

Міністерство освіти і науки України

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
«ОДЕСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА»

ІНОЗЕМНА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА) МОВА

СОЦІАЛЬНА РОБОТА

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ І КУРСУ
ЗА СПЕЦІАЛЬНІСТЮ 231 “СОЦІАЛЬНА РОБОТА”
Освітньо-професійна програма: 231 “СОЦІАЛЬНА РОБОТА”

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Передмова

Метою “Методичних вказівок” є формування впродовж аудиторних занять у студентів (вхідний рівень володіння мовою – B1) вмінь та навичок читання, письма та говоріння за тематикою спеціальності «Соціальна робота» на I курсі навчання в Гуманітарному інституті (вихідний рівень володіння мовою – B2). За рахунок тренування і виконання читання текстів і комунікативних завдань студенти зможуть досягти практичного володіння англійською мовою за фахом.

Практичне володіння іноземною мовою в рамках даного курсу припускає наявність таких умінь в різних видах мовної комунікації, які дають можливість:

- вільно читати оригінальну літературу іноземною мовою у відповідній галузі знань;
- оформляти витягнуту з іноземних джерел інформацію у вигляді перекладу або резюме;
- робити повідомлення і доповіді іноземною мовою на теми, пов'язані з науковою роботою майбутнього фахівця;
- вести бесіду за фахом.

Кожний урок складається з тексту й комплексу мовних вправ, які розраховані на удосконалення навичок активізації словарного і граматичного мінімуму професійного спрямування.

“Методичні вказівки” забезпечують підготовку до міжнародного усного і письмового спілкування англійською мовою для спеціальних цілей, а саме - оволодіння лексичними, граматичними і стилістичними навичками, а також умінням розмовляти, читати, переписуватися, перекладати, конспектувати, згортати і розгортати усну і письмову англомовну інформацію наукового функціонального стилю, що передбачено вимогами Програми вивчення іноземних мов у нефілологічному ВУЗі.

Lesson 1

Read the text.

1. Meaning and definition of society.

In simple term, society is very loosely used in the daily life. Thus the expression is the agricultural society, women's society, rural society, the weaver's society, cooperative society, etc. But in sociology the term society has a specific meaning. The term '**society**' is derived from the Latin word '**socius**', which means "companionship or friendship. It refers to the social nature of man, companionship thus means sociability. 1] **MacIver and page**: "Society is "the web of social relationships".

2] **G .D.M. Cole**: "Society is a complex of organized associations and institutions within the community".

3] **Prof F. H. Giddings**: "Society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together."

2. Characteristics of Society.

A) Society is The Group of Groups:

People collect together to form groups. Such groups combine together to give rise to society. Every society has family, neighbour, village, city, labour association, religious gathering, Political Parties etc. **H.M. Johnson** has thus remarked that "society is the group of groups". But it is not just like a crowd. It is a system. It consists of innumerable groups which fulfill the various needs of the people.

B) Society is a web of Social Relations:

Social relation means the reciprocal contact between two or more persons. Social relationships have a wide range, for example - teacher – student, parent-children, patient-doctor, husband – wife and so on. One individual enters into several social relationships at the same time. **MacIver and page** points out that "society exists only where social beings behave towards one another in ways determined by their recognition of one another. Thus society is a web of social relations.

C) Similarity or Likeness:

The principle of "likeness" is essential for society. It exists among the people have similarities with regards to their needs, works, aims, ideals, values and so on. These similarities inspire the people to interact and like each other and live together, hence mutual intimacy, co-operation, love and affection, sympathy, sacrifice and feeling of oneness among people develops. Similarly the people of same nature and behaviour live together in society.

D) Differences in Society:

Likeness and differences are two faces of the same coin. Therefore we see natural differences among people in their interest, ability, talent, attitude, intelligence and so on. Thus we find farmers, labourers, teachers, soldiers, businessmen, advocates, doctors, engineers and others working in different capacities. **MacIver and page** said

that “Primary likeness and Secondary differences are the chief features of human Society”.

E) Co-Operation and Division of Labour:

Human society is essentially based on co-operation and division of labour. Due to the feeling of co-operation people share their joys and sorrows. The mutual co-operation between male and female is essential for the reproduction of human race and lead to the growth of culture and civilization. The division of labour depends on peoples interest , ability, sex, and age etc. Due to division of labour in various fields tasks are performed more efficiently. In modern society, skilled and specialized persons have more importance. Thus co-operation and division of labour are reciprocal.

E) Interdependence:

Interdependence is another characteristic of society. An individual seeks the satisfaction of his wants and the fulfillment of his goals with the co-operation of others. **For example** “Family is a primary institution is based on interdependence of members”. With the growth of civilization and industrialization the need of interdependence has increased. Today not only individuals are interdependent but even communities are also interdependent.

F) Social Control:

Society has its own ways and means of controlling the behaviour of its members. Society has formal and informal means of social control. Simple society has customs folkways more, traditions, and other informal means of social control. In modern complex society we find law, legislation, police, court and other formal means of social control to regulate the behaviour of its members. Hence it is very much essential for the stability and integrity of society.

G) Society is Dynamic:

Society keeps on changing forever. No society can ever remain constant for a long period. New associations, institutions and groups may come into being and old ones may die a natural death. Changes may take place slowly or suddenly at a rapid pace. **For example** - in the rural society changes may occur at a slower pace, whereas in an urban society changes will occur at a faster pace.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

loosely, weaver’s society, sociability, to give rise to, crowd, reciprocal contact, recognition, likeness, inspire, oneness, fulfillment, legislation, a rapid pace, a faster pace

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How is the term society derived?
- 2) What does the web of social relations symbolize?
- 3) What do you mean by principles of likeness?
- 4) What do you mean by principles of differences?
- 5) What is co-operation?
- 6) What is social control?

7) Why society is called dynamic?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. People collect together	a) two faces of the same coin.
2. Thus society is	d) another characteristic of society.
3. Likeness and differences are	e) on changing forever.
4. Interdependence is	b) a web of social relations.
5. Society keeps	c) to form groups.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. "Society is	c) among the people have similarities with regards to their needs, works, aims, ideals, values and so on.
2. Social relation means	d) two faces of the same coin.
3. "Likeness" exists	a) "a primary institution is based on interdependence of members".
4. Likeness and differences are	b) the reciprocal contact between two or more persons.
5. "Family is	e) "the web of social relationships".

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: H.M. Johnson has thus remarked that "society is the group of groups".

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The principle of "likeness" is essential for society.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: "Primary likeness and Secondary differences are the chief features of human Society".

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Human society is essentially based on co-operation and division of labour.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Changes may take place slowly or suddenly at a rapid pace.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

"Meaning and definition of society"

Lesson 2

Read the text.

Types of Society

Societies can be divided into **pre-modern and modern societies**. In the pre-modern societies **(1) Hunting and Food gathering societies** characterized by small number of people gaining their livelihood from hunting, fishing, and gathering of edible plants. There were few differences based on age and gender. **(2) Agrarians societies** based on small rural communities without towns or cities. Livelihood gained through agriculture, often supplemented by hunting and gathering. It was ruled by a chief and inequalities existed among themselves. **(3) Pastoral societies** - Size of this society ranges from few hundred people to many thousands depends on the tending of domesticated animals for their subsistence. It is marked by distinct inequalities and ruled by a chief or warrior kings. **(4) Traditional societies** or civilizations. This kind of societies existed from 6000 B.C. to 19th century. These were relatively disappeared. Traditional societies were large in size some numbering millions of people though small compared with industrialized societies. Some cities exist in which trade and manufactures are concentrated. This society is based on agriculture. Major inequalities existed among different classes. Distinct apparatus of Government was headed by a king or an emperor. Societies in the modern world are divided into **(1) the first world societies** which existed since 18th century to the present. First world societies based on industrial production and generally free enterprise. Majority of the people live in towns and cities, a few work in rural agricultural persists. There was major class inequalities though less pronounced than in traditional societies. Distinct political communities are Nation's State including the western countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

(2) Second world Societies - These societies period of existence was in early 20th century (following the Russian revolution) to the early 1990s. It is based on industry, but the economic system is centrally planned. Small proportion of the population work in agriculture, most live in towns and cities major class inequalities persists. Distinct political communities are Nations State, until 1989, composed of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. But Social and political changes began to transform them into free enterprise, economic systems according to the model of first world's societies.

(3) Developing Societies (Third world societies). These societies existed from 18th century to the present day. Majority of the population works in agriculture, using traditional methods of production. Some agricultural products produced are sold in world market. Some have free enterprise system while others are centrally planned. Distinct political communities are Nations State, including China, India and most African and South American Nations come under this category.

