

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

TEXT BOOK FOR FIRST P.U.C

Department of Pre-University Education

Malleshwaram, Bengaluru - 12

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Director's Message

Dear Students,

We at the Department of Pre-university Education, Karnataka strive to empower each student to dream big and equip them with the tools that enable them to reach new heights and successfully deal with the challenges of life. As Swami Vivekananda said, **"Real education is that which enables one to stand on one's own legs"**.

The course contents in this book are designed with the objective of equipping you well for the next level of study.

We wish you well on your journey and look forward to you becoming a responsible citizen of the nation and give back to the betterment of the society.

With best wishes,

Sd/-

C. Shikha, IAS

Director

Department of Pre University Education
Bengaluru

Acknowledgement

The studies on Society have become a worldwide phenomena. The modern dynamic society has to be studies scientifically. Sociology is a new discipline which study human society. Interdisciplinary studies, increased importance of sociology. New branches in sociology gave scope to all social scientists. The practical implications are very much recognised in sociology. Political sociology, medical sociology. Sociology and legislations. Rural sociology, Sociology of Education, woman studies, urban, industrial sociology etc are novel fields of sociology. To understand social welfare, fields of social work study in sociology is essential.

Considering above aspects the sociology syllabus committee of Pre-University education 2013 has prepared a strong basic foundation for I PUC students.

The N.C.F 2005 has prescribed certain features, considering such principles, syllabus committee prepared a syllabus. After several sittings Syllabus committee members analysed, state, NCERT syllabus and various state syllabus and new syllabus is framed. Committee believe that this will help in improving knowledge, understanding, skill and application. This syllabus provide strong foundation to pre-university students.

The syllabus committee has prepared the revised new syllabus for First pre university students with effect from the academic 2013-14.

The committee has verified and accepted the following objectives.

- To introduce sociology as a subject.
- To focus on the basic concepts, social institutions.
- To explain the role of sociology for the development and progress of the society.
- To focus on career development.
- To focus on environment and research methods.
- To bridge for further studies.
- Prepare syllabus on existing examination system.

I sincerely, greatfull to all the officers, officials of pre-university department and to the authors of the reference books. I thank Members of Expert committee and special thanks to Prof. Prof H.K Moulesh, Prof. Krishnegowda, Dept. of sociolgy and P.G Centre, The national colleage (autonomous) Basavangudi, Banglore for his valuable suggestions and advice. I thank syllabus committee members who extended their sincerity, knowledge, skill and their ability in making effort fruitful. We thank. G. Srinivas, V.V. Puram, Nelamangala for his DTP wrok. I thank Sri. Nagaraj, # 31, 1st Flor, (Next to Jay Clinic) Police Station Road, Bangalore -4, Mob : 9964241844 who made page layouts and warrper and also I thank printers who gave a beautiful book to read.

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INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

BLOW UP SYLLABUS

CHAPTER – 1 Nature of sociology		Teaching Hours : 16 Marks : 21
1.1	Introduction, Meaning and definition of sociology	
1.2	Nature of sociology and science - Difference between physical and Social Sciences, Sociology as a Science, Sociology and Common Science.	
1.3	Origin and development of sociology	
1.4	Subject matter of sociology - Field of Sociology in the 21 st Century.	
1.5	Importance of studying sociology	
1.6	Contributions of Western and Indian sociologists to the development of Sociology.	
	a) Auguste comte	b) Herbert Spencer
	c) Emile Durkheim	d) Karl Marx.
	e) Max Weber	f) Dr.G.S.Ghurye
	g) M.N.Srinivas	h) Dr.Iravati Karve
	i) Dr.A.R.Desai	
1.7	Modern Trends in Sociology.	
1.8	What modern thinkers say?	
1.9	Pure and Applied Sociology.	
CHAPTER - 2 Basic Concepts		Teaching Hours : 22 Marks : 28
2.1.	Basic concepts: Meaning	
2.2.	Society : Meaning, definition, Characteristics and types.	
2.3.	Community : Meaning, definition, Elements and types.	
2.4.	Association : Meaning, definition and Characteristics.	
2.5	Institution : Meaning, definition, characteristics and Types.	

2.6. Social Groups :	Meaning, definition, Characteristics and classification of social groups. (Primary-secondary, unorganized-organized groups).	
2.7. Social Control :	Meaning and definition, nature, Purpuse and types. (Folk ways, mores and laws)	
CHAPTER - 3 - Social Process	Teaching Hours : 16	Marks : 21
3.1. Social proces	: Meaning, definition and types.	
3.2. Co-operation	: Meaning, definition, Characteristics, Types and importance	
3.3. Competition	: Meaning, definition, Characteristics, Types and importance.	
3.4. Conflict	: Meaning, definition, Characteristics, types. Causes and Role.	
3.5. Accommodation:	Meaning, definition, Characteristics, Methods and importance.	
3.6. Assimilation	: Meaning, definition, Characteristics, Factors Favoring Assimilation, Forms of Assimilation.	
CHAPTER - 4 Culture and Socialization	Teaching Hours : 14	Marks : 18
4.1. Culture	: Meaning, definition and Characteristics.	
4.2. Types of Culture	: Material and Non-material Culture. : culture lag	
4.3. Socialization	: Meaning and Definition.	
4.4. Stages of	: Oral, anal, oedipal, adolescence and adulthood. Socialization	
4.5. Agencies of Socialization	: (Family, peer groups, schools, mass media and state)	
4.6. The Role of culture in socialization.		

CHAPTER - 5 - Social Institutions Teaching Hours : 14 Marks : 18	
5.1. Marriage	: Meaning and definition, characteristics, functions and types. Monogamy, polygamy, (with examples).
5.2. Family	: Meaning and definition, Characteristics. functions of family, Types (nuclear and joint family).
5.3. Religion	: Meaning and definition, Elements and Functions.
5.4. Education	: Meaning and definition, functions and types.
CHAPTER - 6 - Social Change Teaching Hours : 12 Marks : 15	
6.1.	Social change : Meaning, definition and characteristics of social Change - Forms of Social change
6.2.	A) Evolution - Meaning and characteristics B) Progress - Meaning, Definition, Characteristics. C) Development
6.3.	Factors for social change.
6.3.1.	Natural factors or geographical factor.
6.3.2.	Biological factors.
6.3.3.	Cultural factors.
6.3.4.	Technological factors.
6.4.	Resistance to social change.
6.5.	Consequences of social change.
CHAPTER - 7 - Social Research Teaching Hours : 14 Marks : 18	
7.1.	Social Research : Meaning, definition
7.2.	Sources of Data
7.3.	Tools and techniques of data collection
7.3.1.	Observation : Meaning and Types - Merits and Demerits.
7.3.2.	Interview : Meaning and Types - Merits and Demerits.
7.3.3.	Questionnaire : Meaning and Types - Merits and Demerits.

7.3.4. Role of Computers and Internet in Social Research -Report writing in Social Research.		
7.5 Importance of social Research		
CHAPTER - 8	Teaching Hours : 12	Marks : 15
ENVIRONMENT AND STUDY		
8.1. Society and Environment	: Meaning, Definition and Types.	
8.2. Environmental pollution	: Meaning, Types and factors.	
8.2.1. Air pollution	: Meaning, Causes, Effects and Preventive Measures.	
8.2.2. Water pollution	: Meaning, Causes, Effects and Preventive Measures.	
8.2.3. Noise pollution	: Effects and Preventive Measures.	
8.2.4. Soil pollution	: Effects and Preventive Measures.	
8.3. Sources of pollution		
8.3.1. Nuclear Radio active pollution		
8.3.2. Thermal pollution		
8.3.3. Pollution by pesticides		
8.3.4. Pollution from the solid waste		
8.3.5. Sea pollution		
8.4. Some environmental issues:	a. Global warming,	
	b. Greenhouse effect	
	c. Destruction of ozone layer	
	d. Acid rain	
	Main reasons for Environmental pollution, evil effects.	
8.3. Bio diversity		
8.4 Environmental protection	: Procudures and responsibility of society	
TOTAL	Teaching Hours:120	Marks:100/134

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

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Chapter - 4	CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION	14	97-108
Chapter - 5	SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	14	109-130
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CHAPTER: 1

NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Human beings naturally have 'a thirst for Knowledge' . Continuous pursuit of knowledge human being has invented various branches of knowledge . This assisted him to collect and recollect treatises of his study. He classified science as 'Natural Science' and 'Social Science' based on the observations of his study. The former become a branch of Science that deals with subject and matter of natural elements whereas, the latter 'Social Science' encompasses the detailed analysis of society and social behavior with respect humans.

The heritage of social science dates back to the 18th and 19th century but Sociology has become a permanent member of the branches of social sciences till very recently. The aim and scope of Sociology is the complete and comprehensive study of human society on a scientific basis. Now a days Sociology is popularly known as 'Science of Society' for its accuracy and correctness in findings with regard to the holistic study of social behaviors of human beings.

Auguste Comte is considered as ' Father of Sociology'. He argued that Sociology provides scientific and systematic study of the behavior of an individual in general and society in particular.

Auguste Comte strained in convincing others to accept his theory based on practical realities. Mention can be made of Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and many others who strongly commended and appreciated Auguste Comte's effort.

Today sociology has been an established cult, 'a subject of status' by the consistent and continuous handwork and researches of innumerable scholars, activists, social thinkers, sociologists and may who follow the foot-steps of Auguste Comte and other 'Pioneers of Sociology'.

1.1 MEANING AND DEFINITION

Sociology is the youngest among the Social Sciences. It joined the family of Social Sciences as a new member very recently. In the 19th Century a French Philosopher by name 'Auguste Comte' laid the foundation of the Science of Sociology. He is validly recognised as the "Father of Sociology". It was he who made a general approach to the Study of human Society. Comte introduced the first time Auguste the term sociology for the in his lectures on "Positive Philosophy" in the year 1839. Since then the sociology has become familiar to sociology.

The term "Sociology" is derived from Latin word "Socius" means "Companion" or "Associate" and Greek word "logos" means "Science" or "Study". Thus the etymological meaning of the term sociology is "study of Society".

1. Auguste Comte:

"Sociology is the Science of Social phenomena Subject to natural and invariable laws. The discovery of which is the object of investigation".

2. Maciver and page:

"Sociology is about Social relationships".

3. Emile Durkheim:

"Sociology is the Science of institutions".

4. Max Weber:

"Sociology is the Science which attempts the interpretative understanding of Social action in order there by to arrive at causal explanation of its cause and effects".

5. Harry, M Johnson:

"Sociology is the Science that deals with Social groups".

6. Morris Ginsberg:

"In the broadest Sense, Sociology is the study of human inter actions and inter relations. Their conditions and consequences" - This

definition seems to be more satisfactory. Like the above, there are many other definitions of Sociology.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology began to emerge as a separate discipline only around the middle of the 19th century. It took another 50 years to assume the scientific character that it has to day.

Auguste Comte laid the foundations to modern Sociology in first half of the 19th century [1839]. But social thought did exist prior to Comte. For thousands of years, men thought about societies in which they lived. The writings of philosophers, thinkers and lawgivers of various countries contain ideas that are Sociological.

For example “Vedas”, “Upanishads”, ”Puranas”, ”“Shankracharya’s Neethishasthra”, Kautilya’s “Arthashasthra”, Manu’s “Darmashasthra”, [“Smriti”] Plato’s “Republic”, Aristotle’s “Politics” and “Ethics”, Cicero’s “on justice”, Confucius “Analects”, Arabian thinker Ibunkhaldun’s “Muquadimma” etc - are all different sources of social thought.

From the as Sociological view point, these thinkers could be called “Philosophers”, “Historians”, “law-givers”, “Missionaries” and so on but not as sociologists. The observations made and opinions held by these early thinkers about man and his society were not tested or verified scientifically. Their views often became the moral basis of the existing society.

During the middle ages also, some attempts were made by the intellectuals and men of letters to understand and interpret human society and its problems. However, it was only in the 19th century, systematic attempts were made by Auguste Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber and others to study society and to establish a separate science of society called “Sociology”

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

The beginning of the tradition of Social Sciences have been one of the major developments of the 19th century, Social Sciences such as History, Political Science, Economics, Psychology, Sociology etc., though have a long history of their own, could get the recognition as “social sciences” only in the 18th and 19th centuries. During these period, the great intellectual processes of Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment gave a big impetus to the continuation of the tradition of scientific thinking which had just begun.

The major factors which favored the emergency of sociology are as follows:

1. Impact of the twin Revolution:-
 - a) The French Revolution. and
 - b) The Industrial Revolution.
2. Inspiration from the Growth of Natural and other social sciences.
3. Inspiration provided by the studies of different societies and cultures.

(i) Impact of the Twin Revolution:

Sociology emerged in the context of the sweeping changes that the twin revolutions, namely (a) The French Revolution, and (b) Industrial Revolution, brought to Europe.

(a) Influence of the French Revolution (1789):

The French Revolution was the most immediate factor in the rise of sociological thinking. the new political climate emphasized liberty, equality, fraternity, justice, individual right & thinking. The writers and thinkers of the day were particularly disturbed by the chaos and disorder which the Revolution brought in. Some of the radical thinkers sought the need to find out new bases of social order or system which had been disturbed by the political revolutions. This interest in the issue of social order evinced by the social thinkers ultimately supported the cause of the emergence of sociology.

(b) The impact of the Industrial Revolution:

The Industrial Revolution that began in England in the 18th century swept through many western societies. The Social effects of Industrial Revolution were many. The revolution led to factory system of production which in turn gave place to mechanisation and industrialisation. The simple rural life and domestic industries were replaced by complex urban life and mass production of goods. Industrialisation changed the direction of civilisation.

Peasants left rural areas and flocked towns, Cities started growing at a very fast rate. Growing population in the cities created problems, such as Housing problem, Water problem, Sanitary and Security. Cities also became the centers of crime, gambling, Alcoholism established, immorality and so on questioned Political orders and religious beliefs were also adversely affected.

The Revolution affected human thinking:

Social thinkers and Sociologists like Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, George Simmel and others were also very much disturbed by these great upheavals Auguste Comte, Herbert, Spencer and others strongly advocated the need to establish a separate science of society.

They believed that such an independent Science [That is, Science of Society] would be able to find solutions to many of the social problems of the day. Their attempts in that direction resulted in the birth of a new science called "Sociology".

(ii) Inspiration from the Growth of natural and other social sciences:

The age of Enlightenment and the era of Revolutions increased the importance of Science in Society. Science Subjects came to be introduced as major subjects of learning in several colleges and universities in the west. Further technological products from coal to steam engines, from sword to hand gun and canons: from pen and paper to printing press, and the like started entering almost all sectors of life. Science thus, started acquiring enormous prestige in society.

The success attained by the natural scientists inspired and even tempted good number of social thinkers to imitate their example. Many thinkers wanted to model sociology after the successful physical and biological sciences, Comte, Durkheim, Spencer, Weber, Simmel and others successfully demonstrated that the methods of physical sciences could be used effectively to study the social world.

(iii) Inspiration provided by the newly discovered societies and cultures:

The colonial powers of Europe such as England, France, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Germany, and other nations came in contact with deferent societies and cultures in the colonies.

Their exposures to such diversities in cultures provided an intellectual challenge for the social scientists of the day. Information about the widely contrasting social practices of these distant peoples raised fresh questions about society. Why some societies were more advanced than others? What lessons could the European countries learn from comparisons of various societies? Why the rate of Social change was not the same every where? - The new science of society called "Sociology" emerged as an independent science in an attempt to find convincing answer to these and to many such questions.

1.2 NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology as a branch of knowledge, It has its own unique characteristics. It is different from other Social Sciences in Certain respects. Characteristics of Sociology as enlisted by "Robert Birestedt" in his book. "The Social order" may be summarised in the following way.

1. Sociology is an Independent Science:

It is not treated and studies as a branch of any other Science like philosophy or political philosophy. As an independent science it has its own subject matter, theories and method of approach.

2. Sociology is a Social Science and not a physical Science:

Sociology belongs to the Social Sciences and not to physical sciences.

As a Social Science it concentrates its attention on man, his Social behavior, Social activities and Social life. It is intimately related to other social Sciences like anthropology. Political Science, economics and Psychology etc.,

3. Sociology is a categorical and not a Normative Discipline:

Sociology Studies things “as it is”-and not “as it ought to be”. As a Science, Sociology is necessarily silent about the questions of value. It does not make any kind of value-judgments. Its approach is neither moral nor immoral but amoral. It is ethically neutral. It cannot decide the directions in which Sociology ought to go.

4. Sociology is a pure Science and not an Applied Science:

Sociology is a pure Science, because the immediate aim of Sociology is the acquisition of knowledge. On the contrary an applied science is interested in the application or utilisation of that knowledge. Sociologists never determine questions of public policy and do not recommend legislators what laws should be passed or repealed. But the knowledge acquired by a Sociologist is of great help to the administrator, legislators, diplomats, teachers, Social workers & citizens

5. Sociology is relatively an abstract Science and not a concrete Science:

Sociology does not confine itself to the study of particular or concrete instances of human events. But it Studies the abstract forms of human events and their patterns.

For example, it does not limit itself to the Study of any particular war or revolution. On the Contrary it deals with them in a general or abstract manner, as Social phenomena, That is, as types of Social conflict. In a Similar manner, it makes such generalized Studies of marriage, religion, family, group, etc.

6. Sociology is a Generalising and not a particularising science:

Sociology tries to make generalisations on the basis of the study of some selected events. For example, a Sociologist makes generalisations like the following,

- (i) Joint families are more stable than the nuclear families.
- (ii) Social changes take place with greater rapidity in urban communities than in tribal or rural communities.

7. Sociology is a General Social Science and not a special Social Science:

The area of inquiry of Sociology is general and not specialized. It is concerned with human activities whether they are political economic, religious, social, etc, in a general way.

8. Finally Sociology is both an Empirical and a Rational Science:

Sociology is an empirical science because, it emphasises the facts that result from observation and experimentation. It rests on trial, or experiment or experience. It is a rational Science because it stresses that role of reasoning and logical inferences. An empiricist collects facts where as a rationalist co-ordinates and arranges them. All modern science including Sociology avail themselves of both empirical and rational resources.

NATURE OF SCIENCE

Ever since its inception, Sociology has been presented as a social science. The founding fathers of sociology had struggled a great deal to establish sociology as a science. Various definitions of sociology also make it clear that it is a science. Let us now examine *the nature and characteristics of science* and later on come to the question as to how and in what respect sociology claims itself to be a science.

NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SCIENCE

Science is essentially knowledge. The word “science” . is derived from the **Latin** word **scientia** which means “knowledge”. But science in a particular kind of knowledge, that is, knowledge that has been obtained through the ‘*scientific method*’. **In simple terms, Science is a systematic body of knowledge**”.

The ultimate objective of science is to acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge is as vast as an ocean. A scientist is not only more interested in acquiring knowledge but also is better equipped to do so. Let us now examine the real nature of science by throwing more light on its characteristics. These characteristics are -1. *Factuality*, 2. *Causality*, 3. *Universality*, 4. *Predictability*, 5. *Verifiability*, 6. *Objectivity and Value-neutrality*, 7. *Insistence on the scientific method*.

Characteristics of Science

1. Factuality:

Science is not based on imagination. It is based on facts. "A fact is an observed phenomenon itself"¹ It may be about a thing, an organism, an event, a measurement, etc. "*Any statement which is true can be described as a fact.*"² **Example:** 1) *Stone is a solid substance.* 2) *India is a over populated country.*

2. Cause and effect Relationship:

Science tries to find out the causal relationship between the events or things. In other words, it explores causation. Causation states that "*the occurrence of events is determined by cause-and-effect relationships.*" Causation assumes that events do not occur in a random fashion. It also assumes that events are associated in a one-way relationship. **Example:** (1) Harmful bacteria cause diseases. (2) Poverty is one of the causes of economic backwardness. The function of science is to uncover the laws of cause and effect relationships.

3. Universality :

Scientific findings or truths or laws are expected to have universal validity. They are not supposed to be limited to any race, nationality, religion region, social class or political ideology. It means scientific laws or findings must allow themselves to be evaluated purely in terms of their scientific worth. Examples: (1) Fire burns water flows, wind blows, etc....,

4. Predictability :

Prediction refers to the “*foretelling* of an event or set of events”¹ Prediction is generally understood as ‘*foretelling*’ or ‘*making*’ “*statement about the future*”. It is an estimation of what the future will look like Making prediction is one of the tasks of science. **Example**

1) Physical scientists make predictions about *earthquake, rainfall, cyclones, eclipses, and so on.* (2) Though predictions in the field of social sciences, are difficult, if not impossible, attempts are being made to make predictions. Predictions are being made about *demographic trends, rate of economic growth, rate on increase in literacy, and so on.*

5. Verifiability :

Science is based on verification principle. According to this principle, a proposition or hypothesis or statement can be accepted as “*Scientific*”, only if it is verifiable. “*Verification refers to any procedure regarded as establishing the truth of a proposition or hypothesis*”. To verify a statement is to provide evidence generally of an empirical or observational kind for believing it to be true. **Example :** (i) *Earth revolves round the Sun. and the Sun is bigger than the Earth,* (ii) *All men are mortal.*

6. Objectivity and value Neutrality :

Science expects scientists to be objectivity implies “*an absence of bias in making or interpreting observations.*” Objectivity means interpreting the facts in such a way that out personal judgments are eliminated from them. A scientist should allow facts to speak for themselves. He should not attribute his personal views to them.

Value-neutrality is closely connected with objectivity. This concept was first explored by **Max Weber**. He insisted that a scientist or researcher should not choose methods and interpret data in ways that favour his values or ideological stance. It implies that the researcher must control the influence of values on his studies or research.

7. Insists on the Scientific Methods and Techniques:

A branch of knowledge can be called a science only if it relies on the scientific method. **Francis Bacon** who laid the foundations of modern scientific method insisted that science should follow a systematic method in its studies. As **Karl Pearson** remarked, “The unity of all science consists alone in its method, not in its material

Classification of sciences

Sciences are classified into physical or natural sciences and social sciences. Physical sciences studies the physical characteristics of the world. For eg: Geology, physics, chemistry, astronomy, botany and zoology etc.,

Social sciences deals with socio, economic, political and cultural aspects of society in a scientific way. In the words of Ian Robertson, “Social sciences studies various aspects of interrelated matters of society. In a simple word, social sciences studies complex aspects of human life in a scientific way. For ex: History, philosophy, political science, economics, anthropology and sociology etc.,

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The following table highlights the differences between the two.

Physical Sciences	Social Sciences
1 Physical sciences are making use of the scientific method in their studies in an effective manner to obtain the desired results. Further, they have been using this method since a long time.	1 Social science, are facing many Differences in making use of the Scientific method. Only during the recent decades, the scientific method has been applied to the social investigations.

<p>2 Physical sciences make use artificially created laboratories to carry on scientific investigations. The scientists has greater control over both the laboratory and the experiments. A physicist or a chemist can hold an experiment an a laboratory at a time when it is suitable for him.</p>	<p>2 Experiments under laboratory conditions are difficult to be arranged in the field of social sciences. Controlled experiments are difficult, almost impossible here. The whole society constitutes the laboratory for the social scientist, and it cannot be artificially created at will.</p>
<p>3 Objects of study such as chemicals, rocks, molecules, electrons are mostly natural or physical in nature and they normally yield to the scientists' approach. Since they (objects) do not under normal conditions, react to or resist the attempts of study of the scientist, he can carry on the investigation unhindered.</p>	<p>3 Living human beings are themselves the subject of Study and they may react to or resist the attempts of the social scientists study. They may prove to be non cooperative and spoil the purpose of study. They may also radically change their behaviour, or behave in unforeseen ways then they come to know that they are being studied.</p>
<p>4 Prediction and control are possible here. Scientists have greater control over the objects under study.They make predictions [about earthquakes, eclipses etc] which have greater dependability.</p>	<p>4 Prediction and control are very difficult., Social scientists have the minimum control overtheir subject that is, human behaviour highly unpredictable.</p>

5 Causation is comparatively more clear and unambiguous. Cause-and-effect relationship is also less confusing. Causes of diseases, Birth of an organism, of flood etc. are well known.	5 Causation is more complicated. Interdependence of cause and effects many times confuses the Issues. Ex : Is illiteracy the cause of poverty ? Or, is Poverty the cause of illiteracy?
6 Investigations in the scientific world are not restricted or confined to fixed time, nation, region, culture or people. Hence, universal generalizations can be made more easily	6 The investigation in the field of social science are very much confined to a fixed place, time, nation, region and culture. Though generalizations are made, they are not as universal as those of the physical sciences.

SOCIOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

There is a continuous debate among the scholars about the scientific nature of sociology. Scholars are divided on the issue whether sociology is a science or not. It is argued that if sociology claims itself to be a science, then, it should be able to meet the standards of science as we understand them today.

Three Major Criteria of Science

W.F. Ogburn is of the opinion that sociology is a science

- (i) The reliability of knowledge
- (ii) Its organisation
- (iii) Method of study.

(i) The Reliability of Knowledge

Science depends upon reliable knowledge. In this regard sociology has made a promising beginning. Sociological studies of population, the family, group behaviour, the evolution of institutions, the processes of social change, social stratification, social mobility and such other topics are regarded as considerably reliable.

Science seeks to establish generalizations that are universal. .

(ii) The Organization of Knowledge

The science should be organized. The organization of science rests upon the relationship, which the parts of knowledge bear to each other. As regards the organization of knowledge, sociology is able to acquire dependable knowledge in a number of areas such as family, marriage, racism, social problems, etc. Though this knowledge is not as precise as the one collected in the field of physical sciences, it is quite impressive. It has inspired sociology to make fresh venture stoopen new branches.

(iii) Method of Study

Science follows the scientific method its studies and investigations. Scientific method starts with a hypothesis is verified through experimentation.

Sociology has quite a number of other methods besides the experimental method. The historical method, case study method, social survey method, the functional method, the statistical method, etc., can be cited here as examples. These methods are often found to be fruitful in sociological studies.

To conclude, we may say that 'science', after all is a method to discover the truth. Experimental method is not the only method of relating the truth. There are many methods and techniques in sociology Right application of different methods in the spirit of objectivity will certainly yield fruitful results.

SOCIOLOGY AND COMMONSENSE :

Many times, sociology is charged with what it studies, we have atleast a bit of knowledge about it or we have experienced it. Sometimes in our own lives or we know it through our popular wisdom. This knowledge, while sometimes accurate, is not always reliable, because it rests on commonly held beliefs rather than systematic analysis of facts. It was once considered 'commonsense' to accept that the earth was flat. This was questioned by Pythagoras and Aristotle. Such notions still remain with us today. For thousands of years people's

commonsense told them that big objects fall faster than small ones, that stone and iron were perfectly solid materials, that the desire for children is instinctive in women, that with the spread of education, the institutions of caste and dowry will automatically wither away, yet today we know that none of these statements are true. These commonsense statements based on popular wisdom illustrate our point that commonsense knowledge is not always true. Some popular observations may be true but many others are not supported by empirical data. Many commonsense conclusions are based on guesses, hunches, ignorance, prejudices, mistaken interpretation and haphazard trial and error learnings. Commonsense can lead us astray when we are studying other societies and also when we are studying our own society.

Like other scientists, sociologists do not accept something as a fact because “everyone knows it”. Instead, each piece of information must be tested and recorded, then analyzed in relationship to other data. Sociology relies on facts gathered scientifically in order to describe, understand and predict about any social phenomenon.

1.4 SUBJECT MATTER OF SOCIOLOGY

Though sociology is a young social science, it has its own subject matter. Alex Inkeles in his book “What is Sociology ?” has provided a general outline of the fields of sociology on which there is considerable agreement among sociologists. It could be presented in the following manner.

1. Providing a sociological analysis of human culture and society:

The major concern of sociology is human society and its culture. A sociologist seeks to provide an analysis of human society and culture with a Sociological perspective. He evinces interest in the evolution of society and tries to reconstruct the major stages in the evolutionary process. An attempt is also made “to analyses the factors and forces underlying historical Transformations of society” Due importance is given to the scientific method that is adopted in the sociological studies.

2. Analysing the primary units of social life:

Sociology has given sufficient attention to the study of primary units of social life. In this area it is concerned with-social acts and social relationships, individual personality, groups of all varieties, communities (urban, rural and tribal), association organizations and population.

3. Studying the Nature and Functions of Basic Social Institutions:

Social Institutions constitute the basic fabric the society. Any social system is built on the foundation of social institutions. Institution such as – the family and kinship religions and morality, Economic and political, legal and educational, scientific and aesthetic, recreational and expressive, medical and welfare, etc. Serve the most important needs of man.

Sociology develops deep in to the study of the origin and development, structure and function, changes and challenges of a wide variety of social institutions.

4. Sociology throws Light on the Fundamental social processes:

Human society is neither static nor uniform: it is dynamic and diverse. This dynamic element in society is reflected by what are known as “social processes”. They reveal the way in which human inter action assume different patterns and courses in social life. The social processes such as co-operation and competition, accommodation, and assimilation, social conflict and communication, social differentiation and stratification, socialisation social control and deviance, social integration and social change, etc.,-assume prominence in sociological studies.

In the present era of explosion of knowledge, sociologists have ventured to make specialisations also, thus, today good number of specialised fields of inquiry are emerging out. sociology of knowledge, Sociology of history, Sociology of culture, Industrial Sociology, Education Sociology, Sociology of religion, Sociology of family etc., represent such specialised fields.

FIELDS OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY

Contemporary sociology has been divided and subdivided into a wide range of specialized fields of research and theory. The prominent fields of research now a days are : interpersonal relations , rural and urban life , marriage and family, social differentiation, stratification and inequality ,caste (especially in India)

Gender, population and demography. Subaltran studies, economic sociologies, political sociology, educational sociology, formal sociology, race and ethnicity, formal organisations, linguistics, Criminology, Gerontology, Social change, modernity and post modernity, Globalization and world system.

Other important branches are sociology of religion and knowledge, law, work, occupation, professions and industries, architecture, art, music, literature, health, illness, and medicines, development and welfare, leisure, sports, tourism, popular culture, militarism, sexuality, body deviance, and many other subjects along with sociology of sociology and sociological methodology.

In recent edition of popular textbooks written by Harlambos and Halborn (Sociology). The following subject matter of sociology has been suggested : culture and society, socialization, norms and values, feminism, Interactions (concept of self and construction of meaning) , post modernism positivism, social action perspective and phenomenology.

1.5 IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING SOCIOLOGY :

All sciences are useful to the human beings in one or the other manner. Professor Giddings says, “Sociology tells us how to become, what we want to become”. The study of sociology has a great practical importance in the modern complex society which are as follows.

1. Development of Personality:

Man is fundamentally a social being. He has to adjust to the changing conditions of the society. In order to adjust, he is in need of knowledge

of the society. Sociology gives a scientific and a comprehensive knowledge of human society. The scientific knowledge about the structure of society, its development, change, problems, individuals rights and obligations etc. makes not only individual an enlighten member of the society, but also leads to the development of his personality in a proper manner.

2. Change in Attitudes:

Sociology is useful in developing rational attitude towards society, religion, customs, mores, institutions, values, ideologies etc. Sociology plays an important role in changing the attitudes towards others. The study of Sociology helps us to overcome prejudices about others people, class, caste, religious hatredness, misconceptions, ambitions. Totally Sociology helps us to develop a critical approach towards the 'Social World'. So that, we can have better relations with the people of not only our society, but also with the people of other societies.

3. Solution of Social Problems:

Every society is facing its own problems. For example, India is facing so many social problems like poverty, unemployment, terrorism, corruption, untouchability prostitution, gambling, over population, beggary etc. They deep study of these problems is necessary to solve them. Sociology helps us to make an objective study of social problems. Its also gives valuable suggestions to solve.

4. Social Planning and Policy Making:

Sociology is playing a key role in social planning and policy making. Sociological knowledge is very much useful and the service and suggestions of expert sociologists are sought even in the formulations of Government Policies, Social legislations, regarding family, population control, environment pollution, beggary, etc.

5. To promote Welfare of the Backward and Weaker Section of the Society:

In india SE's, ST's and other weaker sections are exploited social,

economic & political fields for centuries. To promote welfare programmes for these groups sociological knowledge is necessary.

6. Sociology as a Attractive Teaching Subject:

Sociology is gaining importance as a popular teaching subject. Careers apart from teaching are now possible in Sociology. Sociology is introduced as one of the subjects to be studied in many colleges and Universities. Sociology is also included in the subjects to be offered by candidates taking competitive examinations like IAS, IPS, IFS, KAS and KES. etc. There are many employment opportunities in many fields like Education, Social Welfare, Family Welfare, Public Administration, Women and Child Welfare Department etc.

7. Role of Sociology in developing countries:

Social factors are also responsible for the economic backwardness particularly in under developed countries. Economists have now realised the importance of sociological information and knowledge in analysing the economic life of their countries. So, it has been said that, "Economist should be Sociologist also".

8. Sociological Knowledge about modern situations and developments:

Sociology always gives information about the recent changes and developments that take place in and around us. So that, we can act according to the changes. The knowledge about these things makes us conscious about our responsibilities towards society.

Conclusion: We can be convinced of the importance or uses of Sociology by the above explanation. It has both personal and social advantages. The question of the value of Sociology is therefore not a question of whether or not we should have such a science, but a question of how the knowledge acquired by it can best be used.

1.6 CONTRIBUTION OF WESTERN AND INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

WESTERN SOCIOLOGISTS:

Independent of science many western sociologists took a leading role. Among them Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx are the prime thinkers, who are also called as the pioneers or the founding fathers of sociology. From the point of syllabus to be studied here Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim Karl Marx have been introduced briefly.

A) Auguste Comte (1798-1857):

Auguste Comte, the French Philosopher was born on 19th January 1798 in France. Despite all the difficulties he faced in his entire academic career, he was able to pursue a career as the controller of Examinations in the University of France. Being one of the pioneers of Sociology, he is the first who introduced the term **“Sociology”**. Therefore the credit of calling **“Father of sociology”** goes to Auguste Comte. Auguste Comte was the first to introduce a new science called “sociology” and a brief note of his contributions confirms a new era for the study of sociology



1. Auguste Comte used the word **“Sociology”** for the first time through his famous work **“positive philosophy”** during 1839. He called sociology as the scientific study of society. He wanted that this science of society should explain the laws of the social world like natural sciences explain the laws of the physical world.
2. Comte insisted that, study of society needs scientific method with objectivity. He believed that theoretical science of society and a systematic investigation of behavior were needed to improve society:
3. Auguste Comte divided sociology into two parts they are (1) social statics and (2) social dynamics “Social statics” deals with major Institutions such as Family, economy, Religion etc. “Social Dynamics” deals with the issue of social change and social progress. Now these words are called in the name of social structure and social change respectively.

4. According to Auguste Comte there is a direct relation between intellectuality and social progress. Related to this he explains **law of three stages**. They are

- (i) The Theological stage
- (ii) The Metaphysical stage
- (iii) The positive stage.

(i) The Theological stage:

During this stage all human thoughts were guided by religious ideas and faith in the supernatural powers. It emphasizes the belief that everything is attributed to a particular God.

(ii) The metaphysical stage:

During this stage, all human thought were guided by “abstract forces” like nature. It is almost like philosophical inquiry into the nature.

