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Sociology

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Sociology

Course Code: SOC-101

Objective:

The course is designed to introduce the students with sociological concepts and discipline. The focus of the course shall be on significant concepts like social systems and structures, socio-economic changes and social processes. The course will provide due foundation for further studies in the field of sociology.

Course Outline

Introduction

Definition, Scope and Subject matter

Sociology as a science

Historical back Ground of Sociology

Basic Concepts

Group, Community, Society

Associations (Non-Voluntary, Voluntary)

Organization (Informal, Formal)

Social Interaction (Levels of Social Interaction) Process of Social Interaction, Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, Acculturation and Diffusion, Assimilation, Amalgamation)

Social Groups

Definition & Functions

Types of Social Groups

i. In and out groups

ii. Primary and Secondary Group

iii. Reference Groups

iv. Informal and Formal Groups

v. Pressure Groups

Culture

Definition, Aspects and Characteristics of Culture

i. Material And Non Material Culture

ii. Ideal and Real Culture

Elements of Culture

i. Beliefs

ii. Values

iii. Norms and Social Sanctions

Organizations of Culture

i. Traits

ii. Complexes

iii. Patterns

iv. Ethos

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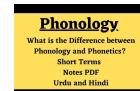


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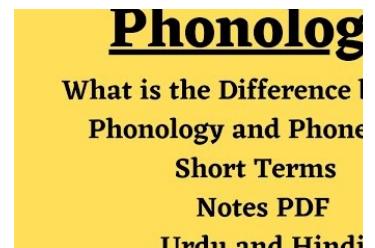


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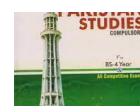


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v. Theme
Other related Concepts

- i. Cultural Relativism
- ii. Sub Cultures
- iii. Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism
- iv. Cultural Lag

Socialization & Personality

Personality, Factors in Personality Formation

Socialization, Agencies of Socialization

Role & Status

Deviance and Social Control

Deviance and its types

Social Control and its need

Forms of social control

Methods & Agencies of Social control

Collective Behaviour

Collective behaviour, its types

Crowd behaviour

Public behaviour

Propaganda

Social Movements

Leadership

Definition, Scope and Subject matter of Sociology By Uffaq Zahra

Definition, Scope and Subject matter of Sociology By Uffaq Zahra

Definition of Sociology: Sociology is the scientific study of society, human social relationships, and the institutions and structures that shape social life. Sociologists analyze social phenomena, seeking to understand patterns of behavior, social interactions, and the factors that influence them.

Sociology is the study of society: It examines how people interact, form communities, and create social structures. Sociologists analyze patterns of behavior, social institutions, and cultural norms to understand how society functions.

Sociology explores human relationships: It focuses on understanding how individuals and groups interact within communities. Sociologists study topics like family dynamics, social inequalities, and cultural differences to gain insights into human behavior.

Sociology investigates social issues: Sociologists examine problems such as poverty, discrimination, and crime. They analyze the root causes of these issues and propose solutions, aiming to improve society and enhance social well-being.

Scope of Sociology:

Individual and Society: Sociology explores how individuals influence and are influenced by the larger society. It investigates how personal choices and actions are shaped by social norms, values, and institutions.

Social Institutions: Sociologists study various social institutions such as family, education, economy, and politics. They examine how these institutions function, evolve, and impact individuals and society.

Social Change and Development: Sociology examines processes of social change, including cultural shifts, technological advancements, and societal progress. It analyzes factors contributing to development and the challenges associated with change.

Social Institutions:

Family

Education

Religion

Economy

Politics and Government

Social Stratification and Inequality:

Social Classes

Race and Ethnicity

Gender and Sexuality

Age and Aging

Social Change and Development:

Technological Advancements

Cultural Shifts

Globalization

Social Movements

Social Interaction and Relationships:

Communication

Social Networks

Group Dynamics



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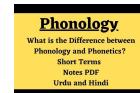
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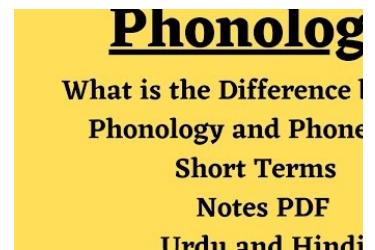


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Subject Matter of Sociology: The subject matter of sociology is the wide range of things sociologists' study about society and people.

