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State Civil Services

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

Volume - 11

Sociology



Table of Content

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Indian Concept of Society	1
2	Community, Culture and Values	7
3	Culture and social harmony	13
4	Social Institutions	17
5	Rituals and Caste System	21
6	Ashram and Purushartha	33
7	Impact of Religion and Sects on Marriage	36
8	Concept of Indian Society	39
9	Changing scenario of crime	42
10	Current Debates – Tradition and Modernity in India	53
11	Problems of Nation Building	55
12	Approaches to the Study of Rural Society	64
13	Peasant Studies, Rural Leadership, Factionalism, People Empowerment	81
14	Social issues and strategies of rural development	90
15	Urbanisation	99
16	Industrialization and social change in India	105
17	Class and class conflict in industrial society	110
18	Globalisation	114
19	Indianization of sociology and privatization of education	118
20	Social Structure and Development	121
21	Postmodernization	134
22	Population and Related Issues	136
23	Education	146

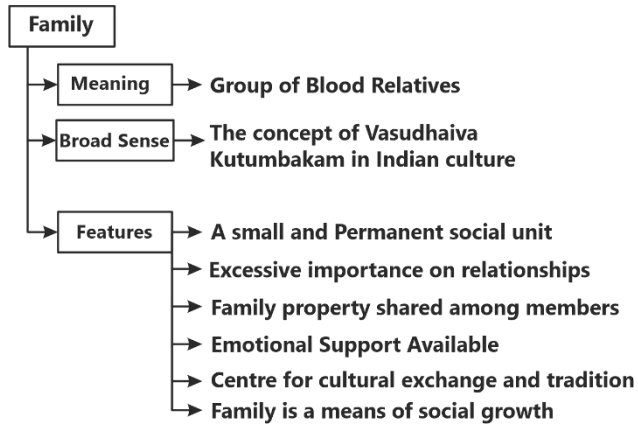
Table of Content

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
24	Vulnerable Sections	153
25	Community Development	165

1 CHAPTER

Indian Concept of Society

Joint-Family



- In the ancient Vedas, the great concept of '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**' i.e. 'The whole earth is one family' has been given. In which the whole world has been determined in the form of a family
- The family is called a group of blood relatives.
- Anthropologists and sociologists refer to a number of family groups to explain the meaning of Joint family and say that all those groups are family groups whose members have family relations.
- The smallest of the family groups and the central group of the family is the Joint-family.
- Apart from family, there are other family groups like clan, clan, brothers, bonds, sapinds etc.
- The first distinction between Joint-family and other family groups is that apart from blood relatives, there are also persons with marital relations in the family.
- For example, in a joint-family with mother, father and children, there is blood relation between mother, father and children and there is marital relationship between husband and wife .
- Some other family groups have only blood related members.
- Also, members of one family have a single home, while members of other family groups do not necessarily have a common housing.
- The nature of the joint-family is influenced by the rules of housing, for example, if in a society the wife lives in the mother's house instead of the husband's house, then such a family is called a matrilineal family.
- In contrast, other family groups are based on the laws of descent.

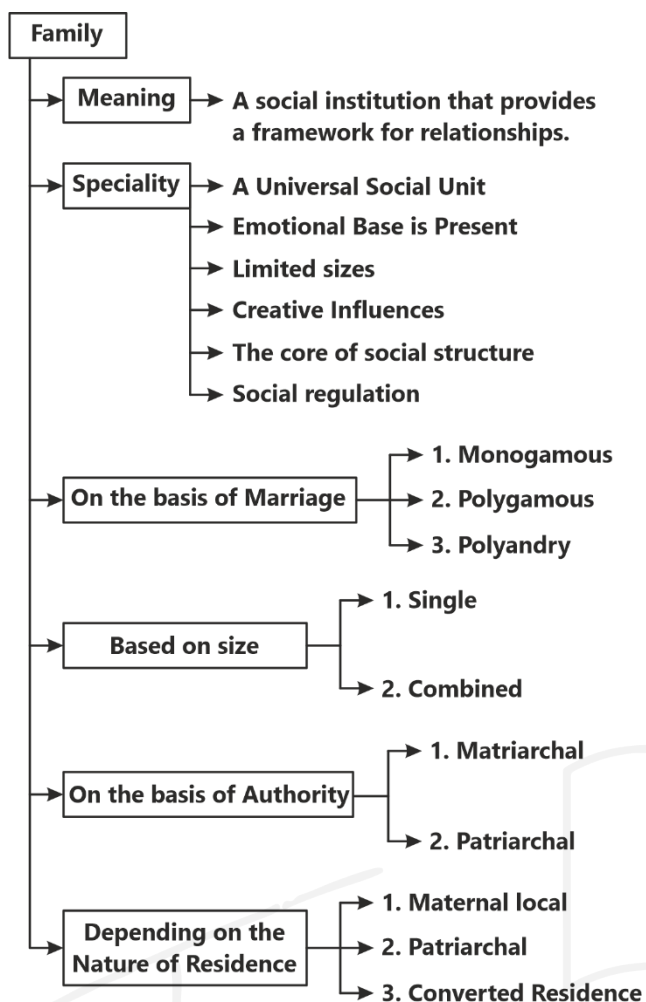
- It is mandatory for a person to invite or invite family members to their place at work, seek help from them or help them, to maintain family relations.
- Before maintaining a family relationship, it is necessary to know who is a member of this group.
- The persons who are blood-related and are maintaining family relations from the occasion of childbirth are practically the same.
- By the way, all those who are blood related are members of some family group.
- **According to the sociological definition** , a "Joint-family" is a social unit that is a set of relationships between individuals, it is the center of prosperity, partnership, and social cooperation that is part of a social and cultural structure. In it the members are connected through a relationship and work for each other as companions, supporters, and companions.

Characteristics of a Joint-Family

The characteristics of the Joint-family are defined in the following points in sociology.

- **Structure and Organisation:** A joint-family is a small social unit consisting of a group of assembled individuals. It is organized and regulates the interaction among individuals based on social preferences.
- **Primacy of Relationships:** Relationships are of utmost importance in the joint-family. Even the uniqueness and importance of basic relationships are understood.
- **Family Property:** Family property is often shared among the members of the unit and includes a significant tradition of social and economic relations.
- **Emotional support:** Family members provide mutual support and support each other whenever any conflict or problem arises.
- **Cultural Tradition and Culture:** Joint-family is often a center for the exchange of specific cultural traditions and culture. In this, generations are taught culture, values, and ideals.
- **Power and Replacement:** A family is a permanent social unit that empowers individuals and provides them with opportunities for self-reliance.
- **Opportunity for Growth in Society:** Joint-family provides an opportunity for growth in a society as it gives an overview of knowledge, experience and social ethics to the latest generations of the society.

Family



- According to Burgess and Locke: A family is a group of people who are connected through marriage, blood or adoption and form a single household, who engage in their social roles as husband and wife, mother and father, brother and sister and construct a shared culture.