(4) Newly industrialized societies.

These societies come into existence since 1970 onwards. Former developing societies now based on industrial production and generally free enterprises. Majority of the people live in towns and cities, a few work in agricultural persist. Major class inequalities found than in the first world societies. Average per capita income is considerably less than in first world societies. The countries like Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Brazil and Mexico etc.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

livelihood, edible plants, pastoral societies, to tend, subsistence, warrior, emperor, rural agricultural persists, enterprise, onwards, average per capita income

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What do you mean by food gathering and hunting society?
- 2) What is a feature of agrarian society?
- 3) What is a feature of traditional society?
- 4) What are first world societies?
- 5) What do you mean by second world societies?
- 6) What is a feature of developing societies?
- 7) What are characteristics of New Industrial societies?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. There were few differences	b) since 1970 onwards.
2. Major inequalities existed	e) considerably less than in first world societies.
3. These societies existed	d) among different classes.
4. These societies come into existence	a) based on age and gender.
5. Average per capita income is	c) from 18th century to the present day.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. Hunting and Food gathering societies are characterized	b) on small rural communities without towns or cities.
2. Agrarians societies are based	f) by small number of people gaining their livelihood from hunting, fishing, and gathering of edible plants.
3. Traditional societies or civilizations existed	c) since 18th century to the present.
4. The first world societies existed	d) from 6000 B.C. to 19th century.
5. Second world societies period of existence was	a) from 18th century to the present day.
6. Developing Societies (Third world societies) existed	e) in early 20th century (following the Russian revolution) to the early 1990s.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Traditional societies were large in size some numbering millions of people though small compared with industrialized societies.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: First world societies based on industrial production and generally free enterprise.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: There was major class inequalities though less pronounced than in traditional societies.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Small proportion of the population work in agriculture, most live in towns and cities major class inequalities persists.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Former developing societies now based on industrial production and generally free enterprises.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“Types of Society”

Lesson 3

Read the text.

2.3 Community:

Community is also an important concept in sociology. Community is a geographic area having common interests and activities. It is community is essentially an area of social living and marked by some degree of social coherence. It includes a variety of associations and institutions within the range of their economic, religious, political, educational and other activities.

Meaning and Definitions:

Generally the term community is very loosely used. Thus the expressions like a caste community, a racial community, a religious community, a linguistic community are used in a very limited sense. But its sociological meaning is different and specific. The following definitions make its sociological meaning some what clear.

1. E. S. Bagardus: “Community is a Social Group with some degree of “we feeling” and living in a given area”.

2. Kingsley Devis: “Community is the smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life”.

3. Lundberg: Community is a human population living within a limited geographic area and carrying on a common interdependent life.

Examples: Tribe, Village, Urban, District, State, Nation etc.

Elements of community:

E.A. Bogardus identified the following elements by community. Geographical area or locality and community sentiments are considered as the essential elements of community. They are also considered as characteristics of community.

A) Locality or Geographical area:

A Community is a territorial group. It always occupies some geographic area. Locality is the physical basis of a community. Locality means - “A group of people became a community only when it starts to reside permanently in a definite locality”. In contrast with Society a community is more or less locally limited. Living together facilitates people to develop social contacts, gives protection, safety and security. It helps the members to promote and fulfill their common interests. In community physical conditions may influence people’s social life, family, religion, belief, employment etc. The physical factors such as fertile soil, minerals, forests, water resources, vegetation, climate etc are included in the locality. These factors influence the lives of community members in several ways. They have a close bearing on their economic activities in particular.

B) Community Sentiment:

Community sentiment is “a feeling of belongingness towards or a kind of conscious identification with the local group”. Community sentiment makes the people share their joys and sorrows and brings social integrity in them. Common interests and similar life styles awaken community sentiments in people.

Elements of community sentiment:

According to **MacIver and Page** – “community sentiments contains three main ingredients viz a) we feeling b) role feeling, and c) dependency feeling”.

‘We – Feeling’: It refers of the “sense of communion” with the group or community. This feeling leads men to identify themselves with others so that they are able to develop “we”-sentiment”.

‘Role-Feeling’: Each person feels that he has a role to play, a function to fulfill in the community affairs. This feeling involves the subordination of the individual to the community as a whole.

Dependency - Feeling: Every member of the community feels that he is dependent upon the community. This involves both physical dependence and psychological dependence. Hence these three elements are must in community sentiment. Community sentiment has essential changes in accordance with community size. If community is smaller the community sentiment would be stronger. If community is larger the community sentiment is diluted.

Other Characteristics of community

In addition to the above elements there are also others characteristics which are essential to community. They may be briefly examined here.

C) Stability or Relative Permanence

A community is not temporary group like a crowd or a mob. It includes a permanent life in a definite territory. As long as there is life on the earth, people continue to reside permanently all through their life in the communities. Therefore it is relatively stable. In exceptional case due to natural calamities like earthquake or floods or any other reasons communities may be destroyed.

D) Naturalness:

Communities are normally established in a natural way. They are not deliberately created. They are not made by planned efforts. The members of a community are the individuals who are born in a community. As people live over a period of time in a particular territory naturally the community feeling develops. Thus communities are spontaneous in there origin and development. It has a natural growth of its own.

E) Size of the Community:

Community has no certain size. A community may be big or small. A village is small community where as a city is a big one. A city and a village may be included in a wider community called the district. Hence there are communities within communities. Nation as a big community may include communities like, villages, towns, cities, tribe, etc.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

social coherence, caste community, embrace, a close bearing, belongingness, dilute, mob, natural calamities, floods, deliberately

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is community?
- 2) What is locality?
- 3) What are two essential elements of community?
- 4) What are the characteristics of community?
- 5) What is community sentiment?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Generally the term community is	c) in accordance with community size.
2. In contrast with Society a community is	a) like a crowd or a mob.
3. Community sentiment has essential changes	d) very loosely used.
4. A community is not temporary group	e) more or less locally limited.
5. Communities are	f) who are born in a community.
6. The members of a community are the individuals	b) normally established in a natural way.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. It is community is essentially	c) may include communities like, villages, towns, cities, tribe, etc.
2. Locality is	f) “a feeling of belongingness towards or a kind of conscious identification with the local group”.
3. Community sentiment is	e) an area of social living and marked by some degree of social coherence.
4. Every member of the community feels	a) the community sentiment is diluted.
5. If community is larger	d) that he is dependent upon the community.
6. Nation as a big community	b) the physical basis of a community.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Community is also an important concept in sociology.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: “Community is the smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life”.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Locality means - “A group of people became a community only when it starts to reside permanently in a definite locality”.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Community sentiment makes the people share their joys and sorrows and brings social integrity in them.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Nation as a big community may include communities like, villages, towns, cities, tribe, etc.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“Community”

Read the text.

F) Social Control:

Every community has its own rules and regulations to control the relationship of its members. The nature of this regulation depends very much on the nature and type of the community. **For example** - In the rural and tribal communities' informal means of regulations such as customs, folkways, mores, beliefs, rites, and rituals etc are enough to exercise social pressure on the behaviour of the people, where as in the urban communities formal means of control such as laws, legislations, police, Courts play the role of controlling the behaviour.

G) A Specific Name:

Every community has some particular name whether community is a village or a city or a tribe it has its own name and identity on the basis of these one community is distinguished from the other.

Types of community depend on different criteria such as size and density of population, nature of interaction and stratification, degree of social mobility etc.

A) Tribal Community:

Tribal community consists of mostly indigenous people living far away from the area of influence of civilization. It constitutes a group speaking a common dialect in habiting in a common area and following a common culture. **For examples:** Nagas, Garos, Khasis, Gonds, Santals, Mundas constitute tribal communities.

B) Rural community:

Rural community consists of people living in village and depending mainly on agriculture and allied occupations. Rural community is homogeneous in nature relatively smaller in size and has a dominance of primary relations.

C) Urban Community:

Urban community consists of people living in towns and cities and depending mainly on non-agricultural occupations. This is heterogeneous in nature, relatively bigger in size and has a dominance of non-intimate or secondary relations.

2.4 Association

Man is an associational animal. He cannot live alone. An individual from birth to death has diverse needs and desires. But all these cannot be fulfilled by himself or herself alone. So people having common needs and come together and form an association. When people form various groups for achieving their common interests by collective efforts they are called association. Today we are living in an era of diverse association and organizations. Modern man has many desires and goals. Further these desires are increasing day by day. Birth and growth of man as well as his each and every activity occur in association only. So association exists at all levels with different names in society. A man may belong to more than one association at a time.

