

# Welcome to Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology

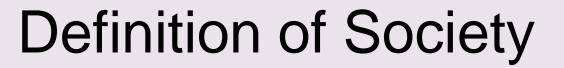
Session 2

INDIAN RURAL SOCIETY, SOCIAL GROUP

Dr. CHITRASENA PADHY

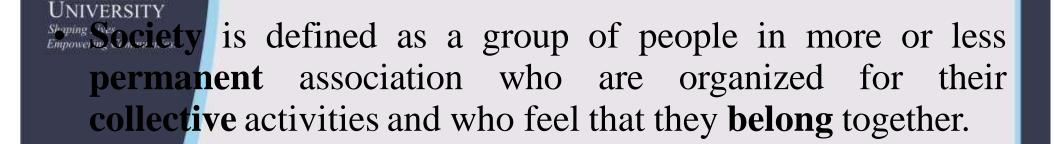
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION



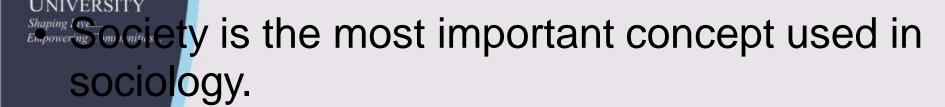
living and growing by interaction with the others, the whole being so unified that what takes place in one part affects all the rest."-CH Cooley.

• 'Society is the union itself, the organisation, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together."-Giddings

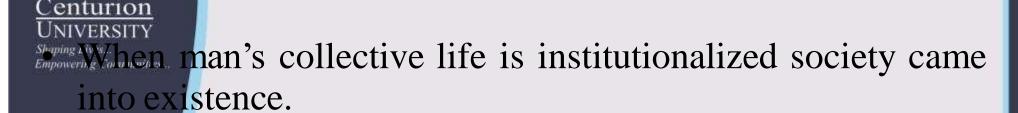








- It is the first and foremost social group of human kind.
- It is as old as human being itself.
- The very existence of human beings is tied up with society.



•Different institutions like family, school develops on the basis of value system.

All these institutions constitute human society.



### INDIAN RURAL SOCIETY

Need for the Study of the Rural Society:

- Rural life is the principal pivot around which whole Indian social life revolves.
- India is a land of agriculture. Its history, customs and traditions, complex social organization and unity in diversity

It not only deals with the rural social relationships but also







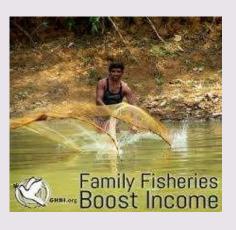


\* According to A.R Desai rural sociology should be to make a systematic, scientific and comprehensive study of the rural social organization

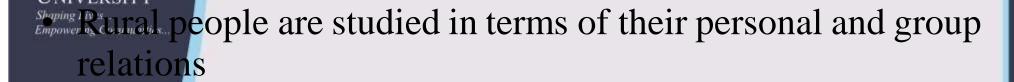
study of rural society is essential for carrying out a programme of rural extension

• understanding of the structure of rural society, the way it functions is essential.









• Rural society comprises of all persons residing in administrative unit of village.

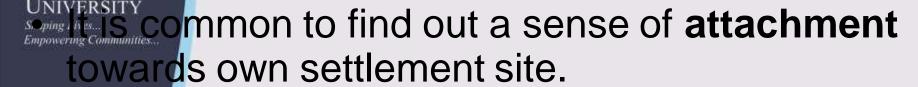


Centurion



#### Centurion Characteristics of Indian Rural Society:

- Agriculture is main economic activity of rural people.
- Caste is dominant institution of village. It is peculiar type of grouping found in rural India.
- The religious and caste composition of village largely determines its character.
- Each village is independent
- Village settlements are governed by certain traditions
- The rural society is self-sufficient.
- As a territorial, social, economic and religious unit, the village is a separate and distinct entity



- Village is characterized by isolation
- The chief characteristic of rural life is homogeneity
- less density of population, less social mobility(Shifting from one occupation to another is difficult as caste is determined by birth), less education, simplicity, traditionalism, fatalism, believing superstitions etc

common customs and traditions

common values,

common history

common cultures,

interdependence on each other obviously causes one ness and we feeling and develops feeling of solidarity among themselves.



