

INTRODUCTION OF SOCIOLOGY

①

UNIT - I

Nature and Scope of Sociology :-

Meaning :-

- * Comte termed [the term "Sociology" in his work "Positive Philosophy" in 1839].
- * It is derived from Latin word "Socius" means companion or associate and Greek word "Logos" means study or science.
- * The common idea of sociology is concerned with man, his relations with society and his society.

Definitions :-

- * Many persons gave meaning by complete meaning was not given by any one.
- i) Small defines :- "Science of social relation".
- ii) Park defines :- "Science of collective behaviour".
- iii) Davis defines :- "Sociology is a general study of science in society".

Nature of Sociology :-

* Sociology is a branch of knowledge, and has its own characteristics and scientific aspects.

* The main aspects are enlisted by "Robert Bierstedt" in his book "The Social Order".

1) Sociology is a Independent Science :-

* Sociology has its own boundary and method.

* It is not related with science or any other subject. sociology subject matter is social relation while science has scientific methods.

2) Social science not physical science :-

* As social science it relates with man, his/her social behaviour, social activities and social life.

3) It is a pure science not applied science :-

* The main aim of pure science is acquisition of knowledge and not bothered about its usage.

4) Relatively an abstract science not a concrete science :-

Sociology not related with particular things.

It participate in general like social phenomena.

5) Generalizing not a particularizing science. (3)

It don't study every studies of society. It tries to generalizations on basis of some selected events.

6) General Science not a special Science.

Sociology concerned with human interactions and life. History and economics also study them but not all human interactions and activities and specialize themselves in those fields.

7) Categorical science not a normative discipline :-

Sociology is a discipline cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, moral and immoral. It does not make any value judgments.

8) Rational and an empirical science :-

* Empiricism is the approach that emphasize on experience and those facts that result them from observations and experiments.

* Rationalism, stresses reasons and theories that results from logical inference.

Scope of Sociology :

(1)

* Unfortunately, there is no consensus on the part of sociologists with regard to the scope of sociology.

* It is difficult to determine just where its boundaries end and begin, where sociology becomes social psychology and vice versa, or where economic theory becomes sociological doctrine or biological theory becomes sociological theory, which is impossible to decide.

* There are two main schools regarding the scope :-

1. The specialistic or Formalistic School :-

* This thought was led by German sociologist George Simmel.

* Simmel and others thought that sociology is pure and an independent science.

* As pure it has limited scope, it confines itself with certain human relationships only.

* It studies only its forms but not its contents.

* Sociology describes, classifies and analyses the forms of social relationship.

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Criticism :-

* The formalistic school was criticized widely :-

- 1) They have unreasonably narrowed the path of sociology.
- 2) The distinction between social relations forms and their contents are not workable.
- 3) Sociology not only science it studies social relations.
- 4) The establishment of pure sociology is impractical.

2) The Synthetic School :-

- * It was given by Ginsberg, Durkheim, House and Sorokin
- * It says sociology as synthesis of the social science, of pure or special social science.

The views of Emile Durkheim :-

1) Durkheim is a stalwarts of this school and says :-
Social Morphology :- It studies the territorial basis of people and problems such as volume, density, local etc.

Social Physiology :- It has different branches such as sociology of religion, morals, law, economic life, etc.

Sociology in General :- It deals with general characters of social facts, functions to formulation of social laws.

Sociology in relationship with other Social Sciences

- * Sociology is one of a group in social science.
- * It also includes Anthropology, Economics, history, political science.
- * All share a certain range of common interests, methods and contents.

1) Sociology and Economics :-

* Sociology approach looks at economics in a broader context of social norms, values, practices and interests.

* Economists known for the precision of their terminology and exactness of their measures.

* Sociology encourages questioning and critical perspective thereby facilitates discussion.

* Recent trends have seen a resurgence of economic sociology because of its wider and critical perspective.

2) Sociology and Political Science :-

* Sociology is devoted to study of society.

(2)
* Sociology stresses the inter-relationships between sets of institutions including government where political science tends to turn its attention. (1)

* Sociology long shared similar interests of research of political science.

* It also linked with political organisation, process of decision making in organisation, reason for support of political parties, role of gender in politics etc.

3) Sociology and History:-

* History studies concrete details while the ~~socialist~~ sociologist move to abstract from concrete.

* Historians today are equally involved in doing sociological methods and concepts in their analysis.

* History is more sociological as it looks at social pattern, gender relations, more sociological as to customs and other important institutions.

4) Sociology and Psychology :-

* Psychology is the science of individual behaviour

* Social psychology act as a bridge between psychology and sociology and concerns itself in which the individual behaves in social groups.

* Sociology attempts to understand human behaviour and way in which personality is shaped by different aspects of society.

