

## **UNIT – 4**

### **Social Institutions and Processes**

#### **a. Social structure, societies and civilization**

Social structure is the organized set of social institutions and patterns of institutionalized relationships that together compose society. Social structure is both product of social interactions and directly determines it. Social structure are not immediately visible to untrained observer, however, they are always present and affect all dimensions of human experience in society. It is helpful to think about social structure as operating on three levels within a given society: the macro, meso and micro levels.

#### **1. Social Structure: the macro level of society**

When sociologists use term social structure, they are typically referring to macro level social forces including social institution and patterns of institutionalized relationships. The major social institutions recognized by sociologists include family, religion, education, media, law, politics and economy. These are understood as distinct institutions that are interrelated and interdependent and together help compose the overarching social structure of a society. These institutions organize our social relationship to other and create patterns of social relations when viewed on a large scale. For example, the institution of family organizes people into distinct social relationship and roles, including mother, father, son, daughter, husband and wife etc., and there is typically a hierarchy to those relationships, which results in a power differential. The same goes for religion, education and politics.

#### **2. Social Structure: the Meso level of society**

Sociologists see social structure present at the meso level-between the macro and the micro levels- in the social networks that are organized by the social networks that are organized by the social institutions and institutionalized social relationship described above. Our social networks are also a manifestation, where by social relations between people are structured by class differences, differences in educational attainment, and the differences in levels of wealth. In turn, social networks act as structuring forces by shaping the kinds of opportunities that may or may not be available to us and fostering particular norms that work to determine our life course and outcomes.

#### **3. Social Structure: micro level of society**

Social structure manifests at the micro level in the everyday interaction. We have each other in the forms of norms and customs. We can see it present in the way patterned

institutionalized relationship shape our interactions within certain institutions like family and education, and it is present in the way institutionalized ideas about race, gender and sexuality shape what we expect from others, how we interact together.

In conclusion, social structure is composed of social institution and patterns of institutionalized relationship and social networks that connect us and interaction that fill out everyday lives. Social structure is the basic concept for the proper understanding of society. So, social structure is directly related with society.

The word 'civilization' relates to the Latin word 'civitas' means 'city'. That is why the most basic definition of word 'civilization' is 'a society made up of cities.' But early in the development of the term, anthropologist and others used 'civilization' and 'civilized society' to differentiate between societies they found culturally superior (which they were often a part of) and those they found culturally inferior (which they referred to as 'savage' or 'barbaric cultures'). The term civilization was often applied in an ethnocentric way with civilizations being considered morally good and culturally advanced and other societies being morally wrong and backward. This complicated history is what makes defining a civilization troublesome for scholars and why today's modern definition is still in flux.

Still, most anthropologists agree on some criteria to define a society as a civilization. Civilization has some kind of urban settlement and are not nomadic. With the support from the other people living the settlement, labor is divided up into specific jobs (called the division of labor), so not everyone has to focus on growing their own food. From this specialization comes class structure and government both aspects of a civilization. Another criteria for civilization is a surplus of food, which come from having to aid in growing crops. Writing, trading, artwork and monuments and development of science and technology are all aspects of civilization.

A civilization is a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number of common elements. Historians have identified the basic characteristics of civilization. The most important six characteristics are: cities, government, religion, socialization, writing and art.

### 1 Cities

The first civilization developed in river valley (flat area between hills or mountain) where people could carry on the large-scale farming that was needed to feed a large population. As food became abundant (easier to get) more people would live in the city. New patterns of living soon emerged.

### 2. Government

Growing numbers of people, the need to maintain the food supply, and the need for defense (protection) soon led to growth of governments. Government organize and regulate human activity. They also provide for smooth interaction between individuals and group. In the first civilization, government usually were led by monarchs- kings or queens who rule a Kingdom-who organized armies to protect their populations and made laws to regulate their subjects (citizen's) lives.

### 3. Religion

Important religious development also characterized the new urban (city) civilization. All of them developed religions to explain the forces of nature and their roles in the world. They believed that gods and goddesses were important to the community's success. To win their favor, priests (religious leader) supervised rituals (tradition) aimed at pleasing them. This gave the priests special power and made them very important people. Rulers also claimed that their power was based on divine approved and some rulers claimed to be divine(godly).

