

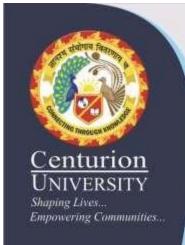
Welcome to Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology SESSION 5

SOCIAL VALUE, SOCIAL CONTROL
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Social Value

Social values are ideas which help an individual to discriminate whether a particular object or behaviour is good or bad, desirable or undesirable.

- •There are at times rules which govern the action which is known as "Norms".
- •People are expected to behave in accordance with the values held by the individual and in the expected behaviour which is known as "normative behaviour".



S.C.Dood. defined the value as "desiderata" (i.e.) anything desired or chosen by someone, sometime. In broad sense value may be considered as attitude related attribute that are projected upon people, objects and situations.

Since values, sometimes gives orientation or striving towards a given goal, it can be viewed as motives.



Age Possession of land Wealth and economic position Hard work and physical stamina Personal characteristics like Truthfulness Honesty Reliability

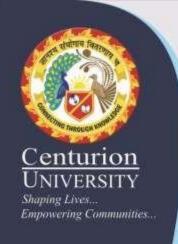
Caste

Type of Values Value may be classified in different ways. •Fraenkel (1976) classified as:

Shapin Morral Value:

 deciding particular alternative as better than other because of its just or more humane

Moral Value refers to the good virtues such as honesty, integrity, truthfulness, compassion, helpfulness, love, respectfulness, hard-work, etc.



•Real value:

deciding based on real worth in terms of legal, aesthetic, etc.

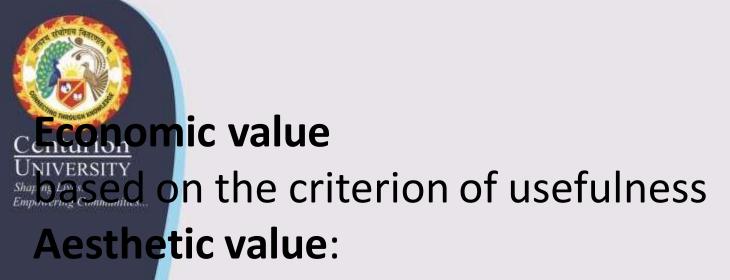
•Market value:

based on how much can be paid value in terms of price
 of utility

Personal value:

cebased on ones likes and preferences over things of similar nature

- •Instrumental Value:
- based on some standards that help us to achieve or acquire other values
 Spranger classified as
- Theoretical value
- expressed in the urge for discovery of truth



based around form and harmony

Social value:

referring to interest of people on others

Political value:

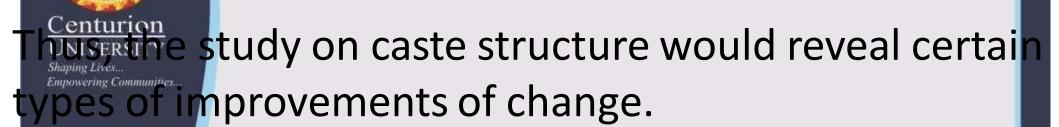
central round power

Religious value:

meaning thereby a mystic sense

Role of Values of Agricultural Extension

- •Scientific understanding of culture of people among whom extension work operate helps the effective functioning by these workers.
- •This is particularly significant in countries like India.
- For instance, piggery is not introduced in Muslim areas, poultry farming in Brahmin areas, and the like.

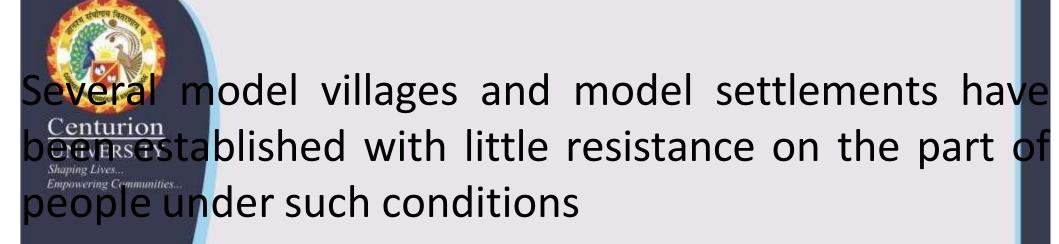


Religious festivals and other local functions form important part of village life.

