

UNIT: VI SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DISORGANIZATION

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SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- Social Organization is the organization of society.
- Society is a web of social relationships.
- In this way, social organization is a system of social relationships. Social relationships are complex.
- The mutual relationship between individuals are controlled and regulated by institutions and associations.
- Social organization existence of a common goal, understanding among the members of society, acceptance of ones status and or role and social control of the activities of the individual are the elements of social organization.

- All individuals within an organization try to work for a common aim. The work organization is a derivate of the work organ. The work organ means a part of limb or of an animal of man.
- Thus brain, heart, liver, arms, legs etc., are the various organs of man. The man or an animal as a whole is said to be a structure and organization. He is an organization because his various limbs, parts of organs and mutually and cooperatively related.
- A group of individual together working for a definite common aim is called an social organization.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- 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”.
- Duncan Mitchell - “Social organization means the interdependence of parts, which is an essential characteristics of all enduring collective groups, communities and societies”.

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.

CONT.....

-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.

TYPES OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

**Formal organization
(economic, social & political
needs)**

Informal organization

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

- A voluntary association or union is a group of individuals who voluntarily enter into an agreement to form a body (or an 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 nongovernmental 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”.

VOLUNTARY HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

- (VHAI) is Voluntary Health Association of India non-profit, registered society formed in 1970 and a federation of 27 state Voluntary Health Association, linking together over 4500 member institutions across the country.
- They are one of the largest health and development network in the world.
- VHAI advocate people-centered policies for a dynamic health planning and programme management in India.
- We initiate and support innovative health and development programmes at the grass roots with the active participation of the people.
- VAHI advocates a more proactive role of NGOs in the process of development which is reflected in its own capacity-building initiatives.

Focus areas for capacity building programmes are :-

- 1) Health promotion and Non-communicable disease control.
- 2) Women's health and development issues including sex determination, female foeticide, gender sensitization unsafe abortions, etc.
- 3) Reproductive Child Health (RCH),
- 4) HIV/AIDS
- 5) Development of communications
- 6) Indian system of medicine
- 7) Community health and development
- 8) Adolescent health concerns
- 9) Communicable and vector-borne disease control (Malaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis etc.....)

THE CATHOLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

- The Catholic Health Association of India (CHAI) is an association of health care institutions run under the aegis of the Catholic Church in India.
- It is one of the world's largest Non-Government organizations in the health sector with more than 3100 member institutions which include big, medium and small hospitals, health centers and diocesan social services societies.

CHAI Programs

1. Leprosy programme

2 Tuberculosis programmes

3. Community Health,

4. Disasters,

5. Training

6. Health Network,

7. AIDS

8. Vision

9. To promote community health and family welfare programmes.

10. To undertake and promote the education and training of health professionals and workers at all levels.

THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

- India has 29 states, 7 union territories (total state/Ut branches and 1 national capital region).
- At the grass root level it has 715 district and sub district branches.
- The President of India is the President of the Indian Red Cross Society. The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of the society.

Functions include:

1. Delivering emergency relief during natural and man-made disasters.
2. Junior and Youth Red Cross
3. Working together with communities in psycho-social rehabilitation
4. Promoting voluntary blood donation to provide safe blood
5. Training communities in disaster preparedness
6. Delivering community welfare programmes.
7. Ensuring availability of water and providing sanitation
8. A Conducting awareness programmes for HIV/AIDS.
9. Providing first Aid training
10. Reuniting families separated by disaster and conflicts.
11. Protecting civilian life by disseminating Geneva conventions
12. Providing services for serving and ex-soldiers.
13. Emergency shelter, food and medicine.

LIONS CLUB

- January 1879, birth of the founder of laconism Melvin Jones, Birth of Lionism, meeting at which the names Association of Lions Clubs was adopted.
- Objectives includes:
 - ❖ To create and foster a spirit of understanding among the people of the world.
 - ❖ To promote the principles of good government and good citizenship.
 - ❖ To take an active interest in the civic, cultural social and moral welfare of the community.
 - ❖ To unite the clubs in the, bonds of Friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding.
 - ❖ To encourage service-minded men to serve their community without personal financial reward

Activities and programmes of Lions Clubs:

1. Health services,
2. Diabetes awareness,
3. Citizenship services
4. Sight conservations and work with the blind
5. Public services,
6. Recreational services
7. Social services
8. Educational services
9. Drug harness Program
10. Hearing & speech Actions.
11. Hearing and speech actions

HELP Age India

- Help-Age India was established in 1978 on the pattern Help the society of Poverty.
- It is Voluntary Organization working nationwide for the cause and care of elders people with the head office in New Delhi
- It operates throughout the country with a work of 22 centers in major cities.
- The only project managed by Help-Age is a mobile Medicate unit operating in the settlement colonies of New Delhi for providing medicate facilities to 150 to 200 patients daily

Activities and programs of Help Age India-

- Mobile Medicate Units
- Rehabilitation of the blind Aged
- Physically Handicapped
- Leprosy patients
- Cataract Operations
- Old Age care.