(iii) The positive or scientific stage:

This is what the stage that everything based on intellectual way of thinking, looking the world. Though this theory Comte tried to establish the fact that man became more and more rational and scientific in his approach.

5. Comte introduced a theory of classification of sciences. Through this theory he emphasized that there is interrelation and inter dependence of social sciences. Namely Mathematic, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Sociology.
6. Comte as a supporter of the moral order in the society says that sociologists have to taken responsibility of “priesthood of humanity” and should solve the problems of society.
7. Comte’s contribution to sociological literature are (i) “Positive Philosophy” and (ii) “Positive polity”.

Harriet Martineau translated Auguste Comte's work "Positive Philosophy" to English and She is regarded as "First Women Sociologist". Martineau is significant to sociologists today because of her studies on society, understanding of Women's lives and she turned a Sociological eye on previously ignored issues, more than that she was an active proponent of both women's Rights and the emancipation of slaves.

B) Herbert Spencer (1820-1903):

Herbert Spencer was an English philosopher born in Derby, England on 27th April 1820. He is also one of the pioneers of sociology and it has been described Spencer's sociology as socially Darwinistic. Spencer has been called as "second Father of Sociology".



Being Famous evolutionist Spencer was very much influenced by Charles Darwin's book "**The origin of the species**". He tried to apply the theory of Biological evolution to sociology. Spencer used the concept of evolution of animals to explain the evolution of society and he compares the society to human organism. His theory of organic analogy was very much became popular earlier even though it has been rejected now. Spencer claimed that man's mind has evolved in the same way from the simple automatic responses of lower animals to the process of reasoning in the thinking of man.

Spencer believed in two kinds of knowledge. Knowledge gained by the Individual and knowledge gained by the Race. He also developed a theory of two types of society they are (1) militant society (2) Industrial society. These are corresponded to the evolutionary progression. Thus according to him society is changing from simple form to complex form. Herbert Spencer stressed that the whole society should be considered as a unit of study. According to him the different parts of society are interrelated and interdependent, not only the parts influence the whole system, but also the whole system influences the parts. While explaining the stages of the development of society his attitude of comparison draws a special attention. As a social thinker, Spencer has done what Comte plans to do.

Major works of Herbert Spencer are (i) **“Social Statics”** (ii) **“First principles”** (iii) **“Principles of ethics”** (iv) **“The man Versus state”** (v) **“The study of sociology”** and (vi) **“ Principles of sociology”**.

C) Emile Durkheim (1858-1917):

Emile Durkheim was definitely one of the most important contributors to sociological knowledge. Durkheim, the French philosopher also considered society as an important unit of sociological study like Spencer. His **“Comparative method”** leads to the importance of studying different types of society comparatively. Durkheim believed that we must study social life with the same objectivity as scientists study the natural world. He was the first sociologist who emphasized the reality of society. He introduced **“Rules of sociological method”** to carry out the scientific study of society.



Durkheim's opinion is that man's social behavior has to be understood not by personal view but by social background. He says that human event is called “social”. According to him we perform every action in the interest of society. Our duties and practices are defined through law and custom. We have not created the duties, but have inherited them through our education (formal and informal) these types of conduct are called “Social facts” In the words of Durkheim. “A social fact is every way of acting, fixed or not, capable of exercising on the individual an external constraint.

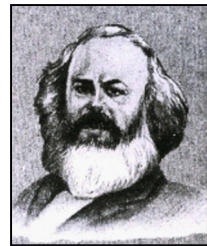
Durkheim used the theory of “Anomie” in his book on the Division of labor in society. To him suicide is a social fact that takes place due to external force. He outlined four types of suicide. They are (i) Egoistic suicide (ii) Anomie suicide (iii) altruistic suicide (iv) Fatalistic suicide. Durkheim was impressed by the fact that religion is universal in human society and he felt that religion plays a vital role in maintaining society as a whole religious beliefs emerge from society and help to hold the society together. Durkheim laid foundation for various specialized fields of study like General sociology, sociology of religion, sociology of morals,

sociology of law, sociology of crime, economic sociology and sociology of aesthetics etc.

Major works of Emile Durkheim are (i) **“The Division of Labour in society”** (ii) **“The Rules of sociological method”** (iii) **“The Elementary forms of religious life”** (iv) He started a journal by name **Anne Sociologique** to popularise Sociological writings., etc.

D) Karl Marx (1818-1883):

Karl Marx was one of the most important thinkers of the 19th Century. Karl Marx was born on 5th May in Trier of Germany. He was a son of a Prosperous Liberal Lawyer. Karl Marx completed his doctoral thesis in philosophy from the University of Jena. His writings very much affected the Government of France and he was exiled to England and lived there till his death. Through Marx had studied Philosophy he was not a philosopher, he was social thinker who advocated an end to oppression and exploitation.



Karl Marx is considered to be one of the founders of modern Sociology because of his theory of social change and his analysis of social conflict and revolution. Marx has argued that, human society had progressed through different stages. Capitalism was the latest phase of human advancement. But, Marx believed that it would give way to socialism. In order to understand the work of capitalism Marx undertook elaborate study of its Political, Social and specially its economic aspects.

Karl Marx never called himself a Sociologist, but his work is very rich in sociological aspects. Marx believed that the task of the social scientist was to change it. Marx believed that the capitalist society would be transformed by its victims i.e. working class. Marx convened of the inevitability of Social Revolution. According to him “Class Conflict” is the key to history. He says that, “the history of hither to existing society is nothing, but the class conflict between capitalists and the labourers”. He also believed that, the historic struggle would end only with the

establishment of the free, harmonious and a class less society.

Marx placed great emphasis on economic structure and process because he believed that they formed the foundation of every social system throughout human history. Marx argued that, people's ideas and beliefs originated from the economic system of which they were part. According to him material life shaped ideas, ideas did not shape material life. If we understand how the economy works and how it has been changing in the past, he argued we can learn how to change society in future. How can such change be brought about? Marx answer is through 'class struggle'.

Modern Sociologists reject many of the ideas of the Marx, but they generally recognize the fundamental influence of the economy on the areas of society. His "conflict approach" is very much helpful to understand the social phenomena.

His major works are (1) **"The German Ideology"**, (2) **"The Poverty of Philosophy"**, (3) **"The Holy Family"**, (4) **"The Manifesto of Communist Party"**, (5) **"Das Capital"**.etc

E) Max Weber :

After Emile Durkheim Max Weber is another German Sociologist to influence Sociology. According to him Sociology is a Science that attempts the interpretive understanding of Social action to arrive at a causal explanation of its course and effects. Weber attempted to explain the basic characteristics of Bureaucracy. He implicitly presented rationalisation as the master trend of western capitalist and contributed to comparative religion to establish that Economic phenomena are governed by religious ethos. He constructed a typology of social action.

Traditional, Affectional, Zweckrational (Instrumental Action) and Value Rationality. Weber analysed Authority on Rational, Legal, Traditional and Charismatic. "The Economic and Society, The protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism, City, Bureaucracy. The principles of Social and Economic Organization are the important work of Max Weber.

OTHER SOCIOLOGIST: W.G.Sumner, H.M.Johnson, Max Waber, C.H.Cooley, M.Ginsberg, W.F.Ogburn, E.A.Ross, P.A.Sorokin, L.T.Hobhouse, Raymond Aron, Ley Play, Levi-Strauss, Gerorge Simmil, Karl Manheim, Tolcott parsons, R.K.Merton, Kingsley Davis, R.M.MacIver and others.

INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS:

From 1914 Sociology is introduced as a teaching subject in India. Independent Department of Sociology in Bombay University emerged in 1919 when Patrick Geddes who is a human Geographer and a town planner was appointed as its head. There after teaching of Sociology has been started in many Colleges and Universities. The stages of Development Sociology in India started with the names of Radhakamal Mukerji, D.N.Majumdar, B.K.Sarkar, D.P.Mukerji, G.S.Ghurye, Iravathi Karve, K.M.Kapadia., M.N.Srinivas, A.R.Desai, G.R.Madan, M.S.Rao, M.S.Gore, S.C.Dube, has contributed very much to the development of Sociology. Here, G.S.Ghurye, M.N.Srinivas, Iravathi Karve and A.R.Desai are introduced briefly.

F) Dr. G.S.Ghurye (1893-1984):

Dr. Govinda Sadashiva Ghurye was born in Malwan Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra on 12th December 1893. He completed his college education in English medium at the University of Mumbai. He was a brilliant student and a gold medalist with overseas scholarship he travelled to England to study sociology. In England he studied under professor Hobhouse. Dr.Ghurye played a keyrole in popularizing sociology in India. Therefore he is called as the **“Father of Indian sociology”** The fame of functioning as the first head of the Department of sociology goes to G.S.Ghurye. He is also recognized as the leading expert in the field of sociology.



Dr.G.S.Ghurye carried a elaborate study of “caste and races in India”. He has elaborately written on origin of caste, regional existence of caste and its characteristics, impact of British rule on caste, caste in

politics ect. Till today this book gives very important and relavent resource material with respect to the caste system in India

G.S.Ghurye made a comparative study of kinship in Indo European culture through his work **“Family and kinship in Indo-European culture”**. He studied not merely with past evolution of Indian society and culture but also with its present tension and problems.

His study on rural culture has also gained importance in the field of sociology. Studies on major deities, ancient civilization, role of sudhus and sanyasis was also included his analysis. He also written on Bharatnatyam and its costumes. He also coverd studies in Rajput literature, Shakespeare, Comte, contemporary problems in India. Totally his works present a logical continuity from the past to present to the immediate future.

Dr.G.S.Ghurye very much opposed the policy of isolation advocated by verier elwin regarding tribal development. He said that social and cultural isolation of tribals would have very dangerous implications. He thus advocated “Policy of Assimilation was later rejected by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru “in favour of policy of integration.

Ghurye has written (i) **“caste and race in India”** (ii) **“scheduled tribes”** (iii) **“social tension in India”** (iv) **“vedic India”** Indian costumes , Indian Fady and more than thirty other books.

Dr.G.S.Ghurye was the source behind the formation of the **“Indian sociological society”** and his other achievement is the foundation of publication i.e. **“Sociological Bulletin”**. Both are serving at present the cause of sociology in india.

G) Dr. M N Srinivas (1916-1999):

Dr.M.N.Srinivas is India’s leading sociologist and social Anthropologist. Dr.M.N.Srinivas got his Ph.D. From Mumbai University. He did D.phil. From Oxford University. Dr.M.N.Srinivas is the famous sociologist of Karnataka



and his impact on Indian sociology is no way lesser. From 1959 to 1965 he held the post of professor of sociology at the school of economics of the University of Delhi.

M.N.Srinivas wrote his famous book **“Religion and society among the coorgs of south india”** This was a study of religious beliefs and cultural practices of the coorgs, obtained through scientific inquiry. This study established M.N. Srinivas as one of the leading sociologists across the world. Analysing the process of social change in India he introduced the concepts of **“sanskritisation”**, **“Westernization”** and **“Dominant caste”**. Dr. srinivas pointed out that westernization gave rise to a section of Indian people whom he called “The New Elite” these were the educated intellectuals who played a very prominent role in the independence movement. He says that sanskritisation is the process by which a ‘low’ Hindu caste or tribal groups changing their way of life in the direction of high caste. M.N.Srinivas by introducing the concept of **“Dominant caste”** outlined the fact that many castes in India gaining dominance by acquiring many elements of dominance.

Dr.M.N.Srinivas gained both national and international recognition and accorded with several awards. At the end of his service he was guiding to the ISEC (Institute for social and Economic change) Institution.

His important works are (i) **“Indian villages”** (ii) **“caste in modern India and other essays”** (iii) **“social change in modern India”** (iv) **“Remembered village”**(v)**“Caste in 21st century and Nem avatar etc..**

H) Dr. Iravati Karve

Dr. Iravati Karve has been recognized as renowned and brilliant sociologist. As a Student of Dr G.S. Ghurye. Dr. Karve was the first **“Woman Sociologist of India”**. She earned post graduate degree in Sociology from university of Bombay and served as a professor in the research centre of Poona deccan college. Dr. Karve’s field of studies is



very much extensive that Indian society social institutions and kinship are her specialized interest of studies. Understanding Indian society and its institutions on the basis of kinship was her main effort. **“Kinship organization in India”** is her famous book **“Hindu society an interpretation”**, Land and people of Maharashtra **“Family in India”** and more than seven other books written by Dr.Iravathi Karve, Dr.Karve was also a good Scholar in Marathi language. She has been given Maharashtra region Sahitya Academy award to her book Yugantha her Marathi books are “Amchisamskrithi”, Marathi lokanchi samskrithi, “Hindu Samajachi and samoja Rachana “ . Etc.,

I) A. R. Desai (1915-1994):

Askshay Ramanlal Desai was born in 1915. He was a student of G S Ghurye in the Bombay University who later on became the Professor and Head of the Department of the same University. For most of his career he was associated with various kinds of non mainstream Marxist Political Groups. He practiced Marxist approach in sociological studies and he has been considered as the Marxist Sociologist. “The social back ground of Indian nationalism” is his best known work. In this book Desai offered a Marxist analysis of Indian nationalism which gave prominence to economic process and divisions. Desai also worked on Peasant Movements and Rural Sociology, Modernization, Urban Issues, Political Sociology, Forms of the State and Human Rights.



A R Desai also wrote on “Welfare State”. According to him welfare state is a positive state. He says that, welfare state is an interventionist state and actively uses its considerable powers to design and implement social policies for the betterment of society.

A R Desai also says that, the welfare state is a Democratic state and it involves a mixed economy where both private capitalist enterprises and state or publicly owned enterprises co-exist. While writing on the Marxist theory of the state he strongly argues that, political liberties and the

Rule of the Law must be upheld in all genuinely socialist states.

His book “Rural Sociology in India” becomes a turning point and a trend setter in rural sociological studies in India. He received many honours and he was elected president of Indian Sociological Society. He remained unusual figure in Indian Sociology.

OTHER SOCIOLOGIST: K.M.Kapadia. M.S.A.Rao, I.P.Desai, Prof.Yogendra Singh, T.K.Ooman, D.P.Mukherjee, S.C.Dube, Prof.Leela Dube, R.K.Mukherjee, T.N.Madan, Dr.C.Parvathamma, Dr.N.Jayaram, Dr. H. Eswaran and others.

1.7 Modern Trends in Sociology

Sociology as we know it today, draws upon the firm foundation developed by Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx. The trio has been seen by some sociologists as epitomising modern sociology. However, the discipline has not remained stagnant over the last century. Sociologists have gained new insights which have helped them to better understand the workings of society. Contemporary sociology reflects the diverse contributions of earlier theorists like G.H.Mead (1863-1931), C.H.Cooley (1864-1929), Talcott Parsons (1902-1979) Robert Merton (1910-2003) and many others speaking through the pages of current research. Sociologists expect the 21st century to be perhaps the most exciting and critical period in the history of the discipline because of a growing recognition that social problems must be addressed in the near future.

The far going long description and analysis about the nature, perspective, scope, and subject matter will be incomplete if we do not reflect on the modern trends in sociology. Notable among them are Michel Foucault (1923-1984), Jurgen Habermas (1929), Pierre Bourdieu (1930-2002), Jacques Derrida (1930-) and Anthony Giddens (1938-). They have in some way or the other amply influenced the course of sociology, especially the methods of investigation. This new generation of sociologists has invented or used many concepts as tools of sociological research such as Habitus (Bourdieu), Deconstruction (Derrida), Structuration

(Giddens), etc. With their efforts new perspectives have developed such as post-industrialism, post-structuralism, post-modernism, neo-functionalism, neo-Marxism, etc.,

The types of questions the classical thinkers-Comte, Durkheim, Marx and Weber sought to answer-what is human nature? Why is society so structured? Why and how do societies change? What directions will change take in the future?-are the same questions modern thinkers try to answer today but their approaches are different. Our modern world is radically differs from the past and this has an impact on the development of sociology also. Now, it is the task of sociology to help us understand the rapidly changing world in which we live and reflect about the nature of the future world.

1.8 What the Modern Thinkers Say?

Pierre Bourdieu (1930-)

For Bourdieu, the objective of sociology is to unveil the hidden culture of the society. For achieving this objective, sociologists should study cultural practices of the masses rather than classes. As such, sociology should take up cultural analysis as their primary concern to uncover the political uses of science, the advanced forms of racism. Being a neo-Marxist, he emphasized on the culture of the proletariat to which he calls “counterculture” (a culture which is against the established culture).

What should be the shape of sociology? Answering this question, Bourdieu in his later works, *The Logic of Practice*, (1990) and *Craft of Sociology* (1991) observed that the subjective and objective aspects of social life are inescapably bound together, as such there is no fun in the dualism of macro versus micro and structure versus agency. Instead, he calls for a constructivist approach to sociology, transcending both essentialism and all ideas taken for granted in everyday life.

Jurgen Habermas (1929-)

Jurgen Hebermas is perhaps the most influential social thinker today with an explicit allegiance to Marxist thought. He is known as a best spokesman of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory. Habermas has severely criticised positivism. In his opinion, it has limited our understanding

of natural and the social world.

He has been a severe critique of capitalist societies in which, according to him, change is ever present tend to destroy the moral order on which they in fact depend. We live in a social order where economic growth tends to take precedence over all else but this situation creates a lack of meaning in everyday life.

Jacques Derrida(1930-)

French philosopher and post-modernist, who himself declined to be called as sociologist, but who has definitely made imprint on the modern sociology is Jacques Derrida. His ideas are developed primarily from linguistics. Through his most popular concept deconstruction, he has pleaded for the deconstruction of sociological texts(texts of founding fathers Comte, Durkheim, Weber, Marx and modern sociologists Parsons, Mead etc.) In this opinion, these texts demystified the social reality. They do always unveil the truth of society. By deconstruction, Derrida means that the textual reading is not always correct, it does not lead us to know the reality of society. Deconstruction brings out what texts exclude by showing what operates as an indeterminate in the texts itself. It is the task of sociology to deconstruct the narratives of the texts through the explicit and implicit analyses.

Michel Foucault:

He drew heavily on post-modernist thought, In his work he attempts to illustrate shifts of understanding which separate thinking in modern world from that of earlier ages. In his writings on Crime, the Body, Madness, and Sexuality, Foucault analyses the emergence of Modern Institutions, such as Prisons, hospitals and School that have played an increasing role in controlling and monitoring population. Power works through discourse to shape popular attitudes towards phenomena such as Crime, Madness. Expert discourses established by those with power of authority can often be countered only by competing expert discourse. Knowledge become a force of control. A prominent theme throughout

Foucault's writings is the way power and Knowledge are linked to technologies of surveillance, enforcement and discipline.

Anthony Giddens:

Inventer of the theory of "Structuration", Anthony Giddens argues that Sociology emerged man attempt to make sense of the profound social transformation between traditional and Modern societies, and as that change continues and gathers pace so the attempt to understand it become more important. The changes involved are not just large scale one. Major shifts have also occurred in the most intimate and personal characteristics of people's lives. For Ex: the transformation taking place affecting marriage, Sexuality and family. Anthony Giddens has not accepted the idea of some Sociologists that society has an existence over and above individuals. He argues that Human actions and their reactions are the only reality.

PURE AND APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

All sciences contribute to the knowledge base and also to the solutions and resolutions of practical problems and issues. As such, all sciences have two faces. (1) Pure science /Pure sociology (2) Applied science/ Applied sociology

1) PURE SCIENCE /PURE SOCIOLOGY

Pure science is a branch for knowledge ,without primary concern for its practical use. Knowledge for knowledge sake is the main aim of a pure scientists. Scientists, who seek knowledge for its own sake, no more moved by the question of its, utility like the mother and the father who protect and nourish their children without expecting anything in return. Parents commonly love their children without calculating their usefulness. Many students /researchers of science feel much the same thing about their work. Pure sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany, Physiology, Economics, Political science, Psychology, Anthropology, and Sociology etc.) are concerned with the advancement of knowledge. Their main aim is to investigate the underlined principles of the natural and

social world which sustain and change in the natural and social order. They are not concerned with the practical applications of their results or curing the immediate ills of natural or social orders. The goal of each natural science, including sociology is the formulation of scientific laws .

Sociology is a pure science, not an applied one. The immediate goal of sociology is the acquisition of knowledge about human society ,not the utilization of that knowledge. According to lester F.Ward(1841-1913) a pioneer sociologist of America, “the main aim of pure sociology is to investigate fundamental rules of social structure and social change”. Bierstedt (1963) wrote “Sociologists do not determine questions of public policy, do not tell legislature what laws should be passed or repealed and do not dispense relief to the ill, the lame, the blind, or the poor – except, of course ,in their capacity as citizens – apply the knowledge that it is their duty and professions to acquire”. This view was held by early sociologists between 1920 -40. Who believe sociology as a value of free science but this view is now no more accepted in totality by all sociologists.

APPLIED SCIENCE/APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Applied science is the search for ways of using scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. This science which apply the principles of knowledge are used principles to manipulate something, gained from the basic or pure sciences, are known as applied sciences. All branches of engineering, medicine, architecture, and social work comes under this category of applied sciences. An applied science has quite opposite aim and intent than a pure science. It is not concern with the theory or formulation of laws or development and systemization of principles . For example, an average Doctor is not primarily interested in the theory of disease or the principles that underlie diagnosis but he is primarily concerned with the treatment of disease of his patient.

The social sciences (e.g.. Sociology) like all the sciences have dual function. They serve to help the people to solve their problems and at the same time to explore and to understand the world around them. As such, there is an interest in application and an interest in understanding

as well. When social scientific findings are applied to the solutions of social problems, it is called applied sociology. Sociology as an applied discipline which uses knowledge of the pure social scientists to improve social life. Immediately, sociology seeks to understand the fundamental mechanism of social reality but the desire to understand is always motivated by the wish to control. The main aim of applied sociology is to bring social welfare in society through social scientific investigation. For eg. A sociologist making a study of the social structure of a slum is working as a pure scientist but if he studies how to prevent or control delinquency in the slum or how to remove poverty then he is working as an applied scientist. In the role of applied scientist, a sociologist tries to solve the social problems.

Though , a sociologists and social workers do share some common tasks, still it is mistake to regard sociology as equivalent to social work or social welfare .

TYPES OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Applied sociology may be divided into five main branches.

- 1) Clinical sociology:
- 2) Social engineering:
- 3) Social work :
- 4) Applied social research:
- 5) Action sociology:

1) Clinical Sociology: It refers to the use of Sociological knowledge in providing assistance to individuals and Organizations. It si employed in Clinical settings alongside social workers, Psychologists and Psychiatrists Clinical Sociology involves the use of the Scociological knowledge to aid diagnosis, treatment, Teaching and Research.

2) Social Engineering: It attempts to use Sociological Knowledge to design social policies or Institutions with a specific purpose. It refers to planned social change and social development.

- 3) Social Work:** though it is a distinct discipline, it is considered as applied aspect of Sociology. Social work is the field in which the Principles of the Social sciences, especially Sociology are applied to actual Social problems.
- 4) Applied Action Research:** Applied Action Research may take the form of descriptive research, Survey research, Analytical or Evaluation research such as Systematic attempts to Estimate the potential effects of a proposed programme or Planned change or a New approach to Management in a business firms.
- 5) Action Sociology:** Action Sociology is also a form of applied Sociology in which Sociologists are asked to participate in the development processes and take vital social problems. It requires the involvement of Sociologist in all stages of Development or Solution of this problem. In India a fine example of this approach is Sulabha International (Sulabha Sanchalaya) started by Sociologist Bindeshwar Pathak.



CHAPTER - 2

BASIC CONCEPTS

2.1 Meaning of Concepts :

Every science has its own basic concepts. These have precise, special meaning. One can communicate knowledge with more effectively with the help of these concepts. **Basic concepts means:** “A word or set of words that expresses a general idea concerning the nature of something or the relations between things” According to **Karlinger** - Concept “ is a term that expresses an abstraction formed by the generalisation from particulars”

In the absence of conceptual knowledge it becomes difficult to study any science or discipline. Hence every discipline develops on the basis of concepts. **For example :** the concepts namely “matter, energy, gravity, density, are used in physics. In the same way chemistry uses the concepts like elements, compounds, mixtures etc. demand, supply, distribution, consumption, exchange are frequently used concepts of economics.

Similarly sociology, uses the concepts namely - society, community, institutions, associations, Social groups, Social control, culture, socialization etc. A brief explanation of these concepts are given here.

2.2 SOCIETY

The term society is the most fundamental Concept in sociology. Sociology is established as a separate science to study human society scientifically. Human life and society are two faces of the same coin. Man cannot live alone. He lives every where in groups in society. Society has become an essential condition for allround development of personality. Hence “**Aristotle**” recognized that “Man is a social animal” man has created his own society because of his intellectual capacity. Sociology only deals with human society.

1. Meaning and definition of society -

In simple term, society is very loosely used in their daily life. Thus the expression – the agricultural society, women's society, rural society, the weaver's society, Cooperative Society, etc, But In sociology the term society has a specific meaning

The term '**society**' is derived from the Latin word '**socius**'. Which means "companionship or friendship. It refers to the social nature of man. companionship thus means sociability.

- 1] **MacIver and page** :- "Society is "the web of social relationships"
- 2] **G .D.M. Cole** :- "Society is a complex of organised associations and institutions within the community."
- 3] **Prof F. H. Giddings** :- "Society is the union itself, the Organisation, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together."

2. Characteristics of Society

A) Society - The Group of Groups:

People collect together to form groups. Such groups combine together to give rise to society. Every society has family, neighbour, village, city, labour association, religious gathering, Political Parties etc, **H.M.Johnson** - Has thus remarked that "society is the group of groups". But it is not just like a crowd. It is a system. It consists of innumerable groups which fulfil the various needs of the people.

B) Society is a web of Social Relations :

Social relation means –"The reciprocal contact between two or more persons. Social relationships have a wide range. **For example** - Teacher – student, parent-children, patient-doctor, husband –wife and so on. One individual enters in to several social relationships at the same time. **MacIver and page** - Point out that "society exists only where social beings behave towards one another in ways determined

by their recognition of one another. Thus society is a web of social relations.

C) Similarity or Likeness:

The principle of 'likeness' is essential for society. It exists among the people have similarities with regards to their needs, works, aims, Ideals, values and so on. These similarities inspire the people to interact and like each other and live together. Hence mutual intimacy, Co-operation, love and affection, Sympathy, sacrifice and feeling of oneness among people develops. Similarly the people of same nature and behaviour live together in society.

D) Differences in Society :-

Likeness and differences are two faces of the same coin. Therefore we see natural differences among people in their interest, ability, talent, attitude, intelligence and so on. Thus we find farmers, labourers. Teachers, soldiers, businessmen, advocates, doctors, engineers and others working in different capacities, **MacIver and page** – Said that “Primary likeness and Secondary differences are the chief features of human Society

E) Co-Operation and Division of Labour :-

Human Society is essentially based on 'Co-operation and division of labour.

Due to the feeling of Co-operation people share their joys and Sorrows. The mutual Co-operation between male and female is essential for the reproduction of human race and lead to the growth of culture and civilization.

The division of labour depends on peoples interest , ability, sex, and age etc. Due to division of labour in various fields task are performed more efficiently. In modern society, skilled and specialized persons have more importance. Thus co-operation and division of labour are reciprocal.

E) Interdependence:-

Interdependence is another characteristic of society. An individual seeks the satisfaction of his wants and the fulfillment of his goals with the co-operation of others. **For example** "Family is a primary institution is based on interdependence of members. With the growth of civilization and industrialization the need of interdependence has increased. Today not only individuals are interdependent but even communities are also interdependent.

F) Social Control :-

society has its own ways and means of controlling the behaviour of its members . society has formal and informal means of social control. Simple society has customs folkways more, traditions, and other informal means of social control. In modern complex society we find law, legislation, police, Court and other formal means of social control to regulate the behaviour of its members. Hence it is very much essential for the stability and integrity of society.

G) Society is Dynamic :-

Society keeps on changing forever. No society can ever remain constant for a long period. New associations, institutions and groups may come into being and old ones may die a natural death. Changes may take place slowly or suddenly at a rapid pace. **For example-** in the rural society changes may occur at a slower pace, whereas in an urban society changes will occur at a faster pace.

Types of Society

Societies can be divided into **pre-modern and modern societies**. In the pre-modern societies **(1) Hunting and Food gathering societies**, characterized by small number of people gaining their livelihood from hunting, fishing, and gathering of edible plants. There were few differences based on age and gender. **(2) Agrarians societies** based on small rural communities without towns or cities. Livelihood gained through agriculture, often supplemented by hunting and gathering . It was ruled by a chief and inequalities existed among themselves.

(3) Pastoral societies - Size of this society ranges from few hundred people to many thousands depends on the tending of domesticated animals for their subsistence. It is marked by distinct inequalities and ruled by a chief or warrior kings. **(4) Traditional societies** or civilizations- This kind of societies were existed from 6000 B.C. to 19th century. These were relatively disappeared. Traditional societies were large in size some numbering millions of people though small compared with industrialized societies. Some cities exists in which trade and manufacture are concentrated. This society is based on agriculture. Major inequalities were existed among different classes. Distinct apparatus of Government headed by a king or an emperor.

Societies in the modern world are divided into **(1) The first world societies** which existed since 18th century to the present. First world societies are based on industrial production and generally free enterprise. Majority of the people live in towns and cities, a few work in rural agricultural persists. There were major class inequalities though less pronounced than in traditional societies. Distinct political communities are Nation's State including the western countries, Japan, Australia, and Newzeland.

(2) Second world Societies- These societies period of existence: In early 20th century (following the Russian revolution) to the early 1990s. It is based on industry, but the economic system is centrally planned . Small proportion of the population work in agriculture, most live in towns and cities major class inequalities persists. Distinct political communities are Nations State. Until 1989, composed of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. But Social and political changes began to transform them into free enterprise, economic systems according to the model of first world's societies.

(3) Developing Societies (Third world societies) These societies existed from 18th century to the present day. Majority of the population work in agriculture, using traditional methods of production. Some agricultural produced sold in world market. Some have free enterprise system while others are centrally planned distinct political

communities are Nations State, Including China, India, and most African and South American Nations comes under this category.

(4) Newly industrialised societies

These societies come into existence since 1970 onwards. Former developing societies now based on industrial production and generally free enterprises. Majority of the people live in towns and cities, a few work in agricultural pursuits. Major class inequalities found than the first world societies. Average per capita income considerably less than first world societies. The countries like Hong kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Brazil, and Mexico etc.,

2.3 Community:

Community is also an important concept in sociology. Community is a geographic area having common interests and activities. It is community is essentially an area of social living and marked by some degree of social coherence. It includes a variety of associations and institutions within the range of a their economic, religious, political, educational and other activities.

Meaning and Definitions :

Generally the term community is very loosely used Thus the expressions like a caste community, a racial community, a religious community , a linguistic community are used in a very limited sense. But its sociological meaning is different and specific. The following definitions make its sociological meaning some what clear.

- 1. E. S. Bagardus :-** “ Community is a Social Group with some degree of “we feeling” and living in a given area”.
 - 2. Kingsley Devis :-** “ Community is the smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life
 - 3. Lundberg :-** Community is a human Population living within a limited geographic area and carrying on a common interdependent life
- Examples:-** Tribe, Village, Urban, Taluk, District, State, Nation etc.

Elements of community

E.A. Bogardus Identified the following elements by community. Geographical area or locality and community sentiments are considered as the essential elements of community. They are also considered as characteristics of community

A) Locality or Geographical area :-

A Community is a territorial group. It always occupies some geographic area. Locality is the physical basis of a community. Locality Means - “ A group of people became a community only when it starts to reside permanently in a definite locality.

In Contrast with Society a community is more or less locally limited. Living together facilitates people to develop social contacts, gives protection, safety and security. It helps the members to promote and fulfill their common interests. In Community physical conditions may influence peoples social life, family, religion, belief, employment etc.

The physical factors such as fertile soil, minerals, forests, water resources, vegetation climate etc are included in the locality. These factors influence the lives of community members in several ways. They have a close bearing on their economic activities in particular.

B) Community Sentiment :-

Community sentiment : “ a feeling of belongingness towards. or “ a kind of conscious identification with the local group.”

Community sentiment makes the people share their joys and sorrows and brings social integrity in them. Common interests, and similar life styles awakens community sentiments in people

Elements of community sentiment :-

According to **MacIver and Page** – community sentiments contains three main ingredients viz a) we feeling b) role-feeling, and c) dependency feeling”

‘We – Feeling’ :- It refers of the “ sense of communion” with the group or community. This feeling leads men to identity themselves with others so that they are able to develop “ we”-sentiment”.

‘Role-Feeling’ :- Each person feels that he has a role to play, a function to fulfil in the community affairs. This feeling involves the sub-ordination of the individual to the community as a whole.

Dependency - Feeling:- Every member of the community feels that he is dependent upon the community. This involves both physical dependence and psychological dependence.

Hence these three elements are must in community sentiment. Community sentiment essential changes in accordance with community size. If community is smaller the community sentiment would be stronger. If community is larger the community sentiment is diluted.

Other Characteristis of community

In addition to the above elements there are also others characteristics which are essential to community. They may be briefly examined here.

C) Stability or Relative Permanence;-

A community is not temporary group like a crowd or a mob. It includes a permanent life in a definite territory. As long as there is life on the earth, People continue to reside permanently all through their life in the communities. Therefore it is relatively stable. In exceptional case due to natural calamities like earthquake or floods or any other reasons communities may be destroyed.

D) Naturalness :-

Communities are normally established in a natural way. They are not deliberately created. They are not made by planned efforts. The members of a community are the individuals who are born in a community, As people live over a period of time in a particular territory naturally the community feeling develops. Thus communities are spontaneous in there origin and development. It has a natural growth of its own.

E) Size of the Community:-

Community has no certain size. A community may be big or small. A village is small community where as a city is a big one. A city and a village may be included in a wider community called the district. Hence there are communities within communities. Nation as a big community, may include communities like, Village, towns, cities, tribe, etc

F) Social Control :-

Every community has its own rules and regulations to control the relationship of its members. The nature of this regulation depends very much on the nature and type of the community. **For example -** In the rural and tribal communities informal means of regulations such as customs, folkways, mores, beliefs, rites, and rituals etc are enough to exercise social pressure on the behaviour of the people, where as in the urban communities formal means of control such as laws, legislations, police, Courts play the role of controlling the behaviour.

G) A Specific Name :-

Every community has some particular name. whether community is a village or a city or a tribe it has its own name and identity. on the basis of these one community is distinguished from the other.

Types of community

Taking into consideration different criteria such as size and density of population, nature of interaction, and stratification, degree of social mobility etc.

A) Tribal Community :-

Tribal community consists of mostly Indigenous people living far away from the area of influence of civilization. It Constitutes a group speaking a common dialect in habiting in a common area and following a common culture. **For examples:-** Nagas, Garos Khasis, Gonds, Santals, Mundas, Soliga of India constitute tribal communities.

B) Rural community :-

Rural community consists of people living in village and depending mainly on agriculture and allied occupations. Rural community is homogeneous in nature relatively smaller in size and has a dominance of primary relations.

C) Urban Community :-

Urban community consists of people living in towns and cities and depending mainly on non-agricultural occupations. This is heterogeneous in nature, relatively bigger in size and has a dominance of non-intimate or secondary relations.