1. Meaning and Definition:

In day to day life, associations and institutions are used very commonly. Some times these words are used inter changeably to mean one and the same. But in Sociology these words have specific meaning.

1) MacIver and page: “An association is “an organization deliberately formed for the collective pursuit of some interest or a set of interests, which its members share”.

2) E.S. Bogardus: “Association is usually working together of people to achieve some common purpose”.

3) William. P. Scott: “An association refers to “a formal group organized for a specialized and specifically stated purpose”.

Examples: political parties, Trade union, Student Union, Rotary club, professional associations etc.

2. Characteristics of Association

A) Association – A Human Group

An association is formed by people. It is basically a social group. Without people there can be no association. However all groups are associations, because an association is basically an organized group. An unorganized group like a crowd or a mob cannot be an association.

B) Specific Interest or Interests:

An association is not only a collection of individuals. But also consists of those individuals who have more or less the same interests. Accordingly those who have political interests may join political parties and those who have cultural interests may join cultural association, those who have sports interests may join sports association and so on.

C) Co-Operative Spirit:

An association is based on the co-operative spirit of its members. People work together to achieve common purpose. **For example:** Workers to work together on a co-operative basis in order to fulfill their objective of getting good working conditions.

D) Organized Group:

Association is not just a collection of individuals. It is an organized collection for some specific ends. Organization gives stability and proper shape to an association. Organization refers to the way in which the status and roles are distributed among its members.

E) Regulation of Relations:

Every association has its own rules and regulation applicable to its members. These are called associational norms. Organization depends on this element of regulation. Association resorts to formal or informal means to regulate the relations of its members. **For Example:** Family through the institution of marriage controls the sexual behavior of its members, professional organization have formal norms to control members.

F) Element of Stability:

An association may be permanent or temporary. There are some long standing associations like the political parties, trade union etc. Some associations may be purely temporary in nature. **Example:** Association that are established to felicitate some great writers, scientists and religious leaders.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

regulation, folkways, mores, urban, legislations, Courts, indigenous people, habiting, allied occupations, heterogeneous, dominance, association, commonly, deliberately, pursuit, resorts

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is social control?
- 2) What is tribal community?
- 3) What is rural community?
- 4) What is urban community?
- 5) What is association?
- 6) What are characteristics of association?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Every community has its own rules and regulations	c) and proper shape to an association.
2. An individual from birth to death has	a) regulation applicable to its members.
3. So association exists at all levels	e) to achieve common purpose.
4. A man may belong to	h) permanent or temporary.
5. People work together	f) with different names in society.
6. Organization gives stability	g) to control the relationship of its members.
7. Every association has its own rules and	b) diverse needs and desires.
8. An association may be	d) more than one association at a time.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. In the rural and tribal communities' informal means of regulations are	b) homogeneous in nature.
2. In the urban communities' formal means of control are	e) heterogeneous in nature.
3. Tribal community consists of mostly indigenous people	c) to achieve some common purpose".
4. Rural community is	g) like a crowd or a mob cannot be an association.
5. Urban community is	f) living far away from the area of influence of civilization.
6. "Association is usually working together of people	a) customs, folkways, mores, beliefs, rites, and rituals etc.
7. An unorganized group	d) laws, legislations, police, Courts play the role of controlling the behaviour.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Types of community depend on different criteria such as size and density of population, nature of interaction and stratification, degree of social mobility etc.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Rural community consists of people living in village and depending mainly on agriculture and allied occupations.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Urban community consists of people living in towns and cities and depending mainly on non-agricultural occupations.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: So people having common needs and come together and form an association.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Birth and growth of man as well as his each and every activity occur in association only.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“Social Control”

“Association”

Lesson 5

Read the text.

2.5 INSTITUTION

The concept of institution is another important concept field of sociology. It is basic to the understanding of society. Therefore French sociologist **Durkheim** has gone to the extent of defining “sociology as the science of social institutions”. **F.H. Giddings** regards “Institutions are the organs that conserve what is best in the past of human race”. Society consists of many and varied institutions. All institutions are mutually related and interdependent. Every society must meet certain basic needs if it is to survive and to provide a satisfying life to its members. Hence in each society people create institution to meet these needs.

1. Meaning and Definition of Institution:

In general institution and association are used interchangeably, but in sociology these words have specific meaning and differences. Generally association denotes membership, but institution denotes only a mode or mean of service.

1) Kingsley Davis: “Institution is “a set of interwoven of folkways, mores and laws built around one or more functions”.

2) MacIver and page: “Institutions may be defined as the “established forms or conditions of procedure characteristics of group activity”.

3) P. B. Horton and C. L Hunt: “An Institution is “an organized cluster of folkways and mores centered around a major human activity”.

Examples: Family marriage, education, religion, kinship factory, school, college, etc.

2. Characteristics of Institution

A) Universal:

Social institutions are universal in nature. They are found every where and at all stages of social development. There can be no society in the absence of institutions. The basic institutions such as marriage, family, property, religions are observed even in the tribal or primitive societies.

B) Institutions are Standardized Norms:

Social institution must be understood as well recognized or standardized procedures and norms. They prescribe the way of doing thing. They also prescribe rules and regulations that are to be followed. **For examples** – marriage, as an institution that governs the relation between the husband and wife. Similarly the school or college has its own established or standardized rules and procedures.

C) Institutions are Controlling Mechanism:

Institutions like religion, education, morality, state; government, legislation etc control the behavior of man. These mechanisms preserve the social order and give stability to it. Institutions are the machinery through human society carries on its activities. They are like wheels on which human society marches on towards the desirable goals.

D) Institutions are Relatively Permanent:

Institutions normally do not undergo sudden or rapid changes. Changes take place gradually. Many institutions are rigid and enduring. They in course of time became the conservative elements in society, for example caste, religion etc. But under the pressure of circumstances they also undergo changes.

E) Abstract in Nature:

Institutions are not external visible or tangible things. They are abstract. Thus marriage cannot be kept in a museum. Religion cannot be rated or quantified. War cannot be weighted and Law cannot be brought to the laboratory experiments and so on. However they can be compared and evaluated on the basis of values and ideologies.

F) Oral and Written Traditions:

Institutions may persist in the form of oral or written traditions. In simple and preliterate societies, institutions were in the oral form. Institutions are based on either customs and dogmas. But in modern societies, they are found in written as well as oral forms. There may be institutional forms like law, constitution, sacred text,

governmental orders, business contracts, political, educational and economic institutions and so on.

G) Symbolic Traits:

Every social institution may have their own symbols, material or non-material.

Examples: The Nation has flag, emblem and anthem as its symbols. Religion may have its own symbols like Idol, holy cross, crescent, star, swastika. Marriage may have own wedding ring or mangle-sutra and so on. Symbolic traits are common to all well established institutions of the modern society.

H) Institutions are interrelated:

Institutions are interrelated. Understanding of one institution requires an understanding of other related institutions. **Example:** religious, moral, educational, political, economic, and other types of institutions are essentially interlinked.

3. Types of Institutions

I. Primary and secondary Institutions:

Institutions are often classified into primary Institution and secondary Institutions.

a) Primary Institutions: Primary institutions are those that cater to the primary needs of man. **Examples** – Religion, Morality, Family kinship, Marriage, Property. Some kind of political system is normal in character.

b) Secondary Institutions: Secondary institutions are those that cater to the secondary needs of people, for example Education, Law, Legislation, Constitution Parliamentary Procedure, Business etc.

II. Coercive and Enacted Institutions

Sumner makes a distinction between the coercive and the enacted institutions.

a) Coercive Institutions: Those institutions that evolved naturally and even spontaneously are called as “Coercive Institutions”. **Example:** Family, marriage, kinship etc.

b) Enacted Institutions: Those institutions that are consciously and purposefully and in a planned way established are referred to by him as “Enacted Institutions”.

Example: Laws and legislation educational institution etc.

III. E. W. BURGESS has offered four fold classifications

1) Cultural institutions for transmitting social heritage like family, school and religious institution.

2) Economic institutions for organizing of services of utility like bank, labour union, commercial and industrial enterprises.

3) Recreational institution for satisfying human desire of entertainment amusement and play etc.