Characteristics of a Family

- **Universality:** There is no human community where family does not exist in some form or the other.
- Malinowski believes that the normal family, which includes mothers, fathers, and their offspring, can be found in all cultures, including primitive, barbaric, and civilized people.
- Universality is due to the need for reproduction and economic demands.
- **Emotional Basis:** Family is built on emotions.
- Our propensity for mating, fertility, maternal love, fraternal affection and parental care are a part of it.
- It is based on the feelings of love, affection, compassion, cooperation, and friendship.

- **Limited Size:** The number of members in the family is limited. It is the smallest social unit. As a dominant group its size is restricted by necessity.
- **Creative Influence:** Creates an environment in which children are trained and educated and shapes the personality and character of its members. It affects the emotional well-being of the child.
- **Basic of Social Structure:** The units of the family form the entire social system.
- **Responsibilities of members:** Each member of the family has special responsibilities, tasks, and obligations.
- **According to McClaver:** In times of crisis men can labor, fight and die for their country, but they toil for their families throughout their lives.
- **Social Regulation:** Both social taboos and legislative rules protect the family. Society takes precautions to prevent the organization from breaking down.

Types of Family

On the basis of marriage

- **Monogamous Family:** There is only one partner at a time.
- **Polygamous Family:** One partner (male or female) has multiple spouses.
- **Polyandry Family:** A woman marries more than one man at the same time.

Depending on the nature of residence

- **Family of matrilineal residence:** After attaining adulthood, a woman returns to her mother's home and takes her husband to live with her family.
- **Family of patriarchal residence:** After becoming an adult, a boy returns to his father's house and brings his wife to live with his family.
- **Family of Converted Residence:** A family of converted residence is one that stays in the husband's house for some time and then moves to the wife's house, stays there for some time, and then moves back to the husband's parents or starts living elsewhere.

Based on Ancestry

- **Matrilineal Family:** Family ties that can be associated with a woman.
- **Patrilineal Family:** Family ties that resemble a man.

Depending on the nature of authority

- **Matriarchal Family:** In a matriarchal society, family or institution, women are the authorities and the right or property is transferred from the mother to the daughter.

- **Patriarchal Family:** A type of social structure in which the father family, clan or tribe has the ultimate authority, and succession is traced through the male line, with the offspring of the father's lineage or tribe.

Based on size or structure and generations

- **Nuclear Family:** A family unit that is made up of parents and their children. This differs from a family with only single parents, a large extended family, or a family with more than 2 parents.
- **Joint or Undivided Family:** An extended family structure that is typical throughout the Indian subcontinent, consisting of several generations living in the same household, all of whom are connected by a common relationship.

Based on the nature of relationship between members

- **Bayonet Family:** The family which consists of members who are not related to each other.
 - This family consists of grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, who all live in the same household with the married couple and their children.
 - Blood relatives as well as immediate family members are included.
 - The extended family is often referred to as a conservative family.
- **Married Family:** Consists of husband and wife and their children. This includes two adult spouses and their minor children who are not married.
 - It can only include married couples if the couple does not have children or if the children are married and have their own families.

Changing Nature of Indian Families

Nuclear Family

- The nuclear family form has gained popularity.
- The increase in the number of divorces has increased the share of single parents in society.
- There are 5.4% more single-mother families than single-father families.

Women's Level

- In traditional households, the wife had no say in family decisions.
 - In today's household, the woman sees herself as equals in power when it comes to budgeting family expenses, disciplining children, buying things and giving gifts.

Equal Participation in Tasks:

- Women are no longer confined to domestic work and have gained greater economic, legal and educational rights.
- Since both husband and wife actively participate in work, this has resulted in an increase in the income of middle-class families.

Change in Authority:

- Power has been transferred from patriarchy to parents who
 - Consult your children on all the major options before making a decision.

Increasing Freedom of Children:

- Relationships between children and parents are more open.
- Several legislative changes have resulted in children becoming aware of their rights.

Factors Responsible for Changes in Indian Family Structure

Industrialization

- Driven by rural people migrating to cities in search of work and higher quality of life, severing their ties with their extended families.
- The basic foundation of the joint family system was weakened.

Urbanization

- Single families were formed.
- Individuality and privacy are emphasized.

Education

- Influenced people's attitudes, beliefs, values and ideologies.
- Developed a culture of asking questions.
- The individualistic approach developed.
- Promoted nuclear family culture and discouraged joint family establishment.

Increasing awareness of women

- Increased awareness of their rights and equality.
- Women are becoming self-reliant as employment increases
- More equality resulted in a negative impact on the joint family system.

Changes in the structure of marriage

- Changes in the age of marriage, flexibility in selection of partners and personal attitudes about marriage have all had an impact on the joint family system.
- The patriarchal power over the family has weakened.

Social Legislation

- The Acts have changed the interpersonal relations and family structure and stability of joint families.
- The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 brought about significant changes in the Hindu joint family structure by providing equal inheritance rights to women.

- Without parental consent, the Special Marriage Act of 1954 allows freedom of choice and marriage of marriage in any caste and religion. This has had a profound impact on the marital system.

Decline in agriculture and village industries

- The products made by the village artisans and craftsmen are less capable of keeping up with the price and quality of the goods made in the factories.
- Overcrowding has also put undue pressure on agricultural and residential land.
- The destitute and unemployed leave their homes in search of work elsewhere, separated from their families.

Kinship

- A relationship formed by blood bonds, marriage and the presence of relatives.
- It is one of the most fundamental social institutions.
- Kinship is ubiquitous and plays an important role in the socialization of individuals and the preservation of group cohesion in most communities.
- It is extremely essential in primitive communities and has a significant impact on almost all their activities.
- According to A.R. Radcliffe Brown: It is a system of dynamic relations between people in a society, in any of these relationships the conduct of any two people is regulated in some way and to a greater or lesser degree by social use.

Types of kinship

- 1. Afinal kinship**
 - Marriage-based kinship.
 - When a couple marries, new relationships are formed.
 - The boy not only forms a bond with the girl and her family, but also the families of both the man and the woman get involved.
 - Examples: agnates (sapindus, sogetras); cognizable (on mother's behalf); Bandhu (Atmabandhu, Pitrubandhu, and Matribandhu).
- 2. Homogeneous kinship**
 - A blood-related kinship.
 - Such as: between parents and their offspring or between children of the same parents.
 - The compatible family members are sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, uncles, etc.

Degree of kinship

- 1. Primary kin**
 - The person's closest relative.
 - Each member of a nuclear family has his/her primary kin within the family.

- Eight primary kin: husband-wife, father-son, mother-son, father-daughter, mother-daughter, younger brother-elder brother, younger sister-elder sister, and siblings.

2. Secondary kin

- Relatives of primary kin
- A person can have up to 33 different types of secondary relatives
- Such as: in-laws, cousins, aunts, nieces, etc.

3. Tertiary Kin:

- Primary relatives of a person's secondary relatives.
- There are 151 different types of tertiary kin.
- For example: son of wife's brother, brother of sister's wife, etc.

Theories of kinship

- Kinship provides the standard for interaction between people in different social groups.
- It establishes proper and acceptable relations and governs social life.
- These relations are governed by the principles of kinship.

