

- Topics

1. Social engg
2. Social ethics
3. Vision & mission
4. Social Change
5. ISR
6. UNSDGs
7. Social Issues

- Social Engg

- SE is the deliberate, centrally planned effort to influence social behaviours & attitudes on a large scale.
- It involves using policies, media & institutional framework to shape how society develops
- The idea centers on the belief that govt & other powerful entities can manage social change as they would an economy to guide future development

### Large - Scale (Utopian) Engg

- Characterized by ambitious, state-driven initiatives that require vast technical expertise, political control & economic resources
- Influenced by the ideas of high modernism, it seeks to impose a scientifically derived order on society

**eg :** Urban planning by figures like Le Corbusier, whose geometric & functionally segmented designs aimed to create an ideal living environment.

### Small - Scale (Piecemeal) engg

- Emphasized by thinkers like Karl Popper, this approach advocates for incremental change rather than sweeping, revolutionary reforms
- It relies on continuous adjustments & learning from small-scale experiments, thereby reducing risks associated with large, radical changes

- The tension b/w these approaches reflect deeper questions about the legitimacy of centralised planning versus the unpredicted benefits of organic, decentralized evolution

## Spontaneous Versus Consciously Controlled Change

### Spontaneous Change

- Advocated by economists like Friedrich Hayek, the perspective suggests that meaningful social progress emerges naturally thru countless acts from top-down planning

### Consciously Controlled Change

- Proponents such as John Dewey that deliberate, coordinated efforts are essential for addressing social issues that piecemeal approaches might overlook

This section highlights an ongoing debate in social theory abt whether society is best served by self-organizing mechanisms or by intentional, premediated interventions

## The role of scientific knowledge

### Differentiation in Science

- Natural Science vs Social Science : 'Popper' distinguishes b/w empiricism & testability in natural sciences and the more complex, less deterministic nature of social sciences

### Popper's Critique

- Warns against relying solely on abstract societcs for social reforms as these may not account for the unpredictable nature of human behavior

## Dewey's perspective

- Encourages the use of a broader range of scientific methods both theoretical & experimental to guide social improvements, suggesting that ed and well-designed policy are key drivers of societal progress

Effective SE req. blending scientific theory with practical, localized knowledge to ensure that planned individuals r both feasible & responsive to real-world conditn

## Impact of SE issues

### Historic Context

- Past large-scale initiatives, including collectivist plans and colonial development schemes
- Illustrate both the potential & pitfalls of ambitious SE

### Ongoing debates

- Scholars and policymakers continue to wrestle with questions abt the role of scientific expertise in public policy and ethical implications of imposing a uniform social leader

The discussion reflects a broader skepticism abt whether centralized planning can ever fully capture the complexities of human society w/o significant unintended consequences

## ● Social ethics

Social ethics is the study of moral principles in social systems, communities, and structures. It falls under, it falls under 'applied ethics' meaning it applies ethical reasoning to social world real problems

Some common topics in social ethics include

- i) economic inequality & wealth distribution
- ii) Animal rights and human research ethics
- iii) Euthanasia & abortion debates
- iv) discrimination & affirmative action
- v) Crime, punishment, war & peace

Social ethics helps in analysing social issues & proposing solution on what is good, fair or right

Two approaches to social ethics

### 1. Institutional ethics :-

Focuses on ethical decisions made by organisations, governments, and corporations. It determines how institutions should function ethically

### 2. Socially Constructed ethics :-

Believes that individuals morals are shaped by society and in turn, impact society. It emphasizes how personal choices affect social norms

Importance of Social ethics

- i) preventing discrimination & inequality
- ii) promoting justice and fairness in law and policies
- iii) encouraging respect in communities
- iv) Addressing environmental concerns responsibly

# Ways to promote social ethics

## 1. Practice Empathy

Understanding others' perspectives helps reduce stereotypes and misjudgments.

Example:

Your friend Alex recently lost their job and feels discouraged. Instead of dismissing their emotions, you say: "I'm really sorry you're going through this. Losing a job is tough, and it's okay to feel down. I'm here for you." This shows support and empathy rather than ignoring their struggles.

## 2. Respect Others

Treating people with kindness and valuing their opinions, even if they differ from yours, fosters inclusivity.

Example:

In a group project, your teammate Sarah has a different approach to solving a problem. Instead of rejecting her idea, you say: "That's an interesting perspective, Sarah. Let's discuss both options before making a decision together." This creates a collaborative and respectful environment.

## 3. Act with Integrity

Being honest and accountable in all actions builds trust and credibility.

Example:

While working as a cashier, you mistakenly give a customer extra change. Instead of keeping it, you correct the mistake and return the money. This honesty earns you respect and strengthens ethical behavior in society.