### 4. Social Structure

A new social structure based on economic(money) power also arose. Rulers and an upper class of priests, government officials and warriors dominated society. Below this class was a large group of free-farmers, artisans (people with special skills) and crafts people. At the bottom was a slave class.

The demand of the upper class for luxury (fancy, expensive) items, such as jewelry and pottery, encouraged artisans and craftspeople to create new products. As urban populations exported finished goods to neighboring populations in exchange for raw materials organized trade began to grow. Because trade brought new civilizations into contact with one another, it often led to the transfer of new technology, such as metals for tools and new farming techniques from one region to another.

By and large, however, the early river valley civilization develop independently. Each one was based on developments connected to the agricultural(farming) revolution of Neolithic Age and the cities that this revolution helped to produce. Taken together, the civilization of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China constituted nothing less than a revolutionary stage in the growth of human society.

### 5. Writing

Writing was an important feature in the life of these new civilizations. Above all rulers, priests, merchants (businessmen), artisans used writing to keep accurate records. Of course, not all civilization depended on writing to keep records. The Inca in Peru

(South America country), for example, relied on well-trained memory experts to keep track of their important matters. Eventually, the earliest civilization used writing for creative expression as well as for record keeping. This produced the world's first works of literature.

## 6. Art

Significant artistic activity was another feature of new civilizations. Architects built temples and pyramids as places for worship or sacrifices, or for the burial of King and other important people. Painters and sculptors portrayed (showed) stories of nature. They also provided depictions (drawings) of the rulers and gods they worshipped.

### **b. Science, technology and society**

Science, technology and society (STS) focuses on the societal role of science and technology in the modern and contemporary world. Science, technology and society examines the social contexts and consequences of science and technology. Science and technology are the best thing society could ever ask for. Since the industrial revolution in the 18<sup>th</sup> century science has been in progress. Some sector that has been boosted by science and technology are energy, physical science, information and communication. The society has greatly gained with the inventions of technology.

### **Relation of science, technology and society**

Infrastructure in the society has grown with the help of science and technology. Modes of transport like electronic railway lines were realized and these actually benefited the society by offering them a better means of transport. In the past, almost everything was analog but thanks to the science and technology. We are now being digitalized by the day. The invention of the telephone and radio services has broadened human communication.

Without society then there would be no science and technology and that is why the invention of certain tools and equipment have helped achieve big things. Society cannot do without the industries we have today. The society needs science and technology. The creation of computers is work of art by individuals was milestone that would come a long way in helping the society. A computer helps us to leverage ourselves by gaining valuable information that we can use to enrich our lives. The impact of science and technology can seriously be recognized. Many people around the world take for example, scholars in college and universities have taken lead examining the relationship between science and technology.

The evolution of this relationship has emerged as an important area of research. Public interest groups and academic organizations throughout the world are recognized the importance of STS. The reason is that people need to recognize that there are people who are affected by the science and technology. Controversies such modified foods, stem cell research are the issues that have brought policy makers and scientists together to have a way forward on this.

How is science and technology related to society? The developing world has a long tradition of participatory action research, popular education and community organization joining up to solve some science and technology issues that affect the society.

How is science and technology related to the society is something that is calling even for the government intervention. Science and technology related issues are actually been discussed worldwide today. Progress in this has resulted to the ability to produce diverse types of material items. Answering the question how science and technology is related to society.

Technology, science and knowledge are important in modern contemporary society. Essential questions include the following: how does science and technology produce new products, new ways of understanding, new ways of living and new institutions? Why is new technology and knowledge so fundamental to us in the ways through which we imagine the future?

Technology, knowledge and science are fundamental in modern contemporary society. The understanding of how social, cultural and material elements influence the production of new practices, new ways of understanding and new institution is vital in our understanding of contemporary postmodern society.

### **≠ Role and importance: Science and technology in today's societies**

In today's societies, the role of science and technology is indispensable. We need science and technology in every sphere of our life to treat disease such as cancer or even to book a cab or train/flight ticket.

In fact, without technology (integrated with science), we cannot imagine our life per???. One of the most important aspects of science and technology is that it has solution to the difficult of the difficult problems, the problems which have the potential to become major bottlenecks to the overall growth of the country.

Some of these problems could be:

- Health aspects
- Standard of education
- Availability of healthy food and safe drinking water.