Lineage

- A group whose members have a common ancestor.
- Helps trace the ancestors of a person.

Types of lineage

1. Linear lineage:

- The method of tracing kinship through only one line of ancestors.

Types of Linear lineage:

- Patrilineal ancestry: Tracing kinship through male ancestry.
- Matrilineal lineage: Tracing kinship through female lineage.

2. Cognitive lineage

- The method of ascertaining kinship to some extent through the ancestors of both mother and father.

Types of Cognitive lineage:

- Bilateral Ancestry: Relatives from both mother and father side are equally important. Children are considered equally descendants through both parents.
- Bisexual ancestry: Children usually choose the side of the mother or father of the family to be considered relative when they become adults.

Difference Between Kinship and Lineage

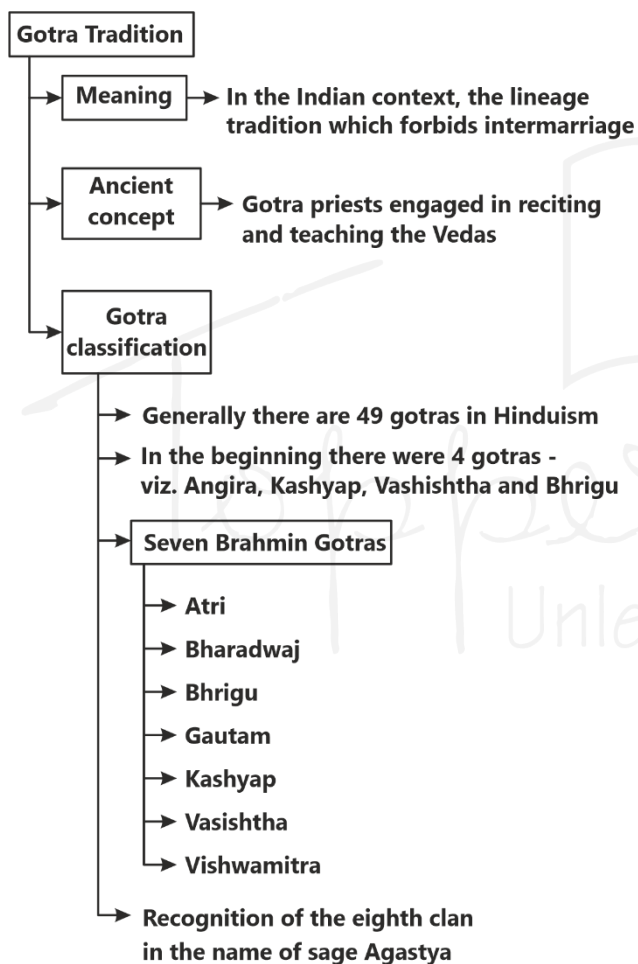
Kinship:

- Kinship is a system of social relations between people based on blood and marriage.
- Considers both biological relationships and non-biological relationships.
- Two main types: homogeneous kinship and kinship correlation.

Lineage

- Lineage is the socially existing recognized biological relationship between people in society.
- Considers only biological relationships.
- Two main types: unilateral descent and cognitive descent.

Gotra tradition



- Gotra is a Sanskrit word in which "go" means derived from our senses, and "tra" denotes protection.
- Gotra is a term used for a clan, a group of families, or a lineage – exogamous and patrilineal – whose members associate their ancestry with a common ancestor, usually a sage of antiquity.
- Gotra is of great importance to a Hindu as it reflects his identity.

- Gotra details are required in all Hindu ceremonies. A devout Hindu speaks his gotra and pravara every morning.
- Gotra is also used during rituals or the performance of rites.
- In olden times, each clan had a certain function. Thus there were priests of specific tribes for the narration and teaching of each Veda.
- Some sacrifices required only priests of a specific tribe.
- In Hinduism, Gotra is considered to be related to the Rishi tradition.
- The gotra which holds special importance for the Brahmins. Which is believed to be related to the sage clan.
- In ancient times, the gotra tradition started in the name of 4 sages.
- These four sages are **Angira, Kashyapa, Vashishta and Bhrgu**.
- In ancient times, only four gotras were considered, but later 4 more gotras were also included, which are as follows - **Atri, Janmadagni, Agastya and Vishwamitra**.
- There are 49 established **gotras in Hinduism**.
- All members of a particular clan have some common characteristics depending on temperament or profession.
- Thus, gotra is a lineage within a particular Indian caste in which intermarriage is forbidden, because according to the belief, all its members are children of the same mythical ancestor.
- 'Gotra' is an important factor while establishing marital relations among Hindus.

Gotra tradition theory

Several theories have been propounded to explain the gotra tradition.

- **According to the Brahmanical theory**, Brahmins are the direct descendants of seven or eight sages who are believed to be Manas sons of Brahma. They are Gautama, Bharadwaja, Vishwamitra, Jamadagni, Vashishta, Kashyapa and Atri. Agastya is sometimes added to this list.
- These eight sages are called Gotrakarins from whom all the 49 gotras (especially those of Brahmins) have evolved. For example, Atreya and Gavishthirasa gotras were born from Atri.
- According to this theory, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas have no gotra and they have to pronounce the gotra of their priest during various ceremonies.
- However, according to some Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, they are also descendants of these sages. For this reason, many times Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas claim the same gotra. Although members of a gotra do not have to be blood relatives, they can be spiritual heirs or descendants of the Guru's disciples.

- **Among the Kshatriyas**, Rajputs claim to be direct descendants of Surya (Suryavanshi), Moon (Chandravanshi) or Agni (Agnikula).
- These are also divided into several clans, each of which is named after some great ancestor. Similarly, each caste and class of Hindus is divided into several clans.
- In olden times the members of the Brahmin gotra had certain distinctive features that distinguished them from others: the Bhargavas shaving their heads, the Angiras having five peaks, and so on.
- Closely associated with the concept of gotra is that of the gotra Pravara, which is invoked by the name of the ancestor sage of any Brahmin who performs the sacrifice fire.
- According to the rules, there are not more than four or five sadhus in a pravara. Marriage is not allowed between two gotras with the same primacy. For example, people of Kashyapa and Shandilya gotra cannot marry each other because they have only one sage Asita in their foreheads.

Seven Brahmin clans and gotras

The term 'gotra' also indicates the contemporary lineage tradition that lived as a joint family and shared property. The gotra basically belongs to the seven clans of Brahmins who trace their origin to the seven sages. These seven sages were as follows:

- name of a sage
- Bhardwaj
- cliff
- Gautama
- Kashyap
- Vashistha
- Vishwamitra

Eighth Gotra

- An eighth gotra was later added to these gotras as Agastya Rishi, as he had a great contribution in the spread of Vedic Hinduism in South India. In later ages, the number of gotras went on increasing, as their Brahmin status had to be justified by claiming themselves to be descendants of the Vedic sage.

Compatibility of marriage according to gotra agreement

- "The ancient sages who imparted Vedic lore are seven in number; Marichi, Atri, Vashishta, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulha and Kratu.

