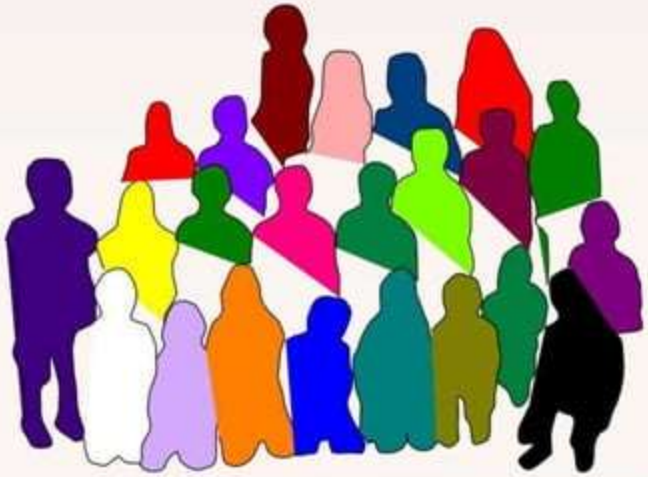
INDIVIDUAL & SOCIETY



outlines

- Society & community
- Nature of society
- Difference between society & community
- Process of socialization and individualization
- Personal disorganization

Individual & society

- man is a social animal.
- He can not live alone and he needs society.
- Society not only control our movements but also shape our identity, our thoughts and our emotions.

SOCIETY

- Society derived by Latin word "Socious" it means companionship or friendship.]

- In sociology the term 'society' refers not a group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among them.

DEFINITION OF SOCIETY

- **Maclver** has said that society is a web of social relationship.
- **Wright-** society is not a group of people. It is the system of relationship that exists between the individual of the group.
- **G.D.H cole-** Society is a complex of organized association and community with a community.
- **Green-** society is the larger group to which only individual belongs.

NATURE OF SOCIETY

- Man is a social human being by nature. There is close relationship between man and society. There are two theories which describes the nature of society. These are:

✓Social contract theory

✓The organic theory

1. Social contract theory

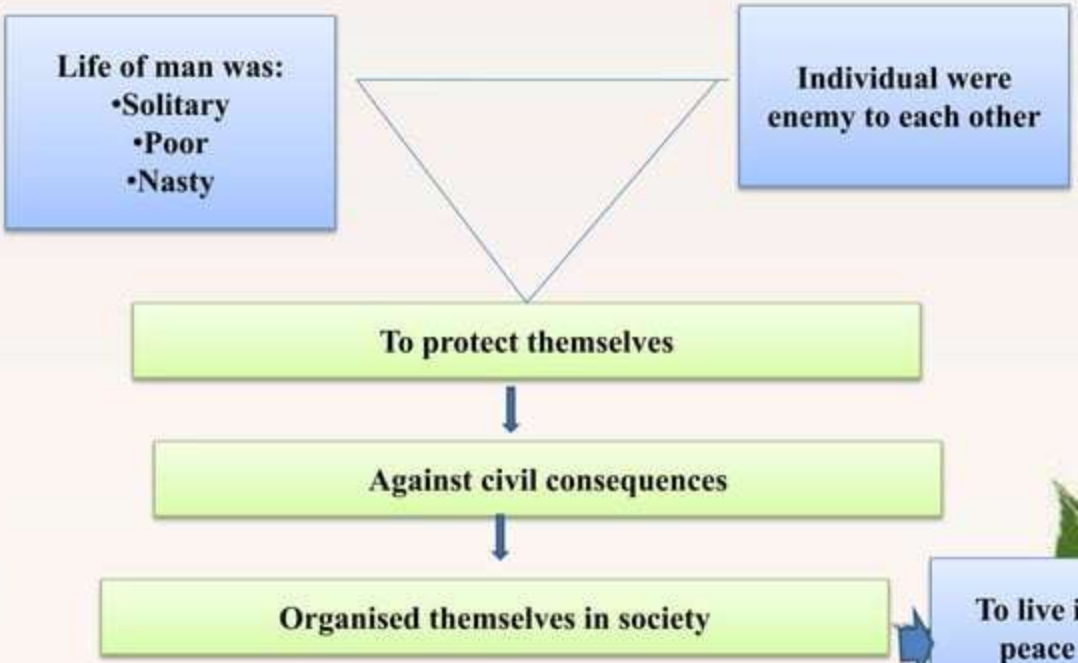
- According to social contract theory:

✓ All human beings are born free and equal

✓ Society is created by mutual agreements of individuals

Various authors such as Hobbes, Locke has given their views under social contract theory.