2.4 Association

Man is an associational animal. He cannot live alone. An individual from birth to death has diverse needs and desires. But all these cannot be fulfilled by himself or herself alone. So people having common needs and come together and form an association. When people form various groups for achieving their common interests by collective efforts they are called association.

Today we are living in an era of diverse association and organisations. Modern man has many desires and goals. Further these desires are increasing day by day. Birth and growth of man as well as his each and every activity occur in association only. So association exist at all levels with different names in society. A man may belong to more than one association at a time.

1. Meaning and Definition:

In day to day life, associations and institutions are used very commonly. Some times these words are used interchangeably to mean one and the same. But in Sociology these words have specific meaning

- 1) MacIver and page:** “An association is “an organisation deliberately formed for the collective pursuit of some interest or a set of interests, which its members share”.

2) E.S. Bogardus: “Association is usually working together of people to achieve some common purpose”.

3) William. P. Scott: “An association refers to “ a formal group organised for a specialised and specifically stated purpose”.

Examples:- political parties, Trade union, Student Union, Rotary club, Lions club, professional associations etc.

2. Characteristics of Association

A) Association – A Human Group

An association is formed by people. It is basically a social group. Without people there can be no association. However all groups are not associations. Because an association is basically an organised group. An unorganised group like a crowd or a mob cannot be an association.

B) Specific Interest or Interests:

An association is not only a collection of individuals. But also consists of those individuals who have more or less the same interests. Accordingly those who have political interests may join political parties and those who have cultural interests may join cultural association, those who have sports interests may join sports association and so on.

C) Co-Operative Spirit:-

An association is based on the co-operative spirit of its members . people work together to achieve common purpose. **For example:** Workers to work together on a co-operative basis in order to fulfill their objective of getting good working conditions.

D) Organized Group :

Association is not just a collection of individuals. It is an organised collection for some specific ends . organisation gives stability and proper shape to an association. Organization refers to the way in which the status and roles are distributed among its members.

E) Regulation of Relations :

Every association has its own rules and regulation applicable to its members. These are called associational norms. Organisation depends on this element of regulation. Association resorts to formal or informal means to regulate the relations of its members. **For Example :** Family through the institution of marriage controls the sexual behavior of its members, professional organization have formal norms to control members

F) Element of Stability :-

An association may be permanent or temporary. There are some long standing association like the political parties, trade union etc. Some associations may be purely temporary in nature, **Example:** Association that are established to felicitate some great writers, scientists and religious leaders.

2.5 INSTITUTION

The concept of institution is another important concept field of sociology. It is basic to the understanding of society. Therefore French sociologist **Durkheim** has gone to the extent of defining “sociology as the science of social institutions.” **F.H.Giddings** regards “Institutions are the organ that conserve what is best in the past of human race.

Society consists of many and varied institutions. All institutions are mutually related and interdependent. Every society must meet certain basic needs if it is to survive and to provide a satisfying life to its members. Hence in each society people create institution to meet these needs.

1. Meaning and Definition of Institution:-

In general institution and association are used interchangeably, but in sociology these words have specific meaning and differences. Generally association denote membership, But Institution denote only a mode or mean of service.

- 1) **Kingsley Devis:** “Institution is “a set of interwoven of folkways, mores and laws built around one or more functions”.
- 2) **MacIver and page :** “Institutions may be defined as the “established forms or conditions of procedure characteristics of group activity”.
- 3) **P. B. Harton and C. L Hunt:** “An Institution is “ an organised cluster of folkways and mores centred around a major human activity”.

Examples: Family marriage , education religion, kinship factory, school college, etc.

2. Characteristics of Institution

A) Universal:

Social institutions are universal in nature. They are found every where and at all stages of social development. There can be no society in the absence of institutions. The basic institutions such as marriage, family, property. Religioin are observed even in the tribal or primitive societies

B) Institutions are Standardised Norms:

Social institution must be understood as well recognised or standardised procedures and norms. They prescribe the way of doing thing. They also prescribe rules and regulations that are to be followed.

For examples – marriage, as an institution that governs the relation between the husband and wife. Similarly the school or college has its own established or standardised rules and procedures.

C) Institutions are Controlling Mechanism: -

Institutions like religion, education, morality, state, government, legislation etc Control the behavior of man. These mechanisms preserve the social order and give stability to it. Institutions is the machinery through human society carries on its activities. They are like wheels on which human society marches on towards the desirable goals

D) Institutions are Relatively Permanent:

Institutions normally do not undergo sudden or rapid changes. Changes take place gradually. Many institutions are rigid and enduring. They in course of time became the conservative elements in society. **Examples** – caste, religion etc. But under the pressure of circumstances they also undergo changes.

E) Abstract in Nature:

Institutions are not external visible or tangible things. They are abstract. Thus marriage cannot be kept in a museum. Religion cannot be rated or quantified. War cannot be weighted and Law cannot be brought to the laboratory experiments and so on. However They can be compared and evaluated on the basis of values and ideologies..

F) Oral and Written Traditions:

Institutions may persist in the form of oral or written traditions. In simple and preliterate societies, institutions, were in the oral form, Institutions are based on either customs and dogmas. But in modern societies, they are found in written as well as oral forms. There may be institutional forms like law, constitution, Sacred text, governmental orders, business contracts, political, educational and economic institutions and so on.

G) Symbolic Traits:-

Every social institutions may have their own symbols, material or non-material. **Examples:** The Nation has flag, emblem and anthem as its symbols. Religion may have its own symbols like Idol, holy cross, crescent, star, swastika, Marriage may have own wedding ring or mangal-sutra and so on. Symbolic traits are common to all well established institutions of the modern society.

H) Institutions are Interrelated:-

Institutions are interrelated. Understanding of one institution requires an understanding of other related institutions. **Example :** religious, moral, Educational, political, economic, and other types of institutions are essentially interlinked.

3. Types of Institutions

I. Primary and secondary Institutions :-

Institutions are often classified into primary Institution and secondary Institutions.

- a) **Primary Institutions :-** Primary institutions are those that cater to the primary needs of man. **Examples –** Religion, Morality, Family kinship, Marriage, Property. Some kind of Political system are normal in character.
- b) **Secondary Institutions :-** Secondary institution are those that cater to the secondary needs of people. **Examples –** Education, Law, Legislation, Constitution Parliamentary Procedure, Business etc.

II. Crescive and Enacted Institutions

Sumner makes a distinction between the crescive and the enacted institutions.

- a) **Crescive Institutions:-** Those institutions that evolved naturally and even spontaneously are called as “Crescive Institutions.”
Example :- Family, marriage, kinship etc.,
- b) **Enacted Institutions:-** Those institutions that are consciously and purposefully and in a planned way established are referred to by him as “ Enacted Institutions.”
Example :- Laws and legislation educational institution etc.,

III. E. W. BURGESS has offered four fold classifications

- 1) Cultural institutions for transmitting social heritage like family, school and religious institution
- 2) Economic institutions for organizing of services of utility like bank, labour union , commercial and industrial enterprises.
- 3) Recreational institution for satisfying human desire of entertainment amusement and play etc.,

- 4) Social control institutions for solving social problem of society and personality.

2.6 SOCIAL GROUPS

Meaning and Definition:

All human beings live in groups. Man's daily life is made up largely of participating in groups like family, peer group, friendship group, school, college factory, office, hospital, bank etc. So the study of sociology means the study of social groups. According to Harry M. Johnson. "Sociology is the science that deals with social groups".

1. **Marshal Jones** is of the opinion that a social group is 'two or more people between whom there is an established pattern of interaction'.
2. **R. M. MacIver** and **Page** define social group as – 'any collection of human beings who are brought into human relationships with one another.'
3. **Ogburn and Nimkoff**: "Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they any be said to constitute a social group."
4. **R. K. Merton**: Group refers to "a number of people who interact with one another in definite ways. Feel that they belong to the group, and are regarded by others as members of the group."

Characteristics of social group:

A) Collection of Interacting Individuals:

Social groups consists of people. Social interaction is the very basis of group life, Hence, mere collection of individuals does not make a group. The members must have interaction. A social group is, in fact, a system of social interaction. Different interaction patterns exist in different groups such as family, friendship, and recreational associations etc.

B) Sense of Group Unity and Solidarity:

Depending on the nature of the group, its members are tied together by a sense of unity. The solidarity or unity of a group is largely dependent upon the frequency, the variety, and the emotional quality of the interactions of its members. A friends' group, or a peer group, or a professional association is highly united because its members are related by several common interests. Further, they maintain regular social contacts with one another and express a high degree of belonging and of loyalty. Unity is maintained more often by conscious efforts.

C) Group Goals and Interests:

The interests and goals of a group are said to be common. Groups are mostly formed or established for the fulfillment of certain interests. In fact, men not only join groups but also form groups for the realization of their objectives or interests. Forms of the group differ depending upon the interests of the groups, educational groups, professional groups, recreational groups and so on, to cater to the different needs and interests of the members.

D) Groups are Stronger Than Their Individual Members:

A group is more than the sum of its parts. As Durkheim noted a group has a reality of its own, or “**suigeneris**”. For example, the age and size of a group are not simply derived from the ages and sizes of its members. As Wallace and Wallace have pointed out, “Groups are generally stronger collectively than even the strongest individual members.” They have greater withstanding capacity and last longer than the individual members.

F) Group Norms:

Every group has its own rules or norms which the members are supposed to follow. These norms may be in the form of customs, folkways, mores, traditions, conventions, laws, etc. They may be written or unwritten norms or standards. Every group has its own

ways and means of correcting those who go against the rules. The continued group-life of man practically becomes impossible without some norms. These norms are comparatively stronger and effective in organized groups whereas they are found to be more relaxed and less effective in unorganized groups such as crowds and mobs.

G) Size of the Group:

Every group involves an idea of size. Social groups vary in size. A group may be as small as that of a dyad (two members' group e.g. husband-and-wife-family) as big as that of a political party having lakhs of members. Size will have its own impact on the character of the group. Membership is limited or unlimited depending on its purpose.

F) Groups are Dynamic:

Social groups are but dynamic. They are subject to changes whether slow or rapid. Old members die and new members are born. Some existing groups may disintegrate and new groups may come to be formed. Small groups may develop into gigantic groups, and the larger ones may shrink in size. Group goals and interests, group norms and procedures, group activities and roles are all subject to change. Whether due to internal or external pressures or forces, groups undergo changes.

H) Degree of Stability:

Groups are found to be stable or unstable; permanent or temporary in character. Some groups like, the crowd, mob, audience, spectators, group, etc., are purely temporary and unstable. But many groups such as political parties, students union professional organisations and trade unions are relatively permanent and stable in character.

3) CLASSIFICATION OF GROUPS

Sociologists have made a number of useful distinctions between types of groups.

'In-Groups' and 'Out-Groups':

W.G.Sumner In his book 'Folkways' differentiates between 'in-groups' and 'out-groups'. An 'in-Group' is simply the 'We-group', and 'Out-group' the 'They-group'.

In-group is one to which an individual belongs, or feels that he belongs; and the rest of the groups are "out-groups".

Thus, an out-group is one to which an individual does not belong or feels that he does not belong, in a particular context. **Examples:** One's own family, peer group, friendship group, religious group, caste group, linguistic group, occupational group etc., are "in-groups", and other groups, are "out-groups".

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft:

German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies classified communities into "Gemeinschaft" and "Gesellschaft". These two terms have been translated into English as "Community" and "Association" respectively.

- (i) Gemeinschaft:** The 'Gemeinschaft' is characterized by "Intimate, private, and exclusive living together". It represents a social groups in which individuals are involved in the process of interaction as 'persons'. They feel that they can satisfy all or most of a wide range of purposes in the group. The family, kin group, the neighbourhood, the rural community, the friends group represent the Gemeinschaft.
- (ii) Gesellschaft:** The Gesellschaft represents relationships that are specific, partial, and utilitarian. Business contract, legal pacts between individuals represent the Gesellschaft relationships. Business companies, corporations, cities, towns, etc., represent 'Gesellschaft' type groups.

Primary Groups and Secondary Groups:

C. H. Cooley classified groups into primary and secondary groups. Primary groups refer to “a social groups characterized by face - to-face relationship, mutual aid and companionship”, Ex-family, neighborhood friends club, peer groups etc.

The “Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy” can be called secondary groups, Ex: Schools and college the factory, the army, the labour union, political party etc.,

(i) Involuntary and Voluntary Groups, (ii) Institutional and Non-Institutional Groups, (iii) Temporary and Permanent Groups:

In his ‘Psychology of Human Society’ Charles A. Ellwood mentioned three categories of groups.

(i) Involuntary Groups are those whose membership is beyond the control of the individuals concerned. Membership is mostly compulsory for the individuals who are born into these groups and thus they have the least or no control over them. Examples: Family, caste, racial and religious groups, the state, community, etc.,

Voluntary Groups are those whose membership is not compulsory. Individuals have the freedom to join or not to join them. Examples: Political parties, recreational clubs, cultural associations, sports clubs, rotary club, etc.,

(ii) Institutional Groups are those that have the nature, structure and the character of institutions. They are more stable and permanent. Examples: Family, school, college, factory, hospital etc.,

Non-Institutional Groups are those that are either like organized or unorganized and temporary groups. They do not have any institutions base. Example: (i) Political parties, cultural associations, recreational clubs, etc., which are relatively organized and more permanent in nature. (ii) Crowds, mobs, audience, spectators’ group, which mostly unorganized and highly temporary in nature.

(iii) Temporary Groups are like the unorganized groups and are short lived. Examples: Crowd, mob, audience, etc.,

Permanent Groups are like the institutional and the organized groups and are relatively permanent. Examples: University, Bank, trade union, political party, religious groups, etc.,

Horizontal and Vertical Groups:

American sociologist P. A. Sorokin classified groups into horizontal and vertical groups. Horizontal groups are large and inclusive groups in nature. Examples: Nations, Organization, religious, racial groups and political parties etc.,

Vertical groups are smaller divisions which give the individual his distinctive status and rank in society. Example: Economic classes [upper, middle and lower classes] and caste groups. Since the smaller vertical group is a part of large horizontal one, the individual belongs to both.

Territorial and Non-Territorial Groups:

American sociologist Park and Burgess distinguished between territorial groups which have a territorial basis [e.g., communities, tribes and states] and non-territorial groups which do not have any spatial aspect [e.g., classes, castes, crowds and public].

Genetic Groups and Congregate Groups:

Sociologist F. H. Giddings introduced this classification. (i) Genetic groups are involuntary a nature and the individuals are born in them.

Examples: Family groups, racial groups, ethnic groups are genetic groups. (ii) Congregate groups are voluntary in nature and the individuals are at liberty to join them or not. Examples: Political parties, trade unions, etc., are congregate groups.

Small Groups and Large Groups:

German sociologist George Simmel introduced this classification. Size is the basis of this classification. Small groups include 'dyad', [a group of two members] 'triad' [a group of three members] and other

small groups. Large groups represent racial groups, political groups, nation and other big collectivities.

Organised and Unorganised Groups:

On the basis of the degree of organization, groups have been classified into “Organised groups” [Example: College, Bank, Hospital, etc.,] and unorganized groups [Example: Crowd, mob, audience, etc.,].

Other Classifications:

In addition to the above, there are also other classifications such as the following:

1. Congregated groups and Dispersed groups.
2. Majority groups and Minority groups.
3. Open groups and Closed groups.
4. Independent groups and Dependent groups.
5. Formal groups and Informal groups.
6. Mobile groups and Immobile groups.

In this part primary groups, secondary groups organised groups and unorganised group are discussed.

A. PRIMARY GROUPS

1. Meaning and Definition:

The concept of ‘Primary group’ is a significant of C. H. Cooley to the social thought. Building block of human societies throughout the world history.

- i) **C. H. Cooley-** By primary groups I mean those characterized by intimate face-to-face association and co-operation. They are primary in several senses, but chiefly in that they are fundamental in forming the social nature and ideals of the individual.
- ii) **Wallace and Wallace:-** A primary group is based on intimate face-to-face interaction”.

Ex: Family, children's playgroup, neighborhood, friends club, peer groups etc.,

2. Characteristics of Primary Groups.

A Dominance of primary or face-to-face relationships:

Primary groups are characterized by close and intimate relationships. There exists a face-to-face relationship among the members. In primary groups everyone knows everyone else; one's name and fame, one's status, wealth, occupation, level of education etc.,

B Small in size:

Primary groups are generally small in size, because it consists of few members. Size of primary groups should be small if the relations among members are to be close personal and intimate.

C Physical Proximity or Nearness:

Face-to-face relations can be found only when members reside in particular area more or less permanently. Seeing and talking with each other facilitates the exchange of ideas, opinions and sentiments.

D Durability of the groups:

Primary groups are relatively permanent groups. Other things equal, the longer the groups remain together, the more numerous and deeper are the contacts between its members.

E Similarity of Background:

The members of the primary groups may have more or less the same background. There must be some approximations in their levels of experience. Each must have something to contribute to give as well as to take.

F Shared Interest:

The shared interests of the groups also hold them together. Any interest becomes focused and enriched in the group process. Since

all are working for a common cause each acquires stimulation and a heightening of the emotional significance of the interest.

B. SECONDARY GROUPS

In modern industrial societies, social life has become much more complex with necessitates the secondary groups.

1. Meaning and Definitions of Secondary Groups:

In the secondary groups the relationship secondary, relatively impersonal contractual, task oriented, hence limited focus of its activities. In such groups, one is not concerned with the individual as a person, but as a functionary who is filling a role.

- a. Ogburn and Nimkoff-** “Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy can be called secondary groups.”
- b. H. T. Majumdar-** “When face-to-face contact are not present in the relations of members, we have secondary group”.
- c. Richard T. Schafer-** “The term secondary group refers to a formal impersonal group where there is little social intimacy or mutual understanding.”

Examples: TradeUnion, The factory, Political party, Student organisation professional organizations etc.,

2. Characteristics of Secondary Groups:

A Dominance of Secondary Relations:

The relationships that are found within secondary groups are formal indirect, impersonal for example the relationship between teacher and students.

B Large in size:

The secondary groups are generally large in size in comparison to primary groups. Secondary groups may be so large that may have

thousands of members. Trade union, corporations, international associations, etc. are secondary groups and they have thousands of members.

C No physical basis:

Secondary groups are not necessarily characterized by physical proximity. Many secondary groups are not limited to any definite area. The members such a groups are scattered over vast area.

D Nature of Membership:

Membership in the case of secondary groups in mainly voluntary. Individuals are at liberty to join or go away from the groups. For example: they are at liberty to join political parties, Trade union sports club, business corporation and so on.

E Specific Ends and interest:

Secondary groups are formed for the realisation of some specific interests ends. They are often called 'Special interest groups'. Members are interested in the groups because they have specific ends to aim at.

F Nature of Group control:

Informal means of social control are loss effective in regulating the relations of members. Moral control is only secondary formal means of social control such as law, legislation, police, court etc. are made use of to control the behaviour of members.

CLASSIFICATION OF SECONDARY GROUPS

Secondary groups have been classified on the basis of culture as under.

- 1) Culturally organised groups
 - a) Status groups- Social classes, castes
 - b) Nationality groups – Nations, States
 - c) Residency groups – Communities cities and regional groups

- d) Interest groups – Religious bodies, institutional groups, trade unions.
- 2) Groups not basically organised by culture.
 - a) Biological groups – age, sexes, and racial groups
 - b) Casual groups – Crowd, audiences, mobs

FUNCTIONS OF SECONDARY GROUPS

Following are the main functions of secondary groups.

- 1) To help in fulfilling various kinds of increasing human needs
- 2) To help in bringing social awareness and social change
- 3) To help in removing conservatism and superstition through education and rational thinking
- 4) To increase social mobility
- 5) To help in satisfying various special interest such as sports, dance, music, touring etc.,

C. ORGANISED GROUPS

1) Meaning:

Organised groups are also called associational groups. These groups come to be established through a formally articulated process known as 'organisation'. Organisation is an important aspect of the modern complex societies. It only means the organization of associations. The organized groups are found in almost all the activities.

Examples: Political parties, Trade union, college, university, company, club, etc.,

2) Characteristics of organized groups

A Common interests and goals:

The interests and goals of organized groups are said to be common. Organized groups are mostly formed for the fulfillment of certain

interests. For examples: schools and colleges are to be satisfaction of educational interest, trade union, company are to be fulfillment of economic need.

A Element of organization:

In modern complex societies a very large number of social relations and social interactions among people are conducted in organized groups. It helps us to interest with others for the pursuit of common goal.

C Size of the Groups:

Organised groups may be as small as the family the neighborhood or as big as political parties, trade union and so on. Organized may be spread over a vast area.

D Nature of social relations;

Social relations in the case of organized groups may be personal or impersonal, intimate or non-intimate direct or indirect, economic or non-economic in nature.

E Durability of the Group:

Organised groups are comparatively durable. The durability of group helps the members to pursue their specific interest. Members have their own common or identical interests and they co-operate among themselves to a great extent for the realization of their ends.

F Group Structure:

The structure of the organized groups may be as simple as it is in the case of family or it may be as complex as it is in the case of modern business corporations or industries.

D) UNORGANISED GROUPS

1) Meaning:

Social groups that conspicuously lack the attribute of organization can be called unorganized groups. They are unorganized in the sense,

they do not have any well defined pattern of social interaction. These groups are not deliberately created. They are not born out of a careful planning and systematic work. On the other hand, they may come into being suddenly or spontaneously. They are purely temporary in character. They are not centered around any commonly felt need or carefully planned objective or end. For examples: Crowd, Mob, audience, spectator's group, public etc.,

2) Characteristics:

A Lack of organization:

One of the essentials of group is that it consists of substantial number of unorganized individuals. The unorganized group which consists of such people is basically unorganized because it has no definite leader, objective, social norms, plan of actions or purpose or functions.

B Spontaneous in origin:

Members of the unorganized group to behave in a more spontaneous manner than they are not deliberately established. They are not born out of a careful planning and systematic work. They may come into being suddenly.

C Shorter life span:

Unorganised groups are purely temporary in nature. People gathered in a fish market disperse the moment their purpose is served.

D Lack of organization in social interaction:

People in a unorganized group may behave in an unpredictable manner. The self confidence of individuals increases manifold when they are in crowd because they have a sense of mass strength.

2.7.1 SOCIAL CONTROL

1) Meaning and Definitions:

Social control is one of the mechanisms of society. E. A. Ross was the first sociologist to the concept of "Social control" in his famous book

“Social Control” published in 1901. Since then, the concept has become quite popular. Society has to make use of its mechanisms to accomplish the necessary order and discipline. Ross has stressed upon the roles of public opinion, law, belief, suggestion, religion, ideals, ceremony, etc., in establishing social control.

1. **E. A. Ross:** Social control refers to the “system of devices whereby society brings its members into conformity with the accepted standards of behaviour”.
2. **R. Roberts:** Social control refers to the “techniques and strategies for regulating human conduct in any society”.
3. **Ogburn and Nimkoff** have said that social refers to “the patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules”.
4. **J. S. Roucek:** ‘Social Control’ is a collective term used to refer to “those processes planned or unplanned, by which individuals are taught, persuaded or compelled to conform to the usages and life values of groups”.

Nature of Social Control

The above mentioned definitions suggest that social control consists of the following essential aspects:

- (i) **Social control is universal:** Where there is society there is social control. It is there even in the so called uncivilized, barbaric and cannibalistic societies.
- (ii) **Social control denotes some kind of influence:** The influence may be exercised in various ways by means of public opinion, religion, morality, ideology, leadership, law, concern, etc.,
- (iii) **The influence is essentially exerted by the society or community:** The influence is exerted at various levels. It may indicate the entire society’s influence over all the innumerable smaller groups, subgroups and individuals. It may denote the influence of a dominant group over several smaller groups. It

may signify the group's dominance over the individual members. It may reflect in some cases, the influence of a few extra – ordinary individuals over other ordinary individuals.

- (iv) **The influence is exercised for promoting the welfare of all the individuals or of the group as a whole:** Social control is not aimless. It is there to serve the general interests of all and to curb the dangerous selfish interests of those who any to satisfy them.
- (v) **The influence of the society has been there since times immemorial.** Social control is as old as human society. It is an essential condition of the human society. In the absence of social control no society can ever hold together its members for any length of time.

Purposes of Social Control

The purpose of 'social control' is to exercise control over people in an effective manner. Why is the control needed? According to Kimball Young, it is necessary "to bring about conformity, solidarity, and continuity of a particular group or society". The three purposes of social control mentioned by Kimball Young – conformity, solidarity and continuity of the group – may be described below.

A Social Control Brings About Social Conformity:

This is the main purpose of social control. Since the modern complex society is a multi-group society differential norms will have to co-exist. As a result, behavioral patterns of different groups differ significantly. But these differences should not be allowed to exceed the limits of tolerance. People must be made to feel the need for security. For the sake of security, they are obliged to accept conformity. Social control thus provides for conformity.

B Social Control Brings about Social Solidarity:

The second main purpose of social control is to create in the minds of people the feeling of identity and solidarity. For the proper and smooth

functioning of the society the different organizations and institutions of the social system must be properly integrated. Otherwise, in this competitive world the weaker group may be completely exploited by the stronger one, or equally powerful groups may clash among themselves and spoil peace and order. Some groups may even develop anti-societal attitudes and pose permanent danger to the organization of the society. It becomes necessary for the society to establish a reasonable balance between different groups and institutions. This bring repose confidence among people. Society does this through various means of social control.

C Social Control Assures the Continuity of Social Group OR Society:

Societies not only struggle for stability and solidarity but also the future of the society depends. Society maintains its continuity by controlling effectively its people and their groups. Due to this continuity the means of social control become, in course of time, a part of culture. As a part of culture they are transmitted from one generation to another. Thus, various means of social control function endlessly to maintain the continuity of the society.

Types of Social Control

Social control can be classified into two major types viz., 1) Informal control, 2) Formal Control.

- 1. Informal control** refers to that type of social control. Which is not purposefully created, but spontaneously evolved and which includes informal ways and means for maintenance of social control. **Eg:** Folkways, mores, customs, morality etc.,
- 2. Formal control** refers to those types of social control which is deliberately created and which includes some fixed formal means and procedures for the maintenance of social control. **Eg:** Laws and legislation, courts, police Jainl, armed force,Breaucracy etc..

A. Folkways:**1) Meaning and Definition:**

The term folkways was introduced to the sociological literature by **W.G.Sumner** in his book with the title **“Folkways”** published in 1906. The word literally means “The ways of the folk or people”. Folkways are the accepted ways of behaviour.

1. **Lundburg** says that the “Folkways are the typical or habitual beliefs, attitudes and style of conduct observed within a group or community”.
2. **A. W. Green-** “These ways of acting that are common to a society or a group and that are handed down from one generation to the next are known as folkways”.
3. **Gillin and Gillin-** “Folkways are behaviour patterns of everyday life which generally arise unconsciously in a group”.

Examples: The ways of eating, talking, dressing, playing, walking, greeting, conversing, expressing love and affection etc.

2) Characteristics of folkways:**A Social in Nature:**

Folkways are the product of man’s group life. They are created by the groups for their sustenance and maintenance. Individuals get social recognition by conforming to the folkways. Every new generation absorbs folkways partly by deliberate teaching but mainly by observing and taking part in life about them.

B Unplanned Origin-

The origin of folkways are very obscure. Sumner believed that they arise automatically and unconsciously. They are not the result of any advance planning.

C Informal Enforcement:

Folkways are not as compulsive and obligatory as those of laws or morals. Conformity to the folkways is neither required by law nor enforced by any special agency of the society. Those who violate folkways are not punished by formal means.

D Folkways are Innumerable:

It is not possible for any one to enlist all the folkways. No encyclopaedia could contain all the folkways observed by all of the people of history. They are very diverse and numerous.

E Folkways are subject to change:

Folkways are not static, but dynamic, folkways are change with changing social conditions. Some folkways undergo relatively rapid change, some are resist change very often.

B. MORES**1) Meaning and Definition:**

The word “mores” is a Latin term and it represented the ancient Roman’s most respected and even sacred customs. **“Mos”** is the singular form of mores. But in sociological usage the singular of mores is not generally used. The term **“mores”** was introduced to sociological literature by Sumner.

1. MacIver and Page:

“When the folkways have added to them conceptions of group welfare, standards of right and wrong they are converted into mores”.

2. Gillin and Gillin:

“Mores are those customs and group routines which are brought by the members of the society to be necessary to the group’s continued existence”.

3. Edward Sapir:

“The term mores is best reserved for those customs which cannot fairly strong feeling of the rightness or wrongness of mode of behaviour”

Examples: Respecting elders, protecting children taking care of the diseased and the aged people doing service to the society, speaking the truth, etc.

2) Characteristics:**A Mores are the regulators of social life:**

Mores represent the living character of the group or community. They are always considered right by the people who share them. They are morally right and their violation morally wrong. Hence they are more compulsive in nature. They put restrictions on our behaviour.

B Mores are relatively more persistent:

Mores are relatively long lasting than ordinary folkways. In fact, they even become conservative elements in society. They also put up resistance to change.

C Mores vary from group to group or time to time:

What is prescribed in one group is prohibited in another. Eskimos, for example, often practice female infanticide, whereas such a practice is strictly forbidden in modern societies. Mores not only differ with cultures but also with time. What is right at one time may be wrong at another and vice versa. Ex: The practice of "Sati" was "moral" then, but today it is illegal and immoral.

D Mores are often backed by values and religion:

Mores normally receive the sanction and backing of values and religion. When this occurs they become still more powerful and binding. Mores backed by religious sanctions are strongly justified. Examples: Purusharthas of Hinduism, Ten commandments of Christians, Eight principles of Life of Buddhism, Triratnas of Jainism, etc.,

C. LAWS**1) Meaning and Definition:**

Law is the most powerful formal means of social control in the modern society. It is an indispensable part of the modern social life. Laws appear only in societies where a political organization called "Government" is found.

1. **J. S. Rousek-** “Laws are a form of social rule emanating from political agencies”.
2. **Roscoe Pound** – “Law is an authoritative canon of value laid down by the force of politically organized society”.
3. **Ian Robertson-** “A law is simply a rule that has been formally enacted by a political authority and it backed by the power of the state”
4. **Cummings and Wise-** “In a political sense law is the “body of rules made by the government for society, interpreted by the courts, and backed by the power of the state”

2) Characteristics:

1. Laws found only in politically organised societies.
2. Law is called law, only if enacted by a proper law making Political authority. Hence it is a product of conscious thought deliberate attempts and careful planning.
3. Law is written, definite, clear, precise and unambiguous.
4. Law applies equally to all without exception in identical circumstances.
5. Violation of law is followed by penalties and punishments determined by the authority of the state.
6. Laws are always written and recorded.
7. Laws are not the result of voluntary consent of persons against whom they are directed.
8. Laws a dynamic and subject to change.



CHAPTER – 3

SOCIAL PROCESS

3.1 Meaning of Social Process:

Social interaction is the foundation of society. It is the very essence of social life. Hence, the concept is crucial to any study of the dynamics of society. And culture without interaction there would be no group life. Thus, it can be said that interaction is the basic social process, the broadest term for describing dynamic social relationships. Social interaction represents the dynamic nature of human society. It is true that life is stable, confined and defined by traditional systems, norms and patterned ways. Life is dynamic. People are on the move they are striving, competing, conflicting, Co-operation, appeasing, adjusting, reconciling and then challenging again. This action element or functional element itself represents social interaction.

Direct and Symbolic interaction :-

Interaction may be direct or symbolic. Direct interaction refers to the activities of person which may be seen in such conduct as pushing, fighting pulling, embracing dishing or in other forms of bodily contact with other gestures and language, spoken or written. A symbol is a summary of experience. It may represent an object, act, quality, value, idea or any expected response. Language is the rich storehouse of such symbols.

The central nature of interaction is inter stimulation and response. One stimulates the actions, thoughts or emotions of another persons and response to the similar behavior of the others. Interaction increases mental activity, fosters comparison of ideas, sets new tasks, accelerates and discovers the potentialities of the individual.

Definition:-

1. **N.P.Gish**, “social interaction is the reciprocal influence human beings exert on each other through inter stimulation and response”.
2. **Dawson and Gettys**: “Social interaction is a process where by men interpenetrate the minds of each other”.
3. **Ian Robertson** : “ Social interaction is the process by which people act to-wards or respond to other people”

Two conditions of Interaction :-

Park and Burgess are of the opinion that Contact and Communication are the two main conditions of social interaction.

1. Contact :

Contact is the first stage of interaction. Contact means simply a coming together of independent units (individuals). It involves a mutual response, an inner adjustment of behavior to the actions of others. The two kinds of contact are : i) contact in time ii) Contact in space. The first one refers to contact of group with the earlier generations through customs, traditions, folkways, morals etc. The second one refers to the relationship between contemporary individuals and groups within a particular area. The contacts may be primary and personal or secondary and impersonal in nature.

2. Communication :-

Communication is the medium of interaction. In communication one person infers from the behavior of another the idea or feeling of the other person. It may take place at three levels- through the senses, the emotions and the sentiments and ideas. The first two are called the natural forms of communication. They are common to man and the animals on the sensory level, seeing, hearing, smelling and touching all play a role in evoking responses on the emotional level such thing as facial expression, blushing and laughing arouse response, communication on the third level, taking place through the intellect, is, strictly limited to men. Here speech and language play an important role. Language helps man to

transmit abstract ideas to his fellow beings. It facilitates the transmission and cultural heritage.

Direct and Symbolic interaction :-

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The central nature of interaction is inter stimulation and response. One stimulates the actions, thoughts or emotions of another persons and response to the similar behavior of the others. Interaction increases mental activity, fosters comparison of ideas, sets new tasks, accelerates and discovers the potentialities of the individual.

3.1 The Social processes:

Meaning and Definition :-

The society is a system of social relationship. We may witness such relationship between father and son, employer and employee, teacher and student, merchant and customer, leader and follower between children etc. sociology must analyze and classify social relationship because they represent social fact and social data.

Social relationships represents the functional aspects of society. Analyzing and classifying social relationship is a difficult task. Social relationships involve reciprocal obligations. It refer to a pattern of interaction between these individuals thus social relationship may be studied by the kind or mode of interaction. It exhibit kinds of interaction are called social processes. Social processes are the fundamental ways in which men interact and establish relationships.

1. MacIver and Page :-

Social processes is the manner in which the relationship of the members of a group, once brought together, acquire a distinctive character”

2. A.W.Green :

The social processes are merely the characteristic ways in which interaction occurs”

3. Hortun and Hunt :-

“The term Social processes refers to the “repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life”.

Types of Social Processes :-

Social processes refers to the kinds or types of social interaction, social interaction assumes different forms. Cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodatin and assimilation are very necessary social ineeractions. These five types social interaction or social processes are analyzed here.

3.2 Co-operation :-**Meaning and Definitions:-**

Co-operation is one of the basic pervasive and continuous social process. It is the very basic of men’s social existence. Co-operation generally means “working together for the pursuit of the common goal.” The term Co-operation is derived from the two Latin words. ‘Co’ Meaning ‘together’ and **Operari**’ meaning to work. Literally, Co-operation means joint work or working together for common rewards.