- There are many lists of ancient sages who are said to be the ancestors of gotras like Vishwamitra, Kashyapa, Gautama, Jamadagni. and Bhardwaj; Of the terrible sages
- This lineage (gotra) is based on two factors; Birth and education. That is, from Father to Son; And from teacher (guru - preacher) to disciple.
- Among the above sages the gotra is distributed at the rate of four nakshatras per sage as follows:
 - (1) **Marichi** : Ashwini, Pushya, Swati, Abhijit.
 - (2) **Vasistha**: Bharani, Ashlesha, Vishakha, Shravan.
 - (3) **Angiras**: Krittika, Magha, Anuradha, Dhanishtha.
 - (4) **Atri**: Rohini, Purva Phalguni, Jyeshtha, Shatabhishakam.
 - (5) **Pulastya** : Mrigashirsha, Uttara Phalguni, Mool, Purva Bhadrapada.
 - (6) **Pulha** : Ardra, Hasta, Purvashada, Uttarabhadrapada.
 - (7) **Kratu** : Punarvasu, Chitra, Uttarashadha, Revati.

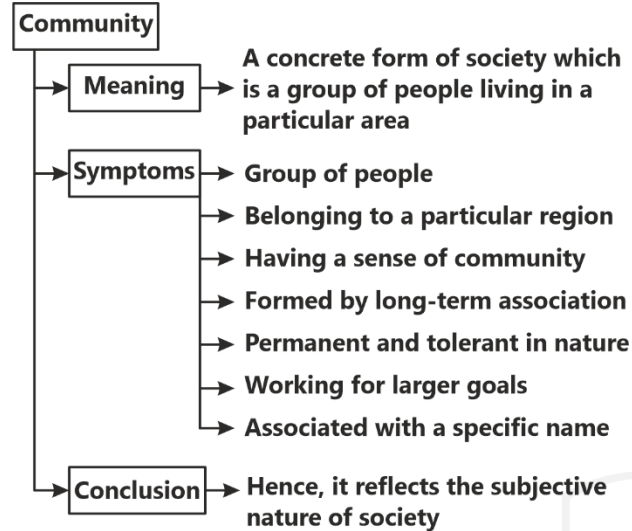
Marital Status in Gotra

- People of the same gotra (sagotra) are not allowed to marry to prevent inbreeding. For example, marriages between people belonging to the Vashishta and Vishwamitra gotras are not allowed. This is because these two sages were contradictory and their descendants are traditional enemies.
- The purpose of the prohibition of marriage between members of the same gotra was to keep away the inherent defects and to progressively increase its influence by establishing relations with other influential gotras.
- Later, non-Brahmin communities also adopted this practice with the aim of gaining the same status as them.
- Originally, the Kshatriyas also had their own lineages, of which two were prominent – 'Chandravansha' and 'Suryavamsa', to which the heroes of the Sanskrit epics 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana' were associated respectively.
- There is no clear picture of 'exogamy' in these lineage traditions, because marital relations were mostly determined on regional lines.
- Later on, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas also adopted the concept of gotra as an ethos and for this they also made the gotras of their nearest Brahmins or their gurus their gotra. But this new trend never took effect.

2 CHAPTER

Community, Culture and Values

Community



- Society is an idea, community is a tangible existence.
- According to sociologists, "Whenever members of a group, big or small, live together in such a way that they interact with the basic conditions of normal life, we call this group a community." "
- Thus, a community is a group of people living in a geographical area.

Characteristics of Community

- A community is a group or set of individuals.
- They belong to the same locality.
- There is a strong sense of community among the members of the community or there is also a sense of equality and a sense of belonging.
- Continuous living together over a very long period of time creates a community from a group of people.
- Therefore, it is more stable or tolerant than the group that is devoid of purpose.
- The community is working towards larger goals.
- A community is generally associated with a specific name.

Difference between Society and Community

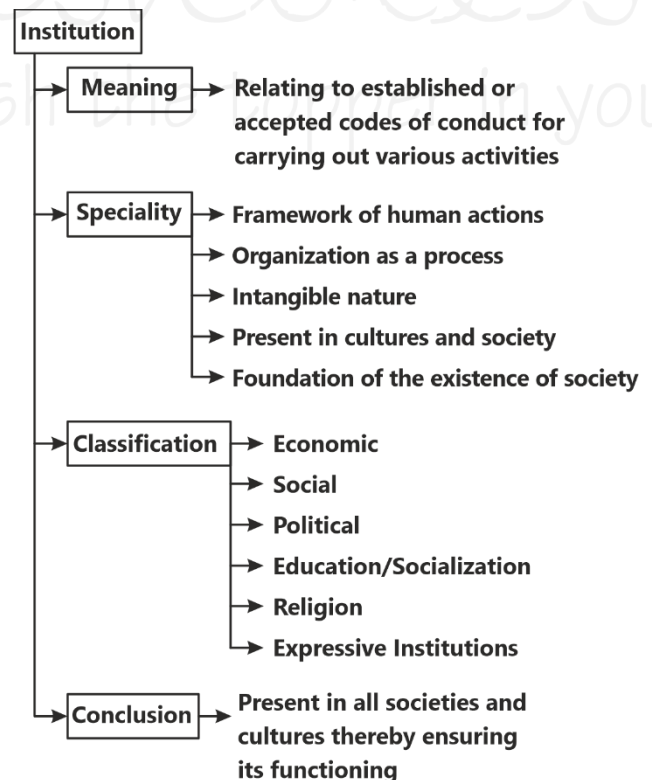
Society	Community
It includes every relationship established between people. Those relations extend beyond regional boundaries.	Generally, community is related to a certain area.

Sense of belongingness is less pronounced than the community.	The feeling of belongingness becomes stronger. They feel close to each other. If there is any criticism against them as a member of the community, they react more strongly.
Society is an abstract mental structure.	Community is a tangible entity. Still, it can be said that there are similarities and differences between them, but in reality, they are both interconnected.

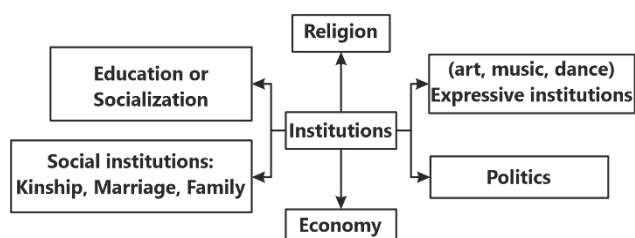
Similarities between Society and Community

- 1) Both are naturally formed social groups, but a community can also be formed with a specific interest in the brain.
- 2) Both serve larger purposes.
- 3) Members of both groups have a sense of belonging.