Apart from the other Voluntary Associations:-

1. Missionaries of Charity, Mother House, 54A, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata-700 016.
2. Christian Medicinal Association of India, New Delhi.
3. Young Men's Christian Association, (YMCA).
4. Young Women's Christian Association, (YWCA).
5. Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Mumbai,
6. Bharat Sevak Samaj
7. All India Blind Relief society.
8. World Vision India
9. Rotary International
10. Sri Ramana Maharishi Trust for Disabled Persons (Old Age Home, Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre, Alcohol, Drug Abuse Free De-Addiction Centre, Mobile Medical Unit) K.G.F., Kolar Dist. Karnataka.
11. Sri Raksha Foundation & Sri Sai Jyothi Vruddhashrama K.G.F., and Bangarpet, Kolar Dist. Karnataka (Programs: Old Age Home, Dhatri Godham (Gaushala).

SOCIAL SYSTEM

- Social System should be understood as that which is made up of social interactions and the cultural factors which structure these interactions.
- All social organizations are social systems since they all consist of interacting individuals.
- Everything in the universe has a system nothing can move without any arrangement or a system.
- An orderly and systematic arrangement of social interactions. The arranged of a particular manner which called organic structure or organic system.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL SYSTEM

- D Kreach and R.S. Crutchfield - "A belief is an enduring organization of perception and cognitions about some aspect of individual's world".
- 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".

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL SYSTEM

- Aim and objective
- Linked with cultural system
- Adjustment
- Order, pattern and balance
- Express and implied aims
- Functional relationship is the basic unit
- Physical and environmental aspects of social system

TYPES OF SOCIAL SYSTEM

**1) The Particularistic
Astrictive Type,**

**2) The Particularistic
Achievement Type,**

**3) The Universalistic
Achievement Type,**

**4) The Universalistic
Ascription Type,**

The Particularistic Astrictive Type:

- According to Parsons, this type of social system tends to be organized around kinship and sociality.
- The normative patterns of such a system are traditional and thoroughly dominated by the elements of ascription.
- This type system is mostly represented by preliterate societies in which needs are limited to biological survival.

The Particularistic Achievement Type:

- There is a significant role of religious ideas as differentiating element in social life.
- When these religious ideas are rationally systematized that possibility of new religious concepts emerge.
- As a result of this nature of prophecy and secondly it may depend on non-empirical realm to which the periphery is connected.

The Universalistic Achievement Type:

- When ethical prophecy and non-empirical conceptions are combined, a new set of ethical norms arise.
- It is because the traditional order is challenged by the ethical prophet in the name of supernatural.
- Such norms are derived from the existing relations of social member, therefore, they are universalistic in nature.
- Besides, they are related with empirical or non-empirical goals, therefore they are achievement oriented

The Universalistic Ascription Type:

- Under the social type, elements of value orientation are dominated by the elements of ascription.
- Therefore emphasis is placed on status of the actor, rather than his performance.
- In such a system, actor's achievements are almost values to a collective goal.
- Therefore such a system becomes politicized and aggressive. An authoritarian state example of this types.

ROLE

- Each status in society is accompanied by a number of norms which define how an individual occupying a particular status is expected to act.
- Actions which are performed according to the norms of the society are called 'Roles'.
- They are performed according to social expectations of the society as a whole or of a particular group.
- There are two basic elements associated with every role-first various expectations and second actions.
- Learning roles involves learning the norms of the culture. While a few norms apply to all members of a society

- Each person must learning to fill roles as child, student, husband or wife, parent, employee, organization member or officer, member of a particular social class or caste, citizen, resident of a community, and many others.
- Roles provide social life with order and predictability. Interacting in terms of their respective roles, the teacher and student know what to do and how to do it.
- With a knowledge of each other's roles they are able to predict and comprehend the actions of the other.
- An aspect of culture, roles provide an important part of the guidelines and directives necessary for an ordered society.
- The concept of role implies a set of expectations. We are expected to act in certain ways and we expect other people to act in certain ways.

DEFINITIONS OF ROLE

- S.S. Sargent - "A person's role is a pattern or type of social behavior which seems situationally appropriate to him in terms of the demands and expectations of those in his group."
- Lundberg - "A social role is a pattern of behaviour expected of an individual in a certain group of situation."
- Ogburn and Nimkoff - "A role is a set of socially expected and approved behavior patterns, consisting of both duties and privileges, associated with a particular position in a group."