-Infrastructure

On the other hand, once mitigating solutions are found for these problems, then the second major issue is the under-development in the field of scientific research and technology that directly affects the development of the country's economy, infrastructure, higher education and a few other fields listed below:

-Development of nuclear technology

-Defense technology

-Development of satellites

-Biotechnology

-Meteorological science

-Space technology

-Nanotechnology

-Wireless technology

All these technologies in turn, provide favorable conditions for the country's growth and increase healthy competition nationally and also internationally.

In today's world, more often we get to read or listen that developed countries, developing countries, underdeveloped countries or even third-world countries, all these designate the level of development of science and technology in other countries, they have the influence on.

Government has also created an exclusive department to emphasize on the development of science and technology and a separate budget is also allocated for the same.

### **c. Economy Institution**

Economy means the integrated system of consumption, production, distribution & exchange. The process of production, consumption and distribution depends upon human desires, which is also affected by society and culture. Economic institution is the way of performing economic activities in society. Through these institutions, economic necessities of a community are fulfilled. Not only economic institutions are limited in fulfilling of economic necessities but also they affected the whole society and culture. Economic institutions are more concerned with the production of goods and services, consumption and distribution. It is necessary in sociology to understand, what type of economic institutions were and have been evolved in societies, what is the nature of division of labour and market, what kind of relationship was/is there between economic activities and society.

Economic institution is a way of working system, organizational structure and its legal activities. Though banks, financial institutions, tax system, market mechanism, simply economic institution. But in sociology, it is those organizations that have been started from ancient times and are still prevalent today.

## **Major task of economic institution**

### **1. Production**

Production is the main task of each type of economy. Production means the construction, development and growth of goods and services. Production of such goods and services is made for the household level to community level and national level. Household level production is primary nature, goods are produced focusing on family and community. Industrial societies production is made in large scale using the mass equipments, machines, technology and resources. In the present capitalist economy, goods are produced through multinational corporations, companies and industries.

### **2. Distribution**

Distribution means the process through which goods and services are delivered to the target group. Thus, distribution is another important task of economy. Through the distribution process, goods and services are extended to communities. Pre-industrial distribution process was limited to the families and communities. But after industrialization, the distribution process is global market based. Transportation means are required for distribution.

### **3. Exchange**

Exchange in simple economic term is the process of buying and selling of goods and services in the market on a monetary basis and where goods are sold in cash. In traditional societies, exchanges of goods and services were held mainly in that way. But in industrial societies, the exchange system is systematized through money.

### **4. Consumption**

In economy, the purpose of production of each good or service is for consumption. Consumption means the use of goods or services as per human needs and satisfactions. The use of goods and services itself is consumption.

All above tasks in three levels. That is,

- Household level
- Community level
- State level

## **#. Types of economic system**

### **1. Communal mode of production**

Communal mode of production is that kind of production system where equal ownership of each people of community in the resources and means of production and its potential achievement of those resources is expected. In communal mode of production, there is equal participant in the process of production and to be equal ownership of each people. This kind of production system is the preliminary stage (Hunting and Gathering stage) of human society.

### **2. Slavery mode of production**

Slavery mode of production system is such type of production system where some people control over other people's labour and use for their own sake. Here, the owners exploit the workers or slaves involving them in the production system and in return no profit is provided to the latter. Excessive pressure is given to the slaves and maximum of their labour power is used. Slave has to dedicate his whole life for the owner.

### **3. Feudalistic mode of production**

Agriculture is very foundation of feudalistic mode of production. Agricultural society when it was in the final years of its advancement, large portion of agricultural land, till that period was in control of some people and led to the emergence of feudalistic society. At this feudal mode of production, society is mainly divided into two classes the landlords and the serfs (poor peasant) feudal dominate and exploit the serfs. In this production animal domestication and land cultivation become the main source of economy, landlords (property owners) remain the owner of all means of sources. Land becomes the ultimate basis of wealth and power. The landlords will be to control over the government and they have monopoly. Landlords becomes the ruler.

### **4. Capitalistic mode of production**

Capitalistic mode of production is that form of economy in which the means of production are privately owned and privately controlled. Here labour power is purchased by the payment of money wages by the owners of capitalist, the goal of production is to make profit by the sell of commodities in a competitive free market. Capitalistic societies are developed from feudal society where industrialization, urbanization are the base of evolutionary process. Main motto of this production is to earn more and more profit and to promote investment by selling those goods.