Institution



- The concept of institution has two meanings.
 - (i) The word institution usually means organisation, for example, a hospital and a school are called institutions.
 - (ii) Nevertheless, the meaning of institution in sociology is different. This term is used to understand the way things are done.
- An organization deals with a code of conduct established or recognized for carrying out various activities.
- He derives directions from rules and manuals for human activities.
- Institutions are the framework of human actions.
- In fact, people unconsciously assimilate into the system of worship the code of conduct that religious institutions in society implement. You can't see them, but they are there that provide 'causative' and 'non-causable' rules for your behaviour.
- Every organization has certain experiments, rules and procedures. These forms of process are called entities.
- These are recognized and accepted by the society and they organize the relationship between the individual and the group.
- If the rules and procedures are called institutions, then individuals themselves belong to the association. Therefore, one of the differences between association and institution is that the former represents the rule and procedure and the second represents the human component.
- There are no concrete forms of institution. They are intangible.
- According to some sociologists, institutions are the basic organs of society.
- Entities are found in all cultures and societies.
- Certain institutions are the cornerstone of the existence of society. Some sociologists call these primary institutions.
- These primary entities are found in all societies. The entities are six in number:
 - (i) Economic entities (such as agriculture, industry or any other business)
 - (ii) Social institutions (such as family, marriage, and kinship)
 - (iii) Political Institutions
 - (iv) Education or socialization
 - (v) Religion and
 - (vi) Expressive institutions such as music, dance, fine arts and literature etc.



Association

- An association is a group of people who get together and organize towards the fulfillment of specific goals or objectives.
- Sometimes the goals of such organizations are limited number. For example, you might have seen the work of the Mohalla Improvement Committee or the cricket club in your neighbourhood near you.
- There are many such associations such as voluntary associations, music clubs or trade unions.

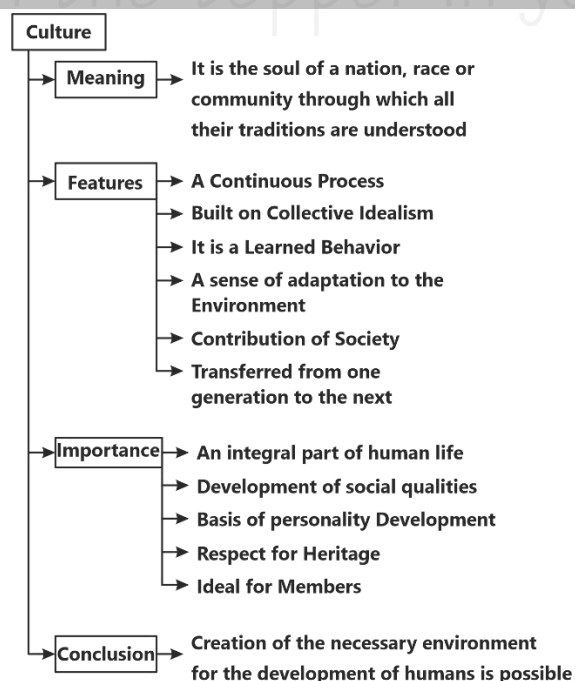
Characteristics of association

- (i) It is a group of people.
- (ii) People are organized.
- (iii) There are many rules and regulations for carrying out the affairs of the Union.
- (iv) These people do all the programs to achieve some specific goals.

Difference between Society, Community and Association

Society and Community	Association
These are spontaneous social groups.	People gather with a specific purpose.
Both are more stable, continuous and have a longer history.	These may be for a short period of time.
Society can survive as a system of social relations.	There is a special importance and purpose attached to group members.
Society can function through custom, tradition and unwritten laws.	Most of the work is done by written laws and rules.

Culture



Every society has its own distinct culture. There is such a deep connection between society and culture that some scholars consider one to be complementary to the other, because without society culture cannot be formed and without cultural values, norms, customs, traditions there can be no socialization of the people living in the society. Therefore, the study of cultural identity, culture and environment, sports and culture, etc. is important.

Meaning of Culture

The Sanskrit word is made up of two words – 'sama' and 'kriti'. The prefix 'sam' means 'good' and the word kriti means 'to do'. In this sense it is synonymous with sacrament.

Culture is a complex concept. It is considered as a system in which ways of behaviour, physical and non-physical symbols, traditions, knowledge, beliefs, disbeliefs, etc. are embodied. Culture is always something that can be adopted and used.

Definitions of Culture

- According to Tyler, "Culture is a complex set consisting of knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, customs and so on and so on other abilities and habits which man has acquired as a member of society." "
- According to Bierstadt, "Culture is that complex whole, which includes all the ways in which we think and act and all that we have as members of society." "
- According to Machiavelli, "Culture is a system of accrued needs and an organized system of purposeful actions." "

Features of culture

Following are the characteristics of culture

- Culture is learned behavior.
- Culture is transferred from one generation to another.
- Culture is the name for social virtues, including knowledge, morality, and law.
- Culture is made up of collective ideals.
- Many biological and social needs of human beings are fulfilled through culture.
- Culture teaches to adapt with the environment.
- Culture is a continuous process.
- Culture is universal.
- Culture is the product of society.

Importance of Culture

Culture is the heritage and preservation of society, transferred from generation to generation and survives. Its importance can be expressed as follows

- Culture is that aspect of man's life that separates man from animal, that is, culture is what makes man truly human.

- Culture is not fleeting. Culture is a universal action, transferred from generation to generation in the form of inheritance.
- It is through culture that social qualities develop in a person, which leads to the development of the personality of a human being.
- Culture has the ability to adapt itself according to time, place, society and circumstances, the same qualities culture teaches to its members.
- Culture is made up of different units. Therefore, this culture is a sign of organization and balance.
- The culture is a role model for its members.
- The quality of uniqueness is found in culture.
- Human beings are brought up in the cultural environment. Therefore, culture is the creator of man.

Social Values

Social values are the normative rules or goals prevalent in society to which the members of the society revere.

These social values play a role in explaining right-wrong, good-bad, worthy-deserving, moral-immoral, sin-virtue, etc. Thus value is a common standard and these are called high level standards.

The evaluation of standards is also done on the basis of prices. Values play an important role in making social measurements or rules and laws of the society in a way, social values are products of the society and the members of the society are aware of them. Social values are not related to any individual but to the entire society.

Social values are the normal way of behaving and the general pattern that decides what is wrong in society now.

For example, always speak the truth, be kind to all, always speak the truth to men and women, be kind to all, two democracies with equal rights for men and women, a good governance system, etc. are common values. Our society. Values play an important role in maintaining balance in our social relations. Uniformity in social behaviour is maintained only by social values.

Dr. Radhakamal Mukhiji elucidates the concept of social values and says that values are tools of harmony with the natural and social world of human groups and individuals. Such criteria are called values, which guide individuals to satisfy a variety of needs. They can be said to be the central element of social existence, whose members are willing to make every possible sacrifice to keep them safe. Values are a type of collective goal that symbolizes trust for each member.

Definitions of Social Values

Following are some of the major definitions of social values.

- According to Radhakamal Mukherjee, "Values are those desires and characteristics which are accepted by the society, the internalization of which begins with the process of learning or socialization." Which becomes the assumption after them.
- According to Wades, "Social values are the general principles that govern behavior in daily life." It is not only giving direction to human behaviour but is also an ideal and purpose in itself. Social value involves not only seeing what should happen but also looking at what is right or wrong.
- According to Haralmbos, "A value is a belief which describes what is good and desirable." "
- According to Fechter, "From a sociological point of view values can be defined as the norms by which groups or societies judge the importance of individuals, patterns, motives and other socio-cultural objects." "

Types of Social Values

Social values can be mainly classified into two categories

1. **Personal Values** – Personal values are the values that are related to the development of human personality, due to which human personality is protected such as honesty, royalty, truthfulness, respect, etc.
2. **Collective Values** – Collective values are related to the strength of the group, i.e. there are collective norms of the group, such as justice, collective perseverance, equality, etc.