5) Sociology and Social Anthropology :-

* These were called as "sister Disciplines" because of :-

1) Sociology ⇒ study of existing society.

Social Anthropology ⇒ study of small & simple society.

2) Sociology ⇒ study is large field

Social Anthropology ⇒ study is small field

3) To some extent sociology and social anthropology are similar as their areas of study are culture and society.

Indian Society :- (a)

(9)

* Indian Society is a pluralistic society with complex social order characterised by a multitude of ethnic, linguistic, religious and caste divisions.

* Hindus constitute the majority community and comprise about 82% of the population.

* They stand evenly distributed across regions.

1) Geographical Diversity :-

India's geography is very diverse and so it is divided into six different regions.

* Himalayan region.

* Indo-gangetic plains.

* The Thar desert.

* The Peninsular Plains.

* The coastal plains

* The Islands

2) Religious Composition and Diversity :-

* Indian society is divided into a large

number of ⁽¹⁰⁾ religious community.

* Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism.

Linguistic Diversity :-

* India is a multi-lingual country.

* Language has also been an important source of diversity and unity.

* Acc. to Linguistic survey (2010) 780 languages with 50 extinct in last 5 decades.

* Indian constitution schedule 8, recognizes 22 official languages.

4) Cultural Diversity :-

* Powerful kingdoms and empires contributed to the shaping of the India's cultural regions.

* According to the religion they follow, they formed their cultural.

* Many cultural structures may also be seen in single religion.

Introduction to Sociology

Unit - II

(Social Organisation - Family - Marriage - Types of Marriage - Social Groups - Socialization process)

Social Organisation

Meaning:

At present, the term, 'social Organisation' is used to refer to the ^{interdependence} ~~interdependence~~ of parts in groups. (These groups vary in size and nature)

Many Sociologists prefer to use the term social system to the society as such rather than social Organization.

The term is used in sociological studies and researches today to stress the importance of arrangement of parts in which the parts of ~~sociolo~~ society are related to each other and how each is related to

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The whole society.

Organization makes possible the complex activities in which the members of a complex society participate.

Sometimes the word organization is used to refer to the associational groups.

It includes Corporation, armies, schools, banks and prison.

The society consists of many such organisations.

A State is frequently called a Political Organization. A School may represent an educational organization and so on.

According to Ogburn and Nimboff entire society represents a wider organization; a social organization. But society is also quite generally an organized group of interacting individuals.

Definition: ③

Ogburn and Nimkeff have defined Organization is an articulation of different parts which perform various functions; It is an active group device for getting something done.

Elliott and Merrill says, Organization is a state of being, a condition in which the various institutions in a society are functioning in accordance with their recognized or implied purposes.

Family In India

Father represents both an institutional as well as an association. It is the oldest among the other institutions and associations.

Also family still forms the backbone of our social structure.

(4)

Due to these reasons amongst all associations and institutions of mankind the family is rendered to be the most stable and enduring.

Definition:

Maclver and Page - "The Family is a group defined by sex relation sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children".

Ogburn and Nimkoff - "Family is more or less a durable association of husband and wife without children or of a man or women alone".

Biesenz and Biesenz - "The family in one sense may be defined as a woman with a child and a man to look after them".

Characteristics of family: ⑤

Family is primarily based on mating relationship.

Since family represents an enduring relationship, reckoning of descent either through father or mother is also a characteristic of family.

Child bearing and rearing is a consequence of mating relationship and this involves economic factors, the earning and spending within the family. Hence both child bearing and economic factors also contribute to the constitution of family.

Relationship of the members of family are socially sanctioned and the traditional in nature.

6
Living together of various members of a family is also one of its characteristics

Features :

Family is further distinguished by the following features.

1. Universality :

It is found in all societies, primitive as well as modern of pre-historic times and those existing in our own era.

It even surpasses the boundaries of human species and extends amongst the other members of animal kingdom.

2. Emotionality :

The profound impulse of mating, procreation and motherly devotions form the main ~~function~~ foundation of the emotional life of human beings.

3. Formative Influence : 7

Infancy is the most susceptible period in the life of a human being and because a man is born in a family that for greater part of his childhood and adolescence remains strictly within its limits, he is moulded in accordance with the environment in his family.

4. Limited Size :

Family due to its inherent nature does not favour a large size. Biological consideration itself demand the smaller size of family.

5. Nuclear Position in the Social Structure :

Though some of the functions of the family have been encroached upon and taken away by other organizations of society, yet family still remains the centre of many activities, both individual as well as social.

6. Responsibility of Members : ⑧

The responsibilities of members are precise and limited.

In family responsibilities are not limited to one member: First because they appear to the family as a whole and Secondly members of a family tend to react with feeling of give and take.

7. Social Regulations :

In a family, its members voluntarily learn to conform to the patterns of conduct set up that family.