### **5. Socialist mode production**



Karl Marx is the first man who attempt to explain about the socialism. He is regarded as the founding father of socialism. According to, in socialist societies goods are distributed on the basis of work and needs. Marx says socialist societies are product or result of struggle between Bourgeoisie and proletariats.

A society in which there is little or no private ownership over the means of production is called socialistic mode of production. Generally it is an economic and political system based on state ownership. The state operates the means of production and distribution activities. Society (state) plans itself to achieve the desired goals. In a socialist society, the economy is oriented toward public rather than private concern. So that it benefits the entire society.

#### **d. Political institution**

For fulfilling political requirement of communities, political institution have been developed. We call political system a procedure of political activities, rules, assumption, customs and behaviour and working system. Political institution is an institution with a working procedure, allocation of power and the ascertaining leadership rights. Leadership is selected by political system and that leadership makes policies for conducting economic, social, political activities and implements these policies. Formation of a constitution, its implementation, and foreign affairs are also broadened through political institution. As these institution have a significant role in ruling system of a country. It has significant impact in the socio-cultural life as well. By the political institution, in sociology, do not only means the state, government or political parties but also the behaviour, order, ideals, working system and methods within a family or a community and for them.

A political system is composed of the members of social organization who are in power. It is the particular group of people, the administrative bureaucracy who control a state power at a given time, the manner in which their governing organization are structural. Governments are the means through which state power is employed. States are served by a continuous succession of different government. There is clear distinction between a government and the state.

#### **Concept of State**

By state we mean scientific jurisprudence, the structure of state and its existence. In some situation development of state is included in geographical definition but sometime in administrative units. According to the sociologist Ronald Cohen. "State is a

centralized government while is developed for ruling citizens and where central bureaucratic elements can also be found in the local units."

Infect state is a institution developed through family clusters which consist of people, governments, certain geographical territory and sovereignty. It is a legal and authorized unit, where government exercise its authority through parliament legislator and executive. Each people are the member of the state.

### **Essential elements of state**

#### **1. Legitimacy**

Legal bases are needed to be a state. Legally established state is an authorized legal institution to create and practice law.

#### **2. Population**

The significance of state relies upon the population. Thus, population is an essential requirement for a state. It itself is the systematized form of human organization.

#### **3. Territory**

A certain geographical territory is needed to be a state.

#### **4. Sovereignty**

It is the most important feature of a state. Sovereign state can only gains the authority, makes various decision. The foundation of state which is rendered to the people, they only get the people with entire political rights.

#### **5. Government**

The significance of state also relies upon the government and mechanism to conduct its entire activities.

### **Functions of state**

#### **1. Preserve national integrity**

#### **2. To guarantee social justice, peace, security and peoples right.**

#### **3. To construct agriculture, health, industry, education related infrastructure.**

#### **4. To protect natural resources, heritage, religion, archeological places, forest and animals.**

#### **5. Management and practice of justice.**

#### **6. Provide social welfare**

#### **7. Develop caste, ethnic, language, culture, art, education, literature and product them.**

#### **8. Make a country self reliant, prosperous and development.**

### **Types of Government**

## **1. Democratic government**

Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. According to Abraham Lincoln. "Democracy is of the people, by the people and for the people."

### **Characteristics of Democracy**

1. Free equal practice of the politics
2. Rule of the people
3. Periodic re-election are held regularly, freely and fairly.
4. Constitutional limit the state power.
5. Human right, press freedom, law of court, civil supremacy.
6. Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness,
7. All people are treated equally.
8. People with different political views accepted and allow to participate in government.
9. Elected and appointed officials are responsible to citizens' need.
10. People are aware of what their government is doing and how it is making decisions.
11. Citizens are allowed to utilize own property and business.
12. Peoples have rights and freedom

## **2. Authoritarian government**

It is opposed to democracy. In politics, an authoritarian government is one in which political power is concentrated in a leaders. Typically elected by the people, who possess exclusive, unaccountable and arbitrary power authoritarian emphasizes the rule of man over the law. Civil society is voiceless.

### **Types of Authoritarian**

#### **1. Traditional**

A-Monarchy-

Monarchy where leadership is heredity being passed from generation to generation in a royal family. Ex. Rule of king.

#### **2. Modern-**

A- Dictatorship

One person reules with absolute power.