- 1. Merrill and Eldredge :** “Co-operation is a form of Social interaction wherein two or more persons work together to gain a common end”
- 2. A.W.Green:** Co-operation is the continuous and common endeavour of two or more persons to perform a task or to reach a goal that is commonly cherished”

3. In simple terms Co-operation is joint activity in the pursuit of common goals or shared rewards”

Characteristics of Co-operation:-

A) Co-operation is universal and continuous :-

Co-operation as a form of social process is not only universal but also continuous . Co-operation makes possible same understanding and adjustment between individuals and groups without which social life is impossible. Co-operation is hailed as the very basis of the community life of men.

B) Perception of common goals :-

Individuals indulging in Co-operative interaction are aware of some goals. The goal may be working together in a factory for a common reward, or paying to gether and so on perception of a common goal often draws people together.

C) Collective work for common rewards:-

Co-operation involves combined or collective efforts, rewards are normally shared by them, for example the reward may be match victory or profit shared in an Industry.

D) Co-operation is not necessarily unselfish :-

Co-operation is generally believed to be unselfish, but men may also find that their selfish goals are best served by working together with their fellows. Groups may Co-operate for self-advancement as in the case of a monopoly or mutual protection, or for the welfare of all groups.

E) Essential conditions of Co-operation:-

According to Young and Mack Co-operation takes place under some conditions. They are as follows. Firstly, Co-operation requires a motivation to seek a goal. Secondly, people must have some knowledge of the benefits of Co-operative activity. This requires some kind of education and must have a favorable attitude towards sharing both the work and the rewards involved. Finally, they need to equip

themselves with the skills necessary to make the Co-operative plan worth.

F) Psychological qualities necessary for the developing Co-operative attitude.:-

Co-operation requires sympathy and identification, Sympathy depends upon the capacity of the individual to imagine himself in the place of another, particularly when the other person is in difficulties. Mutual aid is another name for Co-operation. Co-operation is possible only when there is like mindedness. Similarity of purpose, mutual awareness, mutual understanding, mutual helpfulness and selfless attitude.

3. Types of Co-operation:-

The types of co-operation can be discussed in the following ways:

1. Direct Co-operation :-

In the direct cooperation action the individuals involved to do the identical function. Ex: playing together worshipping together, tilling the field together, taking out a cut from the mud, etc., people do work in company with other members, performance of a common task with joint efforts brings them social satisfaction.

2. Indirect Co-operation :-

In this case people work individually for the attainment of a common end. People do tasks towards a similar end. This is based on the principle of division of labour and specialization. For Ex: Farmers, spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors, are different and engaged in different activities. But their end remains the same, that of producing clother, The modern technological age requires specialization of skill and functions, hence it depends on Co-operation.

Importance of Co-operation :-

A. Co-operation is a social necessity:-

Co-operation is so essential that it has made the life livable. As Maciver and page says man cannot associate without Co-operating without working together in the pursuit of like or common interests. C.H.

Cooley says that Co-operation arises only when men realized that they have a common interest. They Co-operate because they have sufficient time intelligence and self-control to seek this interest through united action.

B. Co-operation is essential for biological survival also:-

Co-operation is so important in the life of an individual that according to Prince Kropotkin. it is difficult for men to survive without it. He calls “mutual aid”. In the rearing of progeny and in the provision of protection and food to it, Co-operation is inevitable, the continuation of the human race requires the Co-operation of male and female for reproduction and upbringing of children. thus Co-operation has its origin in the biological level. the principle of struggle for existence and survival is essentially the principle of Co-operation.

C. Co-operation helps society to achieve progress :-

Progress can better be achieved through united action. Progress in science, and technology, education and research, agriculture and industry, transport and communication etc., would not have been possible without Co-operation.

D. Co-operation provides solutions for many international problems and disputes :-

Conflicts cannot solve disputes, it can only widen the gap between the parties to conflict. Co-operation, on the contrary, is capable of helping parties to develop harmony and understanding. In democratic countries, Co-operation has become a necessary condition of People’s collective life and activities. The growth of the role of Co-operation is widely recognized everywhere.

E. Co-operation and interdependence go hand in hand:

Co-operation is an urgent need of the present day world. It is needed not only among the individuals, associations, groups and communities but also among the nations. Infact, one of the main purposes of the UNO is to promote Co-operation is widespread in all walks of life, Co-operation is all more needed. Society advances through Co-operation.

3.3 Competition:

1. Meaning and Definition:

Competition is the most fundamental form of social struggle. It is natural result of the universal struggle for existence. It is based on the fact that all people can never satisfy all their desires. Competition takes place whenever there is an insufficient supply of things that human beings commonly desire. Whenever and wherever commodities which people want are available in a limited supply, there is competition.

1. **Biesanz and Biesanz** : “Competition is the striving of two or more persons for the same goal which is limited so that all cannot share”.
2. **Bogardus** :- “Competition is a contest to obtain something which does not exist in a quantity sufficient to meet the demand”.
3. **Hortun and Hunt** : “Competition may also be defined as the process of seeking to monopolise a reward by surpassing all rivals”.

Characteristics of Competition :-

A) Scarcity as a condition of Competition :-

Wherever there are commonly desired goods and services, there is Competition. Infact, economics starts with its fundamental proposition that while human wants are unlimited the resources that can satisfy these wants are strictly limited. Hence people compete for the possession of these limited resources.

B) Competition and affluence :-

Competition may be found even in circumstances of abundance or affluence. In a time of full employment, Competition may take place for the status of the top class. There is Competition not only for food, shelter and other basic needs but also for luxuries, power, name, fame, social position, mates and so on.

C) Competition is Universal :-

Now a days society is marked by the Phenomenon of Competition. Competition is covering almost all the areas of customers, lawyers for clients, doctors for patients, students for ranks or distinctions, athletes and sportsmen for trophies, political parties for power, no society can be said to be exclusively Competition or co-operative.

D) Competition is continuous :

Competition is continuous. It is found virtually in every area of social activity and social interaction. Particularly Competition for status, wealth and fame is always present in almost all societies.

E) Competition is dynamic :-

It stimulates the achievement and contributes to social change to a higher level. A college student who competes with others to get selected to the college cricket team. After becoming successful may later struggle to get selected to the University cricket team, to the state team, to the national team and so on.

F) Competition is always governed by norms :-

Competition is not limitless nor is it unregulated. There is no such thing as 'unrestricted competition' such a phrase is contradiction in terms. Moral norms or legal rules always govern and control competition competitors are expected to use 'fair tactics' and not 'cut-throat devices'.

G) Competition may be unconscious also :-

Competition may take place on an unconscious level. Many times individuals engaged in Competition are not always aware of the fact that they are in a Competitive race. Ex: Little children compete among themselves to attract the attention of elders.

H) Competition may be constructive or destructive :-

Competition may be healthy or unhealthy. If one of the two or more competitor tries to win only at the expense of the others, it is destructive. Sometimes, big industrialists or businessmen to become

virtually bankrupt. But constructive competition is mutually stimulating and helpful. It contributes to the welfare of all at large. For example, farmers may compete to raise the best crops, workers in a factory to maximise production, students in a college to distinctions and so on.

I) Competition may be personal or impersonal :-

Competition is normally directed towards a goal and not against any individual. Sometimes, it takes place without a actual knowledge of other's existence. Ex. It is impersonal as in the case of civil service examination in which the contestants are not even aware of one another's identity. Competition may also be personal as when two individuals contest for election to an office. As competition becomes more personal., it leads to rivalry and shades into conflict. Competition in the social world is largely impersonal. The individual may be vaguely aware of, but has no personal contact with other competitors.

3. Types of Competition :-

Bernard mentions broad types of Competition viz., Social, Economic and Political Competition.

A) Social Competition :

People always compete to get into higher status and position, Competition of this kind is mostly observed in 'open' societies. Wherever individual ability, merit, talents and capacities are recognized, Competition for status is acute. Democratic nations encourage such Competition.

B) Economic Competition :-

The most important and at the same time the most vigorous form of Competition is the economic Competition. It is witnessed in the processes of production, distribution and consumption of goods. Men compete for jobs, customers, money wealth, property etc., man always struggles for higher standard of living. Economic Competition can be observed at the individuals as well as group level.

C) Political Competition :-

In the modern world Competition for political power is always present. Political parties are always engaged in Competition to secure power. Such a Competition becomes apparent especially during elections. Similarly, on the international level, there is a keen Competition between nations. Nations like Russia and America which are wedded to different political ideologies, are always at a competition for one thing or the other.

D) Cultural competition:-

Some sociologists have also spoken of cultural competition. It may take place between two or more cultural groups. Human history provides various examples of such a Competition. For example, there has always been a keen competition between the culture of the natives and migrants. At the same time Indian culture and western culture are struggling to maintain their identity.

E) Racial Competition:-

Competition may also take place between racial groups such as the Blacks and the Whites, Aryans and Dravidians etc.

5. Importance or Functions of Competition

Competition plays an important role in social life. Competition performs a number of useful functions in society. Some of them may be noted here.

A) Source of motivation :-

Competition is a source of motivation for the individuals. It makes the individual to show his ability and express the talents.. It increases individual efficiency.

B) Assigns statuses to the individuals :-

Competition assigns individuals their respective place in the social system. Social status and Competition are always associated.

Some people compete with others to retain their status, others compete to enhance their status.

C) Provides for new experiences :-

As Ogburn and Nimkoff has pointed the individuals better opportunities to satisfy their desires for new experiences and recognition. As far as the group is concerned Competition means experimental charge.

D) Competition contributes to Socio-economic progress :

Fair Competition is conducive to economic as well as social progress. It even contributes to general welfare because it spurs individuals and groups on to exert their best efforts. When the Competition is directed to promote the general interests of community as a whole, it can bring about miraculous results.

E) Provides for social mobility :-

As far as the individual is concerned, Competition implies mobility and freedom. The spirit of Competition helps the individual to improve his social status.

3.4 Conflict:-**1. Meaning and Definition:**

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

- 1. A.W. Green :** “Conflict is the deliberate attempt to oppose, resist, or coerce the will of another or others”.
- 2. Gillin and Gillin:** “Conflict is the social process in which individuals or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence”.
- 3. Horton and Hunt :** “Conflict may be defined as a process of seeking to monopolize rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors”.

2. Characteristics of Conflict :-

A) Conflict is Universal :-

Conflict or Clash of interests is Universal in nature. It is present in almost all the societies. In some societies conflict may be very acute and vigorous while in some others. It may be very mild. Karl marx, Frederich Engels, Saint Simon and others have emphasized the role of conflict as a fundamental factor in the social life of man.

Karl Marx, the architect of communism, has said that “The history of the hitherto existing human society is nothing but the history of the class struggle”. He has mentioned the capitalists and the labourers as belonging to two distinct social classes which have mutually opposite interests.

B) Conflict is a conscious action:-

individuals and groups who are involved in Conflict are aware of the fact that they are Conflicting As Park and Burgess have pointed out conflict is always conscious and evokes the deepest emotions and stronger passions.

C) Conflict is personalized by competition:-

When competition is personalized it leads to conflict. In the struggle to overcome the other person or group, the goal is temporarily related to a level of secondary importance.

D) Conflict is not continuous but intermittent:-

Conflict never takes place continuously. It takes place occasionally. No society can sustain itself in a state of continuous Conflict.

E) Conflict is conditioned by culture :-

Conflict is affected by the nature of the group and its particular culture. The objects of Conflicts may be property, power and status, freedom of action and thought, or any other highly desired value when the stability of a political order is threatened, political Conflict may be

the result. If sectarianism is ripe, we may expect Conflict to occur in region. The culturally determined values of a society will set the stage for its struggles.

F) Conflict and norms :-

Not only culture modifies conflict and its forms but also controls and governs it. When conflict is infrequent and when no adequate techniques have been worked out, more violent and unpredictable sorts of Conflict such as race, riots arise.

G) Frustration and insecurity promote Conflict:-

Sometimes, factors like frustration and insecurity promote Conflicts within the same society, individuals feel frustrated if they are thoroughly disturbed in their attempts to reach their goals. These goals may be desire for power, position, prestige, status, wealth, money etc. insecurities like economic crisis, unemployment, the fear of deprivation of love and affection may add to the frustration. In extreme case of this sort one may even lose mental balance or even commit suicide. A society marked by widespread insecurity is one in which Conflict is potential.

3. Types of Conflict:-

George Simmel has distinguished four types of Conflict i) war ii) feud or rational strife iii) litigation iv) conflict of impersonal ideas.

- i) War:** According to Simmel war represents a deep seated antagonistic impulse in men. But to bring out this impulse into action some definite objective is needed. The objective may be the desire to gain material interests.
- ii) Feud and factional strife :-** This is an intra-group conflict. It may arise because of injustice alleged to have been done by one group to another.
- iii) Litigation :** Litigation is a judicial form of conflict. It is a judicial struggle by an individual or group to protect right to possessions. This kind of conflict is more objective in nature.

iv) Conflict of impersonal ideas:- This is a conflict carried on by the individuals not for themselves but for an ideal. In such a conflict each party attempts to justify truthfulness of its own ideas. For example, the communists and Capitalists carry on conflicts to prove that their own system can bring in a better world order.

Causes of Conflict

There are many other causes of conflict, which may be briefly stated as under:

- 1) Individual differences: No men are alike in their nature, attitudes, ideals, opinions and interests. These differences lead them to some or the other sort of conflict to fulfil their individual interest. Because of these differences, they fail to accommodate themselves with each other.
- 2) Cultural differences: Culture differs from society to society and also group to group. These differences, sometimes cause tension and lead to conflict. The religious differences have often led to wars and persecution in history. In India, often, communal conflicts broke out which are the results of religious differences.
- 3) Clash of interests: the interests of different people or groups occasionally clash. For example, the interests of workers clash with those of the employers which leads to conflict in the form of strike, bandh or dharna etc. among them.
- 4) Social change: All parts of society do not change with the same speed. This causes 'lag' in the parts which may cause conflict of generations (parent-youth) is the result of such social changes.

Role (functions) of conflict :

Lewis A. Coser, in his work "The functions of conflict", has also analysed the role of conflict in promoting unity in detail. Thus, the above discussion about the role (functions) of conflict may be summed up as under:

- 1) Conflict determines the status of the individual in the social

organisation. Rivalry, war and other forms of personal struggle determine superiority and subordination of men and groups.

- 2) Conflict is not always an unmitigated evil everywhere as it is generally assumed. It is a chief role in the development and spread of culture.
- 3) Conflict may eventuate in the peace through victory of one contestant over others.
- 4) Conflict helps to define social issues and brings about a new equilibrium of contending forces. It may lead to the working out of non-violent techniques for resolved at least for a time. Conflict tends to stiffen the morale, promotes unity and cohesion within the group and may lead to expanding alliances with other groups.
- 5) Conflict keeps groups alert to members' interests. Conflict generates new norms and new institutions. It happens mostly in economic and technological realms. Economic historians often have pointed out that much technological improvement has resulted from the conflict activity of trade unions. It leads to redefinition of value systems.
- 6) Conflict within and between bureaucratic structures provides means of avoiding the ossification and ritualism which threatens their form of organisation.
- 7) Conflict leads not only to ever-changing relations within the existing social structure, but the total system undergoes transformation through conflict (Marxian view). Conflict between vested interests and the new strata and groups demanding share of power, wealth and status have proved to be productive of vitality.
- 8) Conflict may lead to a new consensus. Conflict theorists believe that conflict is necessary for the progress (coser, 1956). They contend that society's progress to a higher order only if oppressed groups improve their lot.

Dysfunctions of conflict

Conflicts, as we know, disrupt social unity. It is highly disturbing way of settling issues. Conflict within a group makes it hard for members to agree on group goals or to co-operate in pursuit of them. It leads to group tension. It increases bitterness and leads to destruction and bloodshed. Conflict disrupts normal channels of co- operation. It diverts members' attention from group objectives.

3.5 Accommodation

1. Meaning and Definition:-

Accommodation is one of the principal types of social processes. It is through this process that social order arises. Park and Burgess have said that human social organization is fundamentally the result of an accommodation of conflicting situations. Since Conflict cannot continue indefinitely and man does not cherish the prospects of conflict, adjustments are always made. Such adjustments that man does continuously to pull on with other people and situations can be called 'accommodation' accommodation is the process of getting along inspite of differences. It is way of inventing social arrangements which help people to work together whether they like it or not.

“ Life is a series of interruptions and recoveries”. Thus, conflicts are bound to be there in life. Still the forced to find a way to reconcile their differences. Examples : Husband and wife may quarrel for some petty or serious things at one time or another but most of the times they live together with mutual love and affection. Workers may go on strike today for some reason but they bound to come back to work tomorrow after some settlement with the management, students may boycott their classes in the morning to register their protest against a particular policy of the college authority, but they may reconcile with the situation and return to the classes in the afternoon. Similarly, war is followed by peace. It is in this conflicting individuals and parties that the sociologists have used the concept of accommodation.

1. **Ogburn and Nimkoff** : “Accommodation is a term used by the sociologists to describe the adjustment of hostile individuals or groups”
2. **MacIver** says that “ the term Accommodation refers particularly to the process in which man attains a sense of harmony with his environment.
3. **Lundberg** is of the opinion that “ the word Accommodation has been used to designate the adjustments which people in groups make to relieve the fatigue and tensions of competition and conflict”.

2. Characteristics of Accommodation:-

A) Accommodation is the natural result of Conflict :

Since conflicts cannot take place continuously they involved in conflict do not relish the sense of conflict they sit down for it settlement. Such settlements temporary or permanent may be called “Accommodation” in the absence of conflicts the question of arriving at accommodation does not arise.

B) Accommodation may be a conscious or an unconscious :-

Man’s adjustment with the social environment is mostly unconscious. From birth to death man has to be behave in conformity with the normative order. The new born individual learns to accommodate himself with the social order which is dictated by various norms such as customs, morals, traditions etc., Thus, unconsciously the new born individual accommodates himself with his family, caste or race, neighborhood, play-group, school, church, place of work in brief, with his total environment. Life is full of such unconscious accommodative activities. Accommodation becomes conscious when the conflicting individuals and groups make a deliberate and an open attempt to stop fighting and start working together. Example : Complications entering into pacts to stop wars. Striking workers stopping strike after having an understanding with the management etc.

C) Accommodation is Universal :-

Accommodation as a 'condition' and as a process 'process' is universal. Human society is composed to antagonistic elements and hence conflicts are inevitable. Since no society becomes necessary. Thus accommodation is found in all societies and in all fields of social life.

D) Accommodation is continuous :-

The process of accommodation is not confined to any particular stage in the life of an individual. It is not limited to any fixed social situation also. On the contrary, throughout the life one has to accommodate oneself with various situations, further, as and when conflicts take place sooner or later accommodation would follow not only the individuals but also the groups within the society are obliged to accommodate among themselves.

E) The effects of accommodation may vary with the circumstances:-

It may act to reduce the conflict between persons or groups as an initial step towards assimilation. It may serve to postpone outright conflict for a specific period of time, as in a treaty between nations or labour-

management agreement. It may permit groups marked by sharp social-psychological distance to get along together. It may prove to be beneficial for the parties involved in it. Sometimes it may help the superior or more powerful party to impose it on the weaker party.

3. Methods of Accommodations: -

Accommodation arrangements between groups or individuals take variety of forms. Gillin and Gillin have mentioned. They are:-

1. Yielding to coercion:-

Coercion involves the use of force or the threat of force for making the weaker party to accept the conditions of agreement. This can take place when the parties are of unequal strength in wars the victorious nation imposes its will on the vanquished. Various political dictatorships are also instances of coercive accommodation in which

a strong minority group which seizes political power imposes its will on the masses.

2. **Compromise :-**

When the contending parties are almost equal in power they attain accommodation by means of compromise. In compromise each party to the dispute makes some concessions and yields to some demand of the other. The “all or nothing” attitude gives way to willingness to give up certain points in order to gain others. Certain international agreements and management labour agreements on wages, hours of work are examples of compromise.

3. **The role of third party in compromise:-**

- a) Arbitration:-** When the contending parties themselves are not able to resolve their differences they may resort to arbitration. Arbitration is a device for bringing about compromise in which a third party tries to bring about an end to the conflict. Here the decision of the third party is binding on both the parties. Labour management disputes, some political disputes are often resolved in this way.
- b) Mediation :-** Mediation is more akin to arbitration. This involves the introduction into the conflict of a neutral agent whose efforts are directed towards bringing about a peaceful settlement. But the mediator has no power to settle the conflict as such for his decisions are not binding on the parties. His function is advisory only. In religious and industrial disputes mediators and arbitrators are commonly used.
- c) Conciliation:-** Closely related to compromise is conciliation. This is an attempt to persuade the disputants to develop friendship and come to an agreement. Conciliation has been used in industrial, racial and religious struggles. Conciliation implies a milder response to an opponent than coercion. In the end conciliation, like toleration, opens the door to assimilation.

4. Toleration:

is another form of accommodation in which the conflict are avoided rather than settled or resolved. Toleration is an outgrowth of the 'live and let-live' policy. It is a form of accommodation without formal agreement. Here there is no settlement of difference but there is only the avoidance of over conflict. Each group tries to bear with the others. The groups realize that their differences are irreconcilable. Hence they decide to coexist with their differences. Racial groups, castes, political parties wedded to mutually opposite ideologies.

5. Conversion:

This form of accommodation involves a sudden rejection of one's beliefs, convictions and loyalties context to refer to one's conversion into some other religion. This concept is now used in the literary, artistic, economic and political fields.

6. Sublimation:

Adjustment by means of sublimation involves the substitution of non-aggressive attitudes and activities for aggressive ones. It may take place at the individual as well as at the group level. The method suggested by most of the religious prophets such as Buddha, Mahaveera, Jesus Christ, B Savanna and Gandhiji to conquer violence and hatred by non-violence, love and compassion is that of sublimation.

7. Rationalization:-

This involve excuses or explanations for one's behaviour. One is not prepared to acknowledge one's failures or defects for it may indicate guilt or the need for change. Hence one blames others for one's own fault. By ascribing one's failures to others instead of accepting one's own defects, one can retain self-respect. For example, Nazi Germany which initiated the Second World War dubbed. The allies as aggressors and held them responsible for the war. In the same way United States justified its participation in the First World War under the pretext of "Saving the world for democracy".

Importance of Accommodation

It is clear from the above that accommodation assumes various forms. Without accommodation social life would hardly go on. Since conflicts disturb social integration, distribute social order damages social stability. In all societies efforts are made to resolve them at the earliest. Accommodation checks conflicts and help persons and groups to maintain co-operation. It enables persons and groups to adjust themselves to changed functions and status which are brought about by changed conditions. It helps them to carry on their life activities together even with conflicting interests.

It is a means of resolving conflict without the complete distraction of the opponent. It makes possible co-operation between antagonistic. Or conflicting elements or parties. Hence it is often called “Anatagonistic Co-operation”.

3.6 ASSIMILATION:-

1. Meaning and Definition:

Assimilation is one of the types of interaction. Like accommodation it is also a form of social adjustment. But it is more permanent than accommodation. If person to person, person-to-group, or group-to-group relations were to remain at the level of accommodation only, there would not have been any fusion of groups and their cultures, assimilation is concerned with the absorption and incorporation of one culture by another. Hence assimilation requires more fundamental changes. Than accommodation. When the process of assimilation takes place, the people in two distinct groups do not just compromise with each other, they do not just compromise with each other, they become almost indistinguishable.

1. **Young and Mack:** “Assimilation is the fusion or blending of two previously distinct groups into one”.
2. **Bogardus :-** Assimilation is the “ Social process whereby attitudes of many persons are converted into groups”.
3. **Samual Koenig:-** Assimilation is “the process whereby persons and groups acquire the culture of another groups”.

2. Characteristics of Assimilation:-

A) Assimilation is not confined to single field only:-

The term assimilation is generally applied to explain the fusion of two distinct cultural group. Thus, it is an universal process. The process occurs in every walks of Human life ex: social, economic, political, art, music, agriculture, food and dress, habits etc. But this process is by no means limited to any singly field. For example, Children are gradually assimilated into adult society. Husband and wife who start their marital life with their dissimilar family backgrounds normally develop a surprising unity of interest and purpose. In the religious field, assimilation may take place when an individual or a group of individuals or a particular religious background get converted into some other religious sect or group. As a group process assimilation encompasses life in general.

B) Assimilation is a slow and gradual process:-

Assimilation cannot take place all of a sudden it takes time. Fusion of personalities and groups usually takes time. It occurs only when there is relatively continuous and direct contact. The speed of the process of assimilation depends on the nature of contacts. If the contacts are primary then assimilation occurs naturally and rapidly. On the contrary, if the contacts are

secondary assimilation takes place very slowly. The formation of American Culture due to the assimilation of British, Scottish, German and other European Cultures also has taken several decades and centuries.

C) Assimilation is an unconscious process:-

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

D) Assimilation is a two-way process:-

Assimilation involves the principle of give and take. It is normally preceded by another process called 'acculturation'. Acculturation is a preliminary and necessary step towards assimilation. It takes place when one cultural group which is in contact with another borrows from it certain cultural elements and incorporates them into its own culture. Contact between two groups essentially affects both. Usually, the culturally 'weaker' group borrows most of the traits from the culturally 'stronger' group. Examples: The American Indians adopted cultural elements of the whites with whom they came into contact. The whites also borrowed some of the cultural traits from the native Indians. The adoption of some traits of the 'dominant' culture by another 'weaker' cultural group paves the way for the total merger of the latter with the former.

3. Factors Favoring Assimilation :-**A) Toleration :-**

Assimilation is possible only when individuals and groups are tolerant towards cultural differences of others. Tolerance helps people to come together, to develop contacts and to participate in common social and cultural activities. When the majority group or the dominant group itself is secure, hospitable and tolerant toward differences, the immigrant groups or minority groups have a greater opportunity to join and participate in the total community life.

B) Intimate social relationships:-

Assimilation is the final product of social contacts. The relative speed in which it is achieved depends on the nature of the contacts. It takes place naturally in primary groups such as family and friendship groups.

C) Amalgamation or intermarriage:-

It is an effective factor favouring assimilation process. It does not combine two opposite sexes but also two different families, castes, religious and regional groups together. A factor which helps complete assimilation is amalgamation which refers to the intermarriage of

different groups without biological amalgamation complete assimilation is not possible. Mere inter mixture of the groups to a limited degree does not guarantee assimilation but intermarriage or amalgamation must be accepted in the mores and become a part of the institutional structure, before assimilation exists.

D) Cultural similarity:-

If there are striking similarities between them and constituents of cultures of groups assimilation is quick to take place. In America, for example English-speaking protestants are assimilated with greater speed than non-Christians who do not speak English.

E) Education:-

Education is another conducive factor for assimilation. For immigrant people public education has played a prominent role in providing culture contact. **Maurice R Davis** has pointed out in his “world immigration” that in American public schools has been playing the vital role in the process of Americanizing the children of foreign-born-parents.

F) Equal Social and economic opportunity:-

Public education alone is not enough. People of all groups must have equal access to socio-economic opportunities. Only then, they can come closer and establish relations among themselves with mutual trust. As it has been observed in the case of America, full assimilation is possible only when full participation in social, cultural and economic life is allowed.

Assimilation is a two way process when it happens between two culture groups. Each group contributing varying proportions of the eventual blend. The alien group not only contribute to the host culture but retain many of their own ways. As a result, there is cultural pluralism which may reflect incomplete assimilation. Should the minority group be forced to assimilate the culture of the majority group is a very controversial question.

Forms of assimilation

The process of assimilation takes place mainly at three levels:

- i. Individual level ii. Group level iii. Culture level

Individual level

A socialised individual when enters or joins a new patterns of different cultural patterns, he or she has to adopt new patterns of values, habits, customs and beliefs of the other group in order to be fully accepted by new group. In course of time, he or she becomes assimilated into the second group. An Indian woman after marriage starts with dissimilar backgrounds and develops a surprising unity of inrests and identifies herself with the family of her husband. The tendency is to conform to other's behaviour pattern and differences in the time may largely disappear.

Group level

When two groups with dissimilar patterns of behaviour come in close contact, they inevitably affect each other. In this process, it is generally seen that the weaker group would do more of the borrowing from and would give very little to stronger group. For instance, when we came in contact with Britishers, being a weaker group, we have adopted many cultural elements of Britishers but they have adopted many cultural elements from Indian society. The adoption of elements of dominant cultural paves the way for total absorption, if not checked, of the new culture group with the dominant culture. Similarly, immigrants in America or Britain usually adopt the material traits (dress pattern, food habits etc) easily in order to adjust themselves in the new cultural environment.

Cultural level

When two cultures merge to produce a third culture which, while somewhat distinct, has features of both merging cultures. It is based on give and take policy a weaker group adapt, the culture of a dominant group inturn weaker groups also Influences dominant group. This has been continued in India since ancient time.



CHAPTER - 4

Culture and socialization

4.1. Meaning and Definition:-

Culture and human society are the two faces of the same coin. They always go together. Culture is the unique feature that differentiates human society from animals. Man is not only a social animal, but also a cultural animal. Every man can be considered as a representative of the culture. Therefore culture can also be considered an important agency of social change.

The term 'culture' derived from a Latin term "**colere**" means to cultivate or to till the soil. Hence culture can be understood as a total "design for living".

Culture has been variously defined by scholars. The study of this definition would better our understanding of culture.

1. **Malinowski**: "Culture is the handiwork of man and the medium through which he achieves his ends".
2. **Edward B. Tylor**: "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge beliefs, arts, morals, law, custom, language and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society".
3. **Robert Bierstedt**: "Culture is the complex whole that consists of everything we think and do and have as members of society".

From these definitions it is evident that culture refers to anything and everything that is acquired by man as a member of society and persists through tradition. These points of acquisition and tradition have been emphasized by E.B Tylor in his definition. Culture can also be referred to the social heritage of people, those learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that are transmitted from one generation to the next.

People some time use 'Cultured' and 'educated' and 'uncultured' and 'uneducated' as one and the same. For its existence culture depends on people's ability to create and manipulate symbols. By using symbols we can transmit complex information about culture rapidly. It will help both to create and learn our culture.

2. Characteristics of culture:

A) Culture is learnt:

Culture is often understood as learned ways of behaviors. Culture is not an inborn tendency. It is acquired or learnt. It includes those learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that are transmitted from one generation to the next. Therefore what is learned through socialization and are acquired in group life are what is called culture. For example shaking hands, saying thanks, worshipping, wearing dress in distinct style are all acquired or learned.

B) Culture is Social:

Culture is not the property of any individual. It is the social heritage of man. It is a way of group life. It originates in and develops through social interaction. It consists of a number of behavior patterns that are common to a group of people. It is the inclusive of the expectation of the members of the groups. Thus culture is a social product shared by most of the members of the group.

C) Culture is Shared:

Culture is a social property. It belongs to the group. The elements of culture such as customs beliefs, ideas, folkways, mores, and language are all belonged to the people of a group. These are commonly shared by the members of a group. So culture is the product of group life. Culture can not be hidden and used by one individual. For example the inventions or any literary works are not only by the inventor of the writer. But they are kept open to the entire society to share. According to Robert Bierstadt, "Culture is something adopted, used, believed, practiced or possessed by more than one person". It depends

upon group life for its existence. Thus culture is acquired in interaction with others and is shared. For ex: The invention of Aryabhatta and Albert Einstein, the poetic genius of Kuvempu, Keats, Wordsworth etc are generally accepted and shared by the people.

D) Culture is Transmissive:

Culture is the total social heritage. It is linked with the past. The past continues because it lives in culture. Culture is something that can be transmitted from one generation to the next. Culture is passed through language. Language is the chief vehicle of culture. Culture is also passed from one generation to another through traditions and customs. It is a product of human experience.

E) Culture is Relative:

All societies are not uniform. Hence all cultures are also not uniform. They vary and differ from time to time and place to place. There may be common culture but cultures differ from society to society. Variations in cultural elements such as customs, mores, folkways, art forms, dietary habits, value systems, institutions etc. may be seen everywhere. Culture is also related to time. It varies from time to time. History of every society is the history of change in culture from time to time.

F) Culture is Dynamic:

Culture is not a static phenomenon. It is a dynamic entity. Changes in society imply changes in its culture. Culture simply means a way of life. It is nothing but a total “design for living”. Factors like inventions, problems, plans and policies etc. have a drastic effect on culture. As society changes a new way of life is evolved and adopted to adjust with the changing circumstances. Every factor that brings changes in society will also bring changes in the culture. Thus culture is dynamic.

G) Culture is Gratifying:

Culture is the pilot of every human activity. Culture provides the necessary environment for the satisfaction of human wants. It shows

the way for getting the work done. Culture determines and guides the activities of men. For example: Culture provides for the satisfaction of his biological need for having a family within the framework of marriage.

h) Culture is continuous and cumulative:

Culture is an ever growing phenomenon. It includes the glory of the past and the achievements present. Eg: Bullock carts, train, Aeroplanes etc., achievements. It is always cumulative.

i) Culture is Ideational:

It is not merely material and non material culture. One can not confine the culture as an objects which satisfies different goals of life. The members of society provides a psychological meanings to their own cultural traits. They attach the sentiments to their cultural elements. For ex: The National Flag is not a piece of cloth but it symbolises the Nationalism and patriotic attitude. Similarly the language is not a set of alphabets, pattern of grammatical structure, a formation of sentences and so on. The people consider the language as a divine deity.

In this regard, Herbert Spencer considers culture is neither organic nor inorganic but it is super organic. It is commonly witnessed that people never tolerate any condemnation of their culture.

4.2 Types of Culture:

The culture of the people may be understood as the sum total of the materials and intellectual equipments by which men satisfy their biological and social needs. It includes every thing acquired by man as members of society. The totality or structure of culture is made up of the material and non-material elements. The material and non-material elements of culture are called the contents of culture.

1. Material Culture:

According to Ogburn material culture includes all the man made concrete, tangible, visible things. They include for example the house,

buildings, furniture, automobiles, machines, dams, locomotives etc. It also includes the printing press, banks, money, and the like. Material culture is also referred to as “Civilization”. The material culture is undergoing rapid changes within a short period of time.

2. Non Material Culture:

Non Material Culture includes all the abstracts intangible invisible elements. The beliefs, tradition, habits, values, rituals etc. are the example for non material culture. Ogburn includes language, and ideologies, all the contributions such as family, marriage and religion in non-material culture. It is said that the non material culture changes slowly and does not adjust itself to the changes in material culture.

In addition to above classification of culture, Sociologists have identified different types of culture. Namely :

1) High Culture : It refers to cultural creations that have a particularly high status or of the highest level of human creativity. For example - Classical composers, paintings of artists and acclaimed literature.

2) Folk Culture : It refers to the cultural of ordinary people. It is often taken to rise from the grass roots, is self created and autonomous and directly reflects the lives and experience of people. For examples - Traditional Folk songs and stories that have been handed down from generation to generation.

3) Mass Culture : Mass culture essentially a product of the Mass Media. For examples - Popular feature films, Television operators and recorded music.

4) Popular Culture : The term Popular Culture is often used in a similar way to this term Mass Culture. It includes any cultural products appreciated by large number of ordinary people with great pretensions to cultural expertise. For examples - Training programs, Pop Music, Mass Market Film such as Titanic, in

the Movies like Sholey, DDLJ etc.,

5) Sub Culture : Finally it refers to group of people that have something in common with each other which distinguishes them in a significant way from the other social groups. It is also called as counter culture.