4) Social control institutions for solving social problem of society and personality.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

interwoven, kinship factory, preserve, undergo, enduring, persist, preliterate societies, anthem, crescent, cater to, evolved, Coercive Institutions, Enacted Institutions, utility

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is an institution?
- 2) What are characteristics of institution?
- 3) What is primary institution?
- 4) What is secondary institution?
- 5) What is evolved institution?
- 6) What are types of institutions?
- 7) What are four fold classifications of institutions?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. "Institutions are the organs that conserve	e) external visible or tangible things.
2. Social institutions are	a) towards the desirable goals.
3. Institutions are the machinery through	b) universal in nature.
4. They are like wheels on which human society marches on	d) what is best in the past of human race".
5. Institutions are not	c) all well established institutions of the modern society.
6. Symbolic traits are common to	f) human society carries on its activities.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. Durkheim has gone to the extent of defining	c) only a mode or mean of service.
2. Generally association denotes	a) that cater to the primary needs of man.
3. Institution denotes	d) "sociology as the science of social institutions".
4. Primary institutions are those	e) that cater to the secondary needs of people,
5. Secondary institutions are those	b) membership.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Hence in each society people create institution to meet these needs.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: "Institution is "a set of interwoven of folkways, mores and laws built around one or more functions".

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Institutions like religion, education, morality, state; government, legislation etc control the behavior of man.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Institutions may persist in the form of oral or written traditions.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Institutions are often classified into primary Institution and secondary Institutions.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“What is an institution?”

Lesson 6

Read the text.

2.6 SOCIAL GROUPS

Meaning and Definition:

All human beings live in groups. Man's daily life is made up largely of participating in groups like family, peer group, friendship group, school, college factory, office, hospital, bank etc. So the study of sociology means the study of social groups. According to Harry M. Johnson "Sociology is the science that deals with social groups".

1. Marshal Jones is of the opinion that a social group is "two or more people between whom there is an established pattern of interaction".

2. R. M. MacIver and **Page** define social group as – "any collection of human beings who are brought into human relationships with one another".

3. Ogburn and Nimkoff: "Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group".

4. R. K. Merton: Group refers to "a number of people who interact with one another in definite ways. They feel that they belong to the group and are regarded by others as members of the group".

Characteristics of social group:

A) Collection of Interacting Individuals:

Social groups consist of people. Social interaction is the very basis of group life, hence, mere collection of individuals does not make a group. The members must have interaction. A social group is, in fact, a system of social interaction. Different interaction patterns exist in different groups such as family, friendship, and recreational associations etc.

Basic Concepts

B) Sense of Group Unity and Solidarity:

Depending on the nature of the group, its members are tied together by a sense of unity. The solidarity or unity of a group is largely dependent upon the frequency, the variety, and the emotional quality of the interactions of its members. A friends' group, or a peer group, or a professional association is highly united because its members are related by several common interests. Further, they maintain regular social contacts with one another and express a high degree of belonging and of loyalty. Unity is maintained more often by conscious efforts.

C) Group Goals and Interests:

The interests and goals of a group are said to be common. Groups are mostly formed or established for the fulfillment of certain interests. In fact, men not only join groups but also form groups for the realization of their objectives or interests. Forms of the group differ depending upon the interests of the groups, educational groups, professional groups, recreational groups and so on, to cater to the different needs and interests of the members.

D) Groups are Stronger than their Individual Members:

A group is more than the sum of its parts. As Durkheim noted a group has a reality of its own, or "**suigeneris**". For example, the age and size of a group are not simply derived from the ages and sizes of its members. As Wallace and Wallace have pointed out, "Groups are generally stronger collectively than even the strongest individual members". They have greater withstanding capacity and last longer than the individual members.

F) Group Norms:

Every group has its own rules or norms which the members are supposed to follow. These norms may be in the form of customs, folkways, mores, traditions, conventions, laws, etc. They may be written or unwritten norms or standards. Every group has its own ways and means of correcting those who go against the rules. The continued group-life of man practically becomes impossible without some norms. These norms are comparatively stronger and effective in organized groups whereas they are found to be more relaxed and less effective in unorganized groups such as crowds and mobs.

G) Size of the Group:

Every group involves an idea of size. Social groups vary in size. A group may be as small as that of a dyad (two members' group e.g. husband-and-wife-family) as big as that of a political party having lakhs of members. Size will have its own impact on the character of the group. Membership is limited or unlimited depending on its purpose.

F) Groups are Dynamic:

Social groups are but dynamic. They are subject to changes whether slow or rapid. Old members die and new members are born. Some existing groups may disintegrate and new groups may come to be formed. Small groups may develop into gigantic groups, and the larger ones may shrink in size. Group goals and interests, group norms and procedures, group activities and roles are all subject to change. Whether due to internal or external pressures or forces, groups undergo changes.

H) Degree of Stability:

Groups are found to be stable or unstable; permanent or temporary in character. Some groups like, the crowd, mob, audience, spectators, group, etc., are purely temporary and unstable. But many groups such as political parties, students' union, professional organizations and trade unions are relatively permanent and stable in character.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

peer group, pattern of interaction, regard, mere collection, loyalty, conscious efforts, withstanding capacity, conventions, shrink in size, undergo changes

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What are social groups?
- 2) What are characteristics of social groups?
- 3) What do you mean by sense of group unity and solidarity?
- 4) What do you mean by group norms?
- 5) Why social groups are called dynamic?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. So the study of sociology means	c) to be common.
2. Mere collection of individuals does not	b) the character of the group.
3. The interests and goals of a group are said	e) depending on its purpose.
4. Size will have its own impact on	a) permanent or temporary in character.
5. Membership is limited or unlimited	d) make a group.
6. Social groups are	g) the study of social groups.
7. Groups are found to be stable or unstable;	f) but dynamic.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. "Sociology is the science that	d) more often by conscious efforts.
2. Social group is "any collection of human beings	b) the very basis of group life.
3. Social interaction is	f) the fulfillment of certain interests.
4. A social group is, in fact,	c) who are brought into human relationships with one another".
5. Unity is maintained	a) deals with social groups".
6. Groups are mostly formed or established for	e) a system of social interaction.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: All human beings live in groups.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: A social group is “two or more people between whom there is an established pattern of interaction”.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Depending on the nature of the group, its members are tied together by a sense of unity.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Every group has its own rules or norms which the members are supposed to follow.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Whether due to internal or external pressures or forces, groups undergo changes.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“What are social groups?”

Lesson 7

Read the text.

3) CLASSIFICATION OF GROUPS

Sociologists have made a number of useful distinctions between types of groups.

“In-Groups” and “Out-Groups”:

W.G. Sumner In his book “Folkways” differentiates between “in-groups” and “out-groups”. An “in-group” is simply the “we-group”, and “out-group” the “they-group”. “In-group” is one to which an individual belongs, or feels that he belongs; and the rest of the groups are “out-groups”. Thus, an “out-group” is one to which an individual does not belong or feels that he does not belong, in a particular context. **Examples:** One’s own family, peer group, friendship group, religious group, caste group, linguistic group, occupational group etc., are “in-groups”, and other groups, are “out-groups”.

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft:

German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies classified communities into “Gemeinschaft” and “Gesellschaft”. These two terms have been translated into English as “Community” and “Association” respectively.

(i) Gemeinschaft: The “Gemeinschaft” is characterized by “Intimate, private, and exclusive living together”. It represents social groups in which individuals are involved in the process of interaction as “persons”. They feel that they can satisfy all or most of a wide range of purposes in the group. The family, kin group, the neighbourhood, the rural community, the friends group represent the Gemeinschaft.

(ii) Gesellschaft: The Gesellschaft represents relationships that are specific, partial, and utilitarian. Business contract, legal pacts between individuals represent the Gesellschaft relationships. Business companies, corporations, cities, towns, etc., represent “Gesellschaft” type groups.

Primary Groups and Secondary Groups:

C. H. Cooley classified groups into primary and secondary groups. Primary groups refer to “social groups characterized by face – to face relationship, mutual aid and companionship”, examples: family, neighborhood friends club, peer groups etc.

The “Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy” can be called secondary groups, examples: schools and colleges, the factory, the army, the labour union, political party etc.

(i) Involuntary and Voluntary Groups.

(ii) Institutional and Non-Institutional Groups.

(iii) Temporary and Permanent Groups.

In his “Psychology of Human Society” Charles A. Ellwood mentioned three categories of groups.

(i) Involuntary Groups are those whose membership is beyond the control of the individuals concerned. Membership is mostly compulsory for the individuals who are born into these groups and thus they have the least or no control over them. Examples: Family, caste, racial and religious groups, the state, community, etc.

Voluntary Groups are those whose membership is not compulsory. Individuals have the freedom to join or not to join them. Examples: Political parties, recreational clubs, cultural associations, sports clubs, rotary club, etc.

(ii) Institutional Groups are those that have the nature, structure and the character of institutions. They are more stable and permanent. Examples: Family, school, college, factory, hospital etc.