This includes how people interact, social patterns, behaviors, institutions like family and education, and issues such as poverty and discrimination.

Sociology helps us understand how societies work and how people influence and are influenced by their social environments.

Social Patterns and Structures: Sociologists identify recurring patterns in social life, including behaviors, relationships, and social hierarchies. They study social structures like class, race, and gender, exploring how these constructs influence individual experiences.

Human Behavior and Interaction: Sociology investigates human behavior in various social contexts. This includes studying how people interact, communicate, and form relationships, both within small groups and in larger societal settings.

Social Issues and Problems: Sociologists address social problems such as poverty, inequality, crime, and discrimination. They analyze the root causes, consequences, and potential solutions to these issues, aiming to contribute to social welfare and policy-making.

22 Arguments Sociology as a Science:

- Understanding Society:** Sociology helps us understand how people live together in communities, their relationships, and the rules they follow, just like how scientists understand the behavior of animals or plants.
- Asking Questions:** Sociologists ask questions about why people act the way they do and try to find answers through research, just like scientists do when they study the natural world.
- Using Scientific Methods:** Sociologists use scientific methods, like surveys and interviews, to gather information about people and society, similar to how scientists use experiments to learn about the world.
- Making Predictions:** By studying patterns in society, sociologists can predict how people might behave in certain situations, just like meteorologists predict the weather based on patterns they observe.
- Collecting Data:** Sociologists collect data (information) about people and society, just like scientists collect data to understand different phenomena in nature.
- Testing Theories:** Sociologists create theories about how society works and test these theories to see if they are true, just like scientists test their hypotheses to see if they are accurate.
- Learning about Cultures:** Sociology helps us learn about different cultures, traditions, and customs around the world, similar to how scientists study different species in biology.

8. **Understanding Changes:** Sociologists study how societies change over time, like how scientists study the evolution of species.
9. **Solving Problems:** Sociologists help communities by studying their problems, like poverty or discrimination, and finding ways to solve these issues, just as scientists work to solve environmental problems.
10. **Analyzing Social Behavior:** Sociologists analyze social behavior, like why people form friendships or join groups, similar to how scientists study animal behavior.
11. **Promoting Harmony:** Sociology helps people understand each other better, promoting harmony and cooperation in communities, just like how scientists work together to make new discoveries for the benefit of all.
12. **Positivist Approach:** Positivists argue that sociology is a science because it adheres to scientific methods and principles, akin to natural sciences.
13. **Auguste Comte's Positivism:** Comte, a founding father, believed sociology should be studied in the same way as natural sciences, advocating for a scientific approach.
14. **Objective Reality:** Positivists assert there is an objective reality to human behavior, and social phenomena can be studied through cause-effect relationships.
15. **Durkheim's Sociological Method:** Durkheim's study on suicide demonstrated the use of statistical evidence and correlation to establish social facts objectively.
16. **Empirical Testing:** Karl Marx's theory of capitalism, testable on a certain level, adds to the empirical nature of sociology.
17. **Realist Approach:** Realists emphasize similarities between social and natural sciences, considering unobservable social phenomena.
18. **Open Systems:** Sociology operates similarly to meteorology in open systems, where variables cannot be fully controlled but can be observed and studied.
19. **Population Science:** Sociology, as suggested by John Goldthorpe, qualitatively validates theories based on the probability of correlation and causation.
20. **Verstehen:** Max Weber's concept of 'Verstehen' emphasizes empathetic understanding, crucial for understanding human actions and society.
21. **Similarity with Natural Sciences:** Sociology, like natural sciences, deals with unobservable phenomena, making it scientific in nature.
22. **Predictability:** Sociology can predict certain social patterns and behaviors through qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Arguments Against Sociology as a Science:

