

Social Institution

Concept: A social institution is an abstract is a structure of a society that is organized to meet the need of people chiefly through well established procedure. In short, social institution is an abstract social structure, which encourage people to complete their needs and demands.

Family :

An intimate and relatively permanent domestic group connected by blood, adoption that live together and share social economic responsibilities called family. Family is unique social institution for which there is no substitute. It is the most permanent and most pervasive of all social institution.

According to Eliot, "Family is a biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children".

Characteristic / function of family.

1. Stable satisfaction of sex need:

This is the primary and essential function of family. Sex instinct is the natural urge of human being. Without family their satisfaction of sex need is almost socially quite impossible. A family not only satisfies but also provide the appropriate mechanism through marriage to regulate sexual behaviour.

2. Reproduction or procreation: Reproduction or procreation is another essential function of family. The family along with regulating the sexual behavior in relation to the satisfaction of sexual needs secures a legitimate basis for procreation.
3. Protection and care of young: It is regarded as an institution par excellence for the production and rearing of children. It is true that no other institution can take required care of child like family. It is family which provides care, protection, and fulfill all other need.
4. Socializing function: family members teach the child the norms, value morals, beliefs and ideal of society. In the family the children first learn what is good and bad, what is right and wrong. family act as instrument of culture transmission.
5. Provision of a home: family make a provision of a home or a common habitation for its members. It is a place of multifarious activities. It is that institution which provides the mental or the emotional satisfaction.

6. Economic function: It is an important economic unit. It used to fulfill almost all the economic needs of its members. Nowaday almost all the economic function of family is performed by other agencies and family only remain as consumption unit. It do not produce anything.
7. Educational function: As an primary educational institution family used to teach letter, knowledge, skill and trade secreete to all its members. It took after the primary education of its member and moulds their career and character.
8. Religious function: All the members believes in a particular religion and observe religious ceremonies at home. living in a spiritual atmosphere spirituality develop among children. family transmit religious belief and practices from one generation to another. Still family continues to play an important role in shaping religious attitude of it members.
9. Recreation function : family - performs several recreational functions for it's members by entertaining them in various ways. In ancient period family was only centre of recreation. The relationship between grand parents and grand child is another source of

entertainment.

10. Protective function: Family always looks after the health of its members both young and old. It takes up the responsibility of its members and maintains sound and good health.

11. Type I form of family:

1. On the basis of Authority:

On the basis of Authority family may be classified into following type such as.

+ Patriarchal family:

The family in which all the power remains in the hand of patriarch is known as patriarchal family. He exercises authority over the other member of family. In this family descent is known through father line.

- Matriarchal family: This type of family is just opposite of patriarchal family. In this family authority rest on the female member of family i.e. mother. Daughter after marriage reside in her mother's house and her husband live with her.

2. On the basis of Residence:

On the basis of Residence family may be classified into following types:

- i. Patrilocal family: The family in which after marriage wife come to reside in the family of her husband is known as patrilocal family.
- ii. Matrilocal family: The family in which after marriage wife come to reside in the family of her wife is known as matrilocal family.
- iii. Bilocal family: In this type of family after marriage the married couple change their residence alternatively.
- iv. Neolocal family: After marriage when newly married couple establish a new family independent of their parents and settled at a new place this type of family is known as neolocal family.
- v. Avunculocal family: After marriage when the newly married couple reside in maternal uncle's house the said type of family is known as avunculocal family.

3 family on the basis of descent:

On the basis of rule of descent family may be classified into the following types:

- Patrilineal family: This type of family is a common type of family prevalent all over the world. The family in which ancestry is determined through father line and continues through father it is known as patrilineal family.

ii Matrilineal family: The family in which descent is determined through mother line is called known as Matrilineal family. The property and family name is also inherited through mother line. A woman is the ancestor of family.

iii Bilineal family: This type of family is the family in which descent or ancestry is traced or run through both father and mother.

4. On the basis of marriage:

→ On the basis of marriage are classified into

- Monogamy: Monogamy is a form of marriage in which one man marries one woman. This marriage is last till death. The union is unbreakable. It is regarded as ideal form of marriage.

1 Polyandry: Polyandry is the marriage of one woman with several men. It is often practised due to poverty and heavy bride price.

2 Polygyny: A form of marriage in which one man marries more than one woman at a time. It has two types Sororal and Non sororal.
Sororal: A type of marriage in which a husband engages in marriage with the sister of his wife after the death of his wife.

Non sororal: It is a type of marriage in which the wives are not related as sisters.

- Group marriage: Group marriage means the marriage of two or more women with two or more men. It only occurs for sexual relationship. This kind of cooperation helps provide a higher quality of life while reducing individual consumption as well as keeping people too busy to over-consume.

