



RAMA UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIT-X
(SOCIOLOGY)

Social Organizations and Social System

- Social organization: elements, types
- Democratic and authoritarian modes of participations
- Voluntary associations
- Social system: Definition and Types of social system
- Role and Status as structural elements of social system
- Inter-relationship of institutions

Social organization

- ▶ Organization is an orderly relationship or arrangement of parts.
- ▶ Thus family, church, college, factory, a play group, a political party, a community all are examples of an social organization.
- ▶ Social organization is used to refer the interdependence and inter-related of parts in groups.
- ▶ Social organization is the organization of society, it is a system of relationship in groups.
- ▶ Social organization refers to 'the way people relate themselves to one another'.

Definition

- **Duncan Mitchell** - “Social organization means the interdependence of parts, which is an essential characteristics of all enduring collective groups, communities and societies”.
- **Leonard Broom and Philip Selznick** - social organization “as the patterned relations of individuals and groups”.
- **H.M. Johnson** - “organization refers to an aspect of interaction system”.

Types of Social Organization

- Political organization: State(Government)
- Economic organization: Factory
- **Religious organization:** Church
- **Financial organization:** Bank
- **Educational organization:** school and colleges

All these organizations are called social organization, that is, organization of society.

Social organization is used in wider sense to include any organization of society.

Elements of Social Organization

- A Goal:
 - The members of an organization are inter-related to each other for the pursuit of a common goal.
- **Preparedness to accept one's role and status:**
 - Organization is an arrangement of persons and parts.
 - By arrangement is meant that every member of the organization has an assigned role, a position and status.

Elements of Social Organization

□ Norms and Mores:

- Every organization has its norms and mores which control its members.
- An organization can function smoothly if its members follow the organization norms.

□ Sanctions:

- If a member does not follow the norms he is compelled to follow them through sanctions (conditions) which may range from warning to physical punishment. e.g. expelled, dismissed.

MODES OF PARTICIPATION

□ Democratic participation:

- A democratic participation usually consult with subordinates on planned actions, decisions and participations from them.
- Democratic participation includes Participative leaders who encourage group members to participate. Group members feel engaged in the process and are more motivated and creative.
- Democratic leaders offer guidance to group members, but they also participate in the group and allow input from other group members.

MODES OF PARTICIPATION

□ Authoritarian:

- This type of participation is based on the use of coercive power.
- Authoritarian participation induced greater dependency on the leader, low frequencies of suggestions for group action and group policy, dissatisfaction with group and high quantity but low quality of productivity.
- Authoritarian leaders make decisions independently with little or no input from the rest of the group.

Voluntary Association

- A **voluntary association** or **union** is a group of individuals **who voluntarily enter into an agreement to form a body (or organization) to work together for a purpose.**
- Which perform varied functions for the welfare, integration and solidarity of the society.
- **Article 19 (1) (c) of the constitution of India confers on the Indian citizens the 'right to form association'.**
- In the U.N. terminology voluntary organizations are called non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- **David L Sills** – “Voluntary organization is a group of persons organized on the basis of voluntary membership without state control for the furtherance of some common interests of its members”.

Characteristics of voluntary Organization

- It is **registered under some Act for legal status.**
- It has **definite aims and objectives and programmes** for fulfillment and achievement.
- It has **an administrative structure.**
- It is initiated and **governed by its own members.**
- It raises funds from the contributions or subscription from the members of the local community and/or the beneficiaries of the programmes.

Social System

- The concept of social system is closely related to the concept of social structure/function.
- The various groups or parts do not act in an independent and isolated manner.
- On the basis of they will interactions and interrelationship with other part, persons or groups and they create a pattern which is called social system.
- A social system is an orderly and systematic arrangement of social interactions.
- The arranged of a particular manner which called organic structure or organic system.

Social system

- Social system means a network of interactive relationships.
- **Loomis** – “Social system is constituted of a plurality of individual interacting with each other according to shared cultural norms and meaning”.
- **Spencer** – “A society has a structure it also consists of the interrelated parts, such as the family, religion, the state and so on”.

Types of Social System

- Classification by **Morgan** and other Evolutionists:
 - Savagery social system -wild
 - Barbarian social system -uncivilized
 - Civilized social system -modern

- **They also classified basis of means of livelihood:**
 - Hunting social system - nomadic
 - Pastoral social system –semi-settle
 - Agricultural social system - rural
 - Industrial social system - urban

- **Durkheim's Classification**
 - Mechanical Social System – ancient societies
 - Organic Social System – modern societies

Elements

1. Belief and Knowledge
2. Sentiment
3. End, goal or objective
4. Norm
5. **Status**
6. **Role**
7. Rank
8. Power
9. Sanction and
10. Facility

Role

- Individuals differ not only in such attributes of sex, colour, height, age etc., but also differ in behaviour of their occupations.
- Some persons are professors, physicians, labourers, scientists, soldiers etc.,
- It is an expected **behaviour in a given individual for social status and social position.**
- Role refers to the obligations which an individual has towards his group.
- **Role is the function of particular individual in a particular field.**

Definition of Role

- **Lundberg** – “is a pattern of behaviour expected of an individual in a certain group or situation”.
- **Davis** – “Role is the manner in which a person actually carries out the requirements of his position”.

STATUS

- Status is the **position** which an individual has in society.
- In social system each individual has a status.
- The element of status is found in every social system.
- In the family there are statuses of father, mother, son, daughter, etc.,
- Likewise there are statuses in a club, school, union or factory.

Definition of Status

- **Secord and Bukman** – “Status is the worth of a person as estimated by a group or a class of persons”.
- **Ogburn and Nimkoff** – “Status is the rank-order position assigned by a group to a role or set of roles”.
- **Mazumdar** – “Status means the location of the individual within the group, his place in the social network of reciprocal obligations and privileges, rights and duties”.

Types of Status

□ Ascribed status:

- It is one which an individual gets at his birth.
- It is conferred to him by his group or society.
- It may be based on sex, age, caste or colour.

□ Achieved status:

- It is one which an individual achieves by his efforts.
- A man born in a low caste may, by his efforts, become the Prime Minister and achieve thereby a high status.

Interrelations of Institutions

- A social structure is maintained by proper adjustment of relationships among the different institutions.
- No institutions works in alone.
- Religion, education, family, government and business all interact on eachother.
- Thus education creates attitudes which influence the acceptance or rejection of religious beliefs.
- Business conditions may influence the family life.
- Unemployment may determine the number of people who feel unable to marry.

Conti...

- Thus social institutions are closely related to each other.
- **The family is the center while education, religion, government and economics are the spokes of the wheel.**
- Breakdown of economic institutions may have radical effects upon political institutions.
- Any change in an institution may led to a change in the other institutions.
- No institution can avoid affecting other institutions or avoid being affected by others.

Thank you