Extension workers can look upon these festivals and means as potentially useful for technology transfer through exhibition, demonstration, etc.

It is generalised that greater success may be canticipated when a new improved practice is introduced in familiar terms something that is already present in the culture.

- •Change is more likely to occur where there is lack of adjustment.
- For example when village fields are wiped out by flood or fire, that would be the right opportunity to introduce a technology.



Attitude: Definitions

callbort (1935) defined an attitude as a mental or state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence on the individual's response to all objects and situations to which it is related.

•A simpler definition of attitude is a mind set or a tendency to act in a particular way due to both an individual's experience and temperament.

Value system: The values in terms of attitudes take together as a set form a system, which is called values system of society.

E.g. prestige based on caste of individual, status based upon individual's possession of land etc

Role of value system in Extension

- Society places different values on various items
 which form a part of village life
- •e.g. villagers spend money on daughter's marriage, building a house etc.

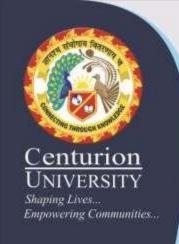
Extension worker should understand the value system in uniform and implement his programs in such a way that the programs are not going to interfere with the value system.

Extension worker should think of changing the same (values) before introducing his programs



control is the way in which social order coheres (joins together) and maintains itself, how it operates as a whole as a changing equilibrium (balance) – Maclever





Socia force that prevents one from behaving in a deviant manner, and instead encourages the individual to behave in an approved manner

Social control is the sum of those methods by which a society tries to influence human behaviour to maintain a given order – Mannheim





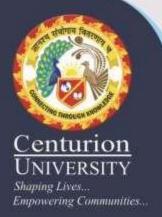
of social control: Social control is an influence exerted by the public or society for promoting the welfare of the group as a whole

- Social control is classified in to two categories Centurion and informal means of social control Formal means of social control
- •Law: Law is a body of rules given by legally authorized bodies and enforced by authorized agencies like police, judiciary etc

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Formal Social Control





Coercion (force): Physical coercion like Imprisonment or death penalty (through law) and non violent coercion like strike, boycott or non cooperation (between individuals and groups) are means of social control

Education: Education prepares the child for social living by removing his wrong attitudes and learning discipline, honesty and what is right or wrong

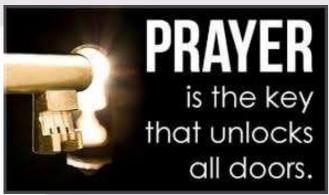
Government Police Court

Unformal means of social control

Belief: Belief in religion controls the behaviour to a great extent.



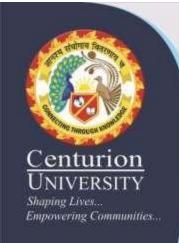
enturion







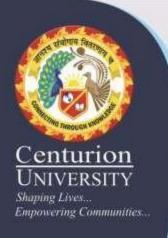




Social suggestions: we suggest the younger generations many ideas like giving the examples of great men, celebration of anniversaries of great people etc



Ideologies: The communication of ideologies like Gandhism, capitalism, communism etc by which the social behaviour of the individuals is controlled.



Customs Folkways







- Public opinion



Role of social control in society

Control is necessary for maintaining order in the society.

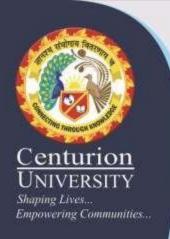
- •It is necessary for every society or group to maintain its social order and this is possible only when its members behave in accordance with that social order.
- •An important objective of social control is to maintain the old order.
- Although enforcement of the old order in a changing society may hinder social progress, yet it is necessary to maintain continuity and uniformity in society.

- Without social control social unity would be a mere dream.
- with established norms which brings uniformity of behaviour and leads to unity among the individuals.
- •The family maintains its unity because its members behave in a similar manner in accordance with family norms.

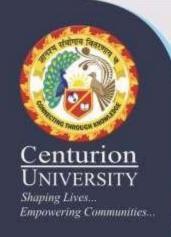
To check cultural mal-adjustment

Centurion
UNIVERSITY here are numerous folkways, mores and customs

Prevalent in society. Every individual has to follow
them. If an individual violates the social norms, he
is compelled through social control to observe
them.



To provide social sanction



THANK YOU