IMPORTANCE OF ROLE

- Roles guide human actions
- Stimulates effects
- It regulates social interaction
- A scheme of division of labour
- Role satisfies functional requirements of the social organization.

Role-set

- Introduced by Merton in sociology, the term role-set used to indicate that a status may not have just a single role but a number of associated roles which fit together. A wife, for example, is also a daughter, a mother, a housekeeper, a cook, a neighbor, employer, an employee and so on. Thus, her role set involves a constellation of related roles, some of which may require drastically different types of adjustment.

Role Conflict

- Role-conflict refers to the contradictory demands within a role as competing demands of two different roles. Thus role conflict may be two different roles.

Prestige of Individual Role

- Status is the prestige pattern and role is its tool. It is a role that affords prestige to individuals. There are different roles ranked in terms of prestige within a social category or different social aspects. In family.

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.

DEFINITIONS 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

ACHIEVED 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 gender, age, caste or color.

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.
- E.g.: Dr. A B J Abdul Kalam: Scientist and ex president of India

INTER-RELATIONSHIPS 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 each other.
- 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.

CONT.....

- 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.

DEFINITIONS OF INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF INSTITUTIONS

- Every individual is the off spring of social relation itself determined by pre-established mores and, further, every person as a man or woman is essentially a term in relationship. The individual is neither beginning nor end but link in succession in life.

- Maclver

- An institution is an organized system of relationships which embodies certain common rules and procedures and meets certain basic needs of the society.

-Horton and Hunt

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF INSTITUTIONS

- Institutions are formed for the fulfillment of primary needs
- The basic social process represented in communication and a mutual relationship
- The origin of some of the inter-relationship of institutions like marriage, religion and property could be traced to remote times.
- Institutions are interdependent
- There is a balance among the various interrelationship of institutions.

FUNCTIONS OF INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF INSTITUTIONS



Institutions provide social status to man



It regulates and controls man's activities



Helps to achieve the objectives



It may hinder individual personality

SOCIAL CONTROL

Social control

- Social control refers to the control of society over the individual.
- Some social control implies a system of device through which society controls the activities of individual members.
- **Mannheim** – “Social control as the sum of those methods by which a society tries to influence human behaviour to maintain a given order”.
- **Ogburn and Nimkoff** – “The patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules”.

Nature of Social Control

1. Social control denotes some kind of influence.
2. It is essentially use by the society or community.
3. It is implement for promoting the welfare of all the individuals or of the group as a whole.
4. The social control is an old as human society.
5. It is universal.

Types of Social Control

- Society makes use of various means of social control depending upon the time and social situation for the realization of its purpose.
 - **Formal control**
 - Law, legislation, military force, police force, administrative devices, political, educational, economic (industry) etc.
 - **Informal control**
 - Public opinion, sympathy, sense of justice, norms, values, folkways, mores, customs, religion, morality, fashion, etc.

AIMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

UNIFORMITY

CONFORMITY

CONTINUITY

SOCIAL CHANGE

SOLIDARITY

PROCESS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

- E C Ross: public opinion, law, customs, religion, morality, social suggestion, folkways and mores
- E C Hays: sanction (rewards and punishments), suggestions and imitation and education
- Kimball: positive and negative control
- F E Lumley: force and symbols
- Luther L : conscious and unconscious
- Bernard : Punishment, intimidation, censorship and repression (customs, law, education etc....)

VIEWS IN PROCESS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

Political

- The **political leaders show the way for the masses** to follow the path taken by great man of their past.
- The path influences the political and other economic fields to the fellow man.

Law

- The society grows in size and complexity consisting of number of organizations, institutions and structures.
- **Informal means of social control are no longer sufficient to maintain social order and harmony.**
- Therefore the law provides uniform norms, rights, responsibilities and penalties throughout a social system.
- Laws are formulated by legally authorized bodies or agencies to control the deviated behaviour.

Education

Education is a process of socialization, it prepares the child for social living and **reforms the attitudes wrongly formed by children already.**

It teach them the values of discipline, social cooperation, tolerance and sacrifice.

It encourage the individual qualities of honesty, fairness, sense of right and wrong.

It gives him the ability to succeed in his struggle for existence.

The child learns to respect the opinion and advice of others, hence education is a necessary condition for the proper exercise of social control.

Religion

- **It refers to man's faith or belief** in some supernatural power or force.
- Religious concept is thus linked with man's relationship with god.
- The norms concerned with religious behaviour followed by constitute the religious code.
- **The conceptions of spirits, ghosts, taboos, soul, talk etc., control human actions and enforce discipline.**
- Various religious agencies such as temple, churches, mutts created by religion also help to control and humble the disobedient.