Besides, by sustaining the institution of marriage, family directly regulates the sex urge individual without which the whole society would disorganize within a short time.

8. Permanent and Temporary Nature

Family behaves as an institution as well as an association.

As an institutions family is of most permanent nature and on the other hand as an association family presents a kaleidoscope of ever-changing patterns.

Social Group

* Human beings are social by nature who can never survive in isolation. They live in groups of such as family, clan, tribal, community, etc

* A group means different things to different peoples. Some people say that a group is a number of units of anything in close proximity to one another.

* According to some other people, a group consists of individuals who do not know each other at all. A group also implies any aggregation of human beings.

Definitions:

1. Maclver and Page: "Any collection of human beings who are brought into human relationship with one another".

2. Cogburn and Nimkoff: "hold the view that, whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another they may be said to

Unit 02

Constitute a social group" (17)

3. Newcomb: "In groups, there are more than the minimum number of people who share a certain ideal and whose social tasks are closely tied together."

Classification of Groups:

Different sociologists have classified social groups in different ways. According to C.H. Cooley there are two types of social groups. They are:

a) Primary group whose relation is direct, intimate and personal.

b) Secondary group whose relation is indirect, less intimate, impersonal and formal.

Primary Group:

The groups which have relation of face to face are called primary groups.

Family, neighbours, etc are the best examples of primary groups.

Cooley has opinion about primary group that they are full of association and interpersonal cooperation.

Examples:

1. Family.
2. play group of children.
3. Neighbour or community group of elders.

Characteristics:

1. Limited Size:

* The main characteristics of primary groups is its small size. The increase in the size of the groups has a negative effect on the intimacy of the members.

~~2. Similar~~

2. Similar background:

* The members of a primary group must have more or less the same background.

* Each must have something to contribute to give as well as to take.

3. Limited Self-Interest :

* Members of the group sub-ordinate their personal interest to the interest of the group.

4. Identity of ends :

* The identification of end is connected with the fusion of personalities within the group.

* They work together for the attainment of their common ends without disagreement.

5. Personal relationship :

* Kingsley Davis says, "The primary relationship is a matter of persons; it exists because of the person, not despite him".

* Direct or face-to-face contact helps easy communication between the members.

6. Stability of the group :

* A primary group is relatively a permanent group.

* The longer the group remains together, the deeper are the contacts between its members.

Secondary Groups : ^{Unit-2} (9)

The groups which are indirectly related are called secondary groups.

Robert vir Stead says, "All those groups are secondary which are not primary".

According to Cooley, it is a group in which there is a lack of intermixing, primary and semi-primary features.

They have indirect impact on each other and coordinated by different environmental processes.

Political parties, labour union nation, etc are the examples of secondary group.

Examples:

1. Entertainment groups: clubs
2. Business Committees: Business Organizations.
3. Cultural groups: caste, class, Nation.
4. Political groups: Legislative Assemblies, Parliament.

Characteristics:

Q.11 (16)

1. Big size: Its size is very big. Big size means the number of its members is more.
2. Indirect relation: In this group, they are in indirect relations only.
3. Impersonalized relation: In this group, relation among people is impersonalized. It is also possible that members of this groups may meet regularly.
4. Lack of dense relation. It is temporary and for short period.
5. Specialization of predicate.
6. It emphasis on competition.

Characteristics of Social Groups:

1. Plurality of individuals: Social group consists of people who have mutual relations.
 - * Hence, mere collection of individuals does not make a group.
 - * Without individuals, there can be no group.

2. Division of work : (17) unit (2)

* The different members of a group perform different task and provide completion.

* The various tasks according to the needs of the individuals and different organizations of the group are divided among the individuals depending on their abilities.

3. A definite structure :

* Every social group has a definite structure where the positions of its members are fixed and it has a functional division of tasks.

4. Sense of Common Interest :

* The interests and ideals of groups are common. In fact men not only join groups but also form groups for the realization of their objectives or interests.

5. Membership is voluntary :

* A person is a member of one or more than group but his membership of a group depends upon his choice and interests.

6 A Definite Procedure : ^{unit 2} (18)

* A group has a definite procedure. The members are controlled by these rules which minimize the chances of conflict.

Functions of Social Groups:

* According to Coghurn and Nimkoff, "Those tasks come under groups which are related to help, co-operation, intimacy and imitation". The important functions of social groups are as follows:

1. Satisfaction of instincts:

* Man is a social animal who wants to be a member of a group.

* His basic instincts make him a member of a group so as to satisfy his needs.

2. Development of social personality in children:

* This brings stability to the society and develops human being behavior.

* The group introduces a person to his social control cultural environment and teaches him to adjust to various conditions.

3. Means of Social Control : (19)

* Social groups are the first means of social control which control human behaviour in a better manner and is successful in both formal and informal ways.