B- Oligarship

Small group of the people have absolute power such as NATO, G7

C- Military-

Absolute power in the military leaders,

D- Colonial democracy

Small group of the colonizers establishes power over the large native people

### **e. The family and Kinship**

#### **Meaning of Social Institution**

To fulfill the desire, need and aims of the people the system is established by the society, nation and organization which is known as an institution. In human society to perform the system there are certain rules, regulation and procedures due to which society becomes disciplined, regular and get direction. In this way the system established to fulfill social needs, basic needs etc. is known as social institution. For example, family, marriage and Kinship etc. in the institution there are different activities and it controlled the behaviour of the people. In institution there are certain rules and which are followed by the people of that institution. It is more stable than the other social control.

Definitions

Cooley-

"An institution is an organization of collective behaviour established as the social heritage and meeting some persistent need or want".

Maciver and Page-

"Institution may be defined as the established form or condition of procedure characteristics of group activity".

All the definitions mention above shows that institution is form of procedures which are recognized and accepted by society and govern the relation between individuals and group.

#### **Characteristics of social institution**

##### **1. Universality**

Social institution exist in all the societies and existed at all the tags of social development. Social institution like marriage, family and Kinship are found even in the primitive society.

## **2. To manage basic needs**

Institution manage the basic need of man for ex. food, shelter, security, health, education etc. as well as to fulfill the man's sexual desire, society develop marriage institution.

## **3. Permanent**

Most of the social institution are permanent. But some institution changes after a long time due to the various factors.

## **4. Social in nature**

Initially institution was started due to the man's collective activities and it is the result of man's personal and social relationship. So, it is social in Nature.

## **5. Controlling of human behaviour**

In every institution there is some rules and regulation which is obeyed by people. Through which peoples behaviour are controlled. These institution are more effective and permanent then other means of social control.

## **# Meaning and definition of family**

The word 'family' has been taken from Latin word "famulus" which means a servant. Family is a primary social institution. It is universally recognized to be a basis of all human endeavor and activities. The family is the most important primary group/ institution in society. It is the simplest and most elementary form of society.

Family is a small social group consisting ordinarily of a father, mother and one or more children and sometime near and distance relatives. In the family child develops his or her basic attitude and behaviour. It is the most important of all societies. All societies both large and small, primitive and modern societies some form of family. So it is universal. The family continue to be control and position in a society.

M.F. Nimkoff-

"Family is a more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without children"

Merrill-

"Family is the Biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children".

From the above definition we can say that family is a that structure which have husband, wife and their children

## **Characteristics of Family**

### **1. Universal**

Family is found all over the world and in all stages of society so, it is universal.

### **2. Limitation of family**

The family is specially Limited in size. The nuclear family of modern days, it's is becoming more limited in form and function.

### **3. Blood relation**

The family is the existence of Blood relation among the members. This blood relation can be real as we or imaginary.

### **4. Permanent sexual relationship**

Permanent sexual relation or permanent marital relation exist in family. One main objective of it is the establishment of permanent sexual relationship between wife and husband.

### **5. Central position in the social structure**

The family is the central position in the social structure. The whole social structure are built up of family units.

## **#. Function of Family**

### **1. Satisfaction of sexual needs**

Family regulates the sexual behaviour of man by its agent marriage. Sexual satisfaction is one of the main aims and function of family.

### **2. Reproduction**

The result of sexual satisfaction is reproduction. The process of reproduction is institutionalized is the family. Without family, reproduction is not approved by society.

### **3. Socialization**

The family imparts learning to the individual an all these subjects where he become an ideal member of society. It carry out the socialization of the individual. Family is the first agent of socialization.

### **4. cultural transmittion /function**

The family serves as an instrument of culture transmittion. The family continue the culture of society from one generation to another generation. The family creates such an

environment for them that they learn to live and to behave in accordance with their culture.

### **5. religious, economic and psychological function**

In the family we found the performance of religious activities. The family fulfills the economic needs of its members. The family makes arrangement for an income in a effort. The individual receives affection, sympathy, love and psychological satisfaction in the family.

### **#. Types of family**

Types of forms of the family have been described on the basis of different point of view in sociology.

#### **1. on the basis of size and structure**

##### **a. Nuclear family**

A nuclear family is that family which consists of husband, wife and their children. After the marriage the children leave their parental home and established new family.

##### **b. Joint family**

The joint family is normally consists of members who atleast belongs to three generations. Husband, and wife, their married and unmarried children and their married as well as unmarried child.