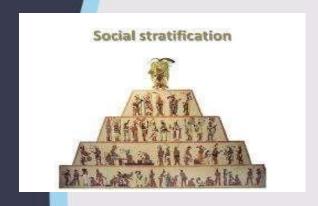
## Centurion UNIVERSITY CONTACT WITH Nature:

- The rural people are in close contact with nature as most of their daily activities revolve around the natural environment.
- This is the reason why a ruralite is more influenced by nature than an urbanite.
- The villagers consider land as their real mother as they depend on it for their food, clothing and shelter.





- In rural society, social stratification is a traditional characteristic, based on caste.
- The rural society is divided into various strata on the basis of caste.









Frequency of social interaction in rural areas is comparatively lower than in urban areas.

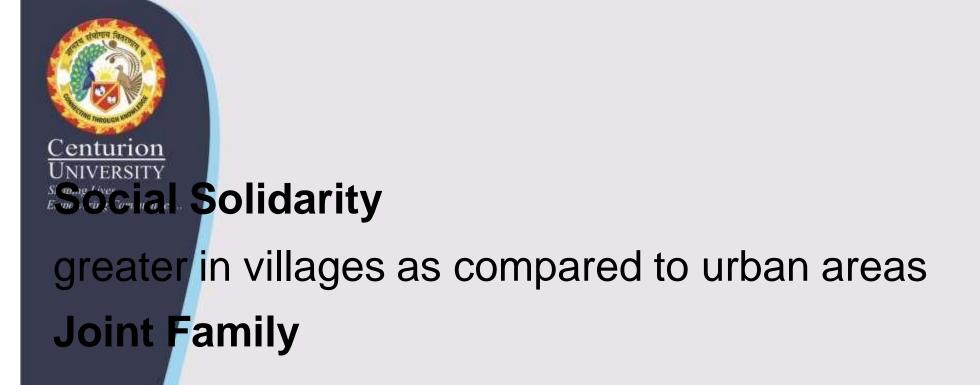
the interaction level possesses more stability and continuity

The relationships are intimate

Family, introduces the members to the customs, traditions and culture of the society



- Mobility is rigid as all the occupations are based on caste.
- Shifting from one occupation to another is difficult as caste is determined by birth



Another characteristic feature of the rural society is the joint family system

#### Social Groups

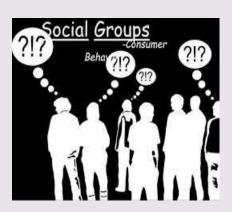
Social structure is composed of groups.

the forms of human associations.

 Society functions through different forms of human beings to fulfill needs and purposes.







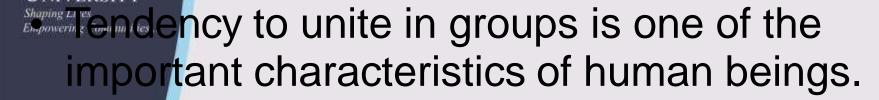


Man functions in society through different forms of groups.

 Man is born as a social group and his first association is with his mother.

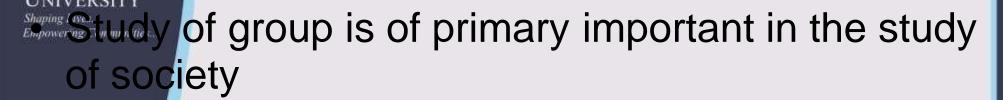






Social groups are the units out of which society is constructed.