4. Helps in Social Organization :

* Social structure is inseparable from organization.

* A group has a fixed structure, on whose basis, it has a fixed organization.

5. Development of cultural traits :

* On the one hand, social group develops cultural traits and on the other hand, it helps to create and develop culture itself.

Marriage

Marriage is the socially accepted way of the fulfillment of sexual needs of males and females, procreating and providing care of the offspring.

Marriage is especially so, as it is the foundation of family and the family is the foundation of social life.

Marriage is the socially accepted institutions, under the rules and regulatio traditions.

Definitions:

1. Bogardus - "Marriage is the institution that makes possible the entry of males and females in the family way".

2. Edward Westermarck - "Marriage is the more or less durable connection between the male and females lasting beyond the mere act of procreation till after the birth of offspring".

3. Legal Marriage - The public joining together under socially specified regulations of a man and woman as husband and wife.

Characteristics

1. Universality:

* Marriage is more or less a universal institution.

* It is found among the pre-literate as well as literate people. It is enforced as a social rule in some of the societies.

2. Relationship between man and woman:

* Marriage is a union of man and women.

* It indicates relationship between one or more men to one or more women.

3. Marriage bond is enduring:

* Marriage indicates a long lasting bond between the husband and wife.

4. Marriage requires social approval:

* A union of man and women becomes a marital bond only the society gives its approval.

5. Marriage is associated with civil or religious ceremony:

* Marriage gets its social recognition through some ceremony which have its own rites, rituals, customs, formalities, etc.

* It means marriage has to be concluded in a public and solemn manner.

6. Marriage creates mutual obligations:

* Marriage imposes certain rights and duties on both the husband and wife - both are required to support each other and their children.

Types of Marriage

1. Polygyny:

* It is a type of marriage in which one man marries more than one women.

* Polygyny was in practice in ancient times and persisted till the beginning of the present century.

Unit ① (23)

* Polygyny is not in practice in present times due to the following reasons:

* People ~~now~~ more stick on to the philosophy that one should have a son to attain moksha.

* The idea that the sons are required to give support in the old age has also died out.

* Maintaining too many wives is highly expensive, and hence not possible for the majority to do so.

* People are highly convinced that monogamy is the most ideal and, at the same time, the most practicable form of marriage.

2. Polyandry:

* It is a form of marriage in which one woman is married to more than one man.

* It is very less common than polygyny.

* Only some tribals have the prevalence of polygamy.

2. There are ^{Unit (2)} ⁽⁴⁾ forms in Tianshan, Kuzunb Keta, Kummal, Tada of Nilgiri mountains and Jainsur River of Kelvidun.

Characteristics of Polyandry:

* In a polyandry, one female is married to more than one males.

* These husbands may or may not be brothers, i.e., males belonging to a clan may be also marry in such a manner.

* Every brother has right over the wife but the rights of the eldest brother are the most.

3. Monogamy:

* It is a form of marriage in which one man marries one woman.

* It is commonly practised in Indian Society, except in case of Muslims.

* In fact, every modern society supports monogamy as the most suitable form of marriage.

Unit ② (25)
* Monogamy produces in highest type of love and affection between husband and wife which contributes to family peace, solidarity and happiness.

4. Hypergamy / Anuloma Marriage :

* During the vedic age, inter-class marriages used to take place in the form of anuloma, a social practice according to which a boy from upper varna / caste / class can marry a girl from lower varna / caste / class.

* Anuloma marriage was recommended by the ancient Hindu Shastrakars for the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, and the Vaishyas.

* According to M.N. Srinivas, 'Hypergamy tends to occur where the structural gulf is narrow, in fact, it may be said to occur among the different sections of a single caste rather than between castes which are widely separated'.

5. Hypogamy / Pratiloma Marriage: ^{unit 2} 23

* It is a type of marital practice in which a man of lower caste / class / varna marries a girl of higher class / caste / varna.

* Such cases of shudra - Aryan connections are also recorded in the vedic texts.

* According to Kapadia, 'that the rule of anuloma and pratiloma marriages has greater significance for the caste structure of Hindu society than for the marriage pattern of the Hindus'.

Socialization Process

Socialization is a process that runs from the infancy of a man till his death. The

Socialization starts by birth and continues till life. This process can be divided into the given stages:

1. First Stage:

* The process of socialization starts right

after the birth of an infant, who is born with biological and psychological abilities and instincts.

* When mother offers him milk, he keeps quiet. But not every time when he cries, his mother offers milk.

* This way he develops himself which is an important element of socialization and he becomes conscious of the differences and commonalities between him and others.

2. Second Stage :

* This stage starts when a child comes into contact with children in his neighbourhood.

* Sometimes, he plays with them and sometimes, he fights with them.