Cultural Tag :

The concept of cultural lag was first introduced by W.F.Ogburn published in his book entitled 'Social change' in 1922. In his book he had delineated the two aspects of culture – material and non material. In that context he introduced the concept of cultural lag. By the very nature of it the material aspects changes quickly but the non material changes but slowly. The changes between material and non material cultural is called gap or lag. The word lag denotes crippled movement. Thus cultural lag simply means the cripple movement of one part of culture as compared with the other. Culture has two parts, material and nonmaterial. Both these parts are dynamic in nature. Material culture is created and can be changed by human beings.

In the process of change Ogburn believes that both the material culture and nonmaterial culture undergoes change. But the non-material culture according to Ogburn is often slow to respond to the rapid changes in material culture. When non material culture cannot adjust itself to the material culture it falls behind the material culture. As a result there exists a gap between the two. According to Ogburn this gap between the material culture and non material culture is called **“cultural lag”**.

In the words of Ogburn “the strain that exists between two correlated parts of culture that change at unequal rates of speed may be interpreted as a lag in the part that is changing at the slowest rate for the one lags behind the other”. For example a lag is seen when people change method of cultivation without change in the land owning system. Thus according to Ogburn one of the main problem of adjustment in modern society is due to problem of uneven speed of change in material and non material culture.

4.3 Socialization

The concept of socialization is one of the central concepts in sociology. It is a learning process by which an individual develops into a social being and is able to function in society. Child rearing, formal education, acculturation (learning of cultural values & meaning) and role learning are all socializing processes that help to mould individuals to the ways of their society & culture. Socialization begins almost at birth and continues through out life.

The socialization helps to explain two aspects of social life – How the individual becomes capable to participate in society and how the society teaches its members to function effectively.

1. Meaning and Definition:

The human infant comes into the world as a biological organism with animal needs. It is gradually moulded into social being and he learns the social ways of acting and feeling. Without this process of moulding, the society could not continue itself, nor could culture exist, nor could the individual becomes a person. This process of moulding is called “**Socialization**”.

The concept of socialization has been defined in different ways by different sociologist.

1. **H.M.Johnson:** “Socialization in the learning process that enables the learner to perform social roles”.
2. **Ogburn & Nimkoff:** “Socailization is the process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the group”.

On the basis of above given definition we can draw the fact that socialization is a learning process by which one acquires the culture of his group. This will help an individual to develop his ‘self’ concept. He is converted into an active member of the community.

4.4 Stages of Socialization

In his treatise “Sociology – A Systematic Introduction” H. M. Johnson has listed four stages of socialization. These stages are **1) The oral stage 2) The anal stage 3) The oedipal stage 4) Stage of Adolescence**

The Oral Stage:-

The oral stage commences at birth and continues till the completion of first year. At birth the child faced the first crisis that is he must breath exert himself to fed, exposed to conditions of wet and other discomforts. Here the child cries a lot for every thing. By this the child establishes oral dependency and also learns to signal his needs for care.

In this stage the child is founding sub system consisting of two persons himself and his mother. For others the child is little more than a possession. The child cannot differentiate the roles of others from the mother. Thus in this stage in the personality of the child, his role and that of the mother are not probably clearly distinguished. Hence the infant and mother are merged. Sigmund Freud called this stage as the stage of a “primary identification”.

The Anal Stage:

According to Sigmond Freud the Anal Stage normally begins after first year. Completed during the third year. The crisis of this period is called anal crisis and in called caused by imposition of new demands. In this stage the child is asked to take over some degree of care for himself. Anal disciplines are learned through what in ordinarily termed “Toilet Training”.

In this stage the child internalizes to clearly separated roles - his own and that of his mother. The child now apart from receiving love and care also starts giving love in return. In this stage the child becomes capable to discriminate between correct and incorrect performances in two ways. Firstly by the training from the socializing

agent and secondly by being rewarded for correct actions and punished for incorrect or wrong actions.

In this stage the mother is the agent of socialization. She plays a dual role. Firstly she participates in the sub system consisting of herself and the child. Secondly she participates in the whole family. She is a mediator between two systems.

The Oedipal stage:-

The third stage begins from the fourth year of the child and lasts up to puberty, that is the age of twelve or thirteen years. At this stage he starts taking himself as the member of the family. He also becomes familiar with his or her roles. Sigmond Freud has suggested that at this stage the boy develops “Oedipus complex”, that is a feeling of Jealousy towards his father and love towards his mother. Like wise a girl develops the “Electra complex” that is a feeling of jealousy towards her another and love towards her father. These feelings in both the cases are believed to be sexual. Moreover indentifying different role models is an important thing to be observed in this stage.

In this stage the child joins the group of his playmates. Interest in the opposite sex in this period is relatively content. In this stage the boy makes three kinds of identification. They are.

1. Sex role identification that is identification with the father and brother.
2. Role of the child in the family that is identification with his siblings.
3. Identification with the whole family as a member.

The Stage of Adolescence:-

The fourth stage begins roughly at puberty. This is an important stage of socialization because of changes like physiological and psychological taking place within the individual. In this stage the young ones would like to free themselves from parental control. This stage is said to be very sensitive for boys and girls because they pass

through various types of emotional crisis. Sex instinct which was latent till now is aroused and an interest in the opposite sex is heightened. But the sexual norms prevailing in the society will not allow them to satisfy it as and when they wish. Therefore here he learns to know what is morally right and what is morally wrong. Parents also take care to guide their children rightly. Generally during this stage one completes schooling and also certain skills which might enable him to earn a good life.

Adult Socialization - Socialization is a continuous process from Birth to Death.

4.5. Agencies of Socialization:

Socialization is a process of learning which continues throughout life. There are two sources of child's socialization. The first includes those who have authority over him. For eg: Parents, Teachers, elderly persons and the state. The second are those who are equal in authority over him. They include the playmates, the friends and the age mates. These agents are discussed in the following way.

Informal agencies

1. The Family:

Family is the first agency of socialization of the child. Physical nearness, close relationship, passiveness of the child, authority of parents over the child etc., all have greater influence in moulding the personality of the child.

In family, parental influence, particularly of the mother, is very great. From the parents the child learns language. It is taught number of civic virtues. The child gets his first lessons in cooperation, tolerance, self-sacrifice, love and affection, etc., in the family.

The earliest and the closest ties of an individual are with his parents and siblings. These have authority over the child. Possessiveness of the child and its emotional attachment with parents and sibling make socialization an easy and smooth process. Cultural heritage is passed from one generation to the other in family.

2. The Peer Group

The next most important agency of socialization is the peer group. The peer group consists of his agemates, playmates, statusmates, those who form the inner circle of friends, class mates, workmates, etc., who share almost the status with the child. They serve an important function in defining appropriate behavior, acquiring appropriate roles, setting standards of conduct, arriving at a level of personal independence and inculcating goals. The child acquires something from his friends and playmates which he cannot acquire from parents and teachers. The peer group usually offers a more egalitarian experience. It is in this group that the child acquires cooperative morality and some of the informal aspects of culture like fashions, fads, crazes, modes of gratification, etc. The peer group also provides opportunities to explore tabooed topics. For instance, most of the sex knowledge in early stage, rightly or wrongly, comes from one's peer group.

Formal Agencies

1. The School

School is also another important agent of socialisation. Teachers in school play a decisive role in molding child's personality. Since the family in itself is not fully equipped to prepare the child for adult roles, school has an important role to play. In the school the child gets his education which moulds his ideas and attitudes. School transmits not only required skills and knowledge but also important values such as cooperation, discipline, patriotism, friendship etc. It helps further development of intellectual, emotional and social development already begun in the family. It is a formal agency socializing the child authoritatively.

2. The Mass Media

The print and audio – visual means of communication have a great role to play in child's socialization. Newspaper, magazine, text books, television etc., play a lucid role in transmitting culture from one

generation to the other. The state may also use them deliberately to educate the mass. They may be used purposively to change the value system.

In traditional and simple societies the agencies of socialization are limited and harmonious in influencing the personality of the individual. In complex societies, however, there are many and diverse agencies, at times working at cross purposes.

3. State:

The state plays an important role in socialization. It is an authoritarian agency. State makes laws for the people and lays down the modes of conduct expected of them. The people have to compulsorily obey these laws. The state has immense power at its command which helps the development of personality of an individual. This will help the individual to adjust with social situations. State makes arrangement to socialize people through the media and other means of communication. State teaches citizens to follow the rules of law and values. State motivates its citizens by rewarding for their achievements.

4.6 Role Of Culture In Socialization

Socialization is an important matter for society. It doesn't occur accidentally. But should be controlled through cultural directions. Social nature is very much influenced by the culture of an individual.

It is a known fact that man is born as a biological animal. He becomes social animal only through the process of socialization. Culture is the content that is length in the process of socialization. Though Culture varies from society to society, every society has its own distinct culture. Therefore society, culture and socialization are closely related to each other. What a child is going to be is more important than what he is. It is socialization that turns the child in to a useful member of society according to cultural directions.

The role of culture in socialization can be explained in the followings.

1. Culture provides the base to the socialization process is making the individual a normal social being.
2. Culture provides the guidance to the individual to control his various activities
3. Which he learns through the process of socialization.
4. Culture assists socialization in teaching the cultural qualities like morality, good behaviors, positive attitude, ideals and values.
5. Culture through the process of socialization helps the Individual to decide his career.
6. Culture through the socialization process helps an individual to become an important contributor to society.
7. Culture through socialization also provide guidance to the individual to maintain their behavior patterns according to social situation.
8. Culture through socialization teaches the individual to be kindhearted and sympathetic towards others.
9. Culture through the process of socialization helps to work for social welfare and develop a positive attitude towards all.



CHAPTER - 5

Social Institution

MARRIAGE

5.1.Meaning and definition:

Marriage is an important and universal social institution. As a social institution, it provides a recognised form for entering into a relatively enduring sexual relationship for the bearing and rearing of children. It is thus primarily a way of regulating human reproduction.

1. **Edward Westermarck** defined marriage in his work “The History of Human marriages” as a relation of one or more men to more women which is recognized by custom or law and involves certain rights and duties both in the case of parties entering the union and in the case of the children of it.”
2. **D.N. Maumdar and T.N.Madan** regards marriage involves the social sanction in the form of civil and Religion ceremony authorising two persons of opposite sexes to engage in sexual and other consequent and correlated socio-economic relations with one another.
3. **Robert H. Lowie** : “Marriage is a permanent bond between permissible mates”.

Aim of marriage is not only procreation but companionship, emotional, and psychological support are equally emphasised. The idea of companionship in marriage as a main feature. However, is a recent development. For the major part of human history, all societies have emphasised marriage to be a social obligation. It is invested with several familial, social and economic responsibilities. Also it has been found to perform differing functions. Indeed, even the manner in

which marriage partners are to be obtained reveals an astonishing variety of modes and customs. There is an almost endless variety in nearly everything concerning marriage.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIAGE:

A. Marriage is more or less a universal institution:

It is found among the pre-literate as well as literate people. It is enforced as a social rule in some of the societies. Examples: In Japan, celibacy is publicly condemned. In Korea, unmarried individuals are called 'half' persons. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament which is regarded as more or less obligatory. The Todas of Nilagiri refuse to perform funeral rites for a girl if she dies before her marriage. But they do perform it after completing some sort of marriage ceremony for the corpse. According to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, an individual who remains unmarried throughout his life commits a great crime. And Levi-Strauss has observed that the unmarried primitives of Central Brazil are made to lead a miserable life.

B. Relationship between Man and Woman:

Marriage is a union of man and woman. It indicates a relationship between one or more men to one or more women. Who should marry whom? One should marry how many? Are the questions which represent social rules regarding marriage differ significantly.

C. Marital bond is relatively durable:

Marriage indicates a long lasting bond between the husband and wife. Hence, it is not co-extensive with sex life. It excludes relationships with prostitutes or any other sexual relationship which is viewed as casual and not sanctioned by custom, law or church. Marital relationship between man and woman lasts even after the sexual satisfaction is obtained. The Hindus, for example, believe that marriage is a sacred bond between the husband and wife which even death cannot break.

D . Marriage requires social approval:

A union of man and woman becomes a marital bond only when the society gives its approval. When marriage is given the hallmark of social approval, it becomes a legal contract.

E. Marriage is associated with some civil or religious ceremony:

Marriage gets its social recognition through some ceremony. This ceremony may have its own rites, rituals, customs, formalities, etc., It means marriage has to be concluded in public and in a solemn manner. Sometimes, as a sacrament it receives the blessings of religion. Marriage among the Hindus, for example, is regarded as a sacrament. It is connected with the sacred rituals such as – Vagdana. Homa, Kanyadana, Mangalya Dharana, Saptapadi, Ashmarohana, etc.,

F. Marriage creates mutual obligations:

Marriage imposes certain rights and duties on both the husband and wife. Both are required to support each other and their children.

3. Functions of Marriage :

Followign are the important functions of marriage.

A. Regulation of sex life :

Marriage is the powerful instrument of regulating the sex life of man. It is an Instinct, it has to be controlled and regulated through the Institution of marriage. Marriage thus regulative means of sex life marriage often called the license for sex life acts as a

B. Marriage regulates sex relations also:

It prohibits sex relations between the closest relatives i.e, between father and daughter, mother and son., brother and sister ect., such a kind of prohibition is called “incest taboo”. Marriage also puts restrictions on the premarital and extra martial sex relations.

C. Marriage leads to the establishment of the family :

Sexual satisfaction offered by marriage results in self-perpetuation. It

is in family the children are born and brought up. The marriage which determines the descent, inheritance and succession.

D. Provides for economic co-operation:

Marriage makes division of labour possible on the basis of sex age and experience, partners of marriage divide work among themselves and perform them. In some societies we find a clear-cut division of work between the husband and wife.

E. Marriage contributes to emotional and intellectual interstimulation of the partners:

Marriage brings life-partners together and helps them to develop intense love and affection towards other. It deepens the emotion and strengthens and also helps them to develop intellectual co-operation between them.

F. Marriage aims at social solidarity:

Marriage not only brings two individuals of the opposite sex together but also their respective families and their Kith and Kin, friendship between these groups is reinforced through marriage. It is often suggested that by encouraging marriage between different castes, races, classes, religious, linguistic and other communities, it is possible to minimize the social differences and to strengthen their solidarity.

4. Types of Marriages

Historically marriage has been found to exist in a wide variety of forms in different societies.

In terms of the number of partners that can enter into matrimony, we can categorise marriage into two forms namely, monogamy and polygamy.

A. Monogamy

Monogamy restricts the individual to one spouse at a time. Under this system, at any given time a man can have only one wife and a

woman can have only one husband. Monogamy is prevalent in all societies and is almost the universal form in all modern societies.

In many societies, individuals are permitted to marry again often on the death of the first spouse or after divorce; but they cannot have more than one spouse at the same time. Such a monogamous marriage is termed as serial monogamy modern societies practise serial monogamy.

B. Polygamy

Polygamy denotes marriage to more than one mate at one time and takes the form of either: **Polygyny** (one husband with two or more wives) or **Polyandry** (one wife with two or more husbands).

While monogamy is permitted in all societies, polygamy, in the form of polygyny, is the preferred form in few societies. Murdock's research, based on an analysis of 283 societies, revealed that 193 of these were characterised by polygyny, 43 were monogamous and only 2 practiced polyandry.

Preferential rules for the choice of wives/husbands are followed in some polygamous societies. In certain societies males marry the wife's sisters such marriages are termed as **Sororal polygyny**. It is often called as **Sororate**. The death of the wife bareness is compensated by supplying a new spouse who is generally the younger sister of the sometime a man can marry several women who are not sisters it is often termed as **Non-Sororal polygyny**.

Among polyandrous societies, "**fraternal**" **polyandry** is by far the most common. In these societies, a groups of brothers, are collectively the husbands of a woman this is called as Levirate. This kind of polyandry has been found by the researchers in various parts of the world. Tibet has been described as the largest and most flourishing polyandrous community. In the **Non-fraternal polyandry** the wife spend time with Husbands who are not related to each other. Which may be wife-lending or wife sharing. Polyandry is reported to be widely

prevalent among some tribes in South India, Todas are considered a classic example of polyandrous people. In North India some groups of Jats are reported to be polyandrous.

Usually where economic conditions are harsh, polyandry may be one response of society, since in such situations a single male cannot adequately support a wife and children. Also, extreme poverty conditions pressurise a group to limit its population.

5.2. Family:

The basic unit of the social structure in every society is the family. The family has been seen as a universal social institution, as an inevitable part of human society. It is built around the needs of human beings to regularise sexual behaviour and protect and nurture the young ones. It associated with such emotive issues as love, marriage, home and child bearing. It is the family that gives identity status and very name to every individual.

1. Meaning and definition:

The word family is derived from a latin word '**Famulus**', which means a servant. In Roman law the word denotes a group of producers and slaves and other servants as well as members connected by common descent or marriage. "Family is an institution which consist of husband and wife with or without children".

The early and classical definitions emphasised that the family as a group based on marriage. common residence, emotional bonds, and stipulation of domestic services, marital relations, rights and duties of parenthood, and reciprocal relations between parents and children. Some sociologists feel that the family is a social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction.

1. Burges and Lock:

"Family is a group of persons united by the ties of marriage, blood, adoption: constituting a single Household, Interacting and

Intercommunicating with each other in their respective social roles as husband, wife, father, son, daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture”.

2. **Elliot and Marril:** “regards family as a biological and social unit composed of parents and children”.
3. **MacIver and Page:** “Marriage is a durable association between husband and wife for procreation and upbringing of children and requires social approval”.
4. **Ogburn and Nimkoff:** “It is a group united by the ties of marriage with or without children”.

In recent times the family is viewed in terms of certain criteria applicable to all societies. For instance, it is felt that the family is a primary kinship unit, which carries out aspects of the sexual, reproductive, economic and educational functions. Keeping in view these definitions, we generally picture a family as a durable association of husband and wife with or without children. Thus members in family live together, pool their resources and work together and produce offspring. A family is also viewed as an adult male and female living together with their offspring in a more or less permanent relationship such as marriage which is approved by their society.

2. Characteristics of family

A. Family is an Universal

As stated earlier, the family is the most permanent and pervasive of all social institutions. All societies both large and small, primitive and civilised, ancient and modern, have institutionalised the process of procreation of the species and the rearing of the young. It is a permanent and universal institution and one of the constants of human life.

B. Biological Basis of the Family

The institution of the family is to be explained in terms of biological factor-the existence of two sexes and the sexual character of

reproduction in the human species. It appears as a natural answer to the human sexual drive, a phenomenon solidly based in the biology of the human organism. Family provides legitimacy to all these biological activities with the support of marriage.

C. Limited size.

Family is identified as a primary group. It may include parents and their unmarried children or parents and their children. The bonds that tie together these limited number of members with limited common interests are the outcome of emotional factors such as love, mutual affection and solicitude. This emotional basis of the family makes it an ideally suitable primary social group in every society.

D. Common Residence and Nomenclature, fulfillment of basic needs

The family is one of the most durable of all social institutions. Each family has a residence, an address and a name. A family can mean two quite different things depending upon the vantage from which we view it. For instance, the family in which one is a child is the family of orientation and the family in which one is a parent is the family of procreation. Each family thus has common habitation for its living. Without a dwelling place, the task of child bearing and rearing cannot be adequately met. However, family has a wider meaning than mere household since a family can be spread out geographically sometimes but yet emotionally, socially and legally be known as a family. For example, a married couple may be living in two different cities or their children may be working somewhere else, even living in a different country/city, but they think of themselves as one family. Socialization process take place in family.

E. Functions of family an agent of socilization

The functions, the family are divided into Primary and Secondary functions which are discussed in the following way

Primary Functions:

i) Reproduction and phisical protaction

In order to survive, every society must replace members who die

and keep the survivors alive. The regulations of reproduction is centred in the family as are cooking and eating and care of the sick. Once children are born, they will be nurtured and protected within the family. It is the family that feeds, clothes and shelters them.

ii) Regulation of sexual behaviour

The family regulates sexual behaviour. Each member's sexual behaviour is influenced to some extent by what is learned in the family setting. The sexual attitudes and patterns of behaviour in the family reflect societal norms and regulate the sexual behaviour. The norms, on the other hand, specify under what conditions and with what partners sexual needs may be satisfied.

iii) Socialisation of child and younger generation

The family carries out the responsibility of socialising each child. Children are taught largely by their families to conform to socially approved patterns of behaviour. The family as an act of instrument of transmission of culture, it serves the individual as an instrument of socialisation. A family prepares its children for participation in the larger world and acquaints them with the larger culture. Few sociologists considered socialization is process of internalization of social roles.

iv) Status transmission

Individual's social identity is initially fixed by family membership being born to parents of a given status. Children take on the socio-economic class standing of their parents and the culture of the class into which they are born, including its value, behaviour patterns. In addition to internalising family attitudes and beliefs. Children are treated and defined by others as extensions of the social identity of their parents. In short, family acts as a vehicle of culture transmission from generation to generation.

v) Emotional support

The family as a primary group is an important source of affection, entertainment love and interaction, caring. It is seemingly the nature of human beings to establish social interdependency, not only to meet physical needs, but also to gratify emotional and psychological needs also.

vi) With Fulfillment function

Family is the most important primary institution that gives moral and emotional support for the members. Provider safety, security, love and affection. Warmth and comfort. It provides defence against Isolation. Family as an health agency provides most of the help for the young, the old and the sick. It is by and large responsible for the Health of its members.

Secondary Functions**i) Economic function**

Family an important unit of both production and consumption, but today, modern families mainly earn incomes. Thus, their principal function is that of the consumption of goods and services which they purchase. Because of income the provision of economic support for family members is a major function of the modern family.

ii) Educational function

In the modern world child learns basic skills at formal school and colleges. At the same time child learn its mother tongue and Traditional skills and Talents at Home. Traditional families were associated with vocational education because families were associated with a particular Task.

iii) Religious function

Family is the center for the Religious training of the children who learn various religious virtues from their parents. Rituals, ceremonies and worship are carried out on which made the outlook of children.

iv) Recreational function

Family provides Recreation to its members. It may be day today interaction among the members in several occasions such as feasting, gathering, marriage, festivals enhances happiness.

Thus family is a school of civil virtues. The virtues of love, co-operation, toleration, sacrifice, obedience and discipline are learnt in the family. This is why family has been called as the cradle of civil virtues. Family Imparts the knowledge of social custom to the New generation. It exercises Self-Control and helps in the maintenance of a well organised society. Family plays the foremost role in the formation of personality and occupies a key place in social organisation.

v) Inter-institutional linkage

Each baby is a potential participant in the group life of the society. Family's relationship with other institutions like religious, political, economic, recreational and other kinds of organisations typically gives individuals an opportunity to participate in these activities. The family, then, not only prepares the individual to play social roles and occupy a status in the community, but also provides the opportunities for such activity.

4 Types of Family

On the basis of structure, the family has been classified as 1) nuclear and 2) joint family.

Nuclear family is one which consists of the husband, wife or wives and their children. The children leave the parental households as soon as they are married. A nuclear family is an autonomous unit free from the control of the elders. Since the newlyweds create a separate residence the physical distance between parent and married child or parent and grandparent minimized the interdependence between them.

Joint family can be viewed as a merger of several nuclear families. Thus a small joint family may include an old man and his wife, their son, the son's wife and the son's children, two nuclear families, the son being a member of both. A large joint family may include the old man and his four wives, their unmarried children and married sons, and the son's wives along with their unmarried children. An joint family may be crammed into a single house, or it may occupy a cluster of houses within an joint family compound, or the houses may be more widely dispersed than this.

5.3 RELIGION

1. Meaning and definition:

Religion is an individual as well as group phenomenon. It consists of a body of beliefs, a set of practices, a range of moral prescriptions, covers the entire span of human life from birth to death. It helps in spelling out the goals of life and for their realisation, exercise powerful influence on the processes of socialisation and social control. the sociology of religion studies the social contexts of religion; and ii. the role of religion in shaping and reshaping the social order.

1. **Durkheim** in his book "The elementary forms of Religious life" defines Religion as a "Unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things that is to say, things set apart and forbidden".
2. **James G. Frazer** considered Religion as a belief in power superior to man which are believed to direct and control the course of nature and Human life.
3. **Singer** (1957 : xi) : In his book " *Religion, Society, and the Individual*" Religion, involves a group of people and a shared system of beliefs and practices. Every religion emphasises the need for collective worship, festivals and rituals are occasions which bring people together.

2. Elements of Religion:

A) 'Supernatural' and 'Sacred':

At the centre of almost every religion lies the idea of the supernatural. It is something beyond physical understanding. It is 'omnipotent', 'infinite', or 'extraordinary'. According to E.B. Tylor 'Belief in supernatural beings' is called religion. Belief in the supernatural beings might also include belief in other kinds of beings like magic forces, angels or souls of dead ancestors. Believers might arrange the supernatural beings in a hierarchy according to their power or they may differentiate the supernatural beings in terms of their functions. It should be interesting to note that Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, the three Hindu Gods, are said to perform the functions of creation of the cosmic order, its maintenance and destruction, respectively. There are categories of supernatural beings, like devils, evil spirits, etc. which are considered as 'evil', are also powerful.

Some scholars have argued that there is a definite distinction between the 'sacred' and the 'profane'. The 'sacred versus profane' is an opposition which corresponds to other oppositions like 'other worldly versus this worldly', 'extraordinary versus ordinary'. The sacred, says Durkheim (1912), is set apart and forbidden from the profane. The word 'profane' refers to secular, mundane. Rituals are occasions during which communication becomes possible between the profane and the sacred. If one wants to approach the sacred, one must purify the self by undergoing any prescribed means.

B) Beliefs and Practice

Religious belief is a system of knowledge about the divine and its relationship with the human. It is simply not enough to believe in the existence of a supernatural force. The knowledge of its existence must be explained to people and to generations to come. Belief serves this purpose of revealing the existence of the supernatural or divine or the sacred. Belief explains the nature of the divine, the deeds, actions or words of the divine and prescribes ways in which human beings can communicate with the divine.

Belief necessarily involves a sense of the past. Belief speaks about a tradition. Belief narrates the history of communication between the divine and the human. Belief gives meaning to a ritual.

Ritual is an act performed repeatedly and according to custom. It is ceremonial and formal. Most often rituals are invested with specific purposes. Rituals are series of symbolic actions which have a specific meaning in relation to religious beliefs. Rituals tend to be standardised, repeated and condensed.

C) Provides Moral Prescriptions

Religion is the source of moral values, and religion without moral prescriptions is virtually not possible. Religion can distinguish between the right and the wrong, more powerfully than other social institutions.

D) Methods of Salvation.

Methods of salvation constitutes another elements of Religion. It may be in various forms like attaining moksha, Nirvana, Salvation, and the Christian has a redeemer in Christ, the son of God, who gave his life for man's Sin. In short religion is the institutionalized set of beliefs men hold about super natural forces. Beliefs are formalized and regularized.

3. Functions of Religion

Religion is an almost universal institution in human society. It is a part of society, interwoven with all other aspects of human life. It is obvious that religion has an important role in society, it performs a number of important functions. These functions can be broadly categorised under three headings: Social solidarity, Social control and Social change.

I. Social Solidarity :

- (a) Emile Durkheim, defines religion as "a unified system of beliefs and practice related to sacred things". A thing is sacred not because of a peculiar quality inherent in the thing itself. What makes a thing sacred is an attitude filled with emotion and

sentiment a feeling that certain things are above and apart from the ordinary matters of everyday life (the profane).

- (b) By defining the values and moral beliefs as sacred, religion provides them with greater power to direct human action. Social obligations are transformed into religious duties. In worshipping society men recognise the importance of the group, their dependence upon it. By subordinating individual private ends, religion acts as a unifying force. It creates, reinforces and maintains social solidarity.
- (c) Collective worship as a means of reinforcing social solidarity in a social group. In collective ceremonials, the members of a group express their faith in common values and beliefs, a sense of group solidarity is affirmed and strengthened. By uttering the same cry, pronouncing the same word, or performing the same gesture, we inform one another that we are united in a shared state of mind. Contributes to binding the members of a group together.
- (d) Malinowski argues that religion promotes social solidarity by dealing with situations of emotional stress such as birth, puberty, death, accidents and natural disaster which threaten social cohesion. In all societies such “crises of life” are surrounded with religious rituals which are important for the maintenance of the social system.
- (e) Religious beliefs provide the ultimate justification for the values of social system. It provides support for social standards, socially accepted behaviour. Thus the doctrines of Karma and Dharma in Hinduism. The Christian society maintains the tradition like Christmas, baptism and monogamous marriage, and tries to encourage conformity to society’s norms. The Ten Commandments in Judaism and Christianity are religious duties but some of these are also moral.
- (f) Religion is the source of rewards for good conduct and punishment for bad conduct. In these ways religion plays an important part in crystallizing, symbolizing, justifying group ends and group values and norms and promote social solidarity.

II. Social Control :

- (a) It acts as an agent of social control by providing rewards for good conduct and punishment for bad.
- (b) Every religion interprets misfortunes and sufferings in this world as manifestations of the supernatural order itself; it 'sanctifies' not only certain basic elements of the social order, but sometimes the social order itself. It preaches submission to the existing social conditions and to fate.
- (c) Marx saw religion as an illusion, a myth, a hallucinatory drug attempting to justify existing arrangement in society and encouraging people to accept them.
- (d) The poor are thus encouraged to refrain pursuit of personal happiness and rewards in this life for some future reward in heaven and discouraged to resist oppression, exploitation and injustice.

III. Social Change :

- (a) Religion can also contribute to social change. In a classic study Max Weber analysed the effect on western societies of Calvinism - a form of Protestantism. He linked the Calvinist belief in 'predestination' with the development of the protestant "work ethic" and the growth of capitalism - protestant ethic saw hard work as a virtue and moral duty. Weber argued that this ethic had a major influence on the growth of the new social order, capitalism. Calvinist virtues were also capitalist virtues.
- (b) The religious reform movements associated with the National Awakening in India in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were an important impetus to some changes in the age old social and cultural fabric. In the United States black churches have made a significant contribution to the civil rights movements of 1950s and 1960s.

(c) Religion provides moral prescription.

5.4 EDUCATION

Meaning and definition:

Sociology of Education is an important field within the discipline of sociology. Sociological perspective on education have brought significant changes in the philosophy and structure of education. Education is one of the basic activities of people in all human societies. The continued existence of a society depends upon the transmission of culture to the young. It is essential that every new generation must be given training in the way of the groups so that tradition will continue. Every society has its way and means to cope with the environment i.e., adapt and adjust with the changing world around.

The term 'Education' is derived from the Latin word '**Educare**' which means 'to bring up', 'to rear' and to 'bring forth'. The idea of education is not merely to impart knowledge to the pupil in special subjects but to develop in him those habits and attitudes with which he may successfully face the future.

1. **Durkheim:** "Education as the socialization of the Younger generation and it is a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling and acting which he could not have arrived at spontaneously".
2. **W.G.Sumner:** "Education as an attempt to transmit to the child the mores of the group, So that he can learn "what conduct is approved and what is disapproved, how he ought to behave in all kinds of cases: what he ought to believe and reject".
3. **A.W.Green:** "Education is a conscious training of the young for the later adoption of Adult roles. By modern convention education is a formal training by specialists within formal organization of the school".

2. Functions of education:

The educational system tries to embrace almost all people where they are young and equip them with atleast the minimum skills of literacy and numeracy education. following are the Important functions of Education.

A. Preservative function

As the transmission of culture is needed for the preservation of social order, it is also called the preservative function of education. Social structure persists only with the aid certain values and these values have to be handed down to the next generation. When the values and skills become absolute with the passage of time replacing them with new vistas is also a major function of education. With the growth of modern economy and the complexity of socio-economic structure, the educational system has also grown specialisation. It trains with information, knowledge, skills and values for fulfilling various roles and manning a variety of jobs at various level in the society. Thus, the economy as a consumer of the educated product, wailds considerable influence on the levels, specialisation and content of education. This is usually achieved through the political and administrative apparatus. The knowledge, skills and values acquired through education not only meet the economic needs of society, but also permeated with a social content corresponding to the existing socio-economic and political structure and the consequent social stratification and distribution of power in society.

B. Allocative fuction :

The educational process, with its different specialisation, different levels and certification process which goes along with it, allocates the younger generation to various roles in society according to their possession of or lack of appropriate diplomas and degree, specifying particular skills, abilities and values. Thus it legitimises the existing distribution of position of socio-economic gains and power by convincing the losers or relative loses that their failure in life is due

to their failure in education. Which intern is due to their lack of abilities. Moreover, this allocative function induces greater demands for more and more education and thus contributes to the expansion of educational system and increase the common people's dependence on and subjugation to. It is true that some of the so called universal goals of education in a society articulate the thinking of philosophers and social reformers of the times, for instance, Gandhiji's influence on the educational illustrate this point. But in practice both goals and objective and the structural pattern are influenced largely by the dominant politico-economic structure and the various power full groups in society.

C. Reformative function:

Education is of fundamental significance to the development and progress of human society. Although education as a process of socialisation. Education has also the capacity to liberate the human mind from shackles of the pass and the present. It has the potential to make men question the ruling values and norms in society, to make them rebel-against the existing social constraints and to solutions to the developed social contradiction and constraints outside the framework of he established system. This we call the transformative, progressive or reformative function of education. Thus, in the educational system itself, in spite of its generally confirmatory character is potential of rebellious character. Because of this, there may arise specific foci, which anticipate, germinate or support within the educational system, the movement for social liberation.

The American sociologists Bowles and Gintis (1976) argue that the major role of education in modern world is the reproduction of labour power. The education system helps to achieve these objectives largely through the hidden curriculum. It is not the content of lessons and the examinations that pupils take which are important, but the form that teaching and learning take and the way that schools are organized. The hidden curriculum consists of those things that pupils learn

through the experience of attending school, rather than the stated educational objectives of such institutions. According to Bowles and Gintis, the hidden curriculum shapes the future workforce in the following ways:

1. It helps to produce a subservient workforce of uncritical, passive and docile workers. Far from living up to the liberal ideal of encouraging self-development, the American education system was creating an unimaginative and unquestioning workforce which could be easily manipulated by employers.
2. Bowles and Gintis claim that the hidden curriculum encourages an acceptance of hierarchy. Schools are organized on a hierarchical principle of authority and control. Teachers give orders, pupils obey.
3. At school, pupils learn to be motivated by external rewards, just as the workforce in a capitalist society is motivated by external rewards. Because students have so little control over, and little feeling of involvement in, their school work, they get little satisfaction from studying. Learning is based upon the 'jug and mug' principle. The teachers possess knowledge which they pour into the 'empty mugs' the pupils.

Education is not organized according the human need for fulfilling work, but according to the capitalist's desire to make the maximum possible profit. As a result, the workers must be motivated by the external reward of the wage packet, just as the pupil is motivated by the external reward of the qualification.

Thus, education plays a myriad functions in society, all of which one summarised under transitive, transformative, allocative, regulative, preservative and innovative categories.