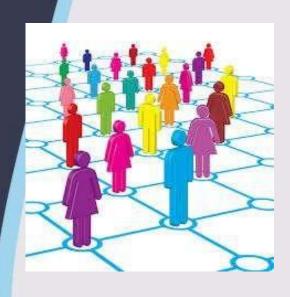




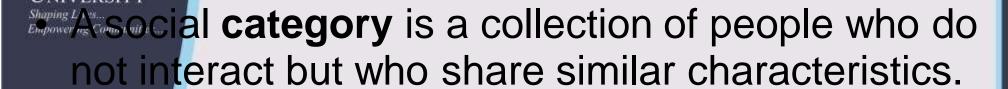
 Group is a medium through which we learn culture. The process of socialization takes place in groups



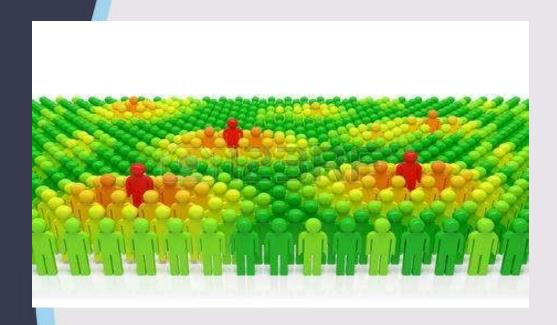
A social group is a collection of people who interact with each other and share similar characteristics and a sense of unity.

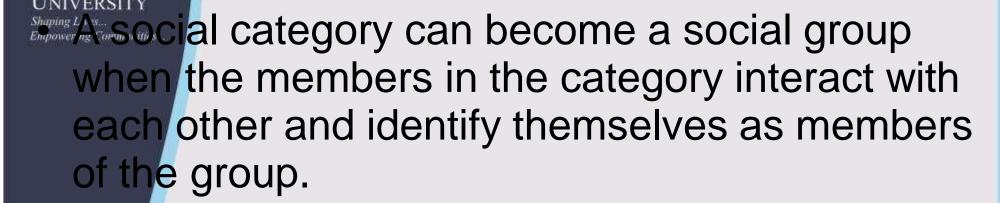






 For example, women, men, the elderly, and high school students all constitute social categories.





 In contrast, a social aggregate is a collection of people who are in the same place, but who do not interact or share characteristics.

#### **Definitions of Group:**

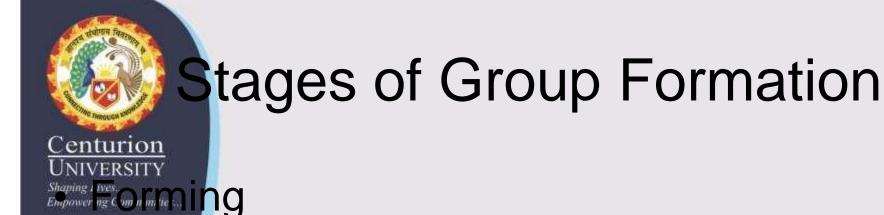
Asocial group consists of two or more people who with one another

- Frequent interaction leads people to share values and beliefs.
- Identification and attachment, in turn, stimulate more frequent and intense interaction.
- According to Chitambar, a social group is a unit of two or more people in reciprocal (to and fro) interaction and in communication with each other

 Maclever defined social group as a collection of human beings who enter into distinctive social relationships with one another

## Elements of Social Group: Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Comparia unit

- Psychological interactions and reciprocal roles
- Durable contacts
- Distinctive pattern of collective behaviour
- Sharing of norms and interests
- Pattern of leadership and follower ship



- Storming
- Norming
- Performing
- Re-forming

Classification of Social Groups According to the Degree of
Organization
Groups.

Informal Groups.

Formal Groups: These groups have more rules and regulations to govern their functioning.

The relationship of the members is governed by these rules.





These groups are generally large in size and the members have many restrictions e.g. College, Government Departments, Army etc.