1. **People are Unique:** Sociology deals with people, and every person is unique. Unlike scientific experiments with chemicals or machines, people don't always react the same way, making it hard to predict their behavior like scientists do in other sciences.
2. **Feelings and Emotions:** Sociology often deals with feelings and emotions. Unlike counting objects or measuring things, feelings can't be measured in the same way, making it challenging to study scientifically.
3. **Different Perspectives:** People see the world differently based on their experiences and beliefs. Sociologists might interpret the same situation in different ways, unlike in science where experiments can be repeated for consistent results.
4. **Changing Societies:** Societies are always changing. What is true for one group of people today might not be true for another group tomorrow. This constant change makes it difficult to establish fixed scientific laws like in other sciences.
5. **Subjectivity:** Sociologists' opinions and biases can sometimes affect their studies. This subjectivity can influence their findings, unlike in some other sciences where facts are more objective.
6. **Hard to Measure:** Some sociological concepts, like 'happiness' or 'friendship,' are hard to measure because they mean different things to different people. It's like trying to measure how much fun someone has at a party—it's different for everyone.
7. **Cultural Differences:** Societies around the world have different cultures and traditions. What is considered normal in one culture might be completely different in another, making it tricky to have universal scientific rules.
8. **Unpredictable Choices:** People make choices based on their feelings, beliefs, and circumstances. These choices can be hard to predict, making it challenging for sociology to be as precise as other sciences.
9. **Changing Situations:** Sociological situations often change based on what is happening in the world. Economic changes, political events, and social movements can all impact society, making it hard to study it like a fixed, predictable science.

Basic Concepts

- a. Group, Community, Society
- b. Associations (Non-Voluntary, Voluntary)
- c. Organization (Informal, Formal)

1. Group:

- o A group refers to two or more individuals who interact with one another, share similar characteristics, and have a sense of unity or belonging.
- o Groups can be small (like a family) or large (like a political party) and can be formed based on various



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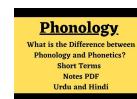
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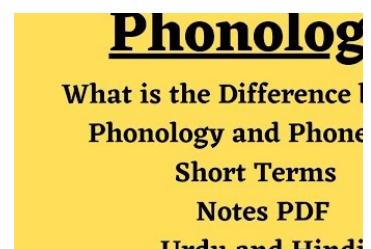


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factors such as common interests, goals, or social connections.

2. Community:

- o A community is a larger and more complex social unit compared to a group. It usually implies a sense of belonging, shared values, and mutual support among individuals.
- o Communities can be local (like a neighborhood), virtual (like an online forum), or based on specific criteria such as religious or cultural affiliations.

3. Society:

- o Society is a complex network of individuals, groups, institutions, and cultures that interact with one another within a specific geographic area.

o It encompasses various communities and social structures, including institutions like family, education, politics, and economics, forming a larger social system.

b. Associations (Non-Voluntary, Voluntary):

1. Non-Voluntary Associations:

- o These associations are formed without the active choice or consent of individuals.
- o Examples include family relationships (which are not chosen but inherited) or certain social statuses like being born into a particular nationality.

2. Voluntary Associations:

- o Voluntary associations are formed by individuals based on their shared interests, goals, or activities.
- o These associations are entered into willingly, such as clubs, sports teams, or online communities, where individuals choose to participate due to common interests or objectives.

c. Organization (Informal, Formal):

1. Informal Organization:

- o Informal organizations arise naturally through social interactions and relationships among people.
- o They lack a defined structure, rules, or hierarchy. Communication in informal organizations is often spontaneous and based on personal relationships.
- o Examples include friend groups or social circles in a community.

2. Formal Organization:

- o Formal organizations are deliberately created and have a structured hierarchy, defined roles, and established rules and regulations.
- o They exist to achieve specific goals and tasks, and communication follows predefined channels.
- o Examples include businesses, government agencies, and educational institutions.

Understanding these basic concepts is fundamental in the study of sociology and social sciences, providing insights into how individuals and groups interact within societies.

Process of Social Interaction:

Social interaction is a dynamic and ongoing process where individuals or groups of people engage with each other. It involves communication, exchange of information, and mutual influence. Social interactions can take various forms, including verbal communication, non-verbal cues, and shared activities.