Kinship :

Kinship is that part of culture which deal with notions or ideals about relatedness or relationship through birth and marriage. The relation based on blood, marriage which binds person together in group is called kinship.

Type of kinship

- i Primary kins : Primary kinship refer to the direct relations. People who are directly related to each other are known as primary kins. There are eight primary kins. They are husband-wife, father-son, sister brother.
- ii Secondary kins : Secondary kinship refer to secondary relation. People who are directly related to primary kins are known as secondary kins. Father's brother is secondary kins, sister is primary kins and sister's husband is secondary kins.
- iii Tertiary kins : Tertiary kinship refer to the tertiary relations. People who are secondary kins of primary kins or primary kins of secondary kins are tertiary kins. For example: wife's brother's son.

4. Distant kinship: The primary kins of tertiary kin are called distant kins.

kinship Usages:

It includes the study of behaviour pattern of different kins. Every relationship involves a particular type of behaviour. There are some usages which regulate the behaviour of different kins.

Some of these usage are following:

i. Avoidance:

In all societies, the usage of avoidance is observed in one form or another. It means that the two kin should remain away from each other.

ii. Joking Relationship: It is the reverse of avoidance relationship. Under it a relation is permitted to tease or make fun of the other. The joking may amount to exchange of abuse and vulgar references to sex.

iii. Teknomy: According to this usage, a kin is not referred to directly but he is referred to through another kin. A kin becomes the medium of reference between two kins.

iii Amitate: When a special role given to the father's sister it is known as amitate.

function / Importance / Role of kinship:

- It maintain unity, harmony and cooperation among relationship.
- It play an important role in maintaining cohesive-ness in the society.
- Help people better understand their relationship with each other.
- Kinship set guideline for communication and interactions among people based on cultural norms of the society.
- Kinship system governs reciprocity, mutual assistance and relation of domination and subordination in the family household.

Economic system

Economy refer to the wealth and resource of region gained from economic activities. There would

A great variety of economic systems corresponding to the many cultural arrangement that have characterized human society. Although a wide range of institutions and social custom have been associated with the economic activities of society.

There are two major type of economies:

- formal economies : It operate within limit of established and monitored policies and regulations. These economies are driven by the government. for example Capitalism and socialism .

- Informal economies: It operates without formalized policies or regulation.

function of economy

- Production: It is an activity which produces material goods and services. for example: care taker, policeman who earns an income by providing services are all producing services.

Consumption: Consumption is the process of using up of goods. An individual purchase a large number of goods such as food grains, car, etc.

Capital formation: The third and important function of an economy is capital formation. Usually all the goods produced by an economy in a year are not consumed in the year. The excess goods produced are set apart for the consumption of the coming year. This excess is called capital formation.

- Type of economy:

- Capitalist Economy:

Capitalism is the most prominent in our current global economic system. Capitalist economy is a liberal economy. This means only the free market will determine the supply, demand and price of the product. There is no direct government intervention other than to control monopolistic practices in the economy.

feature of capitalist economy:

- Right to private property:
- It is a market-based economy made up by of buyers and sellers.
- There is consumers sovereignty as customers have infinite choices of goods and services.
- The market itself is regulated through the demand and supplies phenomena.
- There is a need for continual production and

Consumption fair capitalism to operates efficiently.

Advantage of capitalism

- Priority to consumer: There competition in free market, individuals have choices on good and services they consume.
- ii Improved quality of goods: The choice of products and services lead to more competition and better products and services.
- iii Efficiency of economics: Good and services produced based on demand create incentives to cut costs and avoid waste.
- iv Economic growth and expansion: This increase the gross national product and leads to improved living standard.
- Limited of capitalism:
- i Chance of monopoly: Firms with monopoly power can abuse their position by charging higher price.

- ii Economic Inequality: A capitalist society is based on the right to pass wealth down to future generations. If a small group of people hold all the wealth and that wealth continues to be passed down to the same group of people.
- iii Recession and unemployment: An economy based on the market of consumers and producers invariably goes to experience growth and decline.
- iv Price hiking: Heavy expenses on publicity result into increase in cost and price of commodity.

ii Socialist Economy:

In a socialist economy, the setup is exactly opposite to that of a capitalist economy. In such an economy the factors of production are all state-owned. All citizens get the benefit from the production of goods and services on the basis of equal right. Basically, in a socialist economy, private economy companies are not allowed to freely manufacture the goods and services. The production occurs according to need of the society and the command of set.

feature of a socialist economy:

1. Collective ownership of Resources:

The entire foundation is based on socio-economic objectives. The welfare of the people takes precedence over the profit motive. Only small farms and trading firms are kept under private ownership.