Norms

- An important feature of a group is that it has **a set of values which controls and modifies of a group of individuals.**
- The interaction among the members in a group leads to development of rules related to behaviour.
- **Such rules of a group behaviour are called social norms.**
- It is highly impossible to imagine a society without norms.
- It is a agencies to control the human behaviour.

Values

- Social values and norms explain the way in which social processes operate in a given society.
- **They are the social sources of patterned interaction.**
- **Values account for the stability of the social order.**
- It provide the general guidelines for conduct that what is right and important for the society.
- Thus, values such as respect for human dignity, sacrifice, helpfulness, co-operation, individuality, etc., guide our behaviour in various ways.
- In doing so, they facilitate social control.

Folkways

- The word means literally “the ways of the folk”.
- ‘Folk’ means people and ‘Ways’ refers to their behavioural habits.
- It means the accepted ways of behaviour in society.
- It arise automatically, spontaneously and unconsciously within the group.
- These are socially approved and have some degree of traditional sanction.
 - The ways of eating, dressing, walking, working, expressing love and affection etc., represent folkways.
 - Taking three meals a day, walking on the left side of the road, regular brushing of the teeth, washing cloths, taking bath regularly, respect the elders, etc.

Mores

- The mores represent another category of norms.
- Some folkways are become more compulsive and regulative in character.
- **These folkways which become regulators of behaviour are normally referred to as 'mores'.**
- Mores to those folkways which are considered by the group to be essential for its welfare and existence.
- **It is specking the truth, don't commit adultery, don't tell lies, don't disrespect of god, etc.**

Customs

- They are the **long established habits and uses of the people.**
- Customs refers to “practices that have been repeated by a large number of generations, practices that tend to be followed simply because they have been followed in the past”.
- They continued for long time and have passed from one generation to another.
- **They are accepted by the society, followed because they have been followed in the past.**
- Customs create habits and habits create customs.

Fashion

- Fashion may be defined as 'permitted range of variation around a norm'.

- People want to be like their associates and friends and also want to be different from them.

- They help us to express our individuality without going against norms.

- Thus no woman want to attend a dinner party in a night dress.

- People want to eat fashionable foods, wear fashionable dresses, read fashionable books, enjoy fashionable amusements, etc.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

- Society is an organization which consists of an institutions, among which there exists a fair degree equilibrium. When this equilibrium is shakes m account of certain factors, society goes of organizing and social problems begin to crop up.
- W.I. Thomas a Florian znaniecki conceived of social disorganization an "a decrease of the influence of existing rules behavior upon individual members of the group
- Mower, social disorganization process by which the relationships between member of a group are broken.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

Conflict of mores and of institutions

Transfer of functions from one group to another

Personal individuation

Changes in the social structure

CAUSES OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

- Division of labour
- Social change
- Violation of social rules
- Cultural lag
- War
- Crisis
- Technological inventions
- Changes in social values
- Mal-adaptation of inherited nature of culture

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION-CONTROL AND PLANNING

1. Able and efficient administration to fight against the disruptive forces.
2. Instilling in the minds of people sentiments of unity, solidarity, patriotism and nationalism by making use of mass media of communication in the best possible manner.
3. Proper and comprehensive social and economic planning and policies.
4. Taking steps to mobilize public opinion against the evil practices of Bribery, Corruption, Casteism, Communalism, Racism. Exploitation etc.
5. Proper Implementation of the plans and policies.
6. To create a psychological atmosphere of security and confidence, assuring and providing social equality. Justice, and liberty to all.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION-CONTROL AND PLANNING

7. Organized social work and social welfare activities and social security measures.
8. Providing ample educational and employment opportunities especially for the spread of diseases.
9. Appropriate steps to rehabilitate and reform the beggars, criminals, Juvenile delinquents, Prostitutes mentally and physically handicapped, the aged and the diseased persons.
10. Making effective and attractive family planning and welfare programmes and projects.
11. Effective enforcement of land reforms and fixing a ceiling on urban property.

FORMS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

- i) Individual disorganization: Individual is the main point of social disorganization. There are various forms of personal disorganization, chief among them are Juvenile Delinquency, Crime. Drink, sex. mental deficiency, insanity and suicide.
- ii) Family disorganization: Family disorganization is one of the dimension of social disorganization. Family disorganization may be thought to include any of the non-harmonious functioning within any of several family types. Family disorganization is manifested In the forms such as separation, desertions, divorces. suicides, etc.
- iii) Community disorganization: A community is said to be effectively functioning when social opinion of the members is relatively unanimous. Community disorganization occurs when the various institutions fail to function harmoniously. Some of the causes of community disorganization are changes in the overall nature of the society. Economic reasons. Impact of inventions and Science, Caste conflicts, Language, state, Culture, communal conflicts, etc...

MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