## 4. Support Social Justice

Advocating for fairness in education, employment, and basic rights ensures equality for all.

Example:

You participate in a campaign to raise awareness about homelessness, organizing donation drives and advocating for better policies to support those in need. Small actions can bring big societal change.

## 5. Be Environmentally Responsible

Reducing waste and conserving resources helps protect the planet for future generations.

Example:

Using public transport to reduce carbon emissions  
Turning off unused lights to save energy  
Recycling plastic bottles instead of throwing them away  
These small steps contribute to a healthier environment.

## 6. Engage in Civil Discourse

Respectful discussions, even on controversial topics, help avoid division and promote understanding.

Example:

During a family discussion on politics, you notice tensions rising. Instead of fueling the argument, you say: "Let's listen to each other's views without getting defensive. We may not agree, but we can still understand each other's perspectives." This keeps the conversation respectful and productive.

## 7. Volunteer for Social Causes

Giving time and effort to causes like poverty reduction or human rights helps strengthen ethical values in society.

Example:

You volunteer at a local shelter, helping distribute food to those in need. Such actions promote kindness and social responsibility.

## • Consequences of not following Social Ethics

Not following SE can have serious conseq. on both individual & society

### Major consequences

#### 1. damage to relationships

When ppl behave disrespectfully or unethically , it harms their relationships , trust brks

eg : if someone constantly lies to frnds , they dont trust em

#### 2. Harm to others

Unethical behaviour can cause emotional psychological or even physical harm to others

eg A workplace that tolerates discrimination among employees

#### 3. Legal consequences

Some unethical action are also illegal like engaging in fraud , theft

eg : A platform selling fake ed courses

#### 4. Damage to reputation

Acting unethically damages a person's org reputation

eg : A celeb caught in Scandal

## • Moralities in everyday life

1. Honesty & Integrity
2. Compassion & empathy
3. Respect for others
4. Fairness & justice
5. Responsibility
6. Caring for envu
7. Loyalty
8. Humility & modesty

## Ethical Dilemmas

An ethical dilemma is a situation where a person must choose b/w two conflicting moral principles and there is no easy solution

eg The trolley problem

Imagine a train heading towards a track tied with 5 ppl, u have a option to pull a lever and change track tied with one ppl

There is no clear right answer & different ethical beliefs influence the decision

### • Vision & Mission towards society

A mission statement defines what an org does, its obj and how it plans to achieve them.

A Vision statement describes the org's future goals

The mission is the action plan (How), while vision is the ultimate goal (why)

## Fundamental question

How can we create stable conditions that provide every individual with access to a meaningful & empowered life

To answer this we must -

- i) Recognise human rights
- ii) Organise societies to ensure time to fulfilling needs
- iii) promote environmental sustainability.
- iv) Address root causes of inequality
- v) establish democratic structures

## Essential human needs

1. Physiological needs - good food, water, shelter, etc
2. Psychological needs - love, spirituality etc
3. family needs - Care for child, home maintenance, etc

4. Sustainable work - jobs that provide dignity, fair wages, etc
5. free time - sports, art, etc

### Core assertions

We assert that

- all humans have these fundamental needs
- every person has the right & responsibility to work towards fulfilling them
- Societies must consciously organise to ensure these needs are met for all

Since WWII there's not been a single day without war despite global institutions aiming for peace. Real change requires policy reforms, personal transformation, structural changes in governance.

### Core Values

- Every individual deserves respect & fair access to opportunities
- Society must protect nature & resources
- No individual shld face discriminatn
- Equal say in decision making in all lvs
- Ethical values should always take precedence over power
- we must embody the society we wish to create
- Social Change

Change has always been a universal reality. Greek philosopher Heraclitus once said, 'it is impossible for a man to jump in the same river twice'. This is coz, in the interval b/w 2 jumps, both the river & person naturally change.

### What is social change

Social change refers to any alteration, difference or modification that occurs in a society over time.

The social changes can be :-

1. Progressive or regressive
2. Planned or unplanned
3. Temporary or permanent
4. Slow - evolutionary or swift - revolutionary

### Characteristics of Social Change

Based on the views of various sociologists, the key characteristics of social change include :-

#### 1. Universality of Social Change

- Social change is universal, occurs in every society
- No society is static, it constantly evolves due int & ext influences
- Modern society are very diff from past

#### 2. Social Change is not uniform

- The process of change differs from society to society it can be planned / unplanned, beneficial / harmful

#### 3. Social Change involves community change

- SC does not refer to individual change
- It affects the entire community & influences collective life

#### 4. Nature & speed of SC vary

- developed societies exp rapid chang due to literacy n tech.
- Under dev " undergo change slowly