Non-Institutional Groups are those that are either like organized or unorganized and temporary groups. They do not have any institutions base. Example: (i) Political parties, cultural associations, recreational clubs, etc., which are relatively organized and more permanent in nature. (ii) Crowds, mobs, audience, spectators’ group, which mostly unorganized and highly temporary in nature.

(iii) Temporary Groups are like the unorganized groups and are short lived. Examples: Crowd, mob, audience, etc.

Permanent Groups are like the institutional and the organized groups and are relatively permanent. Examples: University, Bank, trade union, political party, religious groups, etc.

Horizontal and Vertical Groups:

American sociologist P. A. Sorokin classified groups into horizontal and vertical groups. Horizontal groups are large and inclusive groups in nature. Examples: Nations, Organization, religious, racial groups and political parties etc.

Vertical groups are smaller divisions which give the individual his distinctive status and rank in society. Example: Economic classes [upper, middle and lower classes] and caste groups. Since the smaller vertical group is a part of large horizontal one, the individual belongs to both.

Territorial and Non-Territorial Groups:

American sociologist Park and Burgess distinguished between territorial groups which have a territorial basis [e.g., communities, tribes and states] and non-territorial groups which do not have any spatial aspect [e.g., classes, castes, crowds and public].

Genetic Groups and Congregate Groups:

Sociologist F. H. Giddings introduced this classification. (i) Genetic groups are involuntary a nature and the individuals are born in them. **Examples:** Family groups, racial groups, ethnic groups are genetic groups. (ii) Congregate groups are voluntary in nature and the individuals are at liberty to join them or not. Examples: Political parties, trade unions, etc., are congregate groups.

Small Groups and Large Groups:

German sociologist George Simmel introduced this classification. Size is the basis of this classification. Small groups include ‘dyad’, [a group of two members] ‘triad’ [a group of three members] and other small groups. Large groups represent racial groups, political groups, nation and other big collectivities.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

“Gemeinschaft” - “Community”, “Gesellschaft” - “Association”, intimate, kin group, partial, utilitarian, companionship, compulsory, the least, spatial aspect, at liberty

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who classified the social groups into “in-group” and “out-group”?
- 2) Who classified groups into “Gemeinschaft” and “Gesellschaft”?
- 3) What are characteristics of primary groups?
- 4) What are characteristics of secondary groups?
- 5) What is voluntary group?
- 6) Who classified groups into horizontal and vertical groups?
- 7) What is genetic group?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Sociologists have made	a) groups into primary and secondary groups.
2. German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies classified	d) three categories of groups.

3. C. H. Cooley classified	e) groups into horizontal and vertical groups.
4. In his “Psychology of Human Society” Charles A. Ellwood mentioned	b) communities into “Gemeinschaft” and “Gesellschaft”.
5. American sociologist P. A. Sorokin classified	c) a number of useful distinctions between types of groups.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. The “Gemeinschaft” is characterized	a) lacking in intimacy” can be called secondary groups.
2. The Gesellschaft represents relationships	e) whose membership is not compulsory.
3. Primary groups refer to	f) whose membership is beyond the control of the individuals concerned.
4. The “Groups which provide experience	g) involuntary a nature and the individuals are born in them.
5. Involuntary Groups are those	b) that are specific, partial, and utilitarian.
6. Voluntary Groups are those	d) by “Intimate, private, and exclusive living together”.
7. Genetic groups are	c) “social groups characterized by face – to face relationship, mutual aid and companionship”.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: An “in-group” is simply the “we-group”, and “out-group” the “they-group”.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Thus, an “out-group” is one to which an individual does not belong or feels that he does not belong, in a particular context.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: These two terms have been translated into English as “Community” and “Association” respectively.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Institutional Groups are those that have the nature, structure and the character of institutions.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Non-Institutional **Groups** are those that are either like organized or unorganized and temporary groups.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“CLASSIFICATION OF GROUPS”

Lesson 8

Read the text.

Organized and Unorganized Groups:

On the basis of the degree of organization, groups have been classified into “Organized groups” [Example: College, Bank, Hospital, etc.,] and unorganized groups [Example: Crowd, mob, audience, etc.].

Other Classifications:

In addition to the above, there are also other classifications such as the following:

1. Congregated groups and dispersed groups.
2. Majority groups and Minority groups.
3. Open groups and closed groups.
4. Independent groups and Dependent groups.
5. Formal groups and Informal groups.
6. Mobile groups and immobile groups.

In these part primary groups, secondary groups, organized groups and unorganized groups are discussed.

A. PRIMARY GROUPS

1. Meaning and Definition:

The concept of “Primary group” is a significant of C. H. Cooley to the social thought building block of human societies throughout the world history.

(i) C. H. Cooley - By primary groups I mean those characterized by intimate face-to-face association and co-operation. They are primary in several senses, but chiefly in that they are fundamental in forming the social nature and ideals of the individual.

(ii) Wallace and Wallace: A primary group is based on intimate face-to-face interaction. Example: Family, children’s playgroup, neighborhood, friends club, peer groups etc.

2. Characteristics of Primary Groups.

A Dominance of primary or face-to-face relationships:

Primary groups are characterized by close and intimate relationships. There exists a face-to-face relationship among the members. In primary groups everyone knows everyone else; one's name and fame, one's status, wealth, occupation, level of education etc.

B Small in size:

Primary groups are generally small in size, because they consist of few members. Size of primary groups should be small if the relations among members are to be close personal and intimate.

C Physical Proximity or Nearness:

Face-to-face relations can be found only when members reside in particular area more or less permanently. Seeing and talking with each other facilitates the exchange of ideas, opinions and sentiments.

D Durability of the groups:

Primary groups are relatively permanent groups. The longer the groups remain together, the more numerous and deeper are the contacts between their members.

E Similarity of Background:

The members of the primary groups may have more or less the same background. There must be some approximations in their levels of experience. Each must have something to contribute to give as well as to take.

F Shared Interest:

The shared interests of the groups also hold them together. Any interest becomes focused and enriched in the group process. Sociology all are working for a common cause each acquires stimulation and heightening of the emotional significance of the interest.

B. SECONDARY GROUPS

In modern industrial societies, social life has become much more complex which necessitates the secondary groups.

1. Meaning and Definitions of Secondary Groups:

In the secondary groups the relationship is secondary, relatively impersonal contractual, task is oriented, hence limited focus of its activities. In such groups, one is not concerned with the individual as a person, but as a functionary who is filling a role.

a. Ogburn and Nimkoff - "Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy can be called secondary groups".

b. H. T. Majumdar - "When face-to-face contact are not present in the relations of members, we have secondary group".

c. Richard T. Schafer - "The term secondary group refers to a formal impersonal group where there is little social intimacy or mutual understanding". Examples: Trade Union, the factory, Political party, Students' organizations, professional organizations etc.

2. Characteristics of Secondary Groups:

A Dominance of Secondary Relations:

The relationships that are found within secondary groups are formal indirect, impersonal for example the relationship between teacher and students.

B Large in size:

The secondary groups are generally large in size in comparison to primary groups. Secondary groups may be so large that they may have thousands of members. Trade union, corporations, international associations, etc. are secondary groups and they have thousands of members.

C No physical basis:

Secondary groups are not necessarily characterized by physical proximity. Many secondary groups are not limited to any definite area. The members of such groups are scattered over vast area.

D Nature of Membership:

Membership in the case of secondary groups is in mainly voluntary. Individuals are at liberty to join or go away from the groups. For example: they are at liberty to join political parties, Trade union, sports club, business corporation and so on.

E Specific Ends and interest:

Secondary groups are formed for the realization of some specific interest's ends. They are often called 'Special interest groups'. Members are interested in the groups because they have specific ends to aim at.

F Nature of Group control:

Informal means of social control are less effective in regulating the relations of members. Moral control is only secondary formal means of social control such as law, legislation, police, court etc. are made use to control the behaviour of members.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

congregated groups, dispersed groups, dominance, fame, wealth, heightening, scattered, at liberty

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is organized group?
- 2) What is unorganized group?
- 3) What are characteristics of primary groups?
- 4) What are characteristics of secondary groups?
- 5) What is nature of group control?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. The concept of "Primary group" is	b) generally large in size in comparison to primary groups.
2. Primary groups are characterized	c) which necessitates the secondary groups.
3. In modern industrial societies, social life has become much more complex	f) in mainly voluntary.
4. The secondary groups are	e) for the realization of some specific interest's ends.