According to Hobbes



According to Lock



2. Organic theory

- This theory is very old.
- According to **Aristotle**, the symmetry of state is same as of individual & individual is an intrinsic part of society.
- On these basis it can be concluded that society is an organism. The individuals are its limbs and behave like cells of body. If the limbs are removed from body, then there is no life in limbs. Similarly when individuals are separated from society, they have no life.

COMMUNITY

- An area of social living.
- When members of any group small or large live together in such a way that they share food, shelter etc. A society includes many small communities like tribal, rural and urban communities.

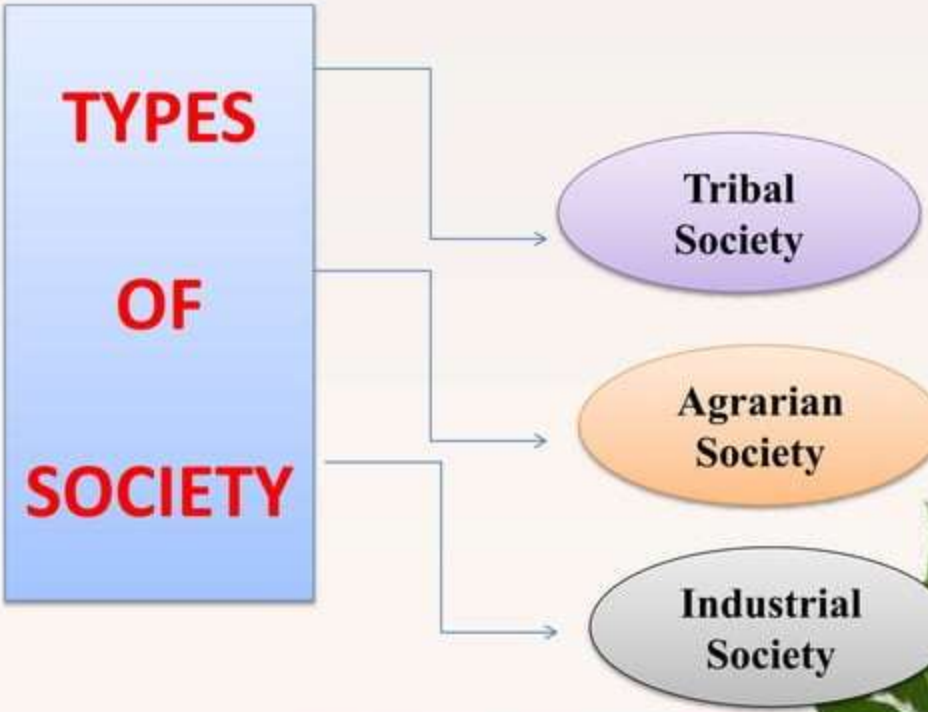
DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY

- According to **Bogardus**, Community is a social group with some degree of " we feeling" and living in given area.It means close relationship between the members, feeling of security and common residence.
- According to **Ogburn & Nimkoff**, community is the total organisation of social life with a limited area.

Difference between society & community

Society	Community
✓ Society is a web of social relationship.	✓ Community consisting of a group of a individual living in a particular area with some degree of we feeling.
✓ A definite geographic area is not an essential aspects of society.	✓ Community always denotes a definite locality or geographic area.
✓ Society is a abstract.	✓ Community is a concrete.

Society	Community
✓ Community sentiments or a sense of we feeling may be present or may not be present in society.	✓ Community sentiments is an essential element of community.
✓ Society is a wider. There can be more than one community in a society.	✓ Community is smaller than society.


TYPES
OF
SOCIETY
Tribal Society
Agrarian Society
Industrial Society

1. Tribal Society

- The tribe is a group of persons having a common definite territory, common name , religion and culture. They are united by blood relationship.
- It can be found in the regions of Africa, Asia and Europe.
- Their main economic activity is hunting, fishing and food gathering.