* From the view of socialization, this group is more extensive than the family, in which he reacts with children of more than one family.

* Thus, he develops more qualities which makes it possible to say and live with others.

Third stage:-

* In this stage, a child goes for getting education and comes into contact with adults who teach him many things through talks, training, education, etc.

* The child also learns many things by initiation and by following others.

Fourth stage:

* This stage starts when a child enters adolescence.

* Now, new problems crop up for him with which he has to coordinate.

* The adolescence brings very deep and soft feelings in the view of socialisation.

* In other words, he changes himself. In this way behaviours with other people also change.

* This development stage is the one where he/she encounters many frustrations of socialisation.

Fifth Stage:

Unit 2 (29)

* This stage starts with the marriage of a person.

* After marriage, her unknown people are introduced to each other and both the partners have to adjust to new and alien circumstances and attitudes in a totally new atmosphere.

* The next generation is creating in this stage.

Sixth Stage:

* This stage comes with old stage.

* A Man is relieved of his professional duties and take up the charge of grand children and/or opposed to this, his children dies before him his grand children go before him and loses one's partners.

* At this, the socialisation process comes to almost an end.

Social Structure :- ①Meaning :-

* Social structure is one of the basic concepts of the sociology.

* The term became popular in sociological studies with the works of Herbert Spencer.

Definitions :-

* According to Brown :- "An arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled or defined relationship"

* According to Ginsberg :- "The complex of principal groups and institution which constitute societies".

Elements of Social Structure :-

* The elements of social structures are "social institutions". They are necessary because they are functional pre-requisites".

* Without these institutions no society can survive.

1) Sub-groups of various types :-

* Society can be understood as a big group which consists of people. This big group has various sub-groups.

2) Social structure consists of various roles :-

* It also consists of roles within it.

* Roles are found within the larger system and also within the sub-groups.

3) Regulative norms governing sub-groups and roles :-

* Sub-groups and roles are governed by social norms.

4) Cultural values :-

* Every society have its own cultural values.

They help to a system of interaction.

* Any one of these element "A sub-group, role, social norms, value" may be called a "partial structure".

Social Stratification :-

Meaning :-

* Social Stratification is a particular form of social inequality.

* Stratification means a process of interaction or differentiation whereby some people come to rank higher than others.

Eg :- Indian Caste system.

Definitions

* According to Ogburn & Nimkoff
"The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as stratification".

* According to Murray:-
"Social stratification is horizontal division of society into 'higher' and 'lower' social units".

Types of Social Stratification :-

1) Caste :-

* It is hereditary endogamous social group in which a person's rank and its accompanying rights and obligations are ascribed on the basis of his birth at particular groups.

* Eg - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, etc.

2) Class :-

* In this, a person's position depends to a very great extent upon achievements and his ability to

use to advantage the inborn characteristics and wealth he possess.

3) Estate :-

* Given by medieval Europe people, which gave much emphasis to birth as well as to wealth and possessions.

4) Slavery :-

* Every slave, had his master to whom he was subjected.

* The master's power over the slave was unlimited.

Characteristics of Social Stratification :-

On the basis of analysis of different scholars :-

1) Social Stratification is Universal.

2) Stratification is social.

3) It is ancient.

4) It is in diverse form.

5) Social stratification is consequential.

Class System -

* Acc. to Ogburn,

"A social class is that total of such people who have the same social status in a given society."

* Except for birth, the creation of any group in the society is called as class.

Characteristic of a class :-

1) In a class, lot of horizontal, up and down, movements of group are seen, the groups are not equal but they are superior and inferior.

2) People in a class has same social status.

3) People have social relations among people of same class and they maintain distance from other classes.

4) Birth does not play any importance in class.

5) There are many sub-class in class.

6) The membership of a class is totally earned.

7) People of a class have equal opportunity for special facilities.

8) The lifestyles of members of a class are nearly the same.

9) The class is not rigid as caste, rather it is an open system of stratification and a person can migrate from one class to another.

10) Every class has got class consciousness which affects its behaviour and interrelations and makes the members aware of their rights.

Caste System :-

* Caste is a social stratification which exists in India only.

* The word caste is derived from Portuguese word 'casta' means group.

* It is a system which states that a person is born in a particular position in a society and no action on his/her part may raise or lower position.

Unit-3
* When an individual is born in a caste, he/she remains a member of a same caste forever as it is an ascribed group.

* Each caste has a name and is endogamous, the membership is by birth.

* Castes are arranged in hierarchy and each caste has a fixed occupation.

* Ghurye gave characteristic of caste as follow:-

- 1) The membership of a caste is by birth.
- 2) The caste is sectional division of society.
- 3) Caste is a endogamous group.
- 4) Every caste has it hereditary occupation.
- 5) Superior and inferior hierarchy is seen in caste.
- 6) Every caste maintain food habits and social rules.
- 7) The membership of a caste is lifelong and one can change by his/her own effort.

