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SOC 203W

Part - B

Ans: to the que: NO - 4

Socialization is a process that introduces people to social norms and customs. This process helps individuals function well in society and in turn, helps society run smoothly. Family members, teachers, religious leaders, and peers all play roles in a person's socialization.

This process typically occurs in two stages: primary socialization takes place from birth through adolescence, and secondary socialization continues throughout one's life. Adult socialization may occur whenever people find themselves in new circumstances, especially those in which they interact with individuals

whose norms or customs differ from theirs.

Ans to the que No - 6

Stratification is a structured ranking of entire groups of people that perpetuate unequal economic reward and power in a society. Various types of social stratifications are-

Slavery: The most extreme form of legalized racial inequality for individuals or groups in slavery.

The distinguishing characteristic of this oppressive system of stratification is that enslave individuals are owned by other people. These human beings are treated as property just as if they were equivalent to household pets or appliances.

In ancient Greece, the main source of slaves

consisted of captives of war and piracy. A person's status might change depending on which city-state happened to have triumphed in a military conflict. In effect, all citizens had the potential of becoming slaves or of being granted freedom, depending on the circumstances of history.

Caste: Castes are hereditary systems of rank, usually religiously dictated, that tend to be fixed and immobile. The caste system is generally associated with Hinduism in India and other countries.

In India there are four major castes, called "Varna". Caste membership generally determined one's occupation or social class. The caste system promoted a remarkable degree of differentiation.

Estate:

Estate was associated with feudal societies during the middle age. The estate system or feudalism, required peasants to work land leased to them by nobles in exchange for military protection and other services. As in system based on slavery and caste, inheritance of one's position largely defined the estate system. As the estate system developed, it became more differentiated. Nobles began to achieve various degrees of authority. The best known system is the French Ancien Régime (Old Regime), a three estate system used until the French Revolution. The estate system ended by the twelve century when priesthood emerged in most of the Europe.

~~significant power~~

Class: A social class system is radically different from the system of stratification. Social classes are ~~de jure~~ & ~~de facto~~ groups. They are relatively open and closed. Classes are more economic groups.

Classes feature the industrial society which developed since 17th century. We define class as a large-scale grouping of people who share common economic resources and this typically influences their life-style. The major base of class differences are wealth and occupation. There are many kinds of classes -

- i) Professional and managerial and their occupation
e.g. Accountant, doctor, etc.
- ii) Intermediate and their occupation teacher, factors,
- iii) Non-manual-skilled occupation such as police, nurses,
- iv) Semi skilled manual such as farm workers,
- v) Unskilled manual such as Labourer, cleaner.

Ans to the que? No - 5

Each culture performs its own distinctive ways of basic society task as natural. But in fact, methods of education, marital ceremony, religious doctrines and other aspect of culture are learned and transformation through human interactions with specific society. For example, culture of Bangladeshi people is speak in Bangla whereas American speak in English. There are generally 4 elements of culture that are denoted below-

1. Language:

Language tell us a great deal about a culture in the odd went, word much as ' gelding ', ' stallion ' were all used to describe one animal - "Horse". Even if we knew little of this period of history

we could conclude from the list of terms that some were quite important in this culture.

Language is the foundation of every culture, through particular language different in striking way. Language is a abstract system of word meanings and symbols from all aspects of culture.

② Norms:

Norms as element of culture are the rules and guidelines which specify the behavior of an individual. Norms keep a person within the boundary of society and its culture. It gives us restriction about something which to do and which not to do. It molds our behavior and gives us knowledge about wrong and right. Norms can be divided four types.

(i) Folkways

(iii) Taboos

(ii) Mores

(iv) Law

(3) Values:

Anything getting importance in our daily life becomes our values. The origin of values is not biological.

But it is in social production while living in society the values develop. Values depend upon culture.

Values are different in different society. Some

values are hereditary which we gain from our elders, books and parents. The culture is full of values and can transmit from one generation to another.

Value of respecting elders are different in South-Asia and Western part.

(4) Sanction:

Sanctions are penalties and rewards for

Conduct concerning a social norm. Conformity

to a norm can lead to positive sanctions such as a pay raise, a medal, a word of gratitude or a pat on the back. Negative sanctions include fines, threats, imprisonment and even stones of contempt. For example, the prohibition against cannibalism is an example of a social norm so widely accepted in the U.S. that it rarely needs to be verbalized.