Welcome to Welcome to Sociology and Educational Psychology

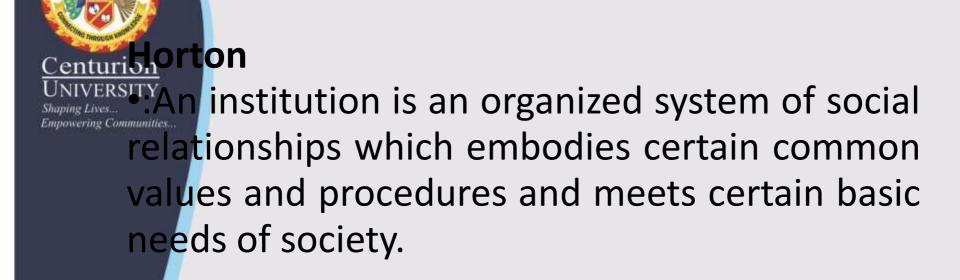
SESSION 6
SOCIAL INSTITUTION, SOCIAL
CHANGE
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SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Social institutions have been created by man from social relationships in society to meet such basic needs as stability, law and order and clearly defined roles of authority and decision making. Wood ward and Maxwell

•:An institution is a set of folkways and mores into a unit which serves a number of social functions.



Characteristics

- <u>Constitutions</u> are the means of controlling <u>University</u> als.
- •Institutions depend upon the collective activities of men.
- •The institution has some definite procedures which are formed on the basis of customs and dogmas.
- •Institution is more stable than other means of social control.
- Every institution has some rules which must be compulsorily obeyed by the individual

Tive major institutions in rural sociology are

- educational,
 - •economic,
 - family and
 - •religion.

Reproduction and perpetuation of the family and human race.

Socialisation

· Function

- Provision of economic maintenance and livelihood in many cultures.
- Provision of love, affection and security to the individual.
- Provision of class status to the individual of the family into which he has been born.
 - Definition of Family

respective social roles of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother sister, creating a common culture.

UNIVERSITE light and Merrill defined the family as "the biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children".



Characteristics of family: Based on structure:

Patriarchal family

It is the family where male is the head of family inclusive of powers. He is the owner and administrator of the family property and right. To him all persons living in the family are subordinated.

Based on residence the family is classified as•a) Matrilocal family:

In this type of family husband goes to live in the house of his wife.

•b) Patrilocal family:

Empowering Communities..

Wife goes and lives in the house of her husband.

·Based on the marriage the family is classified as:

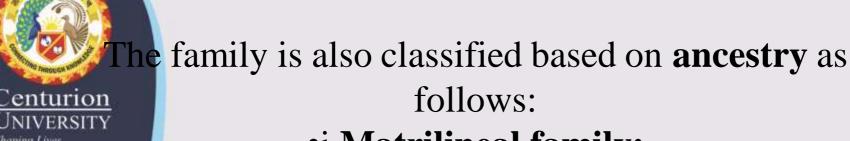
•i.Monogamous family:

Unine which man marries one woman only at one time.

Shaping Lives.
Emperit Polygamous family:

- In this kind of family one man marries many women at one time.
- •iii.Polyandrous family:
- In this case the woman can marry more than one man.





Empowering Communities...

•i.Matrilineal family:

•Here woman is believed to be the ancestor of the family.

•ii.Patrilineal family:

Here the ancestry continues through the father.

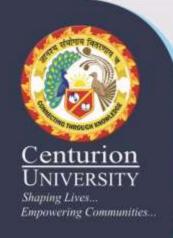
Religion:

Uniters belief in super natural.

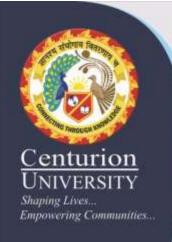
- Religion constitutes a set of beliefs regarding the ultimate power in the universe, the ideal and proper pattern of behaviour and ceremonial ways of expressing these beliefs.
- Religion also provides a foundation for the mores of the society.
- Taboos in various cultures have religious sanction.
- Religion provides a means by which individuals can face crises and ups and downs in life with strength and fortitude.

any modifications in the established patterns of Soteal Managerelationship and standard of conduct.

Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities...



According to M.D. Jenson, "Social change may be defined as modification in ways of doing and thinking of people.



According to MacIver and Page,

Social Change is a change in social relationship. It is a process responsive to many types of changes, to changes in man-made conditions of living, to changes in attitudes and beliefs of men and to changes that go beyond human control to the biological and physical nature of things.

SOCIAL CHANGE:

One invariant in the life of all living and non-living things is change.

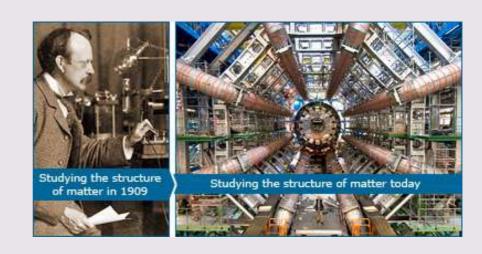
•When it takes place in the lives of interacting human beings, it is termed social change.

 Social change occurs in all societies, slow, perhaps, in primitive and folk societies and rapid in complex modern societies.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION!

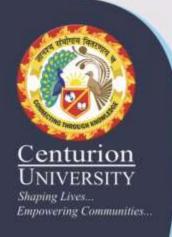
Social change, however, involves alteration in the structure and functioning of these values, norms, social roles, habits, obligations of people, or change in life goals, chances, environment or in the composition or organization of their society.

When it is viewed within the rural setting, it is termed rural social change.



Types of Rural Social Change

- Economic change
 - Political change
 - •Technological change:
 - Cultural change
 - Behavioural change:



Economic Change

a transformation that occurs within an economy that either increases, sustains, or depletes its vitality. Efforts to measure transformations (economic fluctuations) range over periods of stability (economic stability), growth (expansion), and contraction (recession).



Political Change

Political changes result in either a change in leadership or a style of government or, sometimes, both. Such change can come from citizens, such as voters, political leaders or military leaders. or from the efforts of foreign countries

Technological Change

development, technological achievement, or technological progress is the overall process of invention, innovation and diffusion of technology or processes.

Cultural Change

All Cultures are inherently predisposed to change and, at the same time, to resist change. There are dynamic processes operating that encourage the acceptance of new ideas and things while there are others that encourage changeless stability. It is likely that social and psychological chaos would result if there were not the conservative forces resisting change.



Behavioural Change

Favourable change in the knowledge, skill and attitude of people as a result of their exposures to educational experiences.



Barriers to Change

•Cultural Barriers to change:

- •The values and attitudes of a culture as embodied in its tradition determine how receptive it is to change.
- •Some cultures view change with scepticism; others with excitement.



Factor of Social Change

Biological Factors:

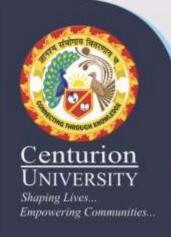
- •the factors that determine the number, composition, the selection and the hereditary quality of the successive generations.
- Every human element in society is always changing. If we compare ourselves with our parents, we will know that we are different from them in our make up, ideas and in most other things. No new generations are an exact replica of the old.

Physical Factors:

- The surface of our planet is never at rest.
 - •There are slow geographical changes as well as occasional convulsions of nature in storm, earthquakes and floods.
 - •These changes in the physical environment sometimes bring about important changes in society.
 - •The flood in India may hasten the birth of model village in place of those which have been washed off or they may lead to the construction of dams in order to prevent future floods.

Technological Factors

- Technology affects society greatly.
 - A variation in technology causes a variation in some institution or custom.
 - •The introduction of machine technology as a result of the discovery of the new sources energy has made such far-reaching consequences that it is often described as a 'revolution'.



THANK YOU