2. Central Economic Planning:

There is always central planning committee. This is the authority who will decide what is to be produced using the state resources. The ultimate aim of using such authority is to fulfill the socio-economic aims of the state.

3. No choice for consumer:

Every coin has two sides. So, in a socialist economy, every citizen is guaranteed basic goods. But the consumer do not have absolute freedom of choice. There is no free market, there is no concept of preference or demand and supply.

4. Equal Distribution of income:

This is one of the main features of a socialist economy. The setup doesn't allow one

person to accumulate a lot of wealth. So there is no discrimination between different classes of people.

5. Absence of Market forces:

The motive here is the welfare of the people. Since there is no profit motive, price mechanism will not influence any product decisions.

Advantage of Socialism:

The advantage of socialism:

i Economic efficiency: Economic efficiency under socialism is greater than under capitalism, the means of production are not left in the market force rather they are controlled and regulated by the central planning authority towards chosen end.

ii Social welfare: In a social economy, there is less inequality in income as compared to capitalist economy because of the absence of private ownership of means of production.

- iii. Absence of monopoly: Under socialism all means of production are owned by the state, the exploitation by the monopolist are absent. Instead of private monopoly, there is state monopoly over the productive system but this is operated for the welfare of the people.
- iv. Absence of business fluctuations: Generally planned economy co-ordinates the action of various producing units, prevents discrimination between saving and investment and make full use of available resource.
- v. Economic growth: It consider economic growth as an important advantage of socialism because it adopts economic planning as a means of promoting rapid economic growth.

Disadvantage of socialism

- i. Lack of economic freedom: In socialist economic system everything is controlled by centralized body. Individuals are not allowed to own any assets, everything belongs to the state.

ii) Inefficient Services:

In socialism there is a lot of involvement of bureaucracy and are the drivers of all economic machinery. Thus inefficiency arises and in the long run the economy suffer.

iii) An artificial system:

Every aspect of the economy is to be determined by the government. force of demand and supply do not apply which is one of disadvantage of socialism.

iv. Consumer suffer:

In the final analysis it is the consumer who loses out. Sovereignty of consumer does not apply in a socialist economy. Choice of goods and services are able to maximize their total satisfaction.

v. Economic equality:

Socialist claim more equal distribution of wealth but practically it is proven that complete economic equality is virtually impossible.

Mixed economy:

Mixed economy is the golden combination of a command economy and a market economy. So

it follows both price mechanism and central economic planning and oversight. The means of production are held by both private companies and public or state ownership.

The idea behind a Mixed economy is to tackle the demerits of both a capitalist economy and socialist economy and come up with a unique system. It appreciates the concept and the freedom of private ownership of properties and resources. But at same time, it understands the disadvantage of unchecked capitalism. It proposes government oversight and economic planning so there is no discrimination against the poorest citizen.

Features of Mixed Economy

- **Coexistence of All Sectors:** In a mixed economy, all three sectors coexist in harmony; the joint sector is jointly run by the government and private companies, with at least 51% ownership belong to the state.
- **Cooperative Sector:** In a mixed economy another sector exists, the cooperative sector. The main aim of the formation of this sector is so that the government can provide financial

assistance to cooperative societies involved in warehousing.

- freedom and control: Here all individuals have the freedom to produce goods and products hold property, choose their occupation and choose or demand they want.
- Economic Planning: In a mixed economy we have a central planning authority. The plan is not rigid but more of a general guideline for economic growth and prosperity of the nation.
- Social Welfare: One of the main aims of a mixed economy is social welfare. It aims to reduce the wealth gap in the country and fight the inequalities of our society.

Political System

Polity is the social institution that creates, enforces and apply laws, set a society's agenda, it make decision. Each society must have a political system in order to maintain recognized procedures for allocating valued resources.

The state is a political institution of definite territory, organization government, population and with Sovereign power.

According to Aristotle, the father of political science "The state is an organisation consisting some families and villages".

A state is formed with these four elements:

- Population
- Define territory
- Government
- Sovereignty.

functions of the state:

- Social Control: The state has the authority to enact and enforce laws. The state allows certain forms of behaviour and prohibits certain other behaviour that disrupt the social order. It is also responsible for maintaining law and order, punishing criminals and protecting law abiding citizens.
- Defence: It is the prime responsibility of the state to protect its citizen against external aggression and threat.

3. Welfare: The state formulates policies & programmes for the welfare of its citizens. Welfare schemes would include health, education, employment & retirement benefits.

function of political system:

- To maintain integration of society by determining norms
- To adopt and change elements of social, economic, necessary for achieving collective goal.
- To protect the integrity of the political system from outside threat.