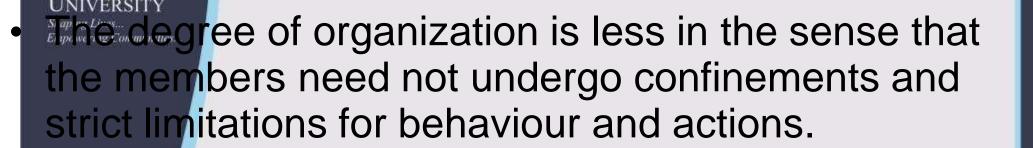


### Informal Groups: In those types of groups there are no much formalities, rules and regulations.





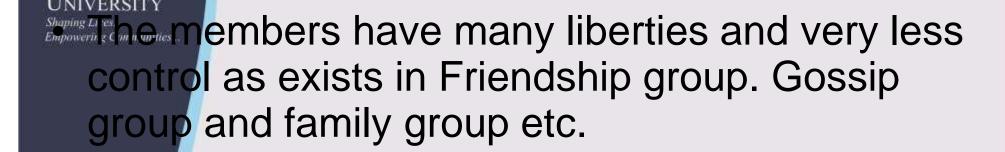


















## According to the Nature of the Interaction

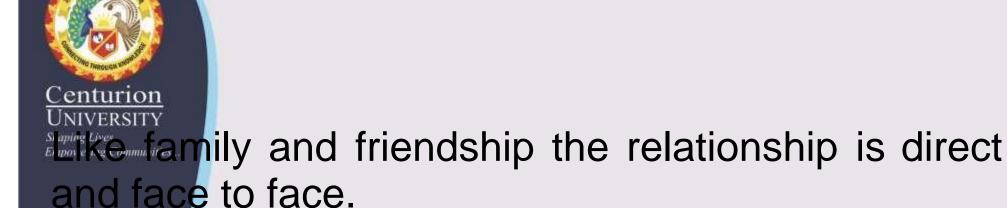
Empower of Criminal ary Group:

a group of individuals living in close, intimate, and personal relationship.









Generally such groups are small in size. Their

relations are always personal.







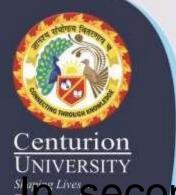


a group of people with whom one's contacts are detached and impersonal.







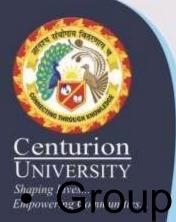


In secondary groups the relationship is indirect and such groups are bigger in size and they are formal in nature

Government departments, Industrial organizations, Labour unions, political parties







#### Size and Relationships

- Dyad-Group composed of two people-One relationship
- Triad-Group composed of three people

## According to the Nature of Membership

## Shaping Voluntary Groups:

 In these type of groups, the membership is voluntary and members have no compulsion to participate in the activity of the group.

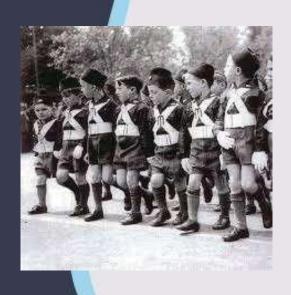






The withdrawal from such groups is also on voluntary basis.

 E.g. Gossip groups friendship group, youth organization



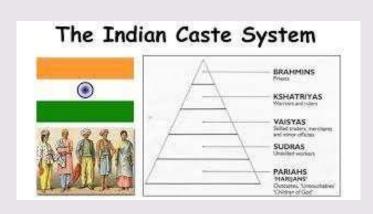


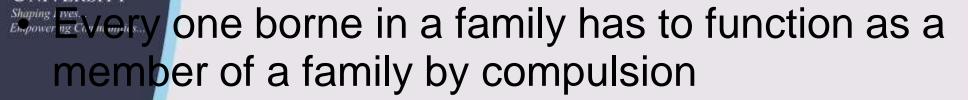


# Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Con-voluntary Groups:

- In these types of groups membership is compulsory and members have no choice.
- Social conversions and traditions rather than personal choice determine the relationship as observed in a family.