Before Caste system :-

- * There were 'varn system' before caste system.
- * Mainly four types :-
 - 1) Brahmin - Puja to God.
 - 2) Kshatriya - Administration and war.
 - 3) Vaisya - Agriculture and business.
 - 4) Shudra - Service providers for above three.

Now-a-days :-

* As due to Urbanization and industrialization caste system is denied, but it still have certain rigidity as :-

- 1) based on the birth only, fixes a person's social status.
- 2) A person cannot change his caste.
- 3) People generally choose their life partner from their caste only.

change:

Social Change

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* The simple meaning of change is, "Bringing transformation in the previous state of an activity or a thing".

* Making clear the meaning of change, Fitcher writes, "In short, change is the previous state or the difference in the forms of existence".

Meaning of Social change:

* Social change refers to those changes that occur in the social realm.

* Ogburn, in 1922 in his book, "Social change" differentiated these ~~concepts~~ changes in the first time.

* The changes noticed in the whole social system or in its any parts is called social change.

Definitions:

Johnson: "The meaning of social change in its fundamental meaning is the change in social structure".

Bottomore includes even those changes in social change which happen in social structure, social institutions or mutual relations among them.
Characteristics:

1. The Nature of social change is sociological:

* Social change is not concerned with the change in a person's relations with any particular group, institution, caste or race as it is of a personal nature.

* Thus, social change is sociological is not personal.

2. Social change is a universal event:

* A lot of changes have been taken place since human evolution and the process is going on still today and will continue in future.

* "No two societies are completely alike. Their cultures and history have such differences that no one can be said a replica of the other", said Biorelect.

3. Social change is Sure and Natural: Unit 3 (11)

* We see social change in every society and it is natural.

* Change is the law of nature and society, being a part of nature, cannot escape from it.

4. The Pace of Social change is Uneven and Comparative

* Change is also closely related to a country, time and situations.

* The pace of change is different in comparison to one country to other one time to other and one situation to other.

5. Social change is a Complex Fact:

* Social change is related to changes in qualities, which is difficult to ascertain, it is a complex fact.

* With the increase in social change, its complexity also increases.

6. Social change can't be Predicted:

* It is difficult to predict social change definitely.

It becomes very tough to say what changes will occur in caste-system, united family and marriage in India due to urbanization and Industrialization, and what changes will occur in opinions, beliefs, values, ideals, etc. of people in the future.

Unit 30
Urbanization and Urban Community

Urbanization:

- * Urbanization is universal and brings about economic development and social change.
- * It can be defined as a process of concentration of population in a particular territory.

Definitions:

1. Mitchell - 'Urbanization is a process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities'.

2. Dr. G.S. Ghurye - 'Urbanization means migration of people from village to city and the effect of his movement upon the migrants and their families and upon fellowmen in the villages'.

Demographic aspect:

- * Population has always been an important aspect of urbanization in India.
- * The Indian population growth reflected in

the twentieth century and as a result urban population also grew rapidly. Unit 4 31

* The share of urban population in India has grown from 10.8 percent in 1901 to 31 percent in 2011 census.

* The steady growth in urban population over the last 110 years has been partly due to rapid economic development in the cities and towns and partly due to the slow agricultural growth in the rural areas.

Spatial aspect:

* The Indian Urban Scenario has witnessed a lot of spatial disparities.

* These disparities are the result of regional disparities, imbalanced concentration of population in certain areas and changes in the definition of Urban areas in the census.

It is important to know about the following two concepts while talking about the spatial aspect of urbanization in India:

1. Over Urbanization
2. Sub-Urbanization

Over-^{urban} Urbanization:

Unit 10

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* Cities and towns do not have an unlimited capacity to accommodate the growing population and providing them with civic amenities, medical facilities, schools, etc.

* Cities like Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata are examples of such over-urbanization.

Sub-Urbanization:

* When cities and towns get overpopulated, they expand beyond their boundaries and take the adjoining rural areas within their fold. This phenomenon is known as Sub-Urbanization.

Economic aspect:

Urbanization is both a cause and a consequence of economic development. It is more of a consequence because economic development entails a huge movement of labour and other inputs from the rural areas to the towns and cities.

Urban Community:

Unit 4 (33)

* The word 'Urban' community has many meanings, the term 'Community', only denotes two conditions:

1. Physical Condition
2. Social Condition.

* Generally, by an Urban areas, we mean an area with a high density of population.

Features Characteristics of Urban Community:

1. Namelessness:

* They meet and speak without knowing each other's name.

* A citizen may live for several years in a city and may not know the names of one-third of the people who live in the same city area.