Type of Political system

- Monarchy (राजतंत्र)
- Democratic system (प्रजातंत्र / लोकतंत्र)
- Oligarchic system
- Authoritarian system (अधिकारात्मकता)
- Totalitarian system (सम्प्रस्तापनी)

a. Monarchy: Monarchy is a form of government in which a representative from single family rules from generation to generation is called monarchy. Power in this form of government is transferred in a hereditary ways which is why political power resides in family groups over

several generations. Monarchy was common in pre-industrial societies. There are two types of monarchy they are:

- Constitutional Monarchy (Constitutional Monarchy)

In this monarchy, there is power less royal family, royals are national symbols, people elect a parliament to make law & people have power to choose leader.

- Absolute Monarchy

In this monarchy, there is a powerful royal family that hold power, power passed through generation in family, & people who oppose are severely punished.

feature of Monarchy:

- Monarchical power is lifelong.
- Monarchical title is transferred hereditarily.
- Undelected leader.
- The monarch embodies the identity of Nation
- Provision of Regent.
- One of oldest form of government.

Democracy:

Democracy refers to the government of people. In democracy, people are the only legitimate source of power that can choose and change the government according to their will. Democracy is a type of political system in which power lies in hand of people such as choosing their representative through periodic election.

According to Abraham Lincoln, "democracy is government of the people, for the people and by the people."

feature of democracy :

- Regular, free and fair election: There is periodic election which is held at regular intervals. election are free and open to all citizens of voting age.
- Transparency and absence of corruption:
There is transparency about the activities of government and government bodies which help to reduce the of Power.
- Rule of law: The state is ruled by law not individual.

4. Peace and Security : Democracy ensures peace and security of people. It believes that development is possible only when peace prevails.
5. Political freedom: There is individual liberty and freedom of choice to form government.
6. Equality of citizenship: The law applies equally to all people despite their position, race, colour, religious or political belief.
7. formation of states bodies: This implies formation of authorities and local government through the people's will and elections.

Republicanism: The system of government in which the country is ruled by people's elected representative rather than a monarch.

Dictatorship (dictatīs): A form of government where one person or one political body rules or near absolute power is called dictatorship.

- Autocracy (राज्य शासन): A form of government where one person with absolute power rule entire country without any limit is called autocracy.
- Tyranny: A form of government where one person with absolute power rule entire country without any limits but gained their power through illegal means such as cruelty and oppressiveness.

Type of Democracy:

i. Direct democracy:

Participation democracy is the system of government in which all the people directly govern the state. Ancient Greece, Swiss Cantons etc.

ii. Indirect democracy:

Representative democracy is a system of government in which all eligible citizens vote to elect people called 'representatives' who make laws for the people and the final authority is in the hand of citizens.

- Advantage/Merits/Pros

1. Responsible and Accountable Government:

The democratic form of government is

is run by the people's elected representatives. The elected representatives act responsible for the well-being of citizens of the country.

2. Inclusive Representation: Democracy provides the ideal ground for people to choose their respective representatives irrespective of cast, sex and even race.
3. Freedom to common people: Democracy provides freedom to people as fundamental right. There is more freedom in democracy than in any other form of government.
4. Equal and fair justice: In democracy, no one is above the law, and everyone is equal before it.
5. Development and prosperity for all: Democracy ensures development and prosperity for all. Democracy can realize the concept of the welfare state where every man or women can claim the right to food & to employment.
6. Sense of cooperation, and fraternal feeling: The feeling of unity, oneness, and cooperation is the

basis of democracy. The dignity and honour of every individual is protected without any discrimination.

- Disadvantage/Demerits/cons

1. Personal interest over national interest:
The sole motto of the politicians is to get into power and cling to it. There are very few leaders who work for the benefit of the country.
2. Lack of educated and experienced voter:
A large number of uneducated voter who are generally have least political experience participate in the election process.
3. freedom to all shade of opinion:
Another charge against democracy is that as it gives freedom of expression to all shades of opinion.
4. Delay in decision making process: In democracy, Power is not centralized which results in delay in decision-making process. This act as a hurdle.

for economic growth and development of nation.

5. Political instability: There is frequent change in the government that leads to political instability.

6. Change of unqualified person as leader:

There is change of unqualified person to become the representative. During the election, public are brain washed by politician using different means such as money, protest. An unqualified person from a majority party may be elected over the qualified person from a minority party.

c. Authoritarianism:

The system of government in which the state controls and regulates people's lives by permitting a limited political participation under strict control is called authoritarianism.

feature of Authoritarianism.