Social values are classified by Mukherjee according to the hierarchical system

1. Enduring values are the goals and satisfactions of the individual and the society, which are adopted by the individual and society for the development of life and mind, which are the practical parts of the individual. These values are transcendent and intangible. They have the highest and special place in human life, such as "Satyam Shivam Sundaram".
2. Resource Values Resource values are those that are adopted by the individual and society as a means of achieving, serving and improving ultimate values. Thus it is possible to achieve the values attainable by the individual and society on proper selection of instrumental values. Health, wealth, profession, power, security, status, etc. are resource values as they are used by the individual to achieve certain goals and satisfaction. Often people are more attached to instrument values than final values.

Features of social values

- The relationship between social values is not individual but collective.
- Social values are the products and consequences of collective interaction.

- Social values are high level social norms. By which we measure an object.
- All members of the society and group accept social values with one vote. Because of this, society reacts to violations of values.
- Social values have variability over time and circumstances, i.e. social values are dynamic.
- Different societies have different types of social values.
- Social values satisfy social welfare and various social needs. Social values are universal in nature i.e. values are present in all societies.
- Social value is a standard system.
- The reason for the continuity of social values is the feelings and emotions of the individual.

Importance and function of social values

Social values are the general principles of our daily behavioral exchange. They not only guide our behavior but they are also role models. Referring to the importance of values, Dr. Mukherjee says that values are as important for social sciences as motion and gravity are for physics and digestion and circulation for physiology. Speed, gravity and blood circulation can be measured and formulated by separating them from phenomena of nature, but values. It is not possible to separate anyone from life, intellect and society. Values play an important role in fulfilling the basic wants and needs of human beings.

Social values hold the society together, organised and controlled. Emile Durkheim considered social values as ideals. You are of the opinion that value should be discussed as a social fact. According to Durkheim, social values, like social fact, have two essential features: externality and compulsion. Durkheim says that values are the result of mental interaction of social members. Social value is not the value of any one person, it influences the behavior of individuals and forces the individual to behave in a particular way.

Following are the main functions of social values

- Social values produce a particular type of norms and accepted behaviour in the society.
- Assessment of the potential and potential of a group and an individual is possible only through social values. The status and status of a person in society is evaluated by values.
- The various positions of the individual and the roles associated with it are guided by values.
- Social values help in informal control of the members of the society.
- Social values explain the conformity and deviation of human behaviour.

Social Norms

There is a definite order in the relationships of all individuals in society. Individuals are expected to behave in certain ways in order to build social connections.

The process of interaction of individuals takes place according to certain social rules. These rules are ideal for the group, so they are called normative rules or social norms or social norms.

In simple words, we call those rules as social norms that require a particular type of behavior in a particular situation according to the cultural values, cultural characteristics and expectations of individuals of the society. That is, they determine the behavior of the individual.

In the sociological sense, social norms are the factors by which it regulates the behaviour of its members in such a way that they carry out its processes by satisfying their various needs.

Definitions of Social Norms

- According to **Burstt**, "Social norms are a form of standardized practice. It is a way of accomplishing a task that is accepted by our society. Thus, Bursted viewed social criterion as a measure of social behavior.
- According to **Kimble Young**, "By social norms we mean the expectations placed by society."
- According to **Green**, "Social norms are standard generalizations about the behavior expected in situational situations."

Thus it is clear that society has created certain social norms to regulate many activities of our daily life. We can infer the nature of interactions by considering set patterns suited to any social situation.

Features of social norms

Following are the main features of social norms

- The social model is a part of the culture. Social norms are the general norms of the society which are accepted by the society according to cultural values.
- The implementation of social norms is positive and negative. Every social norm involves duty and morality towards the individual and the group.
- Social norms guide individuals to complete the work.
- Social norms may differ in different societies.
- Social norms are used for the individual and society.
- Due to the simple nature of social norms, behavior becomes a habit according to them.
- Different people have different criteria for a particular job, but they are the same for everyone.
- According to social norms, the behaviour of all members of the society remains in conformity with social expectations.
- Society socializes its members according to social norms. Socio-cultural characteristics are passed down from generation to generation through social norms.

Classification of social norms

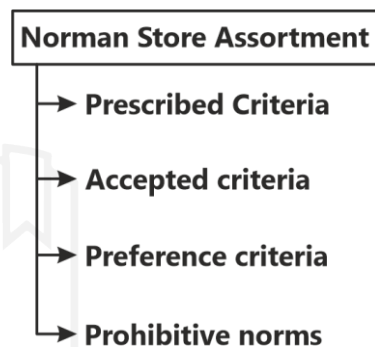
The nature of social norms can be understood more clearly from their different types. Yes

Although there is no universally accepted classification of social norms, there are some variants that occur in all societies. In which some social norms are positive and some are negative.

- **Positive norms** are those that motivate employees to perform certain behaviors, such as employees standing up when the officer comes into office.
- **Negative norms** are those that prohibit certain behaviors such as not naming the husband by the wife in traditional Indian society.

Norman Store Classification

Norman stores have discussed four types of criteria.



- The **prescribed norms** are the norms set by the society, the behaviour expected from each individual, such as the son should take care of the old parents.
- **Accepted norms** are behaviors that are not mandatory but are tolerated when done, such as occasionally returning home late at night.
- **Preference norms** Preference norms are those behaviors which are not mandatory to follow but are considered good if followed, like parents should dress their children well.
- **Prohibitive norms** Prohibitive norms are behaviors that prohibit one from performing any behavior, such as not pooping everywhere.

Kingsley Davies classification

Davis (1960) has presented a sociological and often accepted classification of social norms as follows:

- Styles
- Fakirs of the line
- law
- Religion, Morals and Customs
- Institutions
- Customs and Etiquette
- Fashion & Tunes

Difference Between Social Norms and Values

Values are the general way of behaving and are accepted norms that characterize good or evil, right or wrong in society. Like always speak the truth, be kind to all, men and women should get equal rights etc. are social values in our society.

Values are general while criteria are specific. There are many social norms that can be found in a society to adhere to a value. Ultimately, value is sustainable, while standard means are. Values are derived through social norms. For example, having faith in God is a value, for the attainment of which certain criteria have been created, such as taking off shoes and slippers in the temple, bowing there and not touching sacred objects.

Other facts about social norms

- Broom and Soljanic have called parameters the blueprint of behaviour (negative): Tonnie's gave the theory of social norm law.
- Bursted discusses social paradigms in his book 'The Social Order'.
- He has given four reasons for following social norms.
 1. Social Learning
 2. habit
 3. usefulness
 4. Group identification

Social Rules

Social law refers to these traditions, customs prevalent in the society, which the society recognizes and all the members of the society are expected to follow them. Under this, all the members of the society behave or behave equally in relation to a particular subject. Social rules govern human behavior and help maintain social order.