2. Homelessness:

* Many low class people pass their nights on platform.

* Even the child does not get any place for play.

3. class extremes: Unit 4 (3A)

* In a city are found the richest as well as poorest people.

* people living in luxury and grand Mansions as well as slums.

4. Social Heterogeneity:

* The personal traits, the occupations, the cultural life and the ideas of the members of the Urban Community vary wide.

5. Social distance

* Social distance is a product of anonymity and heterogeneity. The city dwellers feels lonely.

6. Energy and Speed:

* People with ambition work at a tremendous speed, day and night. Which others also to work similarly.

* Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.

* Rural development has traditionally centred on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry.

Definition:

* Rural development means development of infrastructure. "Rural development must constitute a major part of development strategy if a larger segment of those in greatest need are to benefit"

* Rural development can be defined as "an integrated development of the area and the people through optimum development of the area and the and utilisation of local resources."

Unit 4 (36)
development of physical, human and women
and by bringing about necessary institutional,
structural, and attitudinal changes of rural
Public"

Need for Rural Development :

1. To develop rural areas as whole in terms of culture, society, economy, technology and health.
2. To develop living standard of rural mass.
3. To develop rural youths, children and women.
4. To develop and empower human resources of rural areas in terms of their psychology, skill, knowledge, attitude and other abilities.
5. To solve the problems faced by the rural mass for their development.

Unit ④ 3A

Objectives of Rural Development:

The objectives laid down by the Sixth five year plan (1980-85) period for Rural development are :-

1. To improve productivity and thereby the income of the rural poor.
2. To ensure enlarged employment opportunities at a faster pace;
3. To achieve the removal of unemployment and a significant reduction in under employment.
4. To ensure an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population;
5. To provide some of the basic needs of the people. Clean drinking water, elementary education, health care, rural roads, etc.

Aims of Rural Development:

Unit 4

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1. Removal of unemployment.
2. Reduction in under-employment.
3. Improve the standard of living.
4. Adequate income for nutritious food.
5. Sufficient clothes.
6. Availability of soft drinking water.
7. Hygienic living conditions.
8. Proper house to live in.
9. Suitable medical facilities for treatment.

UNIT-V Social Movement

(18)

Meaning :-

- * A social movement is a type of group action.
- * They are large, sometimes informal, grouping of individuals or organizations which focus on specific political or social issues.
- * They provide a way of social change from the bottom within nations.

Definition :-

Organizational structures and strategies that ~~may~~ empower oppressed populations to mount effective challenges and resist the more powerful and advantaged elites.

Types of Social Movements :-

- 1) Scope
 - Reform movement.
 - Radical movement.
- 2) Type of change
 - Innovation movement.
 - Conservative movement.
- 3) Targets.
 - Group focus movement.
 - individual-focus movement.

1) Methods of
Work → Peaceful Movement
→ Violent Movement.

2) Old & New → Old Movement
→ New Movement.

3) Range → Global Movement
→ Local Movement.

1) Reform Movement :-

* Movements advocating changing some norms or ~~laws~~ laws.

* Eg :- Green movement advocating change a set of ecological laws.

2) Radical Movement :-

* Movements dedicated to changing value systems in a fundamental way.

* Eg :- Civil Right movement of all Americans.

3) Innovation Movement :-

* Movements which want to introduce or change particular norms, values, etc.

* Eg :- Singularitarianism Movement.

4) Conservative Movement :-

Unit-5

* Movements which want to preserve existing aims, values, etc. (45)

* Eg:- Luddites movement opposing the spread of the genetically modified food.

5) Group - focus Movements :-

* Focused on affecting group or society in general

* Eg:- the change in political system. Some groups into political parties and some may not.

6) Individual - focused Movements :-

* Focused on affecting individuals.

* Eg:- Religious Movements.

7) Peaceful Movements :-

* Various movements which use non-violent means of protest as part of a campaign of non-violent resistance often called civil resistance.

* Eg:- Indian Independence Movement.

8) Violent Movement :-

* Various movements which resort to violence; they are usually armed and in extreme cases can take a form of a paramilitary or terrorist organization.

* Eg - Rote Ameer Fraktion.

1) Old Movements :-

* Movements for change have existed for many centuries. [18th & 19th centuries].

* They were usually centered around some materialistic goals like improving the standard of living.

2) New Movements :-

* Movements which became dominant from the second half of the 20th century.

* They usually centered around issues.

* Eg:- Gay right movement.

1) Global Movements :-

* Social Movements with global objectives and goals. Seek change at global level.

* Eg:- People's Global Action, Anarchist movement.

2) Local Movements :-

* Most of the social Movements have a local scope.

* They are focused on local or regional objectives.

* Eg:- Protecting a specific natural Area.

Social and Political Elites - Unit-5

* In every society there is small minority of people who become elites.