Example: A group of friends gathering for a picnic in the park, engaging in conversations, playing games, and sharing food.

Cooperation:

Cooperation refers to individuals or groups working together to achieve a common goal. It involves mutual assistance, collaboration, and a willingness to coordinate efforts for shared benefits.

Example: Members of a project team working collaboratively to meet a tight deadline, sharing responsibilities and pooling their expertise to achieve a common goal.

Competition:

Competition occurs when individuals or groups strive to outperform others in a particular activity or to attain a specific goal. It can be a driving force for improvement but may also lead to conflicts.

Example: Athletes participating in a sports competition, each striving to outperform the others to win the championship.

Conflict:

Conflict arises when there are opposing interests, values, or goals among individuals or groups. Conflicts can be resolved through negotiation, compromise, or other conflict resolution strategies.

Example: A disagreement between coworkers about the approach to a project, leading to a conflict that needs resolution through discussion and compromise.

Accommodation:

Accommodation involves making adjustments or adaptations to accommodate the needs or preferences of others. It is a way of maintaining harmony and reducing conflicts.

Example: Friends deciding on a movie to watch together, with each person making compromises to ensure everyone's preferences are taken into account.

Acculturation and Diffusion:

Acculturation is the process by which individuals or groups from one culture come into contact with and adopt elements of another culture. Diffusion is the spread of cultural traits, ideas, or innovations from one society to another.

Example: A person from one culture studying abroad and adopting some customs and behaviors of the host culture while maintaining their original cultural identity.

Assimilation:

Assimilation is a process in which individuals or groups from a minority culture adopt the practices, values, and norms of the dominant culture, often leading to a loss of distinct cultural identity.

Example: Immigrants adapting to the language, customs, and lifestyle of their new country over time, gradually integrating into the dominant culture.

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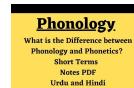
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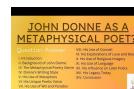
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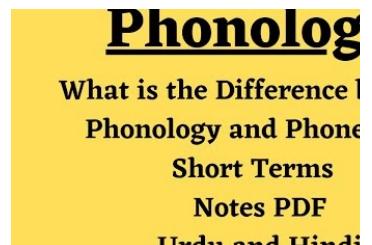


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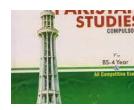


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Amalgamation:

Amalgamation refers to the blending or merging of different cultural or social elements. It can result in the creation of a new, hybrid culture.

Example: A cultural festival that brings together diverse traditions, music, and cuisines, creating a unique and blended experience that reflects elements from various cultures.

Social Groups:

a. Definition & Functions: A social group is a collection of individuals who interact with each other, share common goals, values, and norms, and recognize themselves as a distinct social entity. These groups play a crucial role in shaping an individual's identity, behavior, and socialization.

Functions of Social Groups:

Socialization: Groups help in transmitting culture, norms, and values from one generation to another.

Identity Formation: Group membership contributes to an individual's sense of identity and belonging.

Support and Security: Groups offer emotional support, a sense of security, and a feeling of belonging.

Norms and Values: Groups establish and reinforce norms and values that guide members' behavior.

Division of Labor: Groups often assign specific roles and responsibilities, leading to the division of labor.

Conflict Resolution: Groups provide a platform for conflict resolution and cooperation.

b. Types of Social Groups:**i. In and Out Groups:**

In-Groups: These are groups to which an individual belongs and identifies with, creating a sense of "us."

Out-Groups: These are groups to which an individual does not belong and may be perceived as different or even adversarial.

ii. Primary and Secondary Groups:

Primary Groups: These are small, intimate groups characterized by close personal relationships, such as family and close friends.

Secondary Groups: These are larger, more impersonal groups with less emotional attachment, such as coworkers or classmates.

iii. Reference Groups:

Reference groups are those to which individuals compare themselves, and whose standards they use to evaluate themselves and others.

iv. Informal and Formal Groups:

Informal Groups: These are spontaneous and emerge naturally among individuals, often based on shared interests or social relationships.