Features of social rules

- All members of the society are expected to follow social rules.
- Social rules are made by the members of the society.
- Social rules are accepted by all members of the society.
- Social rules are informal in nature.
- Social rules can be amended with the consent of all members of the society.
- Social rules strengthen the society so that all the members of the society are connected to each other.
- Social rules guide society.

The Importance of Social Rules

The importance of rules in social life has been accepted by every society. In primitive societies the importance of these rules was greater than the law of the state. The special reason for this was that in ordinary and primitive

societies the life of the individual was very conservative and at the same time religion had more importance in the life of the individual. These social rules were passed down from generation to generation and their violation was considered an insult to the ancestors.

The importance of social rules can be understood on the basis of the following points:

1. Rules are beneficial to the society, social rules are not only a collection of superstitions and evils, but they also have social utility. Whenever a rule is made, at that time it is the end of welfare of all the people of the society. Though these changes keep changing according to the future needs, yet each such change is done keeping in mind the interest of the society of the day. Thus, all these rules help in the creation of a single welfare state.
2. Rules establish uniformity in social life, all rules present certain norms of behavior related to different social situations and put pressure on the members of the society to enforce them. The result is that people in society behave similarly in different situations. This establishes uniformity in social life.
3. Rules are helpful in personality formation, social rules have a special role in personality formation. A person acquires certain social rules right from the time of his birth and his life goes on according to social rules. Thus, the individual is socialised by these rules. The personality of every human being is inevitably influenced by these laws and from this the social personality of man is formed.
4. Social rule is in providing a ready-made solution to many problems enriched by the successful experiences of previous generations and thus the individual is able to solve many problems quickly. Through this system the individual adapts to various social problems and situations, this adaptation plays an important role in the socialization of the individual.
5. Rules aid in the process of learning, many social rules involve the behavior and experience of experienced individuals of the society, so the process of learning becomes easier through these rules. These rules derived from society reduce the mental labor of man. Does one not have to learn many social activities anew. In this way, these rules become the behaviour of all the people in the society and the new generation is saved from relearning many social behaviours. In this way social rules help a lot in the learning process of the individual.
6. Rules are helpful in social control, social rules are very important in social control. Although there is no legal force behind these rules, yet humans, social condemnation. Do not violate these social rules by being influenced by social conditioning etc. Because these rules are formulated by inexperienced people of the society, the individual accepts them quickly. Thus, social rules are an important instrument of social control.

3

CHAPTER

Culture and social harmony

Elements of social harmony

Social harmony

- Social harmony means mutual understanding among all the members of the society.
- A sense of cooperation among all members of society
- Unity and understanding among different castes, religions, traditions, languages etc.
- Unity among geographically, culturally and socially diverse people

- All religions, cultures and societies have provision for living in harmony.
 - The fundamental law of creation.
 - Etymologically it continues to govern life.
- social harmony It means - 'to connect with each other and to connect with different communities with different ideas and beliefs - social, economic, political ecology, with respect to the universe.
- To live in unity and mutual harmony transcending the barriers of class, caste, creed, religion and gender.
- Refrain from violence when distressed

Indian Constitution

- Adopted on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.
- In 1946, members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected by the people of the country.
- Reflected the ethnically, religiously and linguistically diverse groups in India.
- The framers emphasised the objective of fraternity in the Preamble to ensure the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

Initiatives taken by the Government to maintain peace and harmony

- 1960 – The government formed the National Integration Council (NIC).
- 1992 – National Foundation for Communal Harmony.
- Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988
 - Enacted by Parliament to maintain the sanctity of religious places and prevent their misuse for political, criminal, subversive or communal purposes.

- It is the duty of the manager to inform the police in case of misuse of the place of worship.
- Storage of arms and ammunition is prohibited inside any place of worship.

Cultural Pluralism and Harmony

Multiculturalism vs. Pluralism	
Multiculturalism	Pluralism
Multiculturalism refers to the coexistence of diverse religious, ethnic, or cultural groups within a society	Cultural pluralism refers to a phenomenon where minority groups fully participate in the dominant society.
There is no dominant culture	There is a dominant culture there.

- People migrate from one country to another country of different culture and social tradition.
 - Sometimes they mix with the new culture prevalent in the society.
- In most cases people try to preserve their culture and demand recognition of their identity and accommodation of their cultural differences.
 - The Challenge of Multiculturalism.
- Multiculturalism – emphasizes the autonomy and paternalism of an individual and community.
 - Expectation - People from the dominant culture should create laws and environment so that the autonomy of minorities is protected.
- Other factors of social unrest -
 - Crimes and atrocities
 - Dominance of the larger culture

Media and harmony

- The media provides opinions, comments, and information on matters of public interest in an unbiased, accurate, and civil manner and language.
 - It is very important in society and governance.
- It is imperative to follow ethics in collecting and disseminating information.
 - Ensuring authenticity of news.
 - Use of restrained and socially acceptable language.
- Concerned about the wider impact on society, individuals and institutions.

Education and harmony

- Education – an indicator of the progress and prosperity of the country.
- Builds the personality of people by helping them in their physical, intellectual, moral and emotional development.
- At present, it rarely challenges the prevailing paradigms and interests of national governments, wealthy elites, or dominant groups, regardless of the economic or political system.
 - There must be a humane and peaceful construction agenda.
- Helps people deal with immediate and imminent triggers or violence.
- Allows to respond to expressions of violence and its causes.
- Flaw of Indian education system - Dominated by market imperatives which neglect social responsibility.
 - Schools are preparing students to be individual, indivisible units that can function in a global marketplace. are easily exchangeable.

Culture and Civilisation

- **culture** - to develop or refine something in such a way that it commands admiration and respect.
 - Defined as the way of life of a people, reflected in the language they speak, the food they eat, the clothes they wear and the regimen or worship they follow.
 - Expresses someone's way of thinking and doing.
- Civilization - the state of developed human society to the extent that culture, industry, technology, government, etc. reach their maximum level.

Difference Between Culture and Civilization

	Culture	Civilization
Definition	Culture refers to the traditional beliefs, social forms, and physical traits of a racial, religious, or social group	Civilization is a specific type of human community, composed of large, complex societies based on the domestication of animals, plants, people, knowledge, beliefs, and practices.
Connection	exists within a civilization	can be made up of many cultures
Timeline	first developed	Later developed
Existence	can exist on its own	If it does not have a definite culture it cannot be recognised as a civilisation
reality	exists in both tangible and intangible forms	more or less tangible

Features of culture

- **Culture is learned:** Culture is not biologically inherited, but rather socially taught. It is not an innate tendency, but is acquired through relation to others.
- **Culture is a social phenomenon:** it is not an individual phenomenon but a product of society. It emerges as a result of social interaction in society.
- **Culture is shared:** Culture is something that is shared. It cannot be transmitted by an individual but is shared by the general population of a region.
- In a social environment, human beings share traditions, values and beliefs. These ideas and practices are shared by everyone.
- **Culture can be passed down from generation to generation:** language is a means of communication that transmits cultural traits from one generation to the next.
- **Culture is a continuous process :** it is like a stream that flows from generation to generation through the ages. "Culture is the memories of mankind."
- **Culture is integrated:** All parts of culture are interconnected. Culture develops from the combination of its diverse components. The value system is linked to morality, norms, beliefs and religion.
- **Culture is evolving:** it is not static, but changing. Changes occur in the cultural process. However, the rates vary from civilization to society and from generation to generation.