* These elites control political life of nation, become politically powerful and have hold over the masses.

Origin of the theory of Political elite -

* The basic idea, which gained popularity in every society that there were selected people who had the right to supreme leadership and also there were masses who must be ruled by supreme people called elite.

* Found in writings of :-

Lasswell - The comparative study of Elites.

C.W. Mills - The Power Elite.

Pareto - The mind and Society.

* This concept was developed in USA after the World War II.

* This concept was given by Pareto, Mosca and Roberto Michaels.

Salient features of Elite -

Unit 5

(48)

- * In every society there is a minority section which takes all decisions including political decisions.
- * The elite comes to power through general election but those who really in power are elected by the few selected persons.
- * The elites are not controlled by majorities and they never accountable to them.
- * This elites have special power, organisation, political ability which enables him to maintain his character, as a special class.
- * Basic of political elite is social background of the people and there is always special consciousness.
- * Elite usually allow entry to the others, in their circle, on the conditions, which suit their convenience.
- * In order to survive, the elite try to adjust themselves to the pressures which comes from outside and as such there is great adaptability in the elite group.

Political Elites in India

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* Political elites in India had no rural but only urban base.

* After partition and independence of the country, somewhat it changed its character.

* Because Indian constitution gives equal opportunity to all in political life.

* Some of the elites began to emerge from rural, middle and lower middle class.

* They became national leaders in their own right.

* These leaders had mass appeal in their areas and among their caste and class people.

Poverty and Development :-

Poverty :-

Meaning :-

* Poverty is not having enough material possessions

or income for a person's needs.

* Poverty may include social, Economical and political elements.

Types of Poverty :-

Unit-5

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* Poverty is complex and it does not mean the same thing for all people. It is divided into six types as:-

1) Situational Poverty :-

* It is generally caused by a sudden crisis or loss and it often temporary.

* It includes environmental disasters, divorce, etc.

2) Generational Poverty :-

* It occurs in families where at least two generations have been born into poverty.

3) Absolute Poverty :-

* It is rare in USA, involves a scarcity of such necessities as shelter, running water, and food.

* Focus on the day to day survival.

4) Relative Poverty :-

* It refers to the economic status of a family whose income is insufficient to meet its society's average standard of living.

5) Urban Poverty :-

Unit-5

5

* Occurs in metropolitan areas with population of at least 50,000 people.

* People deal with the complex chronic and acute stressors with in-adequate large city services.

6) Rural Poverty :-

* Occurs in non-metropolitan areas with population below 50,000 people.

* More single-guardian households and families often have less access to services.

Effects of Poverty :-

The four primary risk factors afflicting families living in poverty are :-

1) Emotional and social challenges.

2) Acute and chronic stressors.

3) Cognitive lag.

4) Health and safety issues.

Development Planning :-

Unit - (5)

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* Various schemes of development is brought by Leaders not only to cover economic aspects but also non-economic aspects like health, education, etc.

* The goals of development have been enshrined in the constitution and various planning documents.

1) Rural Development :-

* Majority of India's population in rural areas. The developmental plans have devoted a lot of attention to rural sector.

* Gandhi's vision of development was that the self supporting, self governing and self-reliant village where everybody's needs are satisfied.

Major Development Programmes :-

1) Community Development Programme [CD].

* It was the first effort for Rural Development.

* Goals are :-

1) Increased employment.

2) Increased production.

3) establishment of cottage industries.

- Unit 5
- 1) Promotion of self-help and self-reliance
 - 2) extension of Principle of cooperation

2) Panchayati Raj

* With the enact of 73rd [constitutional Amendment] Act 1992, the panchayats received the formal constitutional recognition.

* The salient features are :-

- 1) To provide three-tier system at all states in a population over 20 lakhs.
- 2) Regular Panchayat Raj elections [every 5 year once]
- 3) To provide reservation of seats for SC, ST, women [Not more than $\frac{1}{3}$].
- 4) To make finance commission at state to see the financial powers of Panchayats.
- 5) constitute District Planning Committee to prepare drafts for the district level.

3) Cooperative Institutions :-

* It gives support to CD and Panchayati Raj.

* The aims of CI are :-

- 1) Provide essential inputs and credits to farmers.

2) To ensure adequate outputs for their productions.

3) To ensure providing of essential commodities at reasonable rates to villagers.

4) To promote participation and better relationship among rural people.

4) Target - Group Planning:-

* It was started due to inadequacies of the programmes launched in the village.

* The focus was on the rural poor, which was called as 'target - Groups'.

* Target - Groups include small and marginal farmers, tenants, agricultural workers and landless.

* Some programmes launched were Food For Work [FFW], Small Farmers Development Agency [SFDA], etc.

* The programmes are directly administered by the central and state government.