Formal Groups: These are deliberately created to achieve specific goals, often within an organizational context.

v. Pressure Groups:

Pressure groups, also known as interest groups or advocacy groups, are organized groups that aim to influence public policy or opinion.

Understanding these types of social groups helps in comprehending the complexity and diversity of human social interactions and relationships. Each type serves different functions and has distinct characteristics that contribute to the overall social structure.

Culture:

Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, practices, customs, norms, and material things that characterize a particular group of people. It encompasses the way of life of a community or society, shaping how individuals within that group perceive, interact, and make sense of the world around them.

Aspects and Characteristics of Culture:

Values: These are shared beliefs about what is important and desirable. They guide behavior and provide a framework for making decisions.

Beliefs: Cultural beliefs are ideas that people in a society hold to be true. They often form the foundation of values.

Norms: Norms are rules and expectations for behavior within a culture. They can be formal (laws) or informal (customs).

Symbols: These are objects, gestures, words, or images that carry a specific meaning within a culture. Symbols help communicate shared understanding.

Language: Language is a fundamental aspect of culture. It is a system of communication that includes both verbal and non-verbal elements.

Customs and Traditions: These are specific practices and rituals that are passed down through generations, contributing to the cultural identity of a group.

Social Institutions: These are organized structures within society that fulfill basic needs, such as family, education, government, and religion.

Art and Aesthetics: Cultural expressions through art, music, literature, and other forms contribute to the unique identity of a culture.

Material and Non-Material Culture:

Material Culture: This includes tangible objects created by a society, such as buildings, tools, clothing, and technology. It reflects the practical aspects of daily life.

Non-Material Culture: This consists of intangible elements like beliefs, values, norms, customs, language, and symbols. Non-material culture shapes the way people think and behave.

Ideal and Real Culture:

Ideal Culture: This refers to the values, norms, and behaviors that a culture aspires to or holds up as an ideal. It represents the way people think things should be.



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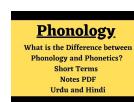


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Level of consciousness
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METAPHYSICAL POET?**

John Donne was a metaphysical poet. His poetry is characterized by its complexity and subtlety. He often used puns, allusions, and metaphors to express his thoughts. His poems are known for their wit and irony. He is considered one of the greatest English poets of the 17th century.

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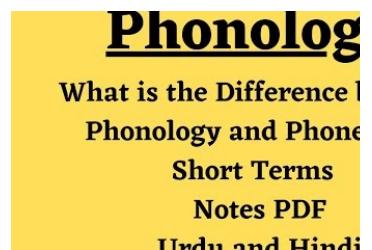
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The Structuralist view of the relationship between language and society
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Real Culture: Real culture, on the other hand, is the actual behavior and practices of individuals within a culture. It might not always align perfectly with the ideal culture due to various factors like individual differences, societal changes, or external influences.

Elements of Culture:

Beliefs:

Definition: Beliefs are ideas that individuals or groups accept as true. They often shape perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors.

Role in Culture: Beliefs serve as a foundation for values and guide decision-making. They contribute to the cognitive aspect of culture, influencing how people understand the world around them.

Values:

Definition: Values are shared principles or standards that a cultural group considers important and desirable. They guide behavior and reflect what is deemed morally right or wrong.

Role in Culture: Values provide a framework for evaluating choices and actions. They shape the moral and ethical aspects of a culture, influencing individual and collective decision-making.

Norms and Social Sanctions:

Definition: Norms are rules or expectations that govern behavior within a society. Social sanctions are consequences—either positive or negative—that reinforce or discourage adherence to norms.

Role in Culture: Norms define acceptable behavior and help maintain order. Social sanctions, such as praise or punishment, encourage individuals to conform to cultural expectations. They contribute to the social and behavioral aspects of culture.

Organizations of Culture:Traits:

Definition: Traits are specific characteristics, behaviors, or customs that are distinctive to a particular culture. They can be observed in various aspects of daily life.

Role in Culture: Traits contribute to the unique identity of a culture, helping to distinguish it from others. They can encompass language, clothing styles, food preferences, and other observable features.