Culture of India

- Due to the existence of many groups who contribute a distinctive mix to India's diversity, it is considered a vast culturally diverse country.
- Many culturally diverse elements have given India a heterogeneous character compared to other major countries.

Cultural Elements of Diversity in India

Religious diversity

- India is home to and follows all the major religions of the world.
- Foreign religions have combined with the local culture to create a unique combination that cannot be found anywhere else.
- Example: Fusion of Parsi and local cultures in Maharashtra.

Language

- India is the fourth most linguistically diverse country in the world.
- These languages have evolved over hundreds of years, this linguistic diversity has resulted in a vibrant mix in India.
- There is a fundamental harmony of ideas and issues.

Festival

- Every region and group in India has its own unique festivals that celebrate their cultural heritage.
- These festivals represent the lifeblood of their culture, and they are carefully preserved and celebrated.
- These celebrations allow the identity of communities to be passed down through generations.
- E.g.: Lohri in Punjab, Pongal in Kerala and Bihu in the North East.

Caste

- India is host to many of the world's major ethnic groups.
- Over hundreds of years, these castes have developed into the current breeds resulting in the emergence of many breeds in India.
- E.g.: Indo-Aryan race, Dravidian race, etc.

Importance of cultural elements in the formation of national identity

Tolerance

- India has become a symbol of tolerance due to the presence of different cultures.
- Appreciating India's cultural diversity is a ray of hope in a world where people are struggling on the basis of colour and language.

Unity in diversity

- India has been seen as a country that respects all traditions and beliefs as a result of its many cultural aspects.
- This has reaffirmed India's commitment to the mantra of unity in diversity.

Intangible cultural Heritage

- The culture that we inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants includes:
 - oral traditions,
 - Performing Arts,
 - social customs,
 - Custom,
 - Celebration,
 - knowledge and practices relating to nature and the universe,

- Knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.
- Intangible cultural heritage is an important component in preserving cultural diversity in the face of globalization.
- According to UNESCO "Cultural heritage does not end at collections of monuments and objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices related to nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts".
- A total of 14 Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) elements from India have been inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Importance of cultural heritage

Cultural World Heritage Sites in India

- A diplomatic tool: Bridging civilizational gaps and disparities with other nations by hosting cultural festivals to acquaint the two races with each other's sensibilities.
- Cultural nationalism is often used to promote the unity of a nation despite its diversity.
- Proper cultural heritage conservation demonstrates tolerance for syncretism, teaching lessons about how humans have co-existed for millennia.
- Cultural heritage can also be used to boost the economy through tourism, causing more people to travel around the world.
- As a result, there is a greater sharing and dilution of negative misconceptions and misconceptions that arise from a lack of knowledge of other cultures.
- Climate change: Cultural heritage is a source for building and expanding the "knowledge economy" to bring solutions to the world's growing difficulties.

Government initiatives

Adopt a legacy plan

- Joint Initiative: Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and Governments of States and Union Territories.
- Introduction: September 27, 2017 (World Tourism Day).

Target

- To foster collaboration among all stakeholders to successfully promote "ethical tourism".

-
- Get public and private sector enterprises, as well as citizens, to take responsibility for making heritage and tourism more sustainable.
 - Accomplished through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourism infrastructure and amenities at ASI/State Historical Sites as well as other major tourist destinations in India.

Objective:

- To develop the foundation of tourism infrastructure.

- For a heritage site/monument or a tourist attraction, an all-inclusive tourist experience.
- Promote the cultural and heritage value of the country to generate income.
- To enhance the tourism appeal of the site in a sustainable manner by providing world-class infrastructure.
- Generating employment with the active participation of local communities



4 CHAPTER

Social Institutions

- A social institution is a functional form of cultural patterns (including actions, ideas, **attitudes and cultural devices**) **which has some stability and whose function is to satisfy social needs.**"s
- Regarding the social importance of the institution, Maclver has written, "It transmits cultural elements from one generation to the other, brings unity in the behaviour of human beings, controls their behaviour and guides human beings according to the circumstances."
 - Institutions show the right path to man and control his actions.
 - People working in an organization get a place in the society according to the special position of the organization.
 - Through institutions, society collectively forces people to act according to social culture.
 - Through the institution the nature of moral ideals, knowledge and behaviour in the society spreads from one generation to the other in **which** it becomes easier for the new generation to solve their problems.

Characteristics of social institutions

- **Well defined objectives** – Every social institution has a definite objective for which the institution is formed. The objectives of social institutions are well defined and clear.
- **Stability**- The development of a social institution takes place over a long period of time. When a process successfully meets the needs of the individuals of the society for a long time, it is accepted as an institution. Therefore, the institution usually does not change due to stability.
- **Collective consensus** - Collective consensus is very important for a social institution. Collective acceptance brings stability to it and makes it more effective for the members.
- **Collective effort** – A social institution fulfills collective goals, not by fulfilling the goals of an individual. This is why the development or downfall of an institution is not based on any individual.
- **Structure of Rules** - No social institution can develop without proper framework or structure. Structure refers to the rules (written or unwritten) or procedures by which the work of the organization is carried out and objectives are achieved.

- **Abstract System** - A social institution is not a group of individuals but a system of procedures. An institution is called an abstract system because of the system of procedures or rules.
- **Symbols** - Every social institution has some symbols. Symbols can be material or non-material in nature. For example, every bank or university has its own symbol.
- **Unit of cultural system** – Social organization includes many customs, practices, folklore and traditions. All of them are part of culture. By joining with these, the institution itself becomes the unit of the entire cultural system.

Functions of social institutions

- **Control over human behaviour** – To maintain social order, the behaviour of the members must be in accordance with the expectations of the society. Social institutions, which are the expression of collective opinion, contribute to this. Violating a social institution is not an easy task.
- **Carriers of Culture** - Social institutions are part of the cultural system. They are based on cultural heritage. The rules and behaviour of a social institution reflect the qualities of culture. Culture is passed on from one generation to another through institutions.
- **Reasons for social change**- Due to conservatism in social institutions, neither can they adapt to the changing times nor can their needs be fulfilled. In such a situation, efforts to bring about change in institutions bring about social change.
- **Providing guidance**- Various social organizations act as guides to direct human behavior and conduct. Since institutions are the accepted systems by the society, the individual is motivated to behave according to these systems.
- **Helpful in social adaptation** – Social institutions teach a person to adapt to difficult situations through their rules and regulations.
- **Assigning status and role to the individual** – Every social institution assigns a status to its member and expects a role according to that status. For example, after marriage, men and women get the status of husband and wife respectively and we expect them to play roles befitting these statuses.