self in Christianity)
“Economy & society”
How religion & economy interacting with each other.
Analysed confucianism in china.

Involve in metaphysical debates. Hence no Industrialiation
Study Islam. (money earned spent on decea)

Therefore Cm came wherever protestants remain.

Socm is Protestants become bourgeise other than catholics.
only in found thru out history of mankind. (because human is society always rational)
capitalistic only in SOCm found thru out history of mankind. (because human is always rational)
society (Tribal based Capitalism Booty Capitalism)

Spoils of war.
Values = concept of predestination
- Less emphasise to pleasure.
- Work is worship
- Restlessness.

Wherever protestants Capitalism (wherever Calvinism there Capitalism)
But not only preconditition for Capitalism)

Change is multidirectional <unidirectional change

Economic determini

Methodology of M.W.

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

Direct motivational
Observational understanding by interpretation

Objective Subjective
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. Tawney Book “Religion & the size of Capitalism”
<Capitalism 1st group in UK where there are more catholics through how Capitalism grow there>

Capitalism

- Demand ➔ Capitalism ➔ more consumptn
- Supply ➔ But Protestantism ➔ Consume less.

**Talcott persons: (Us)**

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

- social action ➔ meanings t motires.

**Book** “structure of & Action” ➔ he dissect & Action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What it is?</th>
<th>Motives</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(mind applied)</td>
<td>Cognitire</td>
<td>cognitire</td>
<td>instrument couliion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lore/hatred</td>
<td>Cathectire</td>
<td>appreciatire</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Good or bad)</td>
<td>Erahiatire</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>moral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defenition** ➔ “social action is a meaningful behaviour is., the behaviour by which one react to

The external stimuli by cogmising * interpreting them.

- Cognitire value ➔ valuatn/ based on objectire standards.
- Appre ➔ valuatn/ based on subjectire / acsthetic”
- Moral ➔ valuatn/ based on absolute standards (he is fruind (energy)
- Inctru ➔ action to satify obj needs explicitly.

Exp. ➔ Action oriented to salify sub needs

Implicitly.

✓ Axn institutedmahind strt/. Take from
  - Instrumental ➔ social system (Emile Durkheim)
  - Expressive ➔ cultural system (cultural Anthoo/s)
  - Moral ➔ personality system (gits)
✓ 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
    __ trying to achieve normalcy every time it is destabilized.

✓ Needs

Universal eg: food.

“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 organismic analogy of spencers)
  Goal attainment → personality s/w
  Integrat → sociology system
  Latiney → cultural system

→ “sociology system” ← introduced concept of organismic 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

Form (network of Structure Interactions)

Patterned evolution patterned

Pattern Variable

<Single & action can be considered as a system>

< F. Tonnies → Culture is duahitically pattern.
  Gemin – primordial relationship
  Gesell. – secondary relationship

→ Duahitic is unidimensional>

✓ Culture is equally 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family/Symbol Vs not</th>
<th>1. Particulaeism Vs Universalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mothless food Vs hotel serves.</td>
<td>2. Quality Vs Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband wife Vs Doctor-patient Relationship</td>
<td>3. Affectivity Vs Affective neutrality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caste Vs Business</td>
<td>4. Diffreness Vs Specility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Sociology→oneesned 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Organismic system – ELO system
- Personality system – Pol. system
- Social system – Social commly
- Culture system – Family

- This cater to micro level & macro level.
- Hence one theory canters to all questionrs 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.
More imp/t. Rather that O. system

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 international controls system with high in energy.

---

Informational energy (dry system is a moving equilirrium)

---

I am
Souital comm./y
Pol. system
Ew. system

✓ Hobesian problem of order — A debate in that time

How deorder is possible & how order can be restored.
Order can be passed out in 3 levels.

Threats of Equitrium

- At international level. < by means of (socialisation)
  
  eg: education, eco, education, unemployment

- At collective level < by means of governmental action

- Impossibility by indirect/ goals & social/collective goals

resolved < over a period of time.

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. revoluntary change.

4. Culture Change
   ↓
   (Idly)

Innovation

- Traditonalisation
  
  Values
  
  Ratimalisation

(pizza)

Institutionalisation

Process

strut/r

(lead g’ to get pizza as traditional food)

5. revoluntary change:
   1. when dixiant sub culture is there
   2. ideological set of believers
   3. some power organizational
   4. alievat’g motiva/ shared by most members g the system.

Change of system:

Introduced “trohetimary universal”

Concept.

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

Definition: Any organisational developed strategic 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. Evolutionary
universal

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

- How social change taking place by E.Univ/m
language universal code
(Ev)
Written
Intermediate
Language
(E.V)
Primitive
→ Kinship ties.

- (Europe) Demo’cy, Seculauism.

Seed bed → equality before law (Greece, Israel)

Historic – Religion Vs state (china)
archaic - God king, superior elate, elite, common
(ancient Egypt)
advanced – surplus, social stratifically.

Social structure.) (African tribes)

Lower – kinship ties is based on unity.
(Australian Aborigines)

✓

R.Brown

Shideat of
T.P

Neo wohetionist . structure finalist

Change → not only by volum/. But also by diffusion.

R.K. Merton (US) : Structure finalist

→ Critic to classical finalist

Postulates of classical finalist:

→ Postulates

Idea / concept
Which is self. Evidently free &
Need not be instified

1. Postulate of functional unity.
2. Postulate of universal finalism

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.
Consequences at 3 levels
1. Individual level
2. Sub system level
3. Total social level.

- Functional
- Dysfunctional
- Non functional

Religion

- Function
- Dysfunction
- Nonfunction

- Identify
- Delay'g adopt

- Solidarity
- Scientific outlook

Negative therefore Rel. education

Negative ➔ Rel. fundamentalism.

4. Functional alternatives present. It should within the structural constraint. Hence function indispensability is a myth. (replacable the parts is possible but be within structure as contrains)

→ Manifest function
→ Action

Objective consequence (observed)

Subjective disposition

(e.g. socialism)

Manifest function

By actor

< Franz study

Hopi Indians dance in rain ceremony.>

R.K.M

Latent ➔ Because of strengthening social solidarity.

Manifest - doesn’t occur as no rain after rain.

✓ Manifest / Latent

Final Dysfun. Non functional

< e.g., Govt/ selling liquor — Manifest ➔ for income.

Late ➔ Friendship of drunkess (function)

→ todi shopowners loss job (dysfn.>

Middle range theories:
- Developed MRT for 1. Reference Group theory
- 2. Political m/c of USA.
Theory should not be grand theory. It is identify s. problem specifically should provide solution.

Critic to T.P

**Alienation:**

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

Alien/n Automobile > Proces > craft.

Herbert Marcuse

Work is stufying & Leisure is also stufy’g

D. Rissman

Book “Lonely Crowd”.

Linked tech/yg & alien/n

Book “one dimensional man”

alienat/n.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>craft</th>
<th>assembly</th>
<th>process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>industry</td>
<td>line(automobile)</td>
<td>industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{ indifferent attitude

anonymity

social.