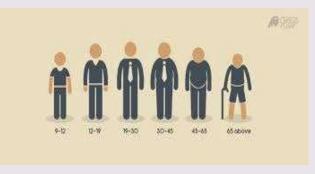


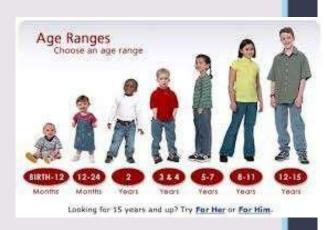


 E.g. Caste group, National group, Religion group, Age groups etc



Centurion





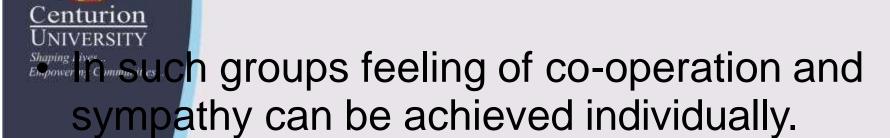
## According to the Size of the Group

**Small Groups:** Member in this type is considerably less.

 Each member can identify each other and can establish close or direct relationship.



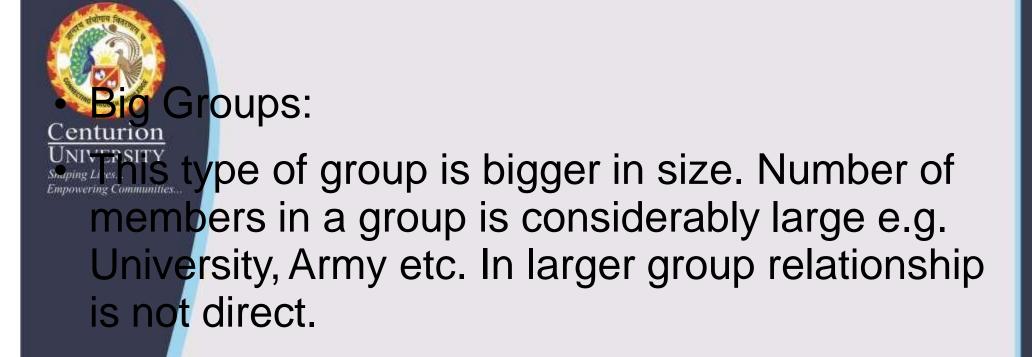




Size is limited e.g. family, Sport Club, Bhajani Mandal etc.









# Centurion UNIVERSITY

## \*\*\*According to the Territorial Limitations

- Natural Territorial Group:
- These are the groups were territorial limits have been fixed by nature.

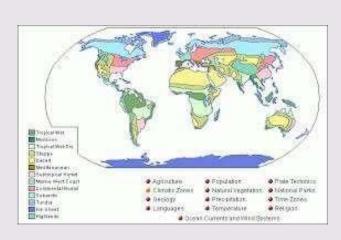




groups are formulated by their natural similarities and boundaries.

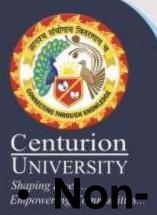
 There boundaries and limits are fixed by geographic and climatic situations. E.g. Region.





## Centurion UNIVERSITY Shapping LA ratificial Territorial Group:

 Here the territory is fixed artificially by man on functional basis e.g. Village, Taluka, District, State etc.



## Territorial Groups:

 Here the natural and artificial territorial limit do not play any part. This group has a common functioning in all most all parts of the world limitation of other types e.g. UNO, FAO, Red Cross, International Trade Unions etc.







## According to the Profession of Occupation

These groups are formulated on the basis of the Controllessional or the occupations of the members e.g. Religious, Educational Groups, Political Groups, Artisans

etc.