3. Type of Education

Education is a process, as a process, education is a continuous activity that goes on all through one's life-from birth to death. This process of humanizing man, developing his personality, transmitting culture from one generation to other, a spontaneous unfolding of human potentialities, is carried on in all social institutions like religion, peer-grouped, neighbourhood, family and community etc., is what sociologists call socialisation, enculturation or informal education. On the other hand, what takes place in schools and colleges, the methodical socialisation, designed instruction and interaction between socialize and the socializing agent for the educand and the educator is what is called formal education. A brief discription of types of education as follows.

I Informal education

Family is the first school and the mother is the first teacher is the dictum that sufficiently explains the role of informal education in moulding human nature and personality. 'Peer Groups' means those groups made up of the age mates or contemporaries of the child, his associates in playground, neighbourhood etc.

2. Formal education

on the other hand is designed, consciously and deliberately given with a planned pursuit what takes place within the four walls of the school, strictly officially in accordance with the curriculum is formal instruction. Time table, syllabi, specialised and compartmentalised knowledge, authority pattern, official structure, by-laws, discipline, hierarchy of teachers and class grades, examination system all reflect the formal design of the schools and colleges. As it is with the modern social structure characterised by formal institutions and relations in performing economic, industrial, legal and political regulative functions, education has also become more formalised since three centuries.

The non-formal stream in the educational system also aims to give relevant information without assessments, tests and so on. However, there is an important difference in the content as well as the methods of distance teaching and those of non-formal education. In India, non-formal education has had as its target group those section of the population who, due to poverty and other related factors, have not been able to participate in formal education. The aim of this programme is to provide functional literacy to those who are left out of the formal educational system. As we shall see, girls form a substantial proportion of those out of school. However, a variety of Socio-economic problems limit their participation even in non-formal classes.



CHAPTER - 6

Social Change

6.1 Meaning :

Change is law of nature, every thing in this universe changes. Change cannot be stopped. Change may be slow or fast, but it happens continuously. All organic and non organic factors change. Change in non organic cannot be noticed easily, but it is also changing. We notice change in organic beings earlier and easily.

According to the Oxford dictionary change means “to make or become different, or to move from one system or situation to another”. Similarly we observe change in society also. Such change in society and its aspects are now discussed as social change. Darwin Explains that in evolutionary process monkey changed itself as Human. Similarly the human life has changed, since from long many years. Such changes have been occurring in man’s life and environment. Change in human life is understood as social change. All the relationships, nature of relationships have been put to change. Family system, marriage system, religion, undergone change, culture and civilisation too changes. August Comte studied society with reference two main aspects. One is social statics, which denotes constant aspects of society. Another is social dynamic, means the change in society.

Sociologists have tried to analyse social change in terms of rate and direction of change, units of change and causes and effects of change.

1. Definition:

All social phenomena over any period of time exhibit change in its nature and character It is a universal phenomena. Society is a **“Web of social relationships”** and thus social change is understood as change in social relationships. Relationships play important role in

social structure, social organisation and in social system there fore social change means change in social relationships. Similarly the social institutions and their functions changed.

In simple word social change is change in social life, change in social activities and change in social structure and functions.

- 1) **M.E. Jones:** “Social change is a term used to describe variations, in or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organisation”.
- 2) **Kingsley Davis:** Social change is the alterations that occur in social organisation, that is structure and functions of society.
- 3) **Mac Iver :** “Social change as simply a change in the human relationships”

2. Characteristics of social change.

A) Social change is Universal:

The change is true for all societies. Whether it is east or west, Urban or Rural societies, for example in rural society change may be slow, in urban society change may be rapid. Today in India we find rapid change from north to south. The extent of change may be different but every part of society changes.

B) Complex Phenomenon

Change may take place part by part or change may occur as a whole. The direction of change, variations of change are different or mixed together. Therefore we call change as a complex phenomenon. Similarly change may occur for one reason or change may be for many reasons. Each of these issues makes social change more complex.

C) Social change is change in community.

Social change is not change in individual or the change in personality

of individual. In sociology we study change as change in community or change in social life entirely. Many aspects influences community. So community as a whole changes itself. When we see effect of change in group or in community we call it as social change. For example Indian community had changed after independence. Now we call it as modern India. Total change in Indian community is social change.

D) Social change is continuous and Temporal:

Social change never stops. It continues and is continuous. It is also called a process. Social change happens in time period and it is called as temporal. We see in society that many innovations, alterations, modifications take place from time to time regularly. Time is the best yard stick to measure change. We observe two different phenomena in two different time period. Such comparison gives exact understanding about social change. It is understood only in relation to time.

E) Social change varies from society to society:

Speed and extent of social change varies from society to society. One may change fast or other may change slow or in one factor we see fast change and another factor we see slow change. In one part of society or in one section of society, there may be differences in change. Similarly the directions of social changes are different. Upward changes in society for one or the other reasons may go downward like wise speed and extent varies.

F) Social change is inevitable.

Naturally change is inevitable because it is natural. Natural phenomena are inevitable to society. Hence, social changes are inevitable. Social change does not occur according to the interest of man. Social change does not go according to our interest only. It is changing naturally. Man changes its direction and speed. Man helps change with his knowledge and skill development processes once carried out cannot be stopped. Such development and welfare

measures bring rapid changes. We cannot stop human growth or social evolution. Social change once generated will be inevitable to society.

G) Social change is a process of synchronization.

We cannot say that change destroys past and creates new. New emerges out of old only. Some new and some old aspects are combined together in the process of change. In society also we see the synchronization of old and new. For ex: In education system both old and new values are combined our students learn both national and international aspects.

H) Social change shows chain-Relation sequence.

Society is complex. Society is a dynamic whole, consisting of mutually related parts. Change in one part usually reacts on other part. This we call it as chain reaction. Social change shows chain relation or chain link.

Change in one aspect of life may lead to a series of changes in other aspects. For example 1: new laws passed regarding property and marriage brought change in joint family system and on rigidity of caste endogamy. Increase in inter caste marriages led to a more secular approach. Changes in education system have broken traditional professional barriers.

I) Social change has no value judgement.

The term social change is neutral. When change occurs we try to look to change as good or bad. Moral or immoral but social scientists look to the matter as amoral. Change may be beneficial or harmful. The industrial revolution in world is both progressive and regressive. But we study the changes caused by industrial revolution. Industrialisation in India helped to promote jobs also brought negative effect on traditional professions. Sociologists concern only about the change in India by industrialisation. Social change represent, exact and clear process which happens in society. The process of social change is objective. Social change is not subjective concept.

J) Social change may be planned and unplanned.

Both man and nature are cause for social change. When we find change by man according to his choice, we call it as planned change. When nature by its process changes we call it as unplanned change. Society is guided by both artificial and natural aspects. All man made aspects are artificial. Others are natural.

All unplanned changes refer to change resulting from natural calamities, such as famines, floods, earthquakes etc., For welfare of society and for development of nation, government passes some legislations and in Indian five year planes are introduced.

6.2 Forms of social change:

Common man also use the term change evolution and progress. In similar way where as sociologist explain the concept specifically. Thus social changes are of various types and can be explained by different terms such as growth, evolution, progress, revolution, reform. Among all such types most important are a) Progress, b) Evolution and c) Development.

A. Evolution- meaning :

Evolution is important concept in sociology. In 1859 **Charles Darwin** wrote a book called “**Origin of Species**” and explained his theory of Evolution. When we look to the term evolution, we remember Darwin and his theory, which is known as evolutionary theory. Darwin proved that the species on earth are evolved from single cellular organism to multi cellular organism.

Herbert Spencer is also influenced by Darwin’s theory. He explained that society has evolved from simple to complex . Most of the sociologist took keen interest in study of evolution as a social change.

The term evolution is emerged from the Latin word ‘**Evolvere**’ which means ‘**to unfold**’ or to ‘**develop**’. Evolution is more than growth. Gradual development or gradual unfolding, or unrolling is understood as “Evolution”.

The term originally came from Biological science. Later it was adopted by sociologists also. Specially Sir Henry main, L.H.Morgan, E.B.Tylore, Spencer supported this evolutionary theory. In sociology evolution it means evolution of human relationships. Looking to ancient period to modern complex society, we see gradual growth of society and human life. Ancient man who lived in forest was leading very simple life in stone age. Later tribes existed in this society with group life. This tribal system has changed to rural society which again led to complex urban life. From this society is evolved from simple to complex social system.

Herbert Spencer. He gave his principles of social evolution. This explained as follows.

- 1) Social evolution is explained through cultural or human aspects. It is law of cosmic evolution.
- 2) Social evolution takes places in the same way as cosmic evolution.
- 3) Social evolution is gradual.
- 4) Social evolution is progressive, it is not irreversible.

a. Definitions of Evolution :

- 1) **Morris Ginsberg :** “The notion that evolution is a movement from the simple to the complex can be, and has been seriously disputed”.
- 2) **Herbert Spencer :** “Evolution is change from indefinite abstract state and determined state”.
- 3) In general evolution is a gradual and continuous change in all beings, which we call it as diversification of species from a common genus.

Characteristics of Evolution:

- 1) Social evolution is gradual.
- 2) Social evolution is progressive.
- 3) Social evolution is a systematic process, takes paces step by step.

- 4) Social evolution is process of differentiation.
- 5) Social evolution is a process of integration.
- 6) Evolution is transformation of society from homogeneous to heterogenous.

B. Social Progress:

As a concept, social progress can be analysed comparing with social change and social evolution. Earlier social progress is understood as making good from bad. Similarly it was believed that spread of reasons would lead to progress. The reformation of society, was understood as progress. Using tools and techniques in changing society by man is also known as progress. Progress is also interesting phenomenon to sociologists and philosophers. Thus positive change in society is understood as progress.

a. Meaning and Definitions:

The term progress is derived from a Latin word '**progressus**' and **pro-gradus** which mean "**an advance**". Thus progress refers to a forward movement towards destination or goal. We may say that progress is a change towards a desirable end. Every progress has a definite end or goal. Progress we mean development in a particular direction which is regarded as a step forward according to definite criteria of value judgments. Progress is going forward with certain principles and ideas. Progress brings change in society or the aims and objectives of social change.

Ginsberg: progress as "a development in a direction which satisfies rational criteria of value".

Lumley: "Progress is change, but it is change in a desired or proved direction, not any direction".

Park and Burgess: "Any change or adaptation to an existent environment that makes it easier for a person or a group of persons

or other organised form of life to live may be said to represent progress”.

Characteristics of Social Progress :

The concept of Social Progress contains the following characteristics:

- 1) Progress is change in a desired direction.
- 2) Progress is collective in nature progress explain that progress is shared by all members of community.
- 3) Progress is volitional (voluntary)
- 4) Progress cannot be measured.
- 5) Progress is variable.

Development

Owing to the weakness of the analogy between biological and social evolution. Some sociologists preferred to used the term ‘social development’ to refer to the process of historical change. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, Development means a gradual unfolding a fuller working out of details of anything. It is in this sense that we often speak of the development of a child or of a disease, but in case of social development it is difficult to speak in the same way.

In the recent sociological literature the terms ‘development’ is used firstly to refer to the distinction between two types of societies, namely, industrial societies and rest of the societies which are rural agricultural are having low levels of income. Secondly, it is used to refere to the process by which rural and agricultural societies are being industtrialized. The present notion of development has two important characteristics. They are

1. It refers to a particular kind of change observable at the present time and.
2. The economic changes which can be identified and measured.

To sum up we may say that the conception of development as a

single great transformation is closely associated with the advancement of science and technology.

6.3. Factors of Social Change.

In all societies there are several conditions or causes that make for social change. These conditions are understood as Factors. The change may occur internally. All the factors which bring change in society naturally or change comes from within society is known as intrinsic change, Best example for intrinsic change is geographical change and biological change.

We see change by the external factors also in society Some of the external influences are cause for is called as Extrinsic change. So there are two types of changes, intrinsic change and extrinsic change. Technological and cultural changes are example for extrinsic change.

Comte and Spencer believed that social change takes place by the influence of single factor. But Hobhouse and Sorokin. Stress on the thought that multiple factors leads to social change.

Now we discuss on different factors both intrinsic and extrinsic.

6.3.1 Natural factor or Geographical factors.

Change brought by natural conditions or change brought by environment is called as physical factor or geographical factor. Man and society exist within the environment. When ever change occurs in environment it brings change in society too.

Environment includes land, water and forests, valleys and hills. All the natural resources come under geography. Birds, animals, plants are also understood as part of environment. Man lives with all such organic and non organic facts, similarly human life is influenced by climatic conditions also. Rainfall, summer, winter, help human social life. Hurricane, flood, earthquake draught bring destruction in social life.

To quote example of rivers in north India the floods in Brahmaputra

river distrusted life in north east India. In 1923 looking to destruction caused by Volcanic eruption in Yokahama in Japan, Japan architectures developed new technology to prevent loss from volcanoes.

The environmental imbalance caused by man and his activities also bring change in society pollution. Specially water pollution, air pollution destroying forests bring indirect effect on social conditions.

According to Ian Robertson, relationship between social and environmental forces bring change in society. We find less change in polar region. More on banks of river.

When society grows complex. It brings more loss on geographical factors. Civilization brings convenience to man but develops controversies with environment.

Huntington says that development or destruction of culture and civilization are directly depending upon climate. But Robert Bierstadt opinions that geographical factors donot determine the course of human life

Montesquieu, Huntington and others by studying influence physical factors on society, the impact of physical factor helps to understand about density of population. For example in desert we find less population. On bank of river we find more population. Food habits, dress and shelter are guided by climatic conditions. Not only that farming, mining, fishing and other occupations are directly depending upon geographic conditions like that economic conditions of a country is determined by geography.

6.3 .2 Biological Factor.

Biological factor indicated two types. A) One is non human biological factor and B) second is human biological factor. It is true that both constitute total life on earth. Both are interlinked and each brings definite effect on themselves and on society. Here our main concern is human species. In social change we find lot of influence by human beings, which constitute society as a whole.

McIver and page are of the opinion that demographic or biological factors involves 1) size of population 2) structure of population 3) Heredity 4) race 5) Birth rate 6) death rate 7) fertility 8) sex ratio etc.

1) Size of population:

People are assets, without men and women this society is useless. But the size of population is to be balanced. We know that according to Malthus, more population leads to poverty. Similarly optimum size of population, theory explains that there should be balance between population and production of food. It is fails we find change in society. To maintain balanced society we want population. To perform good role and status we need men and women. If men are less and women are more in number, structure of family and society fails to perform all the roles expected by society. Population is must, variations in such ratio bring change in society. For example if number of males are more and women are less, we find polyandry system and if males are less and women are more polygamy develops in society. This shows that link between social change and sex ratio.

2) Birth rate and death rate:

A high birth rate and low death rate leads to population increase. This brings various problems, like poverty, unemployment, housing problem etc.

Similarly lower birth rate and higher death rate brings changes in society like that of scarcity of human resources, decrease in efficiency. This may create defence problem in nation. Birth control and social welfare brought new concept. For example Family planning in India brought lot of changes in social values, thoughts and in matrimonial relationships.

3) Migration:

Migration is one of the most influential activities which brings change in society. Migration means movement of population from one area to another. There are two types of migration 1) **Urban rural migration**

2) **Rural urban migration.**

In urban rural migration people move from town to village area. In Rural urban migration people move from village to cities. In India growth of industrialisation gave more scope to Rural Urban Migration. This brought change in Indian society. Cities and towns developed dense population causing housing problem and unemployment problems in rural agricultural sector. Migration brings change in attitude. Beliefs, life style values also change through the migration. In India rural urban migration brought lot of changes in traditional joint families.

4) **Age and Sex ratio:**

Population constitutes three elements in its structure children, youth and old. In every society the members of below fourteen years and more. But in China due to strict 'One child norm' there is decrease in 0-14 years age children ratio. If youth population reduces "working ability" of country decreases. Which brings low economic development.

Any change in age factor it results in social change. Increase in population of 65 years old bring problems like pension, health and stay home. Therefore, we should know that biological or demographic change influences on social organisations and on social functions.

6.3.3 **Cultural Factor**

Man is a social human being. Also man is a cultural being. The term society itself express that, it is a cultural phenomenon. Without culture it is difficult to understand social life. Cultural changes and such change in culture also influences upon society. Max Weber rightly remarked that changes in culture bring changes in society at large.

Mainly three processes can be observed which bring change.

- 1) **Discovery** : Discovery is the perception which unfold a reality that already exists, for example Vasco-D-Gama discovered way to India by sea.

- 2) **Invention** : Invention is use of existing knowledge to produce something that did not exist before. Ex. Railway engine, electricity, rocket, atomic energy etc.
- 3) **Diffusion** : Diffusion is the spread of cultural elements from one culture to another. For example western culture is spreading in east. Buddhism and its culture spread in China and Shri Lanka.

Social values:

Max Weber in his book **protestant Ethics and spirit of capitalism**, explains that religion plays important role in making society rich or poor. Protestant Christians are rich because of the protestant religion. Protestant believe earning by good means. This theory explain that the role of culture influence in brining change in society.

Legislations:

Legislations, specially social legislations brought social reforms. Through which we notice social change concept of welfare state in modern state directly express change in life style of people, also explain and control life style, values and social evils, through law and legislations for example Hindu marriage Act 1955, untouchability offence Act, 1955. The child labour Act, 1986, Equal wage Act, 1976, in this way culture through its different aspects bring change in society. Laws relating to reforms in India transforming traditional Indian society into progressive.

6.3.4 Science and Technological Factor.

Use of machines and technological tools are common in modern society. Scientific development and approach towards making life more convenient, help the growth of society Ogburn and Nimkoff remark that the Most novel phenomena in society is not capitalism but Mechanization, this mechanization gives scope to develop computerization and other information technology.

1) Transport and Communication:

After 18th century we see big changes in society due to

industrialization, communication, and transportation. Such development took place only because of growth in technology. As a result now modern technology has changed the joint family system and its relationships.

Growth of scientific methods, and use of technology minimised the role of superstition in society. Communication skills, transportation methods changed to such extent that to day human world is called as “**Global Village**” concept of Globalization is because of technological progress.

2) **Growth of Classes:**

Industrialization leads to growth of Urbanisation. Industrialization brought opportunities for new professions. Youths are provided new jobs. Along with it new “**class**” system developed in society. Society is classified as upper middle and lower class. Slums are the result of industries. Thus advancement of technology has brought social change.

3) **Agriculture:**

Changes in the agricultural technology directly influenced rural community invention of new agricultural tools and techniques’ chemical manures brought increase in agricultural production which influenced standard of living in village.

6.4. **Resistance to Social Change**

Ogburn and Nimkoff says that sometime “Boon to society is also opposed”, for example vaccination invented in medical field was not admitted. Resistance to change is a process of hindrances also. Society whether it is conscious or conservative, both express resistance. Slavery in America changed after long struggle and prolonged civil war. Inter caste marriage is still a debate in Indian community.

Ogburn and Nimkoff explain causes for resistance in a following :

1) **Inadequacy of invention :**

For one or the other reason. People may or may not show interest in

inventions. Some time the innovatory fails to convince the community. Inventions do not impress community life or are needful by that period of time. Inventions are disadvantageous for example use of atom bomb resulted rejection of atomic energy immediately such conditions we see growth of resistance.

2) Fear :

Men in general are happy with present. People always feel that new disturbs or may bring new problems. When Thomas Edison invented electric bulb, exhibition of illuminating electric bulb was arranged. Immediately when electric bulb illuminated, people ran away with fear. Earlier people did not show interest in photography. People thought that, man exposed photography will loose his power and capability.

3) Ignorance :

Education and training make him intelligent. Even though man is ignorant about new. Before he is given proper knowledge his ignorance make him to resist. Secondly some men do not even learn to live. They are happy with their ignorance.

It is difficult to enlighten community on social values. The ignorance continues for example Mahatma Gandhiji and his efforts are still in process to bring **“non alcoholic society”**. Knowingly or unknowingly people continue ignorance on drug addiction etc.

4) Habit :

Man develops his personality thorough socialisation. once developed Personality cannot be changed easily. Personality is a complex whole of many habits. Habits force man to follow traditions. Habits influence our thoughts and daily life. Habit is very difficult to change easily. New methods and skills which make men to learn new habits, is questioned by elderly society. People hesitate to accept new rules and regulations in society. Many medicines & treatments are resisted

because of habits. They are inclined to beliefs. Beliefs develop habits and habits continue beliefs. Therefore, habits resist change.

5) Vested Interests :

Vested Interest are selfish groups who want status quo. Most social changes carry a threat to some vested interests. Land Reform Act in India brought change. But such change and legislative reformations were opposed by land lords. Orthodox society is always in fear of losing its interests, it opposes inter caste marriage. When change in social life man has to lose or gain. Beneficiaries support the change but losers oppose it. In common men try to get personal benefits. Universal applications are overlooked to get personal interests.

6) Economic Inequality :

Money plays an important role in adopting social change. For example to implement five year planning Indian government invested money. In recent years cost of planning is rising. Some of the welfare measures like education, health, housing are lagging behind. Such aspects which bring change by financial assistance do not give positive results. Expensive change is opposed always.

7) Lack of an integrated approach :

Society is a combination of different parts, for example religion, education, government are in social system only. Change in one element brings change in another part also. When we want to bring change in religion it is necessary to bring change in education system also. To bring change in society as a whole, it is required to change other related elements. To eradicate blind belief or evil practices all other conditions in prevailing society should be changed for example Sati system was abolished by the co-operation of legislative measures, education and religion, when there is lack of integration between different parts of society it is difficult to bring change.

8) Technical difficulties in implementation :

Looking to new technical innovations, society adopts its life style.

Community many times accepts technical changes immediately, but does not accept some time. Technical devices should be restructured or they are not suitable to the conditions. Hence, there is hindrance in acceptance, for example helmets are not accepted by scooter riders, because of one or the other reason. Solar energy is not popularised. technology need further modifications. Land phones are not so popular. Now mobile phones are very popular.

9) Intellectual laziness :

Creativity drive the attention immediately. Lack of creativity in man does not accept new. Active men agree to modern condition. Lazy do not. To understand the importance of new one must show interest in it. When there is lack of interest and do not pay attention, it is difficult to make men to change themselves. Laziness in people, lack of intellectual application, we can not see change. While in implementation of legislations social agents are to be active. Non corrupt and careful, lack of such qualities in administration do not bring change.

10) Desire for stability :

Society and its functions go smooth with required stability. Individuals are safe in stable society. Change disturbs the balance in present society. Often change bring insecurity to people in society. Common men feel

- a) no guarantee in new social system, and
- b) new things may bring pain
- c) pleasure and comforts may not exists in new.
- d) Wants to maintain present status.

Therefore, members in stable conditions do not accept change. Desire for stability is guard against change.

6.5 Consequences of Social Change:

Change is inevitable. Both Man and society must agree to face the changes. Human history, explain the struggle of man and society

against the consequences of social change. Social change bring two types of changes one is positive change, which helps human life. Other type is negative in direction for which man show his resistance. Social development, social progress, social reformations can be listed as positive changes. Threat by natural calamity, environmental imbalance Ecological crises, war, pests, famine are the examples for change in negative direction in society.

Change in one aspect bring change in another parts of society. Direct change can be observed immediately but indirect consequences in other part of society is to be studied. Extent of change may be small but its effect is wide, and slowly influence in future. Demographic changes in society are the consequences of social change. Sex ratio infant mortality, health; will bring effect on family and marriage system. Modern nuclear family, exogamy are the best examples for the consequences of social change in India. Technological changes created an arena for industrialization urbanization and modernization. Such changes brought new social problems like, slums, housing, rural urban migration. Such new consequences are in India also.

Ogburn explains that material culture changes whereas non material culture changes slow, which bring the consequences like cultural lag society always suspended by the problems of cultural lag, in simple we always talk about generation gap. After 1947 political changes in India brought many social changes. India accepted democracy, constitutional goals and objectives like liberty, fraternity and equality were practiced. This changed India to modern society from traditional society.

Laws and legislations are the new conditions which governed Indian society. Anti child marriage act, act against untouchability reservation policy, brought new consequences in Indian society. Social change in India leading India towards program.

Conclusion:

All changes are not harmful and unjustifiable. Change and resistance to change both are advantageous and disadvantageous. Community should be cautious before it look to change. Specially in adopting new scientific inventions, there is need to study its effect on environment, pollution is a grave problem in modern world. Evaluation is always necessary before adopting artificial change. Change is meaningful and harmful. Society admits or rejects on it's need.



CHAPTER -7

SOCIAL RESEARCH

7.1. MEANING AND DEFINITION:

Social Research is a systematic method of exploring, analyzing and conceptualizing social life in order to “extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aid in the construction of a theory or in the practice of an art”. Research may be defined as systematic investigation intended to add to available knowledge in a form that is communicable and verifiable.

Research is also “the use of standardized procedures in the search for knowledge. “Social research refers to the structural observation of social behavior”.

Research is a “Systematized investigation to gain a new knowledge about social phenomena and problems we call it social research.”

- 1. William P Scott:** social research is any research that focuses on the study of human groups or the processes of social interaction.
- 2. P.V.Young:** Social research is the systematic method of discovering new facts or verifying old facts their sequences, interrelationship casual explanation and the natural laws which govern them.
- 3. E.S. Bogardus:** Social research is the investigation of the underlying processes operative in the lives of persons who are in association.

Generally “The field of social research is virtually unlimited, and the materials of research endless. Every group of social phenomena, every phase of social life, and every stage of past and present development is material for social scientist.”

7.2. SOURCES OF DATA

In the process of conducting research, data collection is important stage. In general, collecting information related to the problem under research is called data collection. According to William Scott, "Information collected from observation or measurement from which attempt is made to develop generalization or conclusions is called data" Data are divided into two types: 1. Primary and 2. Secondary Data.

Primary Data is the information related to research collected by the researcher for the first time. This data is drawn from field study or from laboratories. According to Robertson and Wright, "Primary data are those which are assembled for the specific purpose of solving a particular research problem".

Primary data is original data collected by the researcher from field study. Primary or secondary data are collected through various tools or means. The major sources of primary data are: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Social Survey.

Secondary data is collected by the researcher from different documents. According to Robertson and Wright, "Secondary data are those already recorded for some other purpose but used in research project" It includes Personal Documents, Public Documents: Books, Periodicals, Abstracts, Bibliographies and Indexes, Office Statistics, Year Book, Encyclopedia, Directories and others.

7.3 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION.

7.3.1.OBSERVATION

Observation means seeing things with a purpose. It is accurate watching and noting of phenomena as they occur with regard to their cause and effect or mutual relations. Thus, "Observation is a regulated perception of facts and circumstances with a definite purpose in view". Observation in social research is objective. It is free from prejudices, desires, feelings, and expectations etc, of observer or researcher. In research, making objective observation is very difficult task.

P.V.Young defines Observation as “a systematic and a deliberated study through the eye of occurrences at the time they occur”. The purpose of observation is to perceive the nature and extent of significant interrelated elements within complex social phenomena, culture patterns and human conduct.

There are two types of observation on the basis of different criteria.

1. Controlled and Uncontrolled observation

Controlled observation implies the use of various tools and instruments to control one or more variable. It usually takes place in a laboratory. Uncontrolled observation is also called unaided observation because it is made in the natural environment without exercising any controls on the phenomena observed.

2. Participant and Non-Participant Observation

The Participant observation method focus on observer or researcher participates in the social phenomena under study. Whereas in Non-participant observation observer or researcher does not participate. is a loof and observes the life and activities of the group in a passive manner.

Merits of Participant Observation

1. It is possible to observe the natural behavior of the group because the observer is not stranger.
2. It is possible to gather quantitatively more and qualitatively better information.
3. It is possible to get better insights into the phenomena because the observer is an insider.
4. It is possible to observe secrete behavior.
5. There is a greater correctness or reliability of the data collected because it is gathered first-hand.

Demerits

1. There is a danger of losing objectivity because of emotional attachment and over-involvement or ego-satisfaction
2. Some phenomena cannot be observed through participation. For instance, an observer cannot become a criminal.
3. The information collected is restricted to narrow area, because it is limited to one group.

Merits of Non-Participant Observation

1. It is possible to retain a high level of objectivity.
2. A non-participant observer is able to collect considerable information because of his open role as an observer and his eagerness to learn.

Demerits

1. It is not possible to get information on many aspects of life and activities because observation is limited to formal occasions and organizations.
2. It is not possible to gain insights into many aspects of behavior because the observer is an outsider.

7.3.2. INTERVIEW

It is a direct method of collection of data. It helps to know the views or ideas of other people. Literary, interview means a mutual view of each other. It is called a conversation with a purpose. It includes verbal conversation, also non-verbal communication such as gestures, glances etc that reveal subtle meanings. Interview is a systematized method of mutual contact of people. It is a method of social interaction.

DEFINITION

1. **P.V.Young:** "The very term implies, "Interviewing is an interactional process, it is a mutual view of each other".

2. Good and Hatt: “Interview is fundamentally a process of social interaction”.

Interview is a method of data collection which includes a verbal interaction between respondent and interviewer. Modern gadgets are useful in interview. Further aspects are discussed in topic ‘role of computers in social research’.

Types: Interview can be **Structured** and **Unstructured**:

Structured Interview: has predetermined questions and standard techniques. The number of questions is also fixed. In this method of interview, number and nature of questions, order of asking them, wording of questions, recording system and everything in the interview process is standardized.

Merits of Structured Interview

1. It provides Uniformity and precision: The structured nature provides uniform and précised data.
2. It provides basis for the generalization.
3. In this method, interviewer’s bias can be restricted.
4. It is more methodical and easy to administer.

Demerits

1. The rigid and mechanical process, sometimes defeat the purpose of interview. It lacks the flexible nature and personal touch in interview.
2. In this method, there is a possibility that substances of interview obtain less importance than formal process and set up.

Unstructured(Oral) Interview

It is not rigid type of interview. In this method, there is flexibility in the entire process of interview. The interviewer has greater freedom to choose the form depending on situations. The flexibility nature of interview

allows the interviewer to ask number, sequence, and method of questions according to requirements of situations. The interview is adjusted to the level and conditions of the respondent. The wording and the order of questions are asked according to the response pattern. This method is emphasizing the purpose of interview rather than the form. The informal nature of this method provides an opportunity to the interviewer to collect maximum information from the respondent. Because of informal nature of this method, this is also called as informal interview.

Merits of Unstructured Interview

1. The informal nature of interview creates a congenial atmosphere for effective communication.
2. In a highly diverse society of India, the formal set up interview imposes severe limitations on interview. Unstructured interview is the only remedy for this problem.

Demerits of Unstructured Interview

1. The informal nature of interview provides respondents to answer differently; this is difficult in analysis of data.
2. The flexibility nature of this method makes the interviewer to maintaining problem of uniformity.
3. To administer this type of interview, well trained and skilled persons are required.
4. The more number of personal bias and prejudices may be the part of this method.

On the basis of different criteria, Interviews are classified into: Personal and Group interview, Direct and Indirect interview, focused interview, depth interview and so on. But generally Structured and Unstructured interview are common in social research.

MERITS OF INTERVIEW METHOD

1. It is possible to obtain highly reliable information and in depth knowledge.
2. It is possible to obtain information about the past and also about future plans in a detailed manner
3. There is mutual interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee which can provide in depth information.
4. There is a high rate of response.
5. Interview method can be used with all types of persons.

DEMERITS OF INTERVIEW METHOD

1. There is a possibility of misleading information being given by the interviewee.
2. There can be defects due to the interviewee who may not be the best person (sample) to give information
3. There can be defects due to the bias or prejudice of the interviewer himself.
4. There can be confusion due to the differences in outlook between the interviewer and the interviewee.
5. In some cases, this method itself is incomplete and needs to supplement with other methods, usually observation.
6. Interview is a difficult skill and needs training.
7. It is a costly and time-consuming method.

7.3.3. QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire is a tool for data collection. It consists of number questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or sheet or a set of forms. It is administered to respondent either personally or through mail. The respondent answer the questions on his own, that is, totally unaided.

Definition

Goode and Hatt: “questionnaire as a device for securing answers to questions using a form which the respondent fills in himself”.

Wallace and Wallace: “A questionnaire is a means of gathering information by having the respondents fill in the answers to printed questions”.

Bogardus: “A questionnaire is a list of questions sent to a number of persons for their answers and which obtains standardized results that can be tabulated and treated statistically”.

Questions in a questionnaire represent different aspects of research problem. The questionnaire is administered to a respondent either through mail or personally, the respondent answers the questions without the assistance of others. It helps to collect data from different respondents scattered various parts of world. It is more economical and effective source of data collection.

TYPES: 1.STRUCTURED 2.UNSTRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE**Structured Questionnaire:**

In this form of interview, there are definite, concrete and predetermined questions are framed. All the respondents get the same questions. Here questions may be closed requiring fixed responses. The fixed responses may be either “yes” or “no”, or a limited number of fixed alternatives. It also consists open ended questions so that respondent is free to answer in his own words.

UNSTRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

It includes a set of questions which are not structured in advance and which may be adjusted according to need during the question period. It is also called as “interview guides” and it is characterized by flexible nature. It is used to collect data pertaining to personal experience, opinions, attitudes, etc where respondent is provided maximum opportunity to respond. The main disadvantage of this method is that it gives scope to non-comparable and unrelated data from respondents.

MERITS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

1. It is economical and covers large number of people spread over a large area.
2. It is time saving because a large extent of respondents can be reached through mailed questionnaire.
3. Ensure anonymity: the respondent is free to express his views and opinions.
4. Suitable for asking special questions like sex habits, marital relations, etc because of anonymity.
5. Less pressure on respondents emotionally and gives more time.
6. Uniformity of answers makes it standardized thus making analysis simpler and faster.

DEMERITS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

1. It is not suitable for illiterates and uneducated persons.
2. Proportion of returns, especially of mailed questionnaire, can be very low, as low 10%. This does not give a good picture of the situation.
3. There is no way of checking misinterpretation and unintelligence replies by the respondents.
4. It is not suitable when a spontaneous answer is required.

7.3.4. Role of Computer and internet in Social Research

Modern society is dominated by Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Recent computers perform multi-dimensional functions. Various soft ware packages provide data on different topics. For example, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) helps in data analysis, content and report writing. Graphical and tabular data analysis can be used according to the requirements of the researcher.

Use of internet provided world wide data on different subjects. Internet provides more up to date information, very large extent of data which is limitless because traditional print media has limited space in library.

Internet access is available for 24 hours a day. Online information includes free websites access, journals and texts, library catalogues, and also abstracts of research findings. Researchers successfully save time, energy and resources due to use of internet.

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) techniques are common in America. It helps the researcher to collect data systematic way and computer easily store, classify and analyses the responses immediately completion of interview. In this way, it saves time, money and energy of the researcher. Primary data provides first hand and recent information. It is very useful data for researcher to analyze and understand research problem and solutions. This data is not available in secondary data because it is collected for the first time in field or experiments in laboratory. On the other hand, Secondary data is documentary Source or data which is available to a researcher from documents. Various facts, evidences, sources are available in documentary source to a researcher. Both types of data have merits and demerits.

REPORT WRITING IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

Report Writing is final stage in Social Research process. It consists in communicating the finding of the study or investigation to others. There are different types of report. Report to general public is simple, clear and interesting. Report meant to organizers, it is detailed. A report meant for scientific community must be technical.

A good report should be clear and accurate. It will not have any confusion. It should explain objectives of the study and comprehensive. Report must be properly organized with suitable arrangement and systematic presentation. It should be ethically neutral. It should not consist personal bias and prejudices. Report should have suitable writing style and attractive presentation. It should be always prepared according to the objectives of the study.