#### 5. SC is relative to time

- The speed of change varies over time
- eg before 1947 dev was slow in india, after british rule, rapid growth

#### 6. SC shows a chain reaction

- One change triggers another
- eg industrialization → urbanizatn → women join in → shift in gender role

## 7. SC Influenced by Multiple Interdependent factors

- SC results from many interconnected factors
- eg economic cond<sup>n</sup>, political policies, etc

## 8. SC cannot be predicted

- No sociologist can accurately predict future
- The complexity of humans makes it hard to predict

## Types of Social Change

Acc. to David F. Aberle, SC can be classified into 4 types

### 1. Alternative Social Change

- Operates at individual lvl
  - Seeks minor behavioral modificat<sup>n</sup>
- eg : Anti-texting & driving campaign

### 2. Redemptive SC

- Target indiv. as well as aims for dramatic transform<sup>n</sup>
- eg : religious movement

### 3. Reformatory SC

- Advocates for specific changes on a broad scale
- eg Chipk movement 1973 promoted enviro awareness

### 4. Revolutionary SC

- Involves drastic large-scale transform<sup>n</sup>
- eg Russian revolution

## Causes for Social Change

### 1. Cultural Changes

- Culture constantly evolves thru inventions, discoveries & diffusion

### 2. New Ideas & ideologies

- New ways of thinking to transform societies
- Max Weber linked the rise of Capitalism

### 3. democratic Changes

- birth / death rates & migration affect social structures
- populat<sup>n</sup> growth inc demand for resources , housing or jobs

### 4. Conflict & Social tensions

- Struggles due to economic inequality , gender discrim. , caste , etc fuel sc
- eg the indian indep movement

## Social Movements & their impact

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SM play a crucial role in shaping societies , they can -

- Change oppressive systems
- demand policy reforms
- Spread Awareness

Often organised grp bring deliberate change in values , tradit<sup>n</sup> and social norms

eg : the women's rights movement  
the envo movement

SM arise due to :-

### Relative deprivation theory :-

when ppl feel less privileged than others , they mobilize for change

### Resource Mobilization theory :-

Success depends on resources , leadership & org

famous egs :-

1. Civil rights movement : fought for racial equality in US
2. India's green revolution : transformed agric thru tech
3. Arabs spring : led to political changes in Middle east

## • Individual Social responsibility (ISR)

ISR is the ethical philosophy that every person has a duty to contribute positively to society. It is based on morals and values ensuring that individuals:

- Act responsibly in envr interact"
- Make ethical choices that benefit society
- Strive to maintain balance b/w the ecosystem & economy

ISR is not just for businesses or orgs, it applies every individual coz our act" impact our surroundings

### Importance of ISR

1. Encourages positive change - Small actions by individuals can lead to big improvements in society
2. Creates a moral ethical community - promotes honesty, fairness, empathy
3. Strengthens social awareness - Helps individuals understand how their actions affect others
4. Promotes environmental Protect" - Encourages eco-friendly habits & sustainable choices

### How Can Individuals practice social responsibility



("explain every point in ur own words")

## Role of emotional intelligence in ISR

Being Socially responsible also means being emotionally intelligent

For this one shld have

- i) Social awareness
- ii) empathy
- iii) Self-perception

Ppl with high em. Intelli. are more likely to :-

- Act ethical in both personal & prof life
  - Take accountability for their choices
  - Lead by being an eg
- United Nations - Sustainable development Goals (SDGs)

The UNSDGs are a set of 17 global goals designed to address social, economic & enviro challenges to create a sustainable world by 2030

## Background

- Adopted in Sep 2015 by all 193 UN member states at UN Sustainable dev summit.
- Built upon the Millennium dev Goals (MDGs) (2000 - 2015), which focused on reducing poverty

## Key features

### 1. No's & Structure

- 17 goals with 169 targets
- Interlinked & indivisible

## 2. Main Obj

- end poverty
- protect the planet
- ensure prosperity for all

## 3. Scope

- Address poverty, hunger health, ed, gender eq, climate change, etc

## 4. Universality

- Unlike MDGs (focused only on developing nat<sup>n</sup>), the SDGs apply to all count. regardless of economic status

## 5. Global Agenda

- Recognizes the sustainable dev is a shared responsibility among all nations & stakeholders

## 6. Call for Collab

- To achieve SDGs, it req partnership with govt. stakeholder, etc

## The 5 p's of SDG

1. People - ending poverty & hunger
2. Planet - protecting the envo
3. Prosperity - ensuring economic growth
4. Peace - promoting peaceful societies & justice
5. Partnership - encouraging global collabs

## Futur of SDGs

- Progress has been made, but challenges persist due to :-
  - i) COVID-19 setbacks
  - ii) Climate Change, global crises
- Growing awareness & commitment from govt. business, etc
- Collective action is essential for success by 2030