#### **2. On the basis of residence**

##### **a. Patrilocal family**

In this kind of family the wife goes and lives in the home of their husband.

##### **b. Matrilocal family**

In this kind of family the husband goes and lives in the home of his wife. Ex. Khasa, Toda and Nayar tribes in India.

#### **3. on the basis of Authority**

##### **a. Patriarchal family**

The patriarchal family is also known as father focus family. Here, the father or the oldest man is the head of the family and he exercise authority.

##### **b. Matriarchal family**

The matriarchal family is also known as the mother focus family, here, the mother or the oldest women is the head of the family and she exercise authority.

#### **4. On the basis of succession**

##### **a. Partilateral family**

In this kind of family, a son succeeds his father and takes all responsibilities on the shoulder. The eldest son is the chief one.

##### **b. Matrilateral family**

In this kind of family, a daughter succeeds her mother and takes all responsibilities on the shoulder. The eldest daughter is the chief one.

#### **5. On the basis of marriage**

##### **a. Monogamous family**

In this type of family, one man marry only one woman and established a family.

##### **b. Polygynous family**

In this type of family, one man marry many women and lives in a family with all of them.

##### **c. Polyandrous family**

In this type of family, one women marry many men and lives in family with all of them.

#### **#. Meaning and definition of Kinship**

Man is surrounded by number of people during the life. Some of them may be friends, relatives, some neighbor and some other. Among them the relatives may be found through blood or marriage. Thus, the bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called Kinship. It means the Kinship system includes the term used in the society referring to relatives. Kinship is the social reorganization and expression of genealogical relationship, both consanguineal and affinal. Kinship is universal and in most societies plays a significant role in the socialization of individuals and the maintenance of the group solidarity.

#### **Definitions**

Maciver and Page

"The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called Kinship "

A.R. Brown

" Kinship is a system of systematic relations between person and person in a community, the behaviour of two person in any of these relation being regulated in some way, and to a greater or less extent by social usage".



From the above definitions we can say that Kinship is the network of social relation which concerns with blood, marriage along with adopted relation also.

### **Characteristics of Kinship**

#### **1. Kinship is based on blood ties and marriage**

When a person gives birth to a child, either son or daughter is a new relation born. Likewise, after marriage a person makes relation with many people. So Kinship is based on blood ties and marriage.

#### **2. Kinship is approved by society**

Kinship should be accepted by society. For being a father, a society should be accepted as a father. So illegitimate child does not have father. So, marriage is the process where a person can get permission to become father.

#### **3. Kinship is universal**

Kinship system is found all over the world. So it is universal.

#### **4. Kinship is permanent**

When one is bound in Kinship it is long lasting. A man and a woman become husband and wife after marriage and it creates many relatives which is forever.

#### **5. Social interaction is compulsion**

Social interaction is necessary in Kinship system. When a person accepts other's thing, it becomes an interaction. When it is on social content then it is social interaction.

### **Types of Kinship**

#### **1. Consanguineal Kinship**

It is the bond of blood, means the relation ties through blood. Thus it includes the parents and their offspring's, generation to generation.

#### **2. Affinal Kinship**

It is bond of marriage, means the relation between group ties through wedding. Thus it includes husband and wife through which new relations create. It is known as marital relation.

#### **3. fictive relation**

Socially and culturally recognized relationship is called fictive relation. Stepfather/stepmother and adopted children is the example of fictive relation.

### **Degree of Kinship or Kinship types on the basis of closeness**

#### **1. Primary Kinship**

It is the closest and nearest degree of Kinship. There is direct relationship between kin. There are 8 primary kin (i) husband-wife (ii) Father-son (iii) Mother-son (iv) Father-daughter (v) Mother-daughter (vi) Younger brother-Elder sister (vii) Elder sister-Younger sister (viii) Brother-sister.

## **2. Secondary kin-**

It is the second degree of kin- primary kin of primary kin is known as secondary kin. There are 33 types of secondary relations. Ex. Grandfather, grand mother, Father in law, sister in law etc.

## **3. Tertiary Kin-**

Primary kin of our secondary kin or secondary kin of our primary kin is known as tertiary kin. There are 151 types of tertiary kin. Ex. Father of grandfather, wife brother's son etc.

## **Kinship usages**

### **1. Avoidance**

At means that kinds normally of two opposite sex should each other. Certain relatives avoid talking to each other directly, avoid physical contact and maintain minimum social interaction with each other. Ex. Father -in-law should avoid in daughter-in-law.