Complexes:

Definition: Complexes refer to a cluster of interrelated cultural traits. These are sets of beliefs, values, and behaviors that are connected and often coexist within a cultural group.

Role in Culture: Complexes provide a more holistic understanding of cultural patterns, showing how different traits are interconnected. For example, a cultural complex related to hospitality might include specific behaviors, rituals, and values surrounding guest interactions.

Patterns:

Definition: Patterns are recurring themes or regularities in the way cultural elements are expressed and organized. They can include recurring behaviors, symbols, or social structures.

Role in Culture: Patterns help identify consistent themes in the way a culture functions. They provide a framework for understanding the organization and predictability within a cultural context.

Ethos:

Definition: Ethos represents the distinctive character or spirit of a culture. It includes the values, beliefs, and attitudes that define the collective identity of a group.

Role in Culture: Ethos encapsulates the core essence of a culture, influencing the mindset and worldview of its members. It often shapes how individuals within a culture approach life, relationships, and societal roles.

Theme:

Definition: A theme in culture refers to a central, unifying idea or concept that underlies various aspects of a society. It may be expressed through symbols, rituals, or shared narratives.

Role in Culture: Themes provide a deeper understanding of the underlying meanings and motivations within a culture. They can help uncover the symbolic significance of certain practices and beliefs.

Other Related Concepts:

Cultural Relativism:

Definition: Cultural relativism is the perspective that all cultures are equally valid and should be understood within their own context. It rejects the idea of applying one culture's values or norms to judge another.

Role in Anthropology: Cultural relativism is a key concept in anthropology, promoting empathy and understanding of diverse cultural practices without imposing ethnocentric judgments.

Subcultures:

Definition: Subcultures are smaller cultural groups within a larger, dominant culture. They often have their own unique beliefs, values, and practices that distinguish them from the mainstream culture.

Role in Society: Subcultures contribute to cultural diversity, allowing individuals with shared interests or identities to form distinct communities within a broader cultural context.

Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism:

Ethnocentrism Definition: Ethnocentrism is the tendency to judge other cultures by the standards and values of one's own culture. It often involves considering one's own culture as superior.

Xenocentrism Definition: Xenocentrism is the opposite of ethnocentrism. It involves the belief or assumption that another culture is superior to one's own.

Role in Intercultural Relations: Ethnocentrism can lead to misunderstandings and biases, while xenocentrism may involve idealizing or romanticizing aspects of other cultures. Both concepts highlight the importance of cultural awareness and openness.

Cultural Lag:

Definition: Cultural lag refers to the time it takes for society's beliefs, values, and norms to adapt to



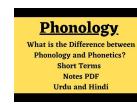
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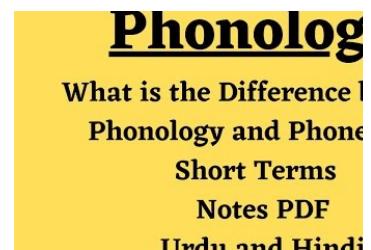
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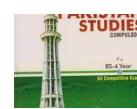


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technological or social changes. It suggests that cultural elements may not evolve at the same pace.

Examples: For instance, advancements in technology may outpace the development of ethical guidelines, leading to a period of cultural lag where societal attitudes struggle to catch up with the implications of new inventions.

a. Personality and Factors in Personality Formation:

Personality refers to the unique pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make up an individual. It encompasses various traits, characteristics, and behaviors that define how a person typically thinks, feels, and acts.

Factors in Personality Formation:

1. Biological Factors: Genetics play a role in shaping personality. Certain traits may be inherited from parents or passed down through generations.

2. Psychological Factors: Early experiences, such as childhood upbringing and environmental influences, can significantly impact personality development. Trauma, attachment styles, and individual perceptions all play a role.

3. Social Factors: Interactions with family, peers, teachers, and society at large shape personality. Cultural norms, societal expectations, and social experiences contribute to the formation of one's personality.

4. Cognitive Factors: Cognitive processes, such as thinking patterns, beliefs, and attitudes, influence the development of personality. How individuals perceive and interpret situations affects their behavior and traits.

b. Socialization and Agencies of Socialization:

Socialization refers to the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, behaviors, and social skills necessary to function effectively within society.