## The 17 SDGs

1. **No Poverty** – End poverty in all forms, ensuring access to resources and opportunities.
2. **Zero Hunger** – Achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. **Good Health and Well-being** – Ensure access to healthcare and promote well-being for all ages.
4. **Quality Education** – Ensure inclusive and equitable education with lifelong learning opportunities.
5. **Gender Equality** – Empower women and girls, ensuring equal opportunities in all sectors.
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation** – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water resources.
7. **Affordable and Clean Energy** – Promote access to reliable, sustainable energy for all.
8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth** – Support sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities.
9. **Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure** – Enhance industrialization, innovation, and infrastructure.
10. **Reduced Inequalities** – Eliminate discriminatory policies and ensure equal opportunities for all.
11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities** – Promote safe, inclusive, and resilient urban development.
12. **Responsible Consumption and Production** – Encourage sustainable consumption patterns.
13. **Climate Action** – Take urgent measures to combat climate change.
14. **Life Below Water** – Protect and use marine resources sustainably.
15. **Life on Land** – Preserve biodiversity, forests, and ecosystems.
16. **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions** – Build inclusive and just societies with strong institutions.
17. **Partnerships for the Goals** – Strengthen global partnerships to mobilize resources for sustainable development.

## • Importance of SDGs

The SDGs address global challenges to create a more sustainable equitable goal, they prioritize eradicating poverty, hunger, etc ensuring economic growth

## Challenges faced

1. Inequality
2. Climate change
3. Hunger
4. Malnutrition
5. Healthcare access
6. Data collect<sup>n</sup> issues
7. Capacity bldg

## Role of different individual & grp<sup>s</sup>

### 1. Role of govt. & institutions

- Policy making : making SDG<sub>i</sub> law & regulat<sup>n</sup>
- Resource allocat<sup>n</sup> : securing funds
- Coordinat<sup>n</sup>
- data monitoring : collecting reliable stats
- International collabs
- Capacity bldg
- local implementat<sup>n</sup> : SDG impact to local communities

### 2. Role of business

- Corporate Social responsibility (CSR)
- Innovation : developing eco-fndly tech
- Partnership : collab with govt., NGOs, etc
- Policy advocacy : supporting sustainable business regulations

### 3. Role of Individuals

- Sustainable consumption : Choosing eco-friendly products and reducing waste
- Adopting green lifestyles : saving energy, using public transport, etc
- ethical investments : supporting responsible business & project
- Awareness : educating others on sustainability

#### 4. Role of Youth

- Advocacy : driving awareness & pushing for policy change
- Innovation : developing creative solutions to global challenges
- Empowerment: fostering inclusive development
- Accountability: Holding govt. for their commitments

eg : Kenya . tech - driven sol" for climate change

India : Campaign improving girls ed access

philippines : environmental initiatives like reforestat"

#### ● Social Issues

SI are problems that affect a large number of ppl within the society often stemming factor beyond individual control

These issues spark debates on various views

#### Social Issues in India

India's long history diverse culture and mix of ethnicities have shaped a unique & vibrant society , however the complexity also led to several social challenges

Some issues are :-

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Terrorism
- Casteism
- Corruption
- Untouchability
- Child Marriage
- Dowry
- Communalism
- Marital Rape
- Child trafficking
- Bonded Labour

## Forms of SI in India

### 1. Poverty

- Poverty is the inability to afford basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter
- despite economic progress, India still faces income disparities
- Many lack proper housing, sanitation, and education

### 2. Illiteracy

- India has the largest illiterate population
- It's influenced by gender, income, caste, regional disparities
- Literacy improvement requires collective effort from both govt. & individual

### 3. Child Marriage

- India has one of the highest child marriage rates
- Though law like Child Mar. Restraint act prohibit it, enforcement remains weak
- Media awareness & strict legal actions are essential

### 4. Starvation

- It's caused by malnutrition & poverty
- progs like mid-day meal & National food security act aim to help but lack clear beneficiary
- Stronger implementation needed

### 5. Child labour

- Child labour is driven by poverty, illiteracy & debt
- Many children work in hazardous conditions
- It affects phy & mental health
- Solut<sup>n</sup> include strict labour laws, free ed & better living standards

### 6. Homosexuality

- despite legal battles, it was criminalized under sec. 377 IPC
- Social acceptance is improving LGBTQ+ rights
- Awareness & activat<sup>n</sup> needed

## Present Scenario

- despite progress in illiteracy , employment , & SC/ST rights still hinder change
- Issues like female feticide & gender discrim. exist.
- True progress req mindset shifts

To make India a global leader , we must tackle issues head-on and strive for a more equal and just society.