2. **Agrarian Society**

- In an Agrarian society the dominant type of economic activity is agriculture e.g, India is an agrarian society.
- It is associated with the domestication of plants and animals.
- People in agrarian society leads simple life.
- An agrarian society is regionally divided into villages.

Cont….

- The members of village community helps one another & share joy and sorrow. This society is marked by Simplicity and uniformity.
- An agrarian society is religious society.

3. Industrial Society

- The economic activity of industrial society is factory production.
- Men & women have equal rights and they are working together in factories.
- The industrial society is marked by a new system of production, distribution and exchange.
- There is division of labour in an industrial society.

PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION AND INDIVIDUALISATION

Socialization

- Man is not only social but also cultural being.
- The culture provides opportunities for man to develop his personality.
- The development process is not an automatic process.
- It is social training to the individual that kind of training is called socialization.
- Socialization is a process of moulding a human infant to a member of society to which he belongs.

Cont....

- This socialization is differ from society to society. Because of this process involves by culture.
- He is gradually moulded into a social being and he learns social ways of acting and feeling.
- The process of moulding and shaping the personality of the human infant is called socialization.

Definition of Socialization

- **W.H. Ogburn** says, "Socialization is a process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the group."

- **Bogardus** define " Socialization as the process of working together of developing group responsibility, of being guided by welfaare needs of others."

Process of Socialization

- Socialization is the process of learning group norms, ideals, habits, behaviors and customs.
- The process of socialization starts long before the child is born.
- Whole system of cultural practices surrounding the family are important for child's growth.
- But direct socialization begins only after birth.

Factors of the Process of Socialization

- There are four factors of this process of learning, these are as below:

✓Imitation
✓ Suggestion
✓Identification
✓Language



1. Imitation

- Imitation is copying the acts or actions of an other.
- this copying is done consciously or unconsciously
- It has an important role in the process of socialization.
- Ex- a girl child imitates and do the same as her mother does.
- another example is related to language which a child learns by imitation.

2. Suggestion

- Suggestion is the way of communicating information without logic.
- The suggestions can be conveyed through language, pictures etc.
- Suggestion influences one's own as well as of other individuals behavior.

3. Identification

- with the growth of child age, child become aware of the nature of things which satisfy the needs. This things become the object of identification.
- Through this identification, he becomes sociable.
- he starts playing with the toys and enjoys it due to identification.

4. Language

- Language is the way of transmitting culture and moulds the personality of individual in accordance to society.

Agencies of Socialization

- Socialization is the process which begins at birth and continues till death of an individual.
- Socialization makes the child a useful member of society. This socialization occur by two sources.

✓ First sources include those who have authority over him. Ex- teacher, parents, elderly persons.

✓ Second sources include who are equal in authority. Ex- friends, playmates, fellow on job or in club.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

- It is the process of in which man comes to know himself and acquire the sense of inner responsibility.
- It is simply the process of attaining to one's own self.
- He is carried by his own individuality which is a quality to him.
- the process of individualization is carried not only by the individual himself but also by the society.

Aspects of Individualization

- **Karl Mannheim** has distinguished four main aspects of individualization.

✓ individualization as a process of learning different from other people.

✓ individualization on the level of new forms of self regarding attitudes.

✓ individualization through objects.

✓ individualization as a kind of depending into ourselves.

PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION

- **Concept of Individual disorganization:**

Individual & society are closely related. When society is disorganized, then individual is also disorganized.

- **Definition:**

Prof. E.M Lemert, " Individual disorganization is a condition or process in which the person has not stabilized his behavior around major roles. Such disorganization may be transitional or it may be continuous.**"**

Causes of individual inability

- Lack of personal resources
- Mental deficiency
- Physical deficiency
- Biological inheritance
- Cultural level

Forms of personal disorganization

- Juvenile delinquency
- Crime
- Drink
- Sex
- mental deficiency
- Suicide
- Insanity

Relationship between social disorganization & personal disorganization

- Both are closely related to each other. Individual disorganization leads to social disorganization.
- society consists of the network of relationships that binds individuals together on a functioning whole.
- social disorganization not only disorganizes society but it also disorganizes the individuals.


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