Agencies of Socialization:

1. Family: The primary agent of socialization. Families teach children basic norms, values, behaviors, and societal roles.

2. Education: Schools and educational institutions play a significant role in socializing individuals. They impart knowledge, social skills, and values beyond the family environment.

3. Peer Groups: Peers have a profound impact, especially during adolescence. They influence attitudes, behaviors, and social norms.

4. Media: Mass media, including television, internet, movies, and social media, shape opinions, values, and norms by presenting information and influencing perceptions.

5. Religion: Religious institutions impart moral and ethical values, beliefs, and norms. They also influence social behaviors and community involvement.

c. Role & Status:

Role refers to the expected behavior, rights, obligations, and responsibilities associated with a particular position in society. Roles can be formal or informal and vary across cultures and contexts.

Status refers to the social position or rank an individual holds within a group or society. It can be ascribed (inherited or assigned at birth) or achieved (attained through individual efforts).

Role:

- › **Definition:** Role refers to the set of expected behaviors, rights, obligations, and responsibilities associated with a specific position or social status in society.



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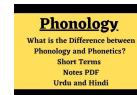
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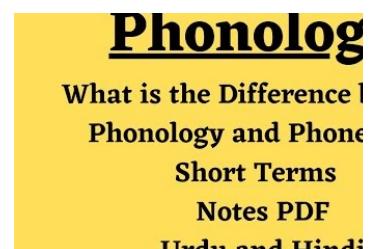


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› **Formal vs. Informal Roles:** Roles can be formal, explicitly defined within a social structure or institution, or informal, based on implicit social expectations.

› **Examples:** Teachers, doctors, parents, police officers have formal roles. Friends, mentors, and confidants often have informal roles.

› **Role Conflict:** Occurs when the expectations of one role clash with another role held by the same individual, leading to challenges in balancing responsibilities.

Status:

› **Definition:** Status refers to an individual's position or rank within a social hierarchy or group, determined by factors such as prestige, honor, respect, and influence.

› **Ascribed vs. Achieved Status:** Ascribed status is inherited or assigned at birth (e.g., gender, race), while achieved status is attained through individual efforts (e.g., education, career accomplishments).

› **Master Status:** Certain statuses become dominant in shaping an individual's identity and how they are perceived by society. This is known as a master status.

› **Role in Identity:** Status often plays a significant role in shaping an individual's identity and their interactions within society.

Deviance and its types

Deviance refers to any behavior, belief, or condition that violates cultural norms or societal expectations within a particular social context. Types of deviance include:

1. **Nonconformity:** When individuals or groups do not adhere to societal norms or expectations.
2. **Crime:** Deviant behavior that violates laws established by society.
3. **Labeling Theory:** The idea that deviance is a social construct; individuals become deviant when labeled as such by others.
4. **Primary and Secondary Deviance:** Primary deviance involves initial, nonconforming actions, while secondary deviance results from the societal reaction to the primary deviance, often leading to further deviant behavior.

Social Control and its need

Social control is the mechanism by which society maintains order and conformity to established norms, values, and expectations. It's necessary to ensure social cohesion, stability, and the functioning of communities. The need for social control arises to:

- › Maintain social order.
- › Regulate behavior and limit deviance.
- › Uphold societal norms and values.
- › Prevent chaos and promote predictability within a society.

Forms of social control

Social control takes various forms, including:

1. **Informal Social Control:** It operates through social norms, customs, and informal sanctions (e.g., ridicule, ostracism).
2. **Formal Social Control:** Implemented through formal institutions like laws, judiciary, police, and government agencies.
3. **Internal Social Control:** Individuals' self-regulation of their behavior based on internalized norms and values.
4. **External Social Control:** Imposed by external agencies or institutions to regulate behavior through rewards or punishments.