- The stabilized and relatively unorganized or short duration group can be of two types:
- 1. Permanent and
- 2. Temporary



- The members remain together for great length of time
- and aware of the objective of the group.

There are formalities and defined roles to play.

The members are tied together by potential ties and formulates.

## permanent existence e.g. Family, Government Department

## Century mporary:

Shaping Lives

 Temporary groups are the mere collections of physical bodies and congregate in casual way on the street or on

the stations

the size of such group is indefinite and they are unorganized. They do not remain together for great length of time.



- The participants are all on one level
- because their attention is focused on one thing and interaction is uncontrolled.
- The individual as a member of the group is more aware of himself and his own interests and less aware of the group interests e.g. Crowd, Audience, and Mob.



 People carry on their group relations with others influenced by class structure. Accordingly groups are classified into two types:

# Centurion UNIVERSITY SO PLOTIZO INTERIOR Empowering Communities. On tal Groups

- 2. Vertical Groups.
- 1. Horizontal Groups:
- The persons are alike in the status or position in the class system of society. Farmers, Blacksmith, Carpenter would be the members of their respective occupations belong to a horizontal group.
- 2. Vertical Groups:
- Vertical groups are those groups that are composed of members from different social strata. e.g. political parties.

#### Based on Personal Feeling of Belonging

According to this criteria the group has been classified into

Centurion UNIVERSIN- group and

2. Out-group.

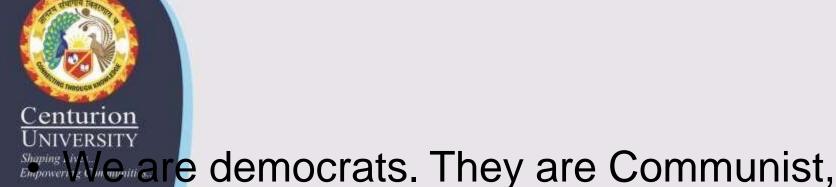
#### 1. In-group:

Empowering Communities...

- In group is a group either primary or secondary towards which persons have a solidarity, loyalty, friendliness and cooperation.
- Such groups are characterized by the expressions "We belong, we believe, we feel, we act or my family, my neighbourhood, my club, my association. In-group attitude contains some elements of sympathy and sense of attachment or obligation to the other members of group.



- An out group is defined by the individual with relation to the in-group usually expressed in the contrast between them and us.
- Every group is conscious that other groups are those to which we do not belong or not with us.



- democrats. They are communist,
- we are Hindus, They are Muslims,
- we are Brahmins, and they are Harijans.
- A person has no sense of loyalty, sympathy, cooperation while they have sense of indifference even antagonism to the members of out-groups.



 This classification considers locality as one bond for holding groups together or it is based on the territory or locality occupied by the members. E.g. neighbourhoods, communities or villages, towns etc

- Reference group is the group which the individual refers for advises on different aspects.

  An individual may have different reference groups for different purposes.
- A reference group may be any group for E.g. Primary group, horizontal group etc. Reference group like friendship group may influence a farmer to accept or reject the adoption of an improved farming practice

## Similar to the concepts of Primary and Secondary Groups, are the concepts of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft.

- These are German terms used to represent community and society.
- These concepts are developed by German Sociologist Ferdinard Tonnies to differentiate between urban and rural life.

## Gemeinschaft

social relation whatever function characterised by relative smallness, cohesion,

Long duration, emotional intensity

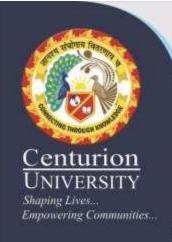
Social control in Gemeinschaft is maintained through moral persuasion, gossip, gestures



## Gesellschaft

Characteristics of modern urban life

 Individualism, mobility, self interest, emphasis on progress rather than tradition.



## **THANK YOU**