5. Membership in the case of secondary groups is	a) a significant of C. H. Cooley to the social thought.
6. Secondary groups are formed	d) by close and intimate relationships.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. A primary group is based on	c) secondary groups are formal indirect, impersonal.
2. Primary groups are generally small in size,	a) less effective in regulating the relations of members.
3. "Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy	e) necessarily characterized by physical proximity.
4. The relationships that are found within	f) intimate face-to-face interaction.
5. Secondary groups are not	b) because they consist of few members.
6. Informal means of social control are	d) can be called secondary groups".

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: On the basis of the degree of organization, groups have been classified into "Organized groups" and unorganized groups.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Size of primary groups should be small if the relations among members are to be close personal and intimate.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Primary groups are relatively permanent groups.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: In the secondary groups the relationship is secondary, relatively impersonal contractual, task is oriented, hence limited focus of its activities.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Secondary groups may be so large that may have thousands of members.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

"Organized and Unorganized Groups"

Read the text.

CLASSIFICATION OF SECONDARY GROUPS

Secondary groups have been classified on the basis of culture as under.

- 1) Culturally organized groups.
 - a) Status groups are social classes, castes.
 - b) Nationality groups are Nations, States.
 - c) Residency groups are Communities cities and regional groups.
 - d) Interest groups are Religious bodies, institutional groups, trade unions.

2) Groups are not basically organized by culture.

- a) Biological groups are age, sexes, and racial groups.
- b) Casual groups are crowd, audiences, mobs.

FUNCTIONS OF SECONDARY GROUPS

Following are the main functions of secondary groups.

- 1) To help in fulfilling various kinds of increasing human needs.
- 2) To help in bringing social awareness and social change.
- 3) To help in removing conservatism and superstition through education and rational thinking.
- 4) To increase social mobility.
- 5) To help in satisfying various special interests such as sports, dance, music, touring etc.

C. ORGANIZED GROUPS

1) Meaning:

Organized groups are also called associational groups. These groups come to be established through a formally articulated process known as 'organization'. Organization is an important aspect of the modern complex societies. It only means the organization of associations. The organized groups are found in almost all the activities. **Examples:** Political parties, Trade union, college, university, company, club, etc.

2) Characteristics of organized groups

A Common interests and goals:

The interests and goals of organized groups are said to be common. Organized groups are mostly formed for the fulfillment of certain interests. For examples: schools and colleges are to be satisfaction of educational interest, trade union, companies are to be fulfillment of economic need.

A Element of organization:

In modern complex societies a very large number of social relations and social interactions among people are conducted in organized groups. It helps us to interest with others for the pursuit of common goal.

C Size of the Groups:

Organized groups may be as small as the family, the neighborhood or as big as political parties, trade union and so on. Organized groups may be spread over a vast area.

D Nature of social relations;

Social relations in the case of organized groups may be personal or impersonal, intimate or non-intimate, direct or indirect, economic or non-economic in nature.

E Durability of the Group:

Organized groups are comparatively durable. The durability of group helps the members to pursue their specific interest. Members have their own common or identical interests and they co-operate among themselves to a great extent for the realization of their ends.

F Group Structure:

The structure of the organized groups may be as simple as it is in the case of family or it may be as complex as it is in the case of modern business corporations or industries.

D) UNORGANIZED GROUPS

1) Meaning:

Social groups that conspicuously lack the attribute of organization can be called unorganized groups. They are unorganized in the sense, they do not have any well defined pattern of social interaction. These groups are not deliberately created. They are not born out of a careful planning and systematic work. On the other hand, they may come into being suddenly or spontaneously. They are purely temporary in character. They are not centered around any commonly felt need or carefully planned objective or end. For examples: Crowd, Mob, audience, spectator's group, public etc.

2) Characteristics:

A Lack of organization:

One of the essentials of group is that it consists of substantial number of unorganized individuals. The unorganized group which consists of such people is basically unorganized because it has no definite leader, objective, social norms, plan of actions or purpose or functions.

B Spontaneous in origin:

Members of the unorganized group behave in a more spontaneous manner than they are not deliberately established. They are not born out of a careful planning and systematic work. They may come into being suddenly.

C Shorter life span:

Unorganized groups are purely temporary in nature. People gathered in a fish market disperse the moment their purpose is served.

D Lack of organization in social interaction:

People in an unorganized group may behave in an unpredictable manner. The self confidence of individuals increases manifold when they are in crowd because they have a sense of mass strength.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

casual groups, crowd, mobs, social awareness, superstition, rational thinking, durable, conspicuously, spontaneously, unpredictable manner, self confidence, manifold

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What do you mean by classification of secondary groups?
- 2) What are functions of secondary groups?
- 3) What are characteristics of organized groups?
- 4) What are characteristics of unorganized groups?
- 5) What is nature of social relations?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Organization is	e) that it consists of substantial number of unorganized individuals.
2. The organized groups are	d) in an unpredictable manner.
3. Organized groups are	f) a more spontaneous manner.
4. Organized groups may be spread	c) an important aspect of the modern complex societies.
5. One of the essentials of group is	b) found in almost all the activities.
6. Members of the unorganized group behave in	g) over a vast area.
7. People in an unorganized group may behave	a) mostly formed for the fulfillment of certain interests.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. Organized groups are also	f) purely temporary in nature.
2. Organized groups are	c) they do not have any well defined pattern of social interaction.
3. Social groups that conspicuously lack the attribute of organization	a) deliberately created.
4. They are unorganized in the sense,	b) comparatively durable.
5. These groups are not	d) can be called unorganized groups.
6. Unorganized groups are	e) called associational groups.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: It only means the organization of associations.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: In modern complex societies a very large number of social relations and social interactions among people are conducted in organized groups.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The durability of group helps the members to pursue their specific interest.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The unorganized group which consists of such people is basically unorganized because it has no definite leader, objective, social norms, plan of actions or purpose or functions.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Members of the unorganized group behave in a more spontaneous manner than they are not deliberately established.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“Organized groups”

“Unorganized groups”

Lesson 10

Read the text.

2.7.1 SOCIAL CONTROL

1) Meaning and Definitions:

Social control is one of the mechanisms of society. E. A. Ross was the first sociologist to the concept of “Social control” in his famous book “Social Control” published in 1901. Since then, the concept has become quite popular. Society has to make use of its mechanisms to accomplish the necessary order and discipline. Ross has stressed upon the roles of public opinion, law, belief, suggestion, religion, ideals, ceremony, etc., in establishing social control.

1. E. A. Ross: Social control refers to the “system of devices whereby society brings its members into conformity with the accepted standards of behaviour”.

2. R. Roberts: Social control refers to the “techniques and strategies for regulating human conduct in any society”.

3. Ogburn and Nimkoff has said that social refers to “the patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules”.

4. J. S. Roucek: ‘Social Control’ is a collective term used to refer to “those processes planned or unplanned, by which individuals are taught, persuaded or compelled to conform to the usages and life values of groups”.

Nature of Social Control

The above mentioned definitions suggest that social control consists of the following essential aspects:

(i) Social control is universal: Where there is society there is social control. It is there even in the so called uncivilized, barbaric and cannibalistic societies.

(ii) Social control denotes some kind of influence: The influence may be exercised in various ways by means of public opinion, religion, morality, ideology, leadership, law, concern, etc.

(iii) The influence is essentially exerted by the society or community: The influence is exerted at various levels. It may indicate the entire society's influence over all the innumerable smaller groups, subgroups and individuals. It may denote the influence of a dominant group over several smaller groups. It may signify the group's dominance over the individual members. It may reflect in some cases, the influence of a few extra – ordinary individuals over other ordinary individuals.

(iv) The influence is exercised for promoting the welfare of all the individuals or of the group as a whole: Social control is not aimless. It is there to serve the general interests of all and to curb the dangerous selfish interests of those who try to satisfy them.

(v) The influence of the society has been there since times immemorial. Social control is as old as human society. It is an essential condition of the human society. In the absence of social control no society can ever hold together its members for any length of time.

Purposes of Social Control

The purpose of 'social control' is to exercise control over people in an effective manner. Why is the control needed? According to Kimball Young, it is necessary "to bring about conformity, solidarity, and continuity of a particular group or society". The three purposes of social control mentioned by Kimball Young – conformity, solidarity and continuity of the group – may be described below.

A Social Control Brings About Social Conformity:

This is the main purpose of social control. Since the modern complex society is a multi-group society differential norms will have to coexist. As a result, behavioral patterns of different groups differ significantly. But these differences should not be allowed to exceed the limits of tolerance. People must be made to feel the need for security. For the sake of security, they are obliged to accept conformity. Social control thus provides for conformity.