1. Small size legislature.
2. Control of the press
3. Limitation on political process.
4. Use of an ideology.
5. Ruler determine all decisions.
6. less importance to rights and liberties.
7. A small group uses all the power.

8. Use of propaganda.
9. Ruler control public opinion.

d. Totalitarianism:

The system of government in which the state excessively controls and regulates all aspect of the public and private lives of its citizens and where people are denied right to select their representative called totalitarianism.

In this system, government controls everything, government make all political decisions, government owns and runs all businesses, controls personal aspects of people's lives and even try to control their thoughts and belief. It is the most extreme form of authoritarianism.

feature of Totalitarianism.

- An official ideology relying upon propaganda & terror.
- Aggressive nationalism, militarism & expansionism.
- Rule by a single Party, usually led by a dictator.
- Total control of the military
- A terroristic police force to eradicate dissent.
- State control of economy.

++ Education

Education is a social institution through which a society's children are taught basic academic knowledge, learning skill and cultural norms.

Type of education

- formal education: The learning usually take place in the premises of school, where a person may learn basic academic or trade skill. Small children often attend nursery and continues with Secondary school. Post-secondary education is usually at a college or university which may grant an academic degree.

Example of formal Education.

- learning in a classroom.
- schooling grading, college and university degree.
- Planned education of different subject having a proper syllabus acquired by attending institution.
- informal education: It describes learning about cultural values, norms and expected behaviours by participating in society. Through informal education, we learn to dress for different occasion, learn ethics of life.

function

1. Education help complete socialization process.
2. It help transmit culture of process
3. Social personality is possible.
4. It help reform the attitude.
5. It ensure or create an environment to get job.
6. Education impart value.
7. It ensure the social change.

Religion

Religion is a system of belief and practices based upon the idea of the sacred and profane. Human evolution to fill date religion has been an institutionalized system of belief, symbol, value & practice.

According to Agburn, "Religion is attitude towards superhuman powers".

Characteristic of Religion

- It is one of strong social institution
- Religion binds society
- All religion seek for purity of lineage
- All religion has certain rules of worship
- Religion uphold social norms.
- Reverence toward supernatural being.

Component or Basic element.

1. Belief in supernatural power:

Every religion believes in some supernatural power. The supernatural powers are believed to influence human life and condition.

2. Man's adjustment to supernatural power:

As man is dependent on these supernatural powers hence he must adjust to the power. Non performance of the ritual regarded as sinful.

3. Acts defined as sinful:

Every religion defines some act as scared and some other as sinful which suppose to destroy the harmonious relationship between man and god.

4. Method of salvation

If it is regarded as ultimate aim of a devotee every religion has its own explanation regarding salvation.

5. Belief in some scared thing:

Every religion believes on some holy or sacred thing which constitute the centre of region. These scared things are symbolic. But this belief is based on faith.

6. Procedure of worship:

It is another component of religion. Every religion has its own specific procedure of worshipping. The follower of religion worship the supernatural power either in form of a statue.

+ Function of Religion

- It provides social cohesion by maintaining social solidarity through shared rituals & belief.
- It gives people, the explanation regarding the road to salvation.
- It provides guideline regarding everyday life, behaviour toward other and so on.
- All religions promote welfare of people, & inculcate a desire to help the needy.
- It is an effective mean of preserving moral of life.

+ Significance of Religion:

- It give formal approval to existing social arrangement.
- Many social customs and rituals are based on religion.
- It practices act as control mechanism.

- Religion bring a sense of unity.

Linkage of social Institutions with Management and Business Administration related Issues.

- Implication of family in management and business administration:

family as a social institution always has its significant influence in management operation and decision. Family act as a business resource base and collective effort are put to mitigate risk and uncertainty.

- Implication of kinship in management and business administration:

kinship relation also serve as a business resource base. Kinship relation allow one to share the issues and problem that is usually considered impossible to share in the market.

- iii) Implication of economy in management and business administration:

Economy refer to the system of production distribution and consumption and the employment. The business administration must plan for the variability of government policy and

regulations on national economy.

iv Implication of polity in management and business administration:

The political environment could change as a result of the action and policies of government. Business must plan for the variability of government policy and regulation.

v Implication of education in management and business administration:

Education has profound linkage with business growth and able administration. The education in general is not only the source of knowledge about the product and services to offer but also the strategic business policies and decision making.

vi Implication of Religion in management & business administration:

Religion influence culture, interactions and management in business settings. An organization may have its employee from different religious backgrounds. For instance, manager should understand to a employee who need some minutes to do prayer in the noon.