Report has no standard outline. But it should include a clear statement of the problem, information on finding and conclusions.

In the preliminary of the report, there should be a Title page, preface or foreword, acknowledgements, methodology adopted, list or graphs, illustrations, tables, charts. It should have table of contents.

The contents of the report should have an introduction, which explains objectives of the study, statement of the problem and its definition, hypothesis, definitions of concepts, review of literature and previous studies, scope, time and place of present study, assumptions and limitations, study organization and sampling procedures, Methods, Tools and Techniques of data collections.

Report should include facts and data related objectives of study and analysis of data. Statistical data analysis assist to find out effects of study. These effects or results can be presented in tabular form. Analyses of results helps to understand the data collected and easily interpret the data. Interpretations of data gives scope for generalize the facts. It also helps to verify the hypothesis. In the process of verification, general principles are found, then researcher can come to conclusions. Researcher finally summarize the finding and recommend for future studies.

Finally, report should include reference material also. It includes Bibliography, appendices, glossary of terms and index. Certain format is followed in giving bibliography.

Generally, authors name, year of publication, name of the book, referred page numbers, address of publisher is provided in reference. All these aspects of report, explain relevance of the study.

7.3.5. IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

1. Contribution to development of knowledge:

Research in general contribute to the development of knowledge and expand its horizon. It gives rise to discovery, innovation and inventions in the area of knowledge. Research findings contribute, amend, modify, prove or disprove, existing theories and give scope for formulation of new theories. It is a major instrument in all round development of knowledge, skill, science and technology. It leads to

acceleration of industrial activities and intellectual progress. Research not only contributes economic progress of a nation but also bring changes in society.

2. Helps to social progress and develop rational attitude:

Social research gained importance in social science in general. Its significance in sociology increased in particular because science of society aimed at progress of human society. Social research also contributes to the knowledge and expand its horizon. It provides scientific knowledge of social evils. Human society is benefitted by its knowledge. It helps human beings to think rationally and humanistic way. Thereby it helps in social welfare activities.

3. Helps to the development of all social science:

Social Research is useful to all social sciences. Methodology of social research is adopted in other sciences. It contributed to the growth and development of sciences.

The appropriate and reliable knowledge is provided by social research in relation to social structure and social groups. The various misconception, superstitions will disappear due to the findings of social research. It leads to social progress.

4. Helps to understand social change:

Society is dynamic. The changing nature of society is studied in social research. The causes of social behavior is analysed in social research. It helps to understand changes in society thereby assist to control the behavior of individuals. Social control can be achieved by performing suitable actions in society. It leads to understand the direction of social progress.

The practical utility of social research is that individuals acquire knowledge of dynamic society. It helps to take appropriate actions for the development of society and social welfare. Social research is the social progress and welfare.



CHAPTER - 8

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

The term Environment simply means ‘that which surrounds us’ or ‘environs us’. We have light and sunshine, hills-mountains, soil and stones, plants and trees, worms, insects, animals, birds, earth, air, water and so many things around us. These things are very essential for the survival of all living beings. Environment has played a major role in the evolution of man as a supreme being among the creations of nature. To be precise, being the latest product of evolution, man is endowed with many qualities which other creatures do not possess. Environment has given ample opportunity to man to meet all his requirements. That is why it is possible for man to achieve greatest progress in this world. Environment has played a direct role on man’s collective and community life. Survival, continuity, and development of society depend largely on environmental factors. Our Social, Economic, Political and Cultural systems are highly dependent on Environment.

Life becomes impossible if man does not know how to make use of the Environment for his welfare. Sociology has taken up the study of relationship between Environment and Society. The Theory that has come out of this study is “the Social Life is dependent on the Environment to a very great extent”. Unfortunately, in today’s world Man’s insatiable greed and insensitive, irrational behavior has adversely affected the Environment System. This in turn has affected the life of all living things on the Mother Earth. Man has always sought to bend the nature according his will; he has been successful in some respects and miserably failed in certain other respects.

1. Meaning and Definitions of Environment

The term ‘environment’ was first coined and introduced in 1935 by a

famous British environmentalist Sir, Arthur George Tansley.

The word Environment is derived from the French word 'Environ', which means all that surrounds us. In other words, the term 'Environment' implies the effects and influences of the surroundings on all living and non-living things in the world.

Some of the renowned scholars who have given their own interpretations on the word Environment are as follows:

- 1) President of American Sociology Association, Kimball young has opined that "whatever forces, stimulants and circumstances that influence living beings is called environment".
- 2) According to Sahu "Environment means the total creative system that includes air, water soil and forest, on the living things, society and industry."
- 3) Encyclopedia Britannica defines environment as 'Nature's natural and biological forces surrounding all living things and their total external influence'.

8.1.2.KINDS OF ENVIRONEMNT:

Environment which is helpful to man's existence and progress has been divided into physical, biological and social environments. Physical and Biological Environments are responsible for man's growth and development. But for man's all round Development, Social and Economic Environments are supportive. For this reason, environment has a strong influence on Man's physical and intellectual growth.

1.Physical Environment

Physical Environment consists of earth, water, mountains and hills, forests, planets, stars, lakes, mineral sources etc., This is called Physical or Natural Environment. The Physical Environment is not created by man; hence it is called the Natural environment. However, certain components of it are controlled by man. Geographical Environment is divided into three parts. They are Lithosphere (rocks),

Hydrosphere (water), Atmosphere (Air) and Biosphere (living creatures). Physical Environment affects the composition of population, race, health, economic, spiritual, political, and social aspects. Knowledge, art, beliefs and such other cultural aspects and the whole process of production which is basic to social life are intimately connected with the elements of physical environment.

2. Biological Environment :

This category of environment includes all living things on earth. For the production and growth of all living creatures (animals and human beings), environment is complimentary and protecting. Biological Environment is needed for the origin and growth of all civilizations. If this environment gets polluted, life on this planet will pass into decay.

3. Social Environment:

Social Environment is man-made. Social environment is nothing but the collective and cooperative life of human beings. Sociologists feel that “man is a social animal and one cannot live without society”. For the survival of mankind there must be a cordial relationship with environment. A sub-system that includes all living beings is termed as Social Environment.

The components of Social Environment are family, neighborhood, communities, political systems, social categories, rituals, customs, moral rules, literature and art, and the entire cultural heritage of mankind. Social Environment protects and cares for human beings in both normal and grave situations. It enables a man to expose his creative talent and ability by providing opportunities. It also helps man to realize his role in the progress of civilization. In other words, the development of individual personality, progress of a nation and growth of a civilization, all depend upon the social environment.

4. The Science of Ecology:

The term ‘eco’ is derived from Greek word ‘eco’ which means home. The concept of ecology indicates the entire world is a Home for all

living things and they are mutually related in the total environment.

The Ecological sphere refers to earth space occupied by all living things. Plants, animals, micro-organisms, human beings, are all in the ecological sphere. The Planet Earth is a system of all living beings. Every living being has adjusted itself in its own way to act and interact with the situation. The study of Environment and Environmental awareness has its applied importance. The total study of Environment includes a study of the interaction of living things with their surroundings and their interrelationships and inter-influences. How the environment reacts, relates and affects the life of beings has become the study of Ecology.

In the 19th century Earnest Haeckel the famous German ecologist introduced this concept for the first time. He used this word to show how environment influences the life of animals.

Ian Robertson says ecology means the study of mutual relationship between environment and all living things. Since ecology deals with the influence of environment of living things, it is divided into sub-fields such as Animal Ecology, Plant Ecology and Human or Social Ecology.

Murray Boockchin a famous political philosopher has established an Institute of Social Ecology to carryout studies on how living beings continuously adjust themselves to the environment around them.

Park and Burges, Mackenzie and others belonging to Chicago school of thought have made Social Ecology as an important segment of the Department of Sociology.

8.2. Environment Pollution and its Meaning:

The word 'Pollution' is derived from Latin 'pollutionem' or 'polluere' meaning to defile, soil or contaminate. Thus the etymological meaning 'Pollution' means to make dirty. The word pollution is used to show how the environment gets defiled and destroyed.

The environment loses its balance due to man's activities and this in

turn affects the life of all living things on this planet in a harmful way. Famous American anthropologist Margaret Mead has remarked that “Pollution is the greatest challenge created by the growing modern and technological civilization of the city”.

According to P.H Collin and Encyclopedia Environment and Ecology “Pollution refers centralization of polluting things, created by man”.

The human activity that endangers nature and environment is called Environmental Pollution. Man’s interference with the nature has caused enormous pollution. Pollution is generally regarded as unwanted. Pollution of any kind will harmfully affect the air, water, earth and living things. Industrial processes endanger or cause harm to the environment.

Types of Environment Pollution:

Environment is a beautiful creation of nature which is polluted by man to a large extent. Nature also has not spared man; in turn it has shown its bad effects. The natural clean and healthy atmosphere which is fit for man’s living conditions is polluted by solid, liquid and gaseous pollutants. Man’s living environment is polluted in several ways. The way in which the environment is getting polluted at different levels has been classified as follows:

8.2.1. Air Pollution:

Air pollution is caused by unwanted and rejected things in the atmosphere around us. According to Oxford dictionary air pollution means “The compounds that get mixed with the atmosphere causes dangerous effects on useful plants, animals and human beings”. According to World Health Organization “When a pollutant’s density increases in atmosphere, it affects and destroys the living creatures and the living conditions is called air pollution.



Causes for Air pollution:

Man's activities in the name of the modernization have damaged the living species. Man's activities are also responsible for polluting air, causing dirt, dust and smoke. The Natural disasters like volcanic eruption, forest fire and bacteria also cause air pollution. Man has created industries, vehicles, atomic energy, excessive use of Petrol and other sources of energy like Coal, and different types of mining also cause air pollution.

Harmful chemicals are getting into the environment by man's excessive use of coal, petrol, diesel, gas and kerosene. Mixtures of Carbon, Sulphur, Nitrogen oxides, Fluoro-carbons Hydro carbons, metals, Photo chemical products, microscopic things, biological particles and poisonous substances are main sources of Air Pollution.

Effects of Air Pollution

Air Pollution is an extensive problem badly affecting Man's health, plants and Animals.

1. The minute particles of Sulphuric Dioxide, Coal, Silica, Barium and other chemicals cause lung cancer, heart diseases like hypertension.
2. Due to rapid technological radiation anemia, Leukemia, Cancer, Physical weakness are caused.
3. Due to air pollution world famous marble Taj Mahal is getting destroyed stage by stage. The rare intricate carvings are getting spoiled day by day.
4. Due to use of different fuels the temperature of the earth is increasing. This is called as Greenhouse effect.
5. The photo synthesis activities of plants and trees are showing down due to dirt and dust getting collected on leaves every day. This is sole reason for decreasing levels of oxygen in the air.

Preventive Measures to control Air pollution:

Air pollution is one of the major problems in Industrial society. There are several ways to control it.

1. The first task to be taken up in this regard is to protect the natural plants and trees. This helps in preserving natural boundaries. Gradually the air pollutants get merged in nature.
2. To establish industries away from the Residential Areas.
3. Not to encourage industries that cause Air pollution.
4. By adjusting pollution controlling devices and encouraging vehicles that release less smoke.
5. Air pollution cannot be entirely controlled by rules and regulations of the Government. Awareness has to be created among the people.
6. Study of environment should be part of education in all stages. Public associations and institutions have to participate in this regard.

8.2.2. Water Pollution:

Water is essential for all living things 2/3 portion on the earth is covered by water, 97.2% of water on earth is mixed with solids and rest 2.8% only is left for drinking purpose.

Sea water evaporates, minerals are separated, water condenses and we receive drinking water in the form of rain. Uncontrolled pollution unlimited factories, urbanization are the main reasons for water pollution. Any activity of Human being resulting in variations in the water quality is known as water pollution.



Contamination of water is water pollution. Poisonous matter present

in water spoils the health of the living being and also results in death. Water pollution occurs in three different forms.

- (1) Inland pollution.
- (2) Underground pollution.
- (3) Sea pollution.

Causes for water pollution:

Water pollution is due to many factors. Factory wastes, House hold wastes and water from agricultural land, all these contributes to water pollution. Biological contamination like gutter water, food processing factories, skin and hide processing factories, insecticides, drugs, various chemical colours contributes to water pollution.

Non – biological matters like various acids, metal molecules, cyanide, Sulphate etc., all get mixed with water and contributes to pollution. Radioactive substances like Uranium and thorium and oils which joins sea all contributes to water pollution.

Effects of water pollution :

Water pollution leads to so many side effects. Those are

1. Contaminated water results in various water borne diseases like cholera, typhoid, Diarrhea, dysentery and other infectious diseases.
2. Contaminated water prevents photosynthesis and retards the growth of Plants and trees.
3. Because of oil leakage into the sea plants, sea animals and birds die. Every year nearly 50,000 to 2, 50,000 birds die due to oil pollution of sea water.
4. Water pollution leads to damage of ozone layer.
5. If polluted water is used for agriculture, Poisonous / dangerous

molecules are added to the food by products. Agriculture yield also reduced by 17% to 30% if polluted water is used.

Preventive measures of water pollution:

Water pollution in the world has become biggest problem. Most of the river are polluted, sea are also spoiled. Main steps for prevention of water pollution are,

1. Purification of inland sewage

Large cities and Factories contributes to pollution of lake, river. Absorption of this results in contamination of sewage water. Therefore, this waste water should be purified before letting it to river or lake.

2) Processing of Factory waste chemicals mixture in the water should be reported from the waste water of industries.

3) Chemical insecticides should be avoided, instead biological and Herbal insecticides may be used for the purposes.

4) Heating centre and Electrical cube gives out water; this should be prevented from joining water sources.

5) Re-usage of water – sewage water should be purified and then used for agriculture. This is already practicing in cities and should be extended to other places also.

6) Dead bodies should not be thrown to rivers.

7) Effective implementation of Central Government policies like 1974- water protection and water pollution prevention act and 1986 – environmental protection act.

All these contribute to water pollution awareness among people. Societies are also should come forward for preventing water pollution.

8.2.3 Noise Pollution :

Intolerable sound is considered as sound pollution, because intense sound results in physical and mental stress and also irritation. Sound pollution is also results due to various activities of human beings. Intensity of sound is measured in decibels while talking usual intensity of sound is 60 decibels. Various intensity sounds results in following effects.



Sound intensity	Effects
65 decibels	Common effect
80 decibels	Irritation
88 decibels	Deaf of heard for long period
110 decibels	Not able to hear / tolerate
135 decibels	Pain

In the modern life style sound pollution is very common, various vehicles, factories, loud speakers, generator, household equipments, crackers, road, air and train / railways all contribute to sound pollution

Effects of noise pollution

Sound pollution results in various effects. These are as follows:

1. If the sound is more than 120-150 decibels, it results in respiratory disorders, physical imbalance, vomiting and deafness.
2. Sound pollution results in mental problem, disinterest in the work and leads to many mistakes. It also has effect on Animals' and birds behavior.
3. It increases heart rate, B.P and other heart related problems.
4. Contribution is affected resulting in loss of memory.

Measures to control Noise pollution :

For preventing and controlling sound pollution following methods should be adopted.

- 1) Sound proof covering should be provided for factory equipment / instruments such factories should be away from cities / villages.
- 2) Sound – proof wall should be built to reduce sound.
- 3) Plant population usually absorbs sound. Hence highways and factories surroundings should be planted large number of plants and trees.
- 4) Silent Zones should be maintained near hospital, library schools.
- 5) Through Education and media, sound pollution prevention awareness should be created among people.

8.2.4 Soil Pollution:

The upper layer of the earth is consisted of ‘Soil’. This soil layer is formed by the natural processes from millions of years. This layer supplies the necessary nutrients essential for the growth of the plants. The soil which feeds the plants is the reason for the existence of the biological system.



The decrease in the quality of the soil and changes in it due to various activities of the humans is called as soil pollution. Soil pollution lessens the productive nature of the soil and destroys the living beings in it and also its rejuvenable process.

Causes for soil pollution :

Soil erosion, excess water usage, disturbing the biological system, air pollution, chemical fertilizers, medicine and pesticides usage, industrial wastages and agricultural wastes are causing soil pollution.

Effects of Soil Pollution:

Soil is one of the main sources of the nature of pollution of the soil will leads to so many negative effects.

1. Reduction in the crop yield.
2. The food obtained by the contaminated soil will spoil the human health.
3. Soil contamination leads to the water scarcity in some regions causing the death of animal multitude.
4. Contamination of soil will leads to the water pollution.

Preventive methods

To control the soil pollution, the waste from the factories must be processed clearly and prevent from mixing up with the soil. Like that we can lessen the soil pollution by enhancing the usage of biological pesticides, biological manure which we can get through biological origin. We can take over the biological solutions to process the polluted soil.

1. Preventing the forest destroy
2. Using organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers manures
3. Avoiding the pesticides like D.D.T., Endosulfan which are harmful.
4. Using the water as per planning
5. To control the soil erosion, the blockades can be built and to protect the soil fertility, method of crop substitution must be followed.

In india soil pollution Control Board is established to control the soil pollution and also to preserve the soil fertility like that dry land development board is also there.

8.3 Sources of Pollution:

A. Nuclear Radioactive pollution

Some elements are basically radioactive, by nature uranium 238, Thorium 234, Radium 224, Polonium 216 etc., are radioactive isotopes.

While started using atomic energy for industrial and nuclear weapon manufacturing purpose the environment pollution is started the Alpha Beta and Gama rays spill out by the radiation process causing atmosphere pollution in great extent.

Atomic radiation causes much harm to the vegetation as well as to the animals. Atomic radiation pollutes the air and the atomic radiation can cause ill effects up to long duration and even it can cause cancer and handicappers, excess usage in the medical field human body will be harmed.

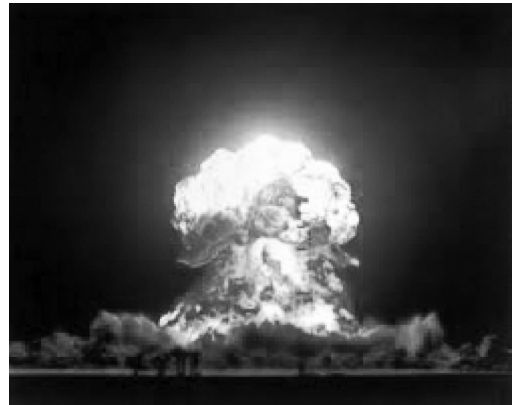
When America bombed on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the Second World War 2, 14,000 people died in one shot.

The nations which are using the advanced atomic war equipment has to take care about the long lasting impacts of the atomic weapons, the leakage of radiation must be prevented through better advanced preventive methods in atomic research centers.

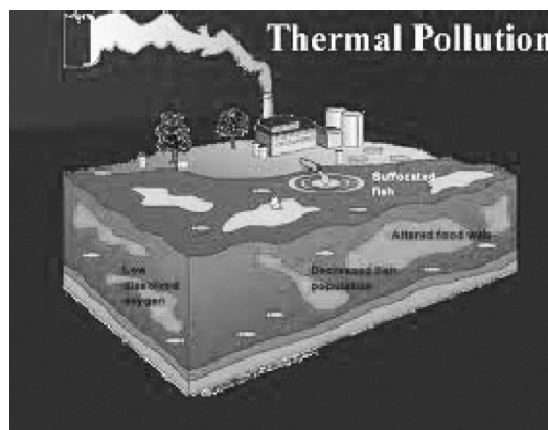
The wastages from atomic research centers must be processed up to the mark and let go out to flow. Everyone must be careful through while handling the radioactive substances; the countries can clarify the issues between the nations through bilateral talks and put a stop for wars.

B. Thermal Pollution

Thermal pollution leads to biological imbalance water is the main source, which is used to cool the temperature of the machines in industries automobiles and in electricity centers.



If the hot water and un-processed wastages are let to the rivers it will harm to the existence of aqueous animals. The evil effect of hot water on the aqueous creatures is called as thermal pollution. Like these human created sins causes to the lack of oxygen in water there by killing the water animals.



C. Pollution by pesticides

Pesticides used in agriculture and in houses to destroy the bacteria, pests, insects will cause negative effects which is known as pollution through pesticides. America has banned the use of D.D.T. in 1972 itself but other countries are still using D.D.T we can't assess the long lasting effects of pesticides.



D. Pollution from the solid waste

The waste things those thrown out by the human beings that is domestic things and the pollution caused by their processing is the pollution of solid waste, if the thrown out things are put in a particular place in a cone shape in one year, height will equal to that of mount Everest (one assessment)



every year in whole the world, 1,000 tonnes of solid wastes thrown

out.

If we calculate the solid waste that accumulate on the roads drainage, parks, railway station, bus station and the wastes in the public ceremonies it will be 15,000 crore, 8 crore tones of empty bottles, 15 crore tonnes of paper, plastic and outer waste things by throwing the wastes unscientifically the human being is reasonable for the pollution causing by the solid wastes.

The responsibility of recycling the solids wastes does by preventing the damage to the environment is on the modern society. The solid wastes must be controlled in the production stage itself the wastes must be divided and processed, and be used for compost manufacturing. The technology must improve for recycling the solid wastes and for preventing the harm.

E. Sea pollution:

Even the sea water is not out of pollution. The industrial wastes chemicals, the oil leakage occurred by the petroleum transporting, ships will imbalance the biological system of the sea. Now the sea atmosphere is so much



polluted so that the aqueous animals cannot be live there. Pouring of pollution causing things to the sea, thereby making the sea water unfit for the life of aqueous animals is called as sea pollution.

The wastes from the industries, colonies and drainage and the contaminated oil are reasonable for sea pollution. Sea pollution can be prevented by not allowing the various wastes mixing with sea by implementing modern techniques in the ships for stopping the oil leakage can also be helpful.

8.4. Some environmental issues

A) Global Warming:

Mother earth is the essence for the birth and fastening of all living creatures. The earth's temperature increases when water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, other harmful gases get collected in environment and when these gases do not find, an outlet naturally increases the earth's temperature.



Many factors are responsible for global warming. Unsatisfactory ways of managing environment excessive use of natural resources, destruction of forests, use of chemical manures, insecticides, disposal of harmful wastes, into the water sources, industrial pollutants, Air pollution due to the use of fuels. Many plants and animals die due to the dryness in soil and environment. Dryness is caused by global warming. Excessive heat converts the sea water and river water into vapor. Naturally the soil loses its moisture. Unexpected rains and caused contaminated diseases like gastroenteritis and jaundice. There is a wide spread of these diseases where people live in unhygienic conditions and using contaminated water.

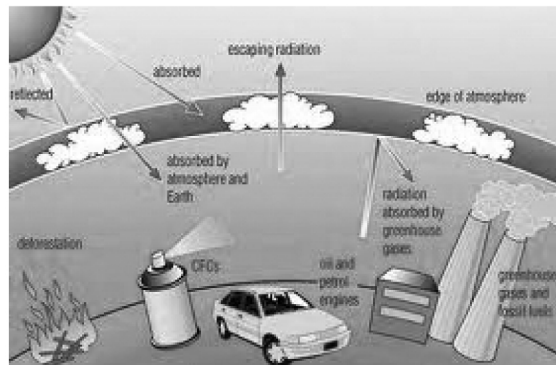
The whole ecological system is endangered by global warming. Wind movement is affected untimely rains, increase in temperature are the changes that occur.

It is the serious responsibility of the civilized world to control global warming and green house effects. Preventive measures to be under taken to control global warming to protect the environment from greenhouse effect should be impose strict laws on the excessive use of fuels. Use of chloro-phoro carbon chemicals should be banned totally. Unnecessary interference with the nature ways is causing global warming. Environment awareness helps in controlling global warming.

B) Greenhouse effect

Greenhouse effect at present is the greatest challenge with respect to Environment. This Global warming i.e. Rise in the temperature of the globe will be the biggest problem in the future.

Deforestation is one of the main reason for this global warming Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Carbon Monoxide, Nitric acid etc. results in increase in temperature of the globe. Joseph Fourier found out this fact and called it as “Green House Effect”. Environmentalists founded that increase in CO_2 results in increase in temperature of the Earth. Joseph Fourier has warned world about the ill-effects of Greenhouse effect. When sunlight reaches earth, photosynthesis, evaporation, ice melting, heating of earth's surface, ocean etc., Heat, which reaches earth's surface usually goes back to the sky. But ultra violet rays are entered by Carbon dioxide and reaches to the external environment. Because of this temperature rises.



Due to Greenhouse effect, earth's temperature gradually increases and affects life of living beings and brings about changes in the Environment and the amount of rain because of this farmers are affected severely. Sea level, river water level and forest are badly affected resulting in disasters of human beings.

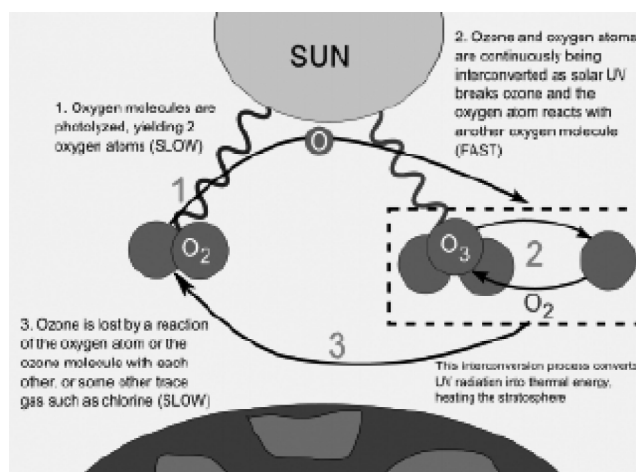
Green House Effect control is the prime duty of all the nations. United Nations Organizations (U.N.O) has its own interest in this regard.

- 1) Development of forests which absorb greenhouse gases.
- 2) identify the places where sea level & environmental temperature increases and take up action at National & International level.
- 3) Water and Agriculture projects policies should be formulated.

Technologically advanced countries contribute to Global warming and Greenhouse effect. People, government and all the nations of the world should work in the direction to control the ill-effects of this Greenhouse effect.

C) Destruction of Ozone Layer :

In 1982 Foreman the scientist reported about the hole in ozone layer. On Antarctic earth surface. Ozone layer is a natural protection. This gas layer protects the earth surface from sun's ultraviolet rays entering it.



The earth surface is protected by ozone gas layer from sun's ultraviolet rays. But this natural protective layer is getting damaged by global warming. Man is solely responsible for this gradual destruction. The chemicals used in refrigerators, air conditioners in metal covers are damaging the ozone layer. They are chloroform carbons, Halon, methyl chloroform, nitrogen oxide and methyl bromides.

As the ozone layer slowly getting damaged by the global warming threatening living species on the earth. Ultraviolet rays causes skin cancer,. If man is continuously exposed to ultra violet rays his resistance power will decrease. This leads to health related problems like herpes, eyesight and cataract.

To create awareness among the people worlds ozone day is being celebrated on **September 16th** every year. Several countries around the world have signed the **Montreal protocol**. Accordingly there is a strict ban on the use of hazardous chemicals which are responsible for the damage of ozone layer. Programmes should be conducted all

over the world to create awareness. This has become a matter of importance to protect the natural ozone layer from getting destroyed by man's selfish actions.

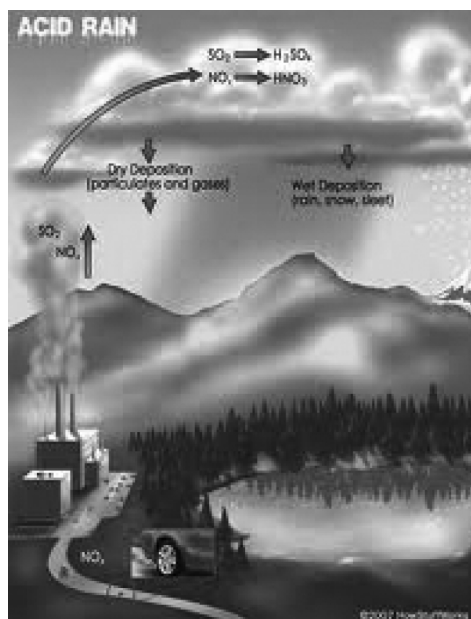
D) Acid Rain

Factories and vehicles excrete sulphur, Nitrogen oxides. These remain the environment for longtime. By chemical and photo chemical reactions, sulphuric acid and nitric acid are formed and combines with water vapors in the environment. This is called 'Acid Rain'.

Acid rain refers to the ways in which acid form the atmosphere is deposited on the earth's surface. Polluted things like sulphur, oxides and nitrogen oxides, coal, petroleum based coal then burn the smoke contributes to acid rain. Idol/ marbles will be leached because of acid rain. Leaves in the forest will be dropped down. Acid rain when they falls on the leaves destroys it. Aquatic animals are also affected and fertility of the soil also destroyed. Certain metals get rusted. Brightness of the Taj Mahal will also disappear. Protocols gas and ornaments will lose their luster this is called as rock cancer.

One country's waste will be result in another countries acid rain. For example waste from factories and vehicles in India reaches environment and sulphur, Corbondioxide will causes acid rain. Like this adverse effect of acid rain even crosses the national borders.

Public should be aware of this problem to control acid -rain. Whole worlds should be participate in this process, which factors contributes to the acid rain should be used at minimum. The most important is



that alternative fuel like bio-diesel, solar, atomic energy usage should be given more emphasis.

Main reasons for environmental pollution

Environmental pollution is an important challenge for the modern world and it is a dangerous state which is escorting the future life to total destruction. Man and his activities are spoiling the nature, his continuous attacks, acquirement, and sinful heritage on environment made him sole responsible for this environment pollution.

1. Population explosion and its uncontested obsession.
2. Population density and unscientific urbanization.
3. Lack of planned protection in cities and unscientific maintenances
4. Ignorance and greed of human beings.
5. Dirty of the inner drainage, wasted soaps, and burning of corpse
6. Using of Pesticides and chemical manures
7. Thick fumes come out from the factories, vehicles and chemicals.
8. Forest destruction and soil erosion.
9. Biological pollution
10. Radioactive things
11. Irrational laws and weakness of the policies.
12. Lack of environmental sense in the public, lack of awareness on the ill effects of the pollution.
13. Lack of strong will power among the corrupted politicians, officials, and weak departments.

Evil effects of environmental pollution

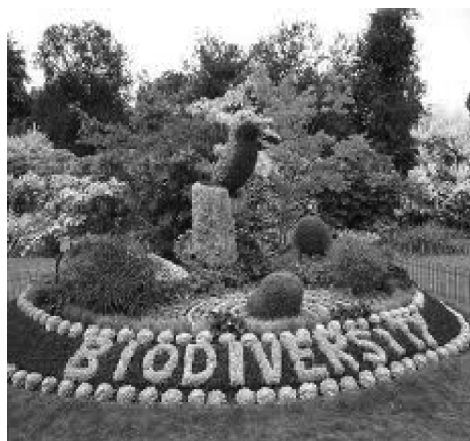
Environmental pollution has become a global problem now; changes in the environment of far place can affect the atmosphere of the world.

1. Environmental pollution will adversely affect on the society and on the whole living beings of the world, the animal world and plant world will lose their natural balance by the terrifying face of the pollution.
2. The fumes spilled by the factories and vehicles contains carbon dioxide, monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen carbon compounds etc., will destroy the human's health and spread tuberculosis, anemia eye problems, cancer, skin diseases.
3. By Global warming and acid rains the forestry, historical monuments building are tampered variation in the atmosphere can lead to drought and cold waves.
4. The bad effects of environmental pollution will effect adversely on the present and future generations and can lead to physical mental disability and incurable diseases.
5. Infectious diseases will spread through dumped wastes, drain water and from other wastes.
6. The ozone layer is harmed ultra-violate rays' are directly entering to the earth harming the living beings.
7. The natural water sources like pond, pool, rivers and raining water are contaminated harming the aqueous living beings.
8. The vegetation and living beings in the sea will die by the leakage of oil like petroleum it is estimated that every year 50,000 to 2, 50,000 birds will die due to oil pollution.
9. The nerve system will be seriously damaged by sprinkling D.D.T.
10. The bad effects of radiation will lasts for generations.

8.5 Bio Diversity :

Only the earth has provided essential environment to all kinds of species. The earth has been evolved since 460 billions of years. Since then evolution has been taking place stage by stage.

It is the existence of a wide variety of species-plants, animals and micro-organisms in a natural habitat within a particular environment or of genetic variation within a species. All living organisms have maintained their specific quality. We find air, water and temperature on this earth including microorganisms, birds and butterflies, aquatic plants and animals, wild animals like Dinosaurs etc., all live on this earth.



Biodiversity of an area is the number of species or range of different life forms found there. Before the existence of organisms the earth was covered with methane, Ammonia, Hydrogen, Sulphate, thin layers of gases and exhausted rocks. The continuous flow of solar energy on this inorganic globe for millions of years and due to chemical reactions and physical changes, living organisms started to appear on this earth. This is called evolution of the earth.

Conservation of food, plants, animals and nature is necessary to protect biodiversity. Once the species are extinct, it is not possible to recreate. So there is a need for proper care and management to sustain the resources and conserve the environment.

Due to the increasing of population, urbanization, industrialization and technological development, biodiversity is affected. It is a major problem of environmental issue. Since this is a global level issue, environmental laws and regulations, acts for environmental protection, national and international organizations should work towards the protection of our environment.

8.6 Environmental protection and Responsibility

Environmental protection is an important responsibility of individuals and mass, considering the harm causing from the pollution the Government of India has taken up some measures

1. Environment and Indian Constitution : Environment protection is the first and foremost responsibility of the constitution and country Article 21 right to live will applies to each and every living thing say's the supreme court.

The act 48 (A) of the constitution have directed the states to protect the environment. The states must bound to safeguard the forests and animals, also to improve the environment as per the acts 51 (A) and (B) are connected to protection and preservation of natural resources like Forests, reservoirs, rivers and forest animals, it also directs to have intimacy towards animals.

The Legislative measures for the protection of environment

1. As per 1948 rule it's a mandatory to get permission from the granting commissions for establishment and extension of the factories. From this policy which directs the factories will have the full information about the chemicals that can spill out from the factories.
2. **The atomic energy rule (1962):** Each and every matter relating to the atomic energy will be directly affiliated to the Central government. This rule controls and directs the atomic energy related matters.
3. **The 1972 rule of wild life protection** provided complete protection to the wild life and birds. As per the directed of this rule every state government and centralized states must create a committee for wild life suggestion. This law restricts the hunting of wild animals violates of this law will be punished.
4. **Control and prevention of water pollution act (1974)** has enforced and the water pollution is prohibited through this law and for prevention of water pollution a special rule in 1981 is introduced (prevention on control of air pollution).

5. **1986, rule of environmental protection act (1986)** have intended to protect and improve the environment; it implements nationwide programs on environmental pollution and encourages the researches on Environment Pollution.
6. **The motor vehicle act 1988** controls the air pollution caused by the vehicle traffic.
7. **The noise pollution act of 1989:** This law controls the decibels of the sounds residential places, schools and colleges, hospitals, courts premises are declared as silent zones and prohibits using mikes crackers etc. in these areas.
8. **1991 rule of public security:** - the Government of India has introduced this law in 1991 this law suggested to establish a environment solution fund and provided security to the citizens, it enables to lodge a criminal cases on the law breakers.
9. **State pollution control board** is active in state level and with the co-ordination of central pollution control board is engaged in the environment protection. Environment department will implement many works regarding environment protection. According to the requests of the scientists the Government of India is active in the view of taking out India in development way and in the view of economic development with environment protection. It is known as stability is of environment stability and economic development.