B Social Control Brings about Social Solidarity:

The second main purpose of social control is to create in the minds of people the feeling of identity and solidarity. For the proper and smooth functioning of the society the different organizations and institutions of the social system must be properly integrated. Otherwise, in this competitive world the weaker group may be completely exploited by the stronger one, or equally powerful groups may clash among themselves and spoil peace and order. Some groups may even develop anti-societal attitudes and pose permanent danger to the organization of the society. It becomes necessary for the society to establish a reasonable balance between different groups and institutions. This brings repose confidence among people. Society does this through various means of social control.

C Social Control Assures the Continuity of Social Group or Society:

Societies not only struggle for stability and solidarity but also the future of the society depends. Society maintains its continuity by controlling effectively its people and

their groups. Due to this continuity the means of social control become, in course of time, a part of culture. As a part of culture they are transmitted from one generation to another. Thus, various means of social control function endlessly to maintain the continuity of the society.

Types of Social Control

Social control can be classified into two major types, viz., 1) Informal control, 2) Formal control.

1. Informal control refers to that type of social control, which is not purposefully created, but spontaneously evolved and which includes informal ways and means for maintenance of social control, for example: Folkways, mores, customs, morality etc.

2. Formal control refers to those types of social control which is deliberately created and which includes some fixed formal means and procedures for the maintenance of social control, for example: laws and legislation, courts, police jail, armed force, bureaucracy etc.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

persuade, compel, concern, exert, welfare, to curb, conformity, immemorial, to exceed, provide, clash, repose, assures, purposefully, police jail, bureaucracy

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who introduced the concept of social control?
- 2) Who wrote the book of social control?
- 3) What is nature of social control?
- 4) What are objectives of social control?
- 5) What is informal control?
- 6) What is formal control?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Society has to make use of its mechanisms	c) through various means of social control.
2. Where there is society	b) from one generation to another.
3. In the absence of social control no society can	a) to accomplish the necessary order and discipline.
4. People must be made to feel	f) there is social control.
5. Society does this	e) ever hold together its members for any length of time.
6. As a part of culture they are transmitted	d) the need for security.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. Social control is	b) the “techniques and strategies for regulating human conduct in any society”.
2. Social control refers to	d) provides for conformity.
3. The purpose of ‘social control’ is	e) which is deliberately created.
4. Social control thus	c) one of the mechanisms of society.
5. The second main purpose of social control is	a) to exercise control over people in an effective manner.
6. Informal control refers to that type of social control,	f) which is not purposefully created.
7. Formal control refers to those types of social control	g) to create in the minds of people the feeling of identity and solidarity.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Ross has stressed upon the roles of public opinion, law, belief, suggestion, religion, ideals, ceremony, etc., in establishing social control.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Social control is as old as human society.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The three purposes of social control mentioned by Kimball Young – conformity, solidarity and continuity of the group – may be described below.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The influence may be exercised in various ways by means of public opinion, religion, morality, ideology, leadership, law, concern, etc.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Since the modern complex society is a multi-group society differential norms will have to coexist.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

“Social control”

Lesson 11

Read the text.

A. Folkways:

1) Meaning and Definition:

The term folkways was introduced to the sociological literature by **W.G. Sumner** in his book with the title “**Folkways**” published in 1906. The word literally means “The ways of the folk or people”. Folkways are the accepted ways of behaviour.

1. Lunenburg says that the “Folkways are the typical or habitual beliefs, attitudes and style of conduct observed within a group or community”.

2. A. W. Green- “These ways of acting that are common to a society or a group and that are handed down from one generation to the next are known as folkways”.

3. Gillian and Gillian - “Folkways are behaviour patterns of everyday life which generally arise unconsciously in a group”. **Examples:** The ways of eating, talking, dressing, playing, walking, greeting, conversing, expressing love and affection etc.

2) Characteristics of folkways:

A Social in Nature:

Folkways are the product of man’s group life. They are created by the groups for their sustenance and maintenance. Individuals get social recognition by conforming to the folkways. Every new generation absorbs folkways partly by deliberate teaching but mainly by observing and taking part in life about them.

B Unplanned Origin:

The origin of folkways is very obscure. Sumner believed that they arise automatically and unconsciously. They are not the result of any advance planning.

C Informal Enforcement:

Folkways are not as compulsive and obligatory as those of laws or morals. Conformity to the folkways is neither required by law nor enforced by any special agency of the society. Those who violate folkways are not punished by formal means.

D Folkways are Innumerable:

It is not possible for any one to enlist all the folkways. No encyclopedia could contain all the folkways observed by all of the people of history. They are very diverse and numerous.

E Folkways are subjected to change:

Folkways are not static, but dynamic; folkways change with changing social conditions. Some folkways undergo relatively rapid change; some resist to changing very often.

B. MORES

1) Meaning and Definition:

The word “mores” is a Latin term and it represented the ancient Roman’s most respected and even sacred customs. “**Moss**” is the singular form of mores. But in sociological usage the singular of mores is not generally used. The term “**mores**” was introduced to sociological literature by Sumner.

1. MacIver and Page:

“When the folkways have added to them conceptions of group welfare, standards of right and wrong they are converted into mores”.

2. Gillian and Gillian:

“Mores are those customs and group routines which are brought by the members of the society to be necessary to the group’s continued existence”.

3. Edward Sapir:

“The term mores is best reserved for those customs which cannot fairly strong feeling of the rightness or wrongness of mode of behaviors”. **Examples:** Respecting elders, protecting children taking care of the diseased and the aged people doing service to the society, speaking the truth, etc.

2) Characteristics:

A Mores are the regulators of social life:

Mores represent the living character of the group or community. They are always considered right by the people who share them. They are morally right and their violation morally wrong. Hence they are more compulsive in nature. They put restrictions on our behaviour.

B Mores are relatively more persistent:

More are relatively long lasting than ordinary folkways. In face, they even become conservative elements in society. They also put up resistance to change.

C Mores vary from group to group or time to time:

Mores not only differ with cultures but also with time. What is right at one time may be wrong at another and vice versa.

D Mores are often backed by values and religion:

More normally receive the sanction and backing of values and religion. When this occurs they become still more powerful and binding. Mores backed by religious sanctions are strongly justified people.

C. LAWS

1) Meaning and Definition:

Law is the most powerful formal means of social control in the modern society. It is an indispensable part of the modern social life. Laws appear only in societies where a political organization called “Government” is found.

1. J. S. Roucek - “Laws are a form of social rule emanating from political agencies”.

2. Roscoe Pound – “Law is an authoritative canon of value laid down by the force of politically organized society”.

3. Ian Robertson - “A law is simply a rule that has been formally enacted by a political authority and it backed by the power of the state”.

4. Cummings and Wise - “In a political sense law is the “body of rules made by the government for society, interpreted by the courts, and backed by the power of the state”.

2) Characteristics:

1. Laws found only in politically organized societies.

2. Law is called law, only if enacted by a proper law making Political authority. Hence it is a product of conscious thought, deliberate attempts and careful planning.

3. Law is written, definite, clear, precise and unambiguous.

4. Law applies equally to all without exception in identical circumstances.

5. Violation of law is followed by penalties and punishments determined by the authority of the state.

6. Laws are always written and recorded.
7. Laws are not the result of voluntary consent of persons against whom they are directed.
8. Laws are dynamic and subject to change.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

folkways, literally, observe, affection, sustenance, maintenance, conform, obscure, enforced, sacred customs, violation, compulsive, persistent, emanate, enacted, consent

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who introduced the concept of folkways?
- 2) What are folkways?
- 3) What are characteristics of folkways?
- 4) What is mores?
- 5) What are characteristics of mores?
- 6) What is law?
- 7) What are characteristics of law?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Folkways are	a) punished by formal means.
2. Folkways are not as compulsive and obligatory	b) but also with time.
3. Those who violate folkways are not	c) the living character of the group or community.
4. Mores represent	d) the product of man's group life.
5. More are relatively long lasting	e) as those of laws or morals.
6. Mores not only differ with cultures	f) than ordinary folkways.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. Folkways are	a) where a political organization called "Government" is found.
2. "Folkways are the typical or habitual beliefs, attitudes and style of conduct	b) emanating from political agencies".
3. "Folkways are behaviour patterns of everyday life	c) observed within a group or community".
4. "When the folkways have added to them conceptions of group welfare,	d) the accepted ways of behaviour.
5. Laws appear only in societies	e) standards of right and wrong they are converted into mores".

6. "Laws are a form of social rule	f) which generally arise unconsciously in a group".
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Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Every new generation absorbs folkways partly by deliberate teaching but mainly by observing and taking part in life about them.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: No encyclopedia could contain all the folkways observed by all of the people of history.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Conformity to the folkways is neither required by law nor enforced by any special agency of the society.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The word "mores" is a Latin term and it represented the ancient Roman's most respected and even sacred customs.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Law is the most powerful formal means of social control in the modern society.

