

Human Behaviour

- * Human behaviour:- Human behaviour and social thoughts are influenced by the actions or characteristics of people around us. By our beliefs and cultural trends.
- * Biological basis of behaviour:- When behaviour is influenced by biological process or genetic factors it has different point of views. There is a field called evolutionary psychology which sheds light on this issue. Through the process of evolution, there are 3 basic components
 - ① Variation
 - ② Inheritance
 - ③ Selection
- * Variation:- The different organism belonging to different species behaves in some different manner.
- * Inheritance:- That which are passed on from one generation to another
- * Selections :- Some individual select some of the trait as a variation or edge to other.
- * Methods of understanding psychophysiology →
 - * Brain mapping
 - * Body language
 - * Psychological test.

→ According to J.B Watson learning memory and emotions are highly influenced by environment, pressure and company.

Man's temperament extraversion and sociability aggression, hostility and agreeableness all these depends on conscious and subconscious state of mind

The methods for dealing for these things

- ① Understand the energy within ~~conscious~~ and out
- ② Motivational factor.
- ③ Education
- ④ Psychoanalysis
- ⑤ Complete personality development

- Concept of good life
- Normal concept
- ambitious concept
- Depressed concept
- Happiness (important)

It depends on way of thinking

- ① Happy way of thinking
- ② Pensive (sad)
- ③ Fether's ~~no~~ way of thinking

* COGNITION

- * The main manner in which we interpret, analyse & remember use information is called cognition.
- * Whether your feeling shapes thoughts or your thoughts shapes feeling

Ho

* Man and Society *

Man is a social animal by need and ~~necessity~~ necessarily. Society ~~not~~ makes arrangement for living and gratification of man's needs.

Maslow's

Need Hierarchy Theory.

Basic needs

- ① food and clothings
- ② Shelter.
- ③ Security
↓
→ social
→ Mental
→ Physical
→ Economic.
- ④ Education
- ⑤ Spiritual needs

Abstractness

Society is abstract it is not concrete so it cannot be seen.

In society ~~even~~ no one is independent or exclusive.

Every work is systematically allocated and proper division of work

- * full of both ^{alikness} and differences
- * Both ^{Conflicts} and ^{cooperation}
- * Social Institutions
It means the components which influenced our life and our closely related to our social life and behaviour
there is no institution which is permanent in nature

① family

It is 1st impact on child each family whether nuclear or joint is a self sufficient unit according to the social norms. It is a place for teaching values which build the character it is cradle of

(2) Social ~~virtue~~ ~~values~~ Virtues.

② Religion

It has a great impact everything which has been taught can be ~~taught~~ tucked with religion and people will do it. It is deeply rooted in peoples mind.

③ School :-

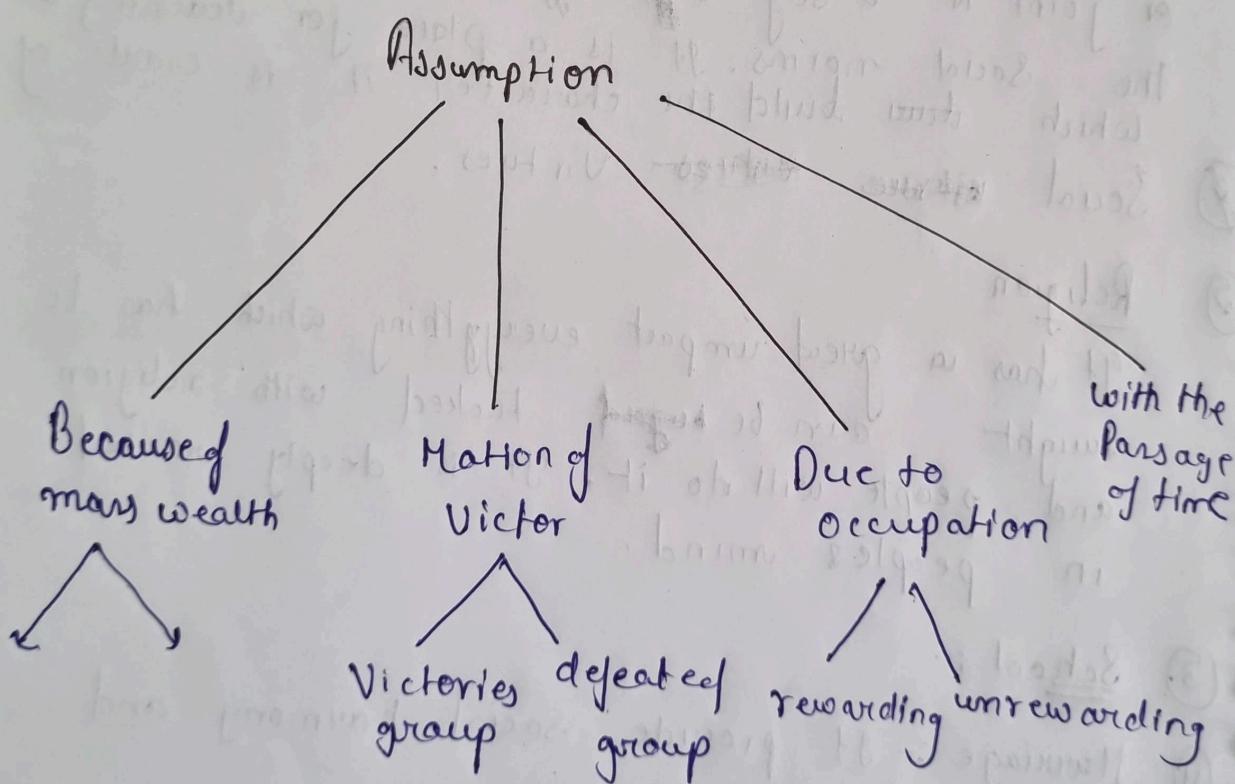
④ Marriage :- It provide social harmony and responsibility.

Social Stratification - Stratification and change.

Social stratification is division of society into permanent groups and categories linked with each other by relationship of superiority and subordination.

So it is based on the concept of inequality. As long as there is inequality there will be social stratification.

The other factors responsible for this cast religion, economy, politics etc.



Social change

It is not uniform

~~Evolution~~: Evolution of social competition.

~~help~~ help in Valuation of social structure.

The
stage
time

riding