The Role of Individuals and Society in Environment Pollution

Environmental pollution is the Global problem caused by the modern industrial society, it's a primary duty of every governments and sensible civilians.

1. to bring out the policies of environment and industries which are coordinate to environmental protection.
2. to control the uncontrolled urbanization and un-scientific urbanization through good city planning.

3. The water from the factories and domestic usage must be processed and let to rivers and sea.
4. Prohibit the plastic use, inorganic waste things must be processed in for away places and can made to re-use.
5. To establish separate dust bins to dry and raw wastes to help the public.
6. Environment protection must be a main agenda for the public.
7. Each and every one must feel that the protection of environment is their first duty.
8. The researches about the environment protection must be encouraged through funding.
9. All the projects regarding the Environment Protection must be implemented duly and succeed.
10. Use toilets must be mandatory
11. Bringing awareness in the public regarding the side effects of pesticides and the medicines.
12. To encourage organic agriculture

The Government and private organizations role in India's environment protection is important. In 1969 on the request by the Government of India for the protection of nature a fund for the nature protection is established. In 1980 Environment department and in 1983 environment, forestry and wild life departments are established in 1983, collects the models of plants and animal classes. The Indian wild life organization and environment sciences will play key role in these directions.

For the protection of the polluting environment, in 1973 the Chipco movement in the leadership of Shri. Sundarlal Bahuguna was started and the Appiko movement in 1983, and the "Narmada Bachao" movements' lead by Baba Amte and Medha Patkar and the Kaiga opposition movements by the Shivaram Karanth and others are

memorable and must be recorded in this accordance.

In name of development continuous attacks on the environment and the exploitation on nature is going on. It is a matter of fear that no seriousness in our officials in Government, public and in politicians about pollution.

Every citizen unselfishly with dedicated feeling has to involve in preventing the pollution. The projects that are for the environment protection must be implemented effectively by awareness in the people. The programmes of government and other departments honestly active in the agenda then only we can see positive change.



CHAPTER-1

NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

II. ONE MARK QUESTIONS: (Answer in One Sentence).

1. How is the term Sociology derived?
2. Who is called the “Father of Sociology”?
3. In which year the term Sociology was introduced.
4. What is the literal meaning of the word Sociology?
5. State any one definition of Sociology.
6. Mention any one book written by Auguste Comte.
7. Mention Comte’s definition of Sociology.
8. Mention Durkheim definition of sociology?
9. Mention Maciver & page definition of Sociology?
10. What is pure science?
11. What is an applied science?
12. Mention any one factor that led to the emergence of Sociology.
13. Mention twin revolution that led to the emergence of sociology.
14. State any one effect of Industrial Revolution.
15. Mention any one subject matter of sociology.
16. Mention any one specialised fields of Sociology.
17. Write any two social problems of India.
18. Who called Sociology as a vehicle to social reform?
19. Mention any one use of the study of Sociology.

20. What are the two parts of sociology according to August Comte?
21. Write any one pioneer of Sociology other than August Comte.
22. Define theological stage.
23. What is positive stage?
24. Who is “Priests of humanity”?
25. Which Book influenced spencer very much?
26. Write the name of evolutionalist influenced spencer.
27. Name any one Book written by spencer.
28. Who is the second father of sociology?
29. What is social fact according to Durkhiem?
30. Write any one specialised field introduced by Durkhiem?
31. Write any one Book written by Durkhiem?
32. In which university of India Sociology was first introduced?
33. Write any two names of Indian Sociologist.
34. Who is the Father of Indian sociology?
35. Who is the source behind the formulation of the Indian sociological study?
36. Mention any one Book written by G.S.Ghurge.
37. Who wrote the book Caste and Race in India?
38. Who is the famous sociologist of Karnataka?
39. Write any one concept introduced by M.N.Srinivas.?
40. Who is the First women sociologist of India.
41. Who wrote the book Kinship organisation in India?
42. Who introduced the concept of Deconstruction?
43. Who introduced the concept of Structuration?
44. Who introduced the concept of Habitus?

II. QUESTIONS CARRYING TWO MARKS: (Answer in Two-Three Sentences)

1. What is Sociology? Define Sociology.
2. Mention Comte's definition of Sociology.
3. Mention Max Weber's definition of Sociology.
4. State Ginsberg's definitions of Sociology.
5. Give H. M. Johnson's definition of sociology.
6. Mention any two factors that led to the beginning of sociology.
7. State any literary sources of ancient India Social thought.
8. Mention any two social effects of Industrial Revolution.
9. Name the two books of August Comte.
10. Mention any two subject matter of sociology.
11. Mention any four specialised fields of Sociology.
12. Is Sociology helpful in tackling social problems? How?
13. Mention any two important uses of Sociology.
14. Mention Comte's Law of three Stages.
15. Why August Comte is called as the father of sociology?
16. What are the two types of society introduced by Spencer?
17. Write any two famous books written by Durkheim.
18. Write any two books of Durkheim.
19. Write any two Indian sociologists.
20. Which are the concepts introduced by M. N. Srinivasa.

III. FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS: (Answer In 10-15 Sentences)

1. What is sociology? Explain by citing at least three definitions of Sociology?
2. Examine briefly the nature and characteristics of sociology.
3. Analyse the role of the twin revolutions (French Revolution and Industrial Revolution) in the emergence of Sociology.

4. Explain Alex Inkle's views about the subject matter of Sociology.
5. Explain the role of August Comte in the development of Sociology.
6. Explain the role of Herbert Spencer in the development of Sociology.
7. Briefly write the contributions of Durkheim to the enrichment of Sociology.
8. Write briefly about G.S.Ghurye and Iravathi Karve as Indian Sociologists.
9. Distinguish between sociology and common sense.
10. Mention any five famous sociologists of 20th century.
11. Sociology as a pure science - Explain.
12. Sociology as applied science - Explain.
13. Write five main branches of applied sociology.
14. Explain the difference between physical Science and Social Science.
15. Mention the new perspectives developed by Modern Sociologists to study society.
16. Define Science? Discuss the characteristics of Science.

IV. TEN MARKS QUESTIONS: (Answer in 30-40 Sentences)

1. Define Sociology? Describe its characteristics?
2. Examine the factors that, contributed to the emergence of Sociology?
3. Examine the subject matter of Sociology.
4. Describe the contributions of Comte and Spencer towards The Development of Sociology.
5. Explain the uses of Sociology.
6. Consider Sociology as a Science.

7. List out the fields of sociology in 20th century.
8. Point out the sociological views of Pierre Bourdieu Jurgen Habermas and Jacques Darida.

ACTIVITIES

1. Write the biographical sketch of founding fathers of Sociology.
2. Prepare a report on the Impact of Industrilisation on Indian villages.



CHAPTER – 2

BASIC CONCEPTS

One Mark Questions.

1. Who said “Man is social animal”?
2. How is the term society derived?
3. What does the web of social relations symbolises?
4. What is co-operation?
5. Give one example for community.
6. What is locality ?
7. Give one example of community.
8. What is association?
9. Give one example of association.
10. What is an institution ?
11. Give one example of an institution.
12. Give an example of primary institution.
13. Give an example of secondary institution.
14. Give an example of evolved institution.
15. What is social groups?
16. Who classified the social groups into “in-group” and “out-group”?
17. Who introduced the term primary groups?
18. Who classified groups into “Gemeinschaft” and “Gesellschaft”?
19. Give an example of gemeinschaft.
20. Give an example of gesellschaft.
21. Who classified groups into voluntary and involuntary groups ?

22. Who classified groups into horizontal and vertical groups.
23. Give an example of vertical group.
24. Who classified groups into territorial and non-territorial groups.
25. Give an example of organized groups.
26. Give an example of unorganized group.
27. Who introduced the concept of social control?
28. Who wrote the book of social control?
29. Give an example of formal control.
30. Give an example of informal control.
31. Who introduced the concept of folkways?
32. What is folkways?
33. Give one example of folkways.
34. What is mores?
35. What is law?
36. What do you mean by Food gathering and hunting society?
37. Give a features of agrarian society.
38. Define Pastrol society
39. Write a feature of traditional society.
40. Define first world societies.
41. What do you mean by second world societies?
42. Write a feature of developing societies.
43. Name any one country that comes under new industrialised country.
44. Who introduced the concept of the conciousness of kind?

II. Two marks questions.

1. What is basic concepts?
2. Define society.
3. What is division of labour?

4. What do you mean by principles of likeness?
5. What do you mean by principles of differences?
6. Why society is called dynamic?
7. Mention any two characteristics of society.
8. Define community.
9. What are two essential elements of community?
10. What is community sentiment?
11. What is tribal community?
12. What is rural community?
13. What is urban community?
14. Define association.
15. Mention any two characteristics of association.
16. Define institution.
17. Mention any two characteristics of institution.
18. What is primary institution?
19. What is secondary institution?
20. Mention any two characteristics of social groups.
21. Define social groups.
22. What is in-group?
23. What is out-group?
24. What is primary group?
25. What is secondary group?
26. What is voluntary group?
27. What is organized group?
28. What is unorganized group?

29. What is genetic group?
30. Define social control.
31. Give any two objectives of social control.
32. Mention two types of social control.
33. What is informal control?
34. What is formal control?
35. Mention any two characteristics of primary groups.
36. Mention any two characteristics of secondary groups.
37. Mention any two characteristics of organized groups.
38. Mention any two characteristics of unorganized groups.
39. Mention any two characteristics of folkways.
40. Mention any two characteristics of mores.
41. Mention any two characteristics of laws.
42. Write any two characteristics of food gathering and hunting society?
43. Write any two features agrarian society.
44. Write any two features traditional society.
45. Write any two modern society.
46. Write any two characteristics of New Industrial society.

III. Five marks questions.

1. What is society? Explain.
2. Explain any five characteristics of society.
3. Explain the elements of community.
4. Explain the characteristics of community.
5. Explain the characteristics of association.
6. Explain any five characteristics of institution.
7. Explain any five characteristics of social groups.
8. Explain the characteristics of primary groups.
9. Explain the characteristics of secondary groups.

10. Explain the characteristics of folkways.
11. Explain the characteristics of mores.
12. Explain the characteristics of law.
13. Explain the importance of Groups
14. Explain the pre-modern societies.
15. Explain the modern societies.

IV. Ten marks questions.

1. What is society? Explain its characteristics.
2. Define community. Describe the elements.
3. Define association. Explain its characteristics.
4. What is institution? Explain its characteristics.
5. What is social groups? Explain its characteristics.
6. What is social control? Explain its features.
7. What is primary groups? Explain its characteristics.
8. What is secondary groups? Explain its characteristics.
9. What is folkways? Explain its characteristics.
10. What is mores? Explain its characteristics.
11. What is law? Explain its characteristics.
12. Explain briefly pre-modern society.
13. Explain briefly types of modern society.

Activities

1. Collect the information and prepare a report of Self Help Groups and its objectives and function.
2. Make a list of folkways existing in your community.



CHAPTER – 3

Social Process

I. One marks questions:-

1. What is Social interaction?
2. What is social contact?
3. What is Communication ?
4. Mention any one elements of interaction.
5. What is co-operation?
6. Mention any one feature of co-operation.
7. Mention any one form of Co-operation?
8. What is direct Co-operation?
9. What is indirect Co-operation?
10. What is Competition?
11. Mention any one form of Competition.
12. Mention any one feature of Competition.
13. State any one importance of Competition.
14. What is conflict?
15. State any one feature of conflict.
16. Mention any one forms of Conflict.
17. What is feud?
18. What is litigation?
19. What is accommodation?
20. Mention any one features of accommodation.
21. Mention any one method of accommodation.
22. What is coercion?
23. What is compromise?
24. What is sublimation?
25. What is assimilation?
26. Mention any one characteristics of assimilation.
27. Mention any one factors that is favorable of assimilation.

II. Two marks Questions:-

1. Mention any two types of communication.
2. What is social processes?
3. Mention any two types of social processes.
4. How is the term 'Co-operation' derived?
5. Mention two types of Co-operation.
6. Mention two advantages of Co-operation.
7. What is competition?
8. Mention any two types of competition
9. Mention any two functions of competition.
10. What is conflict?
11. Mention Simmel's four types of conflict.
12. What is accommodation?
13. Mention any two types of accommodation.
14. What is rationalization?
15. What is assimilation?
16. Mention any two feature of assimilation.
17. Mention any two factors that is favorable of assimilation.

III. Five marks questions :-

1. What is social interaction? Explain the conditions of social interaction.
2. What is social processes? Explain.
3. Describe the two types classification of Co-operation.
4. Co-operation has becomes an inseparable aspect of human life. Explain.
5. What is competition ? Explain its major types.
6. Describe the classification of Co-operation.
7. Explain functions of competition.
8. Competition has become an separable aspect of human life. Explain.
9. Explain Simmel's typology of conflict.

10. Explain the characteristics of accommodation.
11. Describe the role of the third party of compromise.
12. Mention Gillin and Gillin typology of accommodation.
13. Examine the characteristics of assimilation.
14. Explain the factors that is favorable of assimilation.
15. Explain three levels of assimilation.

IV. Ten marks questions:-

1. What is Social interaction? Explain its elements.
2. What are the social processes? Explain.
3. Describe the nature and importance of co-operation.
4. Analyze the nature and importance of Competition.
5. Examine the nature and types of conflict.
6. What is accommodation? What are the methods of accommodation? Explain.
7. Analyze the nature and factors that favorable for assimilation.
8. Explain the process of assimilation at individual level.
9. Explain the process of assimilation at Group level.
10. Explain the process of assimilation at cultural level.
11. Explain the cuses of conflict.
12. Explain the role of conflict.

(Activities)

1. Visit to a SHG and prepare a report on Co-operative processes
2. Note the impact of Privatization and globalization on the functions of banking system.
3. Examine the accommodation processes in rural areas.



CHAPTER - 4

Culture and Socialisation

I. Question carrying one mark each

1. How is the term 'culture' derived?
2. What is culture?
3. Is culture an inborn trait?
4. Is culture an acquired trait?
5. Give an example to the material culture?
6. What are the items included in the non-material culture?
7. Who introduced the concept 'cultural lag'?
8. What is socialization?
9. Define the concept 'socialization'.
10. Is socialization a biological process?
11. Is socialization a learning process?
12. What is 'oedipus complex'?
13. What is 'electra complex'?
14. Name any two agents of socialization.
15. Is school an authoritarian agent of socialization.
16. What is a peer group?

II. Questions carrying two marks each

1. Define culture.
2. Explain any one feature of culture.
3. What is material culture?
4. What is non-material culture?
5. What is cultural lag?

6. What is socialization?
7. How is socialization a process?
8. Name the stages of socialization.
9. What is primary identification?
10. What is meant by 'oedipus complex'?
11. What is meant by 'electra complex'?
12. Name the formal agents of socialization.
13. Name the informal agents of socialization.

III. Questions carrying five marks each

1. Explain the meaning of culture.
2. Explain any two features of culture.
3. Distinguish between material and non-material parts of a culture.
4. Explain the concept of 'cultural lag'.
5. Explain the concept of socialization.
6. Examine socialization as a process.
7. Discuss the family as an agent of socialization.
8. Discuss the peer group as an agent of socialization.
9. Discuss the school as an agent of socialization.
10. Discuss the role of mass-media in socialization.

IV. Questions carrying ten marks each

1. Define culture and discuss its chief characteristics.
2. Explain the different stages of socialization.
3. Examine the role played by different agents in socialization.
4. Define Socialization. Explain the role of culture in socialization.

Activities:

1. Find out the total number of mobile holders, internet connection holders, cable T.V., subscribers, face book subscribers, E-mail Id holders in your neighborhood.
2. Visit your neighboring schools and college and find out how many of the teachers have access to cable T.V., Mobile, E-mail Id, face book, Internet and social networking system.
3. Write an Essay about the culture of your community and how it is different from other communities of your class mates.
4. Prepare a report on recent trends in cultural aspects in relation to art, music and dance.
5. Write a report on Kannada news channels.



CHAPTER - 5

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

I. One mark questions:

1. What is marriage?
2. Mention any one function of marriage.
3. Define family.
4. State any one primary function of the family.
5. Who is the author of the book The History of Human Marriage?
6. Give a definition of marriage.
7. What is monogamy?
8. What is polygyny?
9. What is sororal polygyny?
10. What is polyandry?
11. What is Fraternal polyandry?
12. What is non Fraternal Polyandry
13. How is the word family derived?
14. Give a definition of family?
15. What is joint family?
16. What is nuclear family?
17. Define religion.
18. Define Education
19. Write any one function of Education.
20. Write the Dulkheim's definition of Education.
21. State any one function of Education.
22. State any one types of Education.
23. What is Informal Education ?
24. Mention any one agent of Informal Education.

25. What is formal Education ?
26. State any one agent of formal Education.

II. Two mark Questions:

1. What is marriage? Give one definition.
2. Explain any one feature of marriage.
3. Give any two functions of marriage.
4. What is marriage? What are its forms?
5. What is polygamy? What are its types?
6. What is polygyny? What are its types?
7. What is polyandry? Name two communities who practiced polyandry.
8. What is family? Give one definition.
9. Explain any one distinctive feature of family.
10. List any two functions of family.
11. List any two secondary functions of family.
12. Write any two characteristics of religion.
13. Mention any two functions of religion.
14. Define education.
15. State any Two Characteristics of Education.
16. Mention any two functions of Education.
17. What is formal Education?
18. State the role of family in informal Education.
19. How is the term 'Education' derived?

III. Five mark Questions:

1. Explain the characteristics of marriage.
2. Briefly explain the secondary functions of family.
3. Define Education ? Explain in brief the functions of Education.
4. List out the functions of Marriage.
5. Briefly explain the types of Marriage.

6. Describe the characteristics of family.
7. Briefly analyse the types of family.
8. Define religion.
9. Explain the basic elements of religion?
10. Explain the functions of religion.
11. What do you mean by Allocative function.
12. What is Reformatory function of Education.
13. What do you mean by preservative.
14. Define Education and the characteristics of Education.
15. Define religion. Mention the elements of religion

IV. Ten mark Questions:

1. Explain the functions of marriage.
2. Briefly explain the general characteristics of family.
3. Briefly explain the primary functions of family.
4. Define Religion and Explain the elements of Religion.
5. Explain the types of Education.
6. Explain the function of Education.
7. Explain the functions of religion
8. Explain the secondary function of family.
9. Explain the types of Education.

Activities:

1. Prepare report on changes in marriage.
2. Prepare a collage on families.
3. Prepare a report on social background of students in your college.
4. Prepare a note on festivals celebrated in your area.



CHAPTER – 6

Social Change

I. One Mark Questions.

1. What is change ?
2. What is social change ?
3. What is Evolution ?
4. Give meaning of the term evolution.
5. What is progress ?
6. What is Global village ?
7. What is migration ?
8. Who is the author of the book 'The Origin of Species'?
9. What is development ?

II. Two Mark Questions :

1. Define Social change.
2. Write any two characteristics of social change.
3. Give two examples for Natural change.
4. Give two examples for Biological change.
5. Give two examples for Cultural change.
6. Give two examples for Technological change.
7. Give two legislations brought change in India.
8. Give two differences between progress and evolution.
9. Define development.

III. Five Mark Questions :

1. Explain the role of Natural factor which brings social change.
2. Explain the role of Biological factor social change.

3. Explain the role of cultural factor Social change.
4. Explain The consequences of social changes?
5. Explain How desire for stability resist change.
6. Explain the three processes brought changes in cultural factor.
7. Distinguish between progress and evolution.
8. Write a note on development.

IV. Ten Mark Questions :

1. Define social change ? Explain the characteristics of social change.
2. Explain the role of Technology brought social change.
3. Describe the factors that resist social change.
4. Explain the various factors of social change.
5. Analyse the consequences of social change

Activities:

1. Write a report on changes brought about by information technology.
2. Write a note on uses of mobile phone and implications.
3. Prepare a report on impact of technology on Indian agriculture.
5. Write a note on impact of urbanisatin on villages.



CHAPTER - 7

SOCIAL RESEARCH

I. One Mark questions

1. What is Observation?
2. What is Social Research?
3. What is a Questionnaire?
4. What is Primary data?
5. What is Secondary data?
6. Bring out one difference between interview and questionnaire method.

II. Two Marks questions

1. Mention two differences between primary data and secondary data.
2. State two types of observation.
3. Mention two types of interviews.
4. State two types of sources of primary data.
5. State two types of sources of secondary data.
6. Mention two demerits of observation.
7. State two merits of questionnaire.

III. Five Marks questions

1. What is primary data? Discuss its sources of data.
2. Discuss the sources of secondary data.
3. Discuss the role of interview method in data collection.
4. Discuss the differences between primary data and secondary data.
5. Define Research. What is social research?
6. Describe the importance of observation method in data collection.

7. Discuss briefly the technique of questionnaire method.
8. Discuss the types of interview.
9. Explain the importance of computers and internet in social research.

IV. Ten Marks questions.

1. Discuss the sources of data.
2. Explain the concept of Social Research.
3. Discuss the techniques of data collection in social research
4. Write short notes on: 1.Observation 2. Social Research 3.Role of computers in social research.
5. Describe the merits and demerits of interview

ACTIVITIES

1. Conduct interview of your corporator or Mandal Panchyath Member or your city or village regarding civic amenities or village problems.
2. Visit your nearby two Primary schools and find out socio-economic and educational background of Teachers. Prepare a questionnaire and collect the data from Primary School Teachers. Take the assistance and guidance from your teacher.
3. Visit your local or college library make a list of books, news papers, periodicals, year books etc available.
(This is example for secondary data collection)
5. Prepare a list of free web-sites which deals with social research methods..
6. Prepare a report on Field work conducted by any Indian Sociologists.
7. Conduat a survey on TV viewing of your classmates and record their opinion.,

CHAPTER – 8

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

I. One Marks Question:

- 1) What is Environment?
- 2) How the term environment derived?
- 3) Define Social Ecology
- 4) What is Pollution?
- 5) What is Air Pollution?
- 6) What is Water Pollution?
- 7) What is Soil Pollution?
- 8) What is pollution by Solid waste?
- 9) Who introduced the concept of Greenhouse effect?
- 10) What is Ozone layer?

II. Two marks questions:

- 11) What are the types of environment?
- 12) Mention branches of Ecology?
- 13) What are the sources of pollution?
- 14) Mention any two natural environmental disasters?
- 15) Mention any two Manmade environmental disasters?
- 16) What is Global warming?
- 17) What is Acid rain?
- 18) What is Greenhouse effect?
- 19) What is Biodiversity?
- 20) Mention any two environmental movements?

III. Five Marks Questions:

- 21) Explain types of Environment?

- 22) Write a note on types of pollution?
- 23) What is Bio diversity? Describe.
- 24) What are the effects of Global warming?
- 25) What you know about Acid rain?

IV. Ten Marks Questions:

- 26) What are the causes for Environmental Pollution?
- 27) Explain the effects of environmental pollution on society.
- 28) Explain why environmental problems are also social problems?
- 29) Explain legal and constitutional measures for Environmental Pollution?
- 30) What is the role of individuals and society in environmental protection?
- 31) What are the major environmental issues associated with pollution?

Activities:

1. Find out root causes for all types pollutions.
2. Imagine that you were a fifteen year old girl or boy living in a slum. What would your family do and how would you live? Write a short essay describing a day in your life.
3. Write a picture of Global warming.
4. Describe a picture of Bio diversity.
5. Prepare a note related to the amount of water consumption per day in your family. Find the other families spending amount of water for various purposes and the amount of time spent to fetch the water. List out the distributio of water to various communities.



BLUE PRINT FOR I PUC MODEL QUESTION PAPER IN SOCIOLOGY

Activity based Blue Print

Duration : 3.15 Hrs

Max. Marks : 100

SL No	Content of Units	No. & Tg. Hrs.	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skills/Expression			Total weightage of marks
			VSA	SA	LA	ET	VSA	SA	LA	ET	VSA	SA	LA	ET	
1	Nature of Sociology	16	1	2	5	10	1	2	5	10	1	2	5	10	21
2	Basic Concepts	22	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
3	Social Processes	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
4	Culture and Socialisation	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
5	Social Institutions	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
6	Social Change	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
7	Social Research	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
8	Environment and Society	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
	TOTAL	120	6(6)	4(8)	4(20)	2(20)	3(3)	4(8)	5(25)	1(10)	—	3(6)	3(15)	1(10)	154

DIFFICULTY LEVEL

1. Easy 40%
 2. Average 40%
 3. Difficult 20%
Total 100%

WEIGHTAGE TO OBJECTIVES

1. Knowledge 35%
 2. Understanding 30%
 3. Application 20%
 4. Skill 15%
Total 100%

**First Year Pre-University
Introduction to Sociology
Model Question paper**

Time : 3.15Hours

Max. Marks : 100

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each : 1X10=10

1. Who is father of sociology?
2. What do you mean by community sentiment?
3. How is the term "CULTURE" derived?
4. What is interaction?
5. What is Family?
6. What is a social change?
7. Define science
8. Bring out one difference between interview & questionnaire method.
9. What do you mean by environment?
10. What is global warming?

**II. Answer any Ten of the following in two sentence each :
2X10=20**

11. Give the meaning of the terms socius & logos
12. Give any two elements of community.
13. State any two classifications of group.
14. Mention any two primary functions of family.
15. Define co-operation.
16. What is evolution?
17. Bring out two differences between physical and social sciences.

18. Mention two types of Primary data.
19. Give the meaning of environmental pollution.
20. Give any two evil effects of water pollution.
21. What is the result of ozone display?
22. Give any two difference between society and community.

III. Answer any four questions in fifteen sentences each 5X4=20

23. Explain Alex Inkeles views about the subject matter of sociology
24. What do you mean by social control ? Explain.
25. Explain the functions of marriage
26. Write a note on cultural lag.
27. Explain the types of conflict by Georg Simmel
28. Describe the effects of technological factors on social change.

IV. Answer any four questions in fifteen sentence each 5X4=20

29. Explain the characteristics of religion.
30. Define education. Explain any three characteristics.
31. Explain any five factors that resist the process of social change.
32. Define research. Explain the sources of data collection in social research.
33. Briefly explain the relevance of report writing method in social research.
34. what is bio-diversity ? describe:

V. Answer any two of the following in twenty-five sentences each:

10X2=20

35. Explain the importance of sociology.
36. Explain the characteristics of society.
37. Describe the role of family and peer-groups in the process of socializing the child.
38. Explain the factors favouring of assimilation.

VI. Answer any two of the following in fifteen sentences each:**5X2=10**

39. Explain the contribution of Dr.G.S.Ghurye to the development of sociology in india?
40. What is primary group ? explain its characteristics ?
41. Explain the form of competittion.
42. write a short note on any two environmental movements in Karnataka ?



First Year Pre-University Introduction to Sociology Model Question Paper

Time : 3.15 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each : 1X10=10

1. Name any one Indian sociologist.
2. How is the term society derived ?
3. What is culture ?
4. How the word “Co- Operation” is derived ?
5. What is progress ?
6. Define social science
7. What is observation ?
8. Define education
9. What do you mean by pollution ?
10. Write one feature of good report writing.

II. Answer any Ten of the following questions in two sentences each**2X10=20**

11. Give two classification of social groups.
12. What is institution ?
13. What is informal social control ?
14. Define family
15. Mention any two uses of Sociology.
16. Define Competition.
17. Name any two differences between social change & social progress.
18. State two stages of scientific method
19. Define questionnaire
20. Give the meaning of soil pollution
21. Name any two actions taken by government to control the environment pollution.

22. Give two types of observation.

III. Answer any Four questions in fifteen sentences each 5X4=20

- 23. Briefly explain the role of mass media in socializing child.
- 24. Define conflict. Discuss its negative effects.
- 25. Explain the role of culture in bringing about social change.
- 26. What is primary data ? Discuss source of data.
- 27. What is secondary group ? explain its characteristics ?
- 28. How does environmental imbalance affect the social life? Explain.

IV. Answer any four questions in Fifteen sentences each 5X4=20

- 29. Explain the nature of sociology
- 30. What are the primary groups and its characteristics? Explain.
- 31. Explain the functions of Religion
- 32. Describe the characteristics of marriage.
- 33. Explain the concept of 'cultural-lag' with examples.
- 34. Discuss the characteristics of Accommodation.

V. Answer any two of the following in Twenty five sentences each

10X2=20

- 35. Describe the contributions of Auguste Comte
- 36. Define community and explain its features.
- 37. Explain the difference between 'in-group and out-group' ?
- 38. explain the role of government and NGO's to protect the environment:

VI. Answer any Two of the following in Fifteen sentences each (Activity based Questions) 5X2=10

- 39. Prepare a Biographical sketch of family fatham of Sociology.
- 40. Explain the role of T.V in the development of culture.
- 41. Prepare a report on co-operative processes in Self Help Group.
- 42. List out the changes in agricultural activities in rural area.



First Year Pre-University Introduction to Sociology Model Question Paper

Time : 3.15 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each : 1X10=10

1. What is the literal meaning of the word 'Sociology'?
2. Who wrote the book of 'Social Control'?
3. Name any one new industrialised country?
4. What is indirect co-operation?
5. What is Feud ?
6. What is Socialization ?
7. What is nuclear family ?
8. Give the meaning of the word migration.
9. What is the meaning of the word 'Research'?
10. What is environment ?

II. Answer any Ten of the following questions in two sentences each**2X10=20**

11. Define society ?
12. What is primary group ?
13. Give two examples of unorganized group.
14. How is the term co-operation derived?
15. What is rationalization ?
16. Define culture.
17. Mention any two functions of education.
18. Give two characteristics of social change.
19. Give two examples for cultural change.
20. What is meant by objectivity ?
21. What is Green house effect ?
22. Mention two types of environment.

III. Answer any Four questions in fifteen sentences each 5X4=20

23. Explain the role of twin revolutions in the emergence of Sociology.
24. Explain the elements of community.
25. Explain the typology of conflict given by George Simmel.
26. Briefly explain the functions of competition.
27. Explain the concept of "Cultural Lag".
28. Describe five characteristics of marriage.

IV. Answer any four questions in Fifteen sentences each 5X4=20

29. Co-operation has become an inseparable aspect of our modern Social Life. Explain.
30. Explain the basic elements of Religion
31. Explain the role of Geographical factors in social change.
32. Write a short notes on Development.
33. Discuss the types of Interview.
34. Explain the evil effects of environmental pollution.

V. Answer any two of the following in Twenty five sentences each**10X2=20**

35. Explain the characteristics of sociology.
36. What is secondary group ? Explain its characteristics.
37. Describe the stages of socialization process.
38. Discuss observation as technique of data collection.

VI. Answer any Two of the following in Fifteen sentences each**(Activity based Questions)****5X2=10**

39. Explain the contributions of Dr. G.S. Ghurye to the development of Sociology in India.
40. Explain briefly the structure, objectives and functions of self help group.
41. Analyse the social values in the celebration of festivals.
42. Draw a picture of Global warming and suggest suitable remedies.



Department of Pre – university Education, Bangalore

Revised Syllabus – 2013 -14. SOCIOLOGY For First P.U.C.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

EVALUATION METHOD

Sl. No.	Chapter No.	Main Topic Name	Sub Topic Contents	Teaching Hours	Learning out come	Evaluation	Activities
01	Chapter - 1	NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY	Origin and Development, Meaning, Definition, Nature, Characteristics and Importance of Sociology, contribution of western and Indian Sociologists, August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marks, Dr.G.S.Ghurye, Dr.M.N.Srinivas, Dr.Iravati Karve and Dr.A.R.Desai and Other Important Sociologists	16 Hrs	Introducing the New concept and understanding The Sociology as a Science, Importance of the Study of Sociology	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	Give the Biographical sketch of the western and Indian sociologists. For Ex. August comte, Spencer, G.S.Ghurye, M.N.Srinivas, Iravati Karve, and other related contents
02	Chapter - 2	BASIC CONCEPTS	Society, Community, Association and Institutions: their meaning, Definition, Characteristics and Types Social groups: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and classification of social groups. Social control: Meaning, Definition, objectives and types. (Folkways, Mores, laws)	20 Hrs	Introducing the New Basic concepts and their Importance in the society.	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	1. Give the details report for formation and function of S.H.G. 2. Making classification of social groups. Ex. Scholl, Office, Mob etc.,

03	Chapter – 3	SOCIAL PROCESS	Co-operation, Compitation, conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation; Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and their Importance.	16 Hrs	How much Importance of Co-operation, compitation, accommodation and others in the life? create the awareness.	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	Visit the S.H.G. and list the activities of co-operation and accomodation in rural environment, list the types of conflicts and explain the social compitation on information technology in an international level 1. Discuss the influence of modern technology on school and colleges. 2. Sketch the characteristics of different cultures. 3. Short note on personality development of child in a joint family.
04	Chapter – 4	CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION	Meaning, Defination, Characteristics and types of culture and culture lag. Socialization; Meaning, Defination, stages, agencies of socialization, role of culture the society.	14 Hrs	Create the awareness of culture and importance of the values in our life.	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	1. Discuss the influence of modern technology on school and colleges. 2. Sketch the characteristics of different cultures. 3. Short note on personality development of child in a joint family.
05	Chapter – 5	SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	Marriage, Family, Religion and Education; Meaning, Defenition, characteristics, types and functions.	16 Hrs	Understand the importance of family, marriage, kinship, religion and education in the life	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	1. Write a short note on village joint family system. 2. Explain how the education development in modern scholl 3. How much influences of mother toung Education on child Development. Explain in your own observation.
06	Chapter – 6	SOCIAL CHANGE	Meaning, Definition, types, Evalution, progress and development. Factors for social change, natural, biological, cultural, science and technologies. Resistance of social change and consequences of social change.	12 Hrs	Understand the recent progress of Indian society and factors for development. And influences of science and technologies.	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	1. Visit a village and list out the changes in agriculture. 2. Prepare the report on cottage industries in a village
07	Chapter – 7	SOCIAL RESEARCH	Meaning, Definition, research	14 Hrs	When visit the	Conducting unit Test,	1. Make an interview of

			methods. Data collection, observation, interview and report writing, their meaning and types		fields for collection of new information, we face the several recent problems that we understand.	asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	your area comparator or panchayat member of village for the problem of basic needs. 2. List the books. Magazines, weekly, and year journals, news papers etc., in your college or local library 3. Prepare the report on the role of computer, internet and websites on social research.
08	Chapter – 8	ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY	Meaning, definition of E and S; air, water, sound, earth pollutions, global warming, ozone destruction, bio diversity, their meaning and consequences. Responsibility of government and society for protection of environment.	12 Hrs	Create about Awareness of the environment destruction, create the awareness of duties and responsibilities of government and citizens.	Conducting unit Test, asking questions, Debate and giving some activities on the Topic	1. Collect the picture about the special plants, insects and birds in your environment. 2. Visit the wet land and collect the report on land protections. 3. Collect the information on organic agriculture system in your village.
Total	8 chapters			120 Hrs			

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