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

"Folkways. Meaning and Definition"

"MORES. Meaning and Definition"

Lesson 12

Read the text.

SOCIAL PROCESS

3.1 Meaning of Social Process:

Social interaction is the foundation of society. It is the very essence of social life. Hence, the concept is crucial to any study of the dynamics of society. And culture without interaction there would be no group life. Thus, it can be said that interaction is the basic social process, the broadest term for describing dynamic social relationships. Social interaction represents the dynamic nature of human society. It is true that life is stable, confined and defined by traditional systems, norms and

patterned ways. Life is dynamic. People are on the move they are striving, competing, conflicting, co-operation, appeasing, adjusting, reconciling and then challenging again. This action element or functional element itself represents social interaction.

Direct and Symbolic interaction:

Interaction may be direct or symbolic. Direct interaction refers to the activities of person which may be seen in such conduct as pushing, fighting pulling, embracing, dishing or in other forms of bodily contact with other gestures and language, spoken or written. A symbol is a summary of experience. It may represent an object, act, quality, value, idea or any expected response. Language is the rich storehouse of such symbols. The central nature of interaction is interstimulation and response. One stimulates the actions, thoughts or emotions of another persons and response to the similar behavior of the others. Interaction increases mental activity, fosters comparison of ideas, sets new tasks, accelerates and discovers the potentialities of the individual.

Definition:

1. N.P. Gish, “social interaction is the reciprocal influences human beings exert on each other through inter stimulation and response”.

2. Dawson and Gettys: “Social interaction is a process where by men interpenetrates the minds of each other”.

3. Ian Robertson: “Social interaction is the process by which people act to-wards or respond to other people”.

Two conditions of Interaction:

Park and Burgess are of the opinion that Contact and Communication are the two main conditions of social interaction.

1. Contact:

Contact is the first stage of interaction. Contact means simply a coming together of independent units (individuals). It involves a mutual response, an inner adjustment of behavior to the actions of others. The two kinds of contact are: i) contact in time, ii) contact in space. The first one refers to contact of group with the earlier generations through customs, traditions, folkways, morals etc. The second one refers to the relationship between contemporary individuals and groups within a particular area. The contacts may be primary and personal or secondary and impersonal in nature.

2. Communication:

Communication is the medium of interaction. In communication one person infers from the behavior of another the idea or feeling of the other person. It may take place at three levels- through the senses, the emotions and the sentiments and ideas. The first two are called the natural forms of communication. They are common to man and the animals on the sensory level, seeing, hearing, smelling and touching all play a role in evoking responses on the emotional level such thing as facial expression, blushing and laughing arouse response, communication on the third level, taking place through the intellect, is, strictly limited to men. Here speech and language play an important role. Language helps man to transmit abstract ideas to his fellow beings. It facilitates the transmission and cultural heritage.

3.1 The Social processes:

Meaning and Definition:

The society is a system of social relationship. We may witness such relationship between father and son, employer and employee, teacher and student, merchant and customer, leader and follower between children etc. Sociology must analyze and classify social relationship because they represent social fact and social data. Social relationships represent the functional aspects of society. Analyzing and classifying social relationship is a difficult task. Social relationships involve reciprocal obligations. They refer to a pattern of interaction between these individuals thus social relationship may be studied by the kind or mode of interaction. It exhibit kinds of interaction are called social processes. Social processes are the fundamental ways in which men interact and establish relationships.

1. MacIver and Page:

Social processes are the manner in which the relationships of the members of a group, once brought together, acquire a distinctive character”.

2. A.W. Green:

“The social processes are merely the characteristic ways in which interaction occurs”.

3. Horton and Hunt:

The term Social processes refers to the “repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life”.

Types of Social Processes:

Social processes refers to the kinds or types of social interaction, social interaction assumes different forms. There are five types of social interaction or social processes. Cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation and assimilation are very necessary social interactions.

Exercise 1. Look up new words given below in your dictionary and memorize them.

essence, crucial, confined, striving, appeasing, reconciling, storehouse, fosters, an inner adjustment, infers, blushing, arouse, cultural heritage, reciprocal obligations

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is social interaction?
- 2) What are elements of interaction?
- 3) What are social processes?
- 4) What is social contact?
- 5) What is communication?

Exercise 3. Match the left part with the right.

1. Social interaction is	a) primary and personal or secondary and impersonal in nature.
2. Contact is	b) to transmit abstract ideas to his fellow beings.

3. The contacts may be	c) - through the senses, the emotions and the sentiments and ideas.
4. It may take place at three levels	d) involve reciprocal obligations.
5. Language helps man	e) the foundation of society.
6. Social relationships	f) the first stage of interaction.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word-groups with their definitions.

1. Interaction is the basic social process,	a) a system of social relationship.
2. Social interaction represents	b) the broadest term for describing dynamic social relationships.
3. Language is	c) in which men interact and establish relationships.
4. Communication is	d) the medium of interaction.
5. The society is	e) the rich storehouse of such symbols.
6. Social processes are the fundamental ways	f) the dynamic nature of human society.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the given answers.

1) Question: _____ ?

Answer: It is true that life is stable, confined and defined by traditional systems, norms and patterned ways.

2) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Interaction increases mental activity, fosters comparison of ideas, sets new tasks, accelerates and discovers the potentialities of the individual.

3) Question: _____ ?

Answer: The contacts may be primary and personal or secondary and impersonal in nature.

4) Question: _____ ?

Answer: Sociology must analyze and classify social relationship because they represent social fact and social data.

5) Question: _____ ?

Answer: "The social processes are merely the characteristic ways in which interaction occurs".

Exercise 6. Compose a story on the following, topic (up to 100 words):

"Social processes"

Keys

Lesson 1.

Exercise 3.

1. c); 2. b); 3. a); 4. d); 5. e).

Exercise 4.

1. e); 2. b); 3. c); 4. d); 5. a).

Lesson 2.

Exercise 3.

1. a); 2. d); 3. c); 4. b); 5. e).

Exercise 4.

1. f); 2. b); 3. d); 4. c); 5. e); 6. a).

Lesson 3.

Exercise 3.

1. d); 2. e); 3. c); 4. a); 5. b); 6. f).

Exercise 4.

1. e); 2. b); 3. f); 4. d); 5. a); 6. c).

Lesson 4.

Exercise 3.

1. g); 2. b); 3. f); 4. d); 5. e); 6. c); 7. a); 8. h).

Exercise 4.

1. a); 2. d); 3. f); 4. b); 5. e); 6. c); 7. g).

Lesson 5.

Exercise 3.

1. d); 2. b); 3. f); 4. a); 5. e); 6. c).

Exercise 4.

1. d); 2. b); 3. c); 4. a); 5. e).

Lesson 6.

Exercise 3.

1. g); 2. d); 3. c); 4. b); 5. e); 6. f); 7. a).

Exercise 4.

1. a); 2. c); 3. b); 4. e); 5. d); 6. f).

Lesson 7.

Exercise 3.

1. c); 2. b); 3. a); 4. d); 5. e).

Exercise 4.

1. d); 2. b); 3. c); 4. a); 5. f); 6. e); 7. g).

Lesson 8.

Exercise 3.

1. a); 2. d); 3. c); 4. b); 5. f); 6. e).

Exercise 4.

1. f); 2. b); 3. d); 4. c); 5. e); 6. a).

Lesson 9.

Exercise 3.

1. c); 2. b); 3. a); 4. g); 5. e); 6. f); 7. d).

Exercise 4.

1. e); 2. b); 3. d); 4. c); 5. a); 6. f).

Lesson 10.

Exercise 3.

1. a); 2. f); 3. e); 4. d); 5. c); 6. b).

Exercise 4.

1. c); 2. b); 3. a); 4. d); 5. g); 6. f); 7. e).

Lesson 11.

Exercise 3.

1. d); 2. e); 3. a); 4. c); 5. f); 6. b).

Exercise 4.

1. d); 2. c); 3. f); 4. e); 5. a); 6. b).

Lesson 12.

Exercise 3.

1. e); 2. f); 3. a); 4. c); 5. b); 6. d).

Exercise 4.

1. b); 2. f); 3. e); 4. d); 5. a); 6. c).

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2. <https://lim-english.com/posts/grammatika-angliiskogo-yazika-v-tablicah/>
3. <https://lim-english.com/posts/grammatika-angliiskogo-yazika-v-tablicah/>