Methods & Agencies of Social control

Methods and agencies of social control include:



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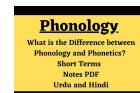
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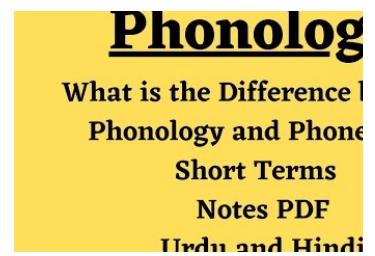


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1. Legal System: Courts, laws, and law enforcement agencies maintain social order by establishing rules and punishing deviant behavior.

2. Informal Controls: Family, peers, and communities exert influence through norms, values, and social expectations.

3. Religious and Cultural Institutions: They provide moral guidance and influence behavior through religious teachings and cultural norms.

4. Mass Media: Shape societal perceptions, disseminate norms, and influence public opinion.

5. Surveillance: Monitoring technologies and systems used by authorities to observe and control behavior in public and private spaces.

6. Education: Schools and educational institutions teach societal norms, values, and behavior.

Collective behaviour

Collective behaviour is a term that refers to the actions and interactions of a group of people who share a common goal, identity, or interest. Collective behaviour can be influenced by various factors, such as the size, composition, norms, values, and emotions of the group members. Collective behaviour can also have different outcomes, such as achieving a desired change, solving a problem, expressing an opinion, or creating something new.

There are different types of collective behaviour, depending on the nature and purpose of the group. Some common types are:

1. Crowds: A crowd is a large number of people who gather together with a common short-term or long-term purpose. Crowds can be spontaneous or planned, temporary or permanent, orderly or chaotic. Crowds can also be classified into casual crowds (who happen to be in the same place at the same time), conventional crowds (who share an attitude or behave alike), expressive crowds (who act on their emotions), and acting crowds (who follow leaders or norms).
2. Mobs: A mob is a crowd that acts irrationally and violently due to fear, anger, or excitement. Mobs can be triggered by external events (such as riots) or internal factors (such as rumors). Mobs can cause harm to themselves and others by attacking property, people, or institutions.
3. Panics: A panic is a sudden and widespread fear that spreads quickly among people without any rational basis. Panics can be caused by natural disasters (such as earthquakes), psychological disorders (such as phobias), social situations (such as public speaking), or media reports (such as fake news). Panics can lead to irrational behaviors such as running away, hiding, looting, or fighting.
4. Riots: A riot is a violent disturbance of the peace by a group of people who oppose an authority figure or an institution. Riots can be motivated by political causes (such as protests), economic grievances (such as strikes), social injustices (such as discrimination), or cultural differences (such as conflicts). Riots can result in damage to property and injury to people.
5. Social movements: A social movement is a sustained campaign in support of a social goal that aims to change society's structure or values. Social movements can be based on various issues such as human rights, environmental protection, gender equality, democracy, etc. Social movements can use various strategies such as advocacy, education, activism, civil disobedience, etc.
6. Leadership: Leadership is the ability to influence and inspire others to achieve a common vision. Leadership involves setting goals, communicating effectively, motivating others, solving problems, making decisions, etc. Leadership can be exercised by individuals or groups at different levels and contexts.

Collective behaviour is an important topic for understanding human society and its dynamics. It can help us explain why people behave in certain ways and how they interact with each other. It can also help us evaluate the consequences of collective actions and find ways to improve them.

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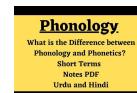
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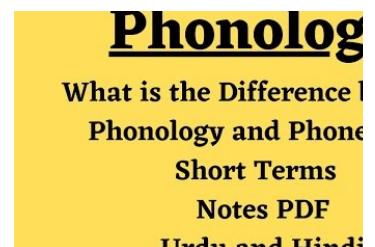


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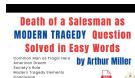
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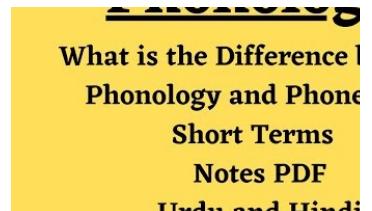
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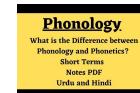
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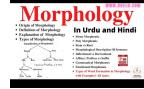
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