### **2. Teknonymy**

When two kinsmen do not address each other directly rather the third person or a symbol, such usage is known as teknonymy. In a traditional Hindu family wife does not utter the name her husband but refers her husband as the father of so and so.

### **3. Avunculate**

It is kind of usage which gives the maternal uncle an important status. In this usage maternal uncle cares nephew. It is found in matrimonial society.

### **4. Amitate**

It is usages which gives special role to father's sister. The fathers sister is given more respect. It is found patrimonial society.

### **5. Joking relationship**

It is just opposite of avoidance. The relatives are free to crack jokes at each other, tease each other and make fun each other under this form of behaviour. The relatives under this category are expected not to take offence or to mind each other's conduct. Ex. Relation between a man and his wife's younger sister, solti-soltinee.

## **f. Social differentiation and stratification**

≠ Social differentiation

Everywhere individuals and societies differ. In any society, people are absolutely equal in all aspects. Differences are inherent in the very nature of the society. In all societies there is social differentiation of the population by age, sex, occupational and personal characteristics. There are major factors of social differentiation. Men and women, teenagers and adults, children, young and old men, masters and servants, manager and attenders, rulers and ruled, teachers and taught, rich and poor, literate and illiterate, engineers and doctors, teachers and advocate, shopkeepers and hotel-owners are not always adjudged as equal. There are no equalitarian societies in the world. Societies are marked by differentiation. Societies may only differ in the degree of differentiation and nature of stratification.

### **Causes of Differentiation**

Talcott Parsons mentions three causal factors of social differentiation. These three are however interrelated

#### **1. Possession**

Possession refers mainly to material possessions such as money, wealth, property and all other valuable utilitarian material objects. People do not have equal access of these possessions. The unequal distribution of these material possessions has contributed to inequality and differentiation.

#### **2. Qualities**

Qualities refers to the intrinsic capacities or abilities of people to undertake or to do a task. These qualities are also not equally distributed. For example, physical strength, intelligence, beauty, courage, loyalty to a cause, moral courage, industriousness, selflessness, sacrifice and other internal qualities are not equally distributed. People are ranked differently depending upon the degree of possession of these qualities.

#### **3. Performance**

Performance refers to the execution of a tasking in a given time under a given situation. Performances are always judged first according to their products or results. Secondly, they are judged according to the manner and style of the performing. Performances are always subject to regulatory norms. When the norms are violated, performances are often disvalued, regardless of their results.

Possession, qualities and performances are closely related. Material possession like wealth may help a man to develop his qualities which may help a man to develop his

qualities which may better his performance. Similarly qualities may help a man to make possessions or to acquire material possessions.

### **≠ Distribution of Differences**

#### **1 Differentiation based on Sex**

Differentiation based on sex is one of the most fundamental based on sex is one of the most fundamental features of human society. There are only two sexes, male and female. The existence of two sexes, a biological differentiation, results in what is also one of the most important kinds of social differentiation. In any society males and females do the same thing, occupy the same statuses, share identical interest, conform to the same norms or aspire to the same kinds of achievement. No society treats its men and women exactly alike. In all societies they think differently, and do different kinds of work. In any event, it is certain that the biological fact of sexual differentiations has manifold social consequences.

#### **2. Differentiation based on Age**

All societies differentiate on the ground of age also. In any society, the norms govern the behavior of the very young, the very old and the adult members in the same way. Age, as a biological factor contributes to social differentiation. It distributes privileges and responsibilities, rights and duties, in terms of separate status. Age statuses, like sex statuses are ascribed and not achieved. In almost all the societies, following are groups which are recognized as;

1. Infancy 2. Childhood 3. Adolescence 4. Adulthood 5. Old age

### **3. Differentiation based on occupational**

Age and sex differences are no doubt obvious foundations of specialization everywhere. So too different occupations create conditions for variation in roles and statuses. At the same time, they foster interdependence also. An occupation is more than simply a way of earning money. It is an index and symbol of the style that people live and the level of prestige that is accorded to them by others. The concept of occupation is more or less appropriate for most modern industrialized societies. But it is less appropriate in many primitive and traditionalistic societies.

In every society, there is some degree of role differentiation according to function, whether this differentiation is occupational or not. It is significant to note that occupation is the most used measure of class system.