



INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

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- ▶ **SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY**
 - ▶ **NATURE OF SOCIETY**
 - ▶ **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY**
 - ▶ **PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION**
 - ▶ **PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION**

SOCIETY

- ▶ Society derived by latin word '**socius**' 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.**
- ▶ Maclver has said the society is A WEB OF **SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

Definition of society

- ▶ **WRIGHT** – SOCIETY IS NOT A GROUP OF PEOPLE ,IT'S THE SYSTEM OF **RELATIONSHIP** THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP
- ▶ **G.D.M Cole-** Society is a complex of organized association and **communication with a community.**
- ▶ **Giddings-** Society is a union itself the organization the sum of **formal relations in which associating are bound together**

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

- ▶ MAN IS A SOCIAL ANIMAL
- ▶ He lives in **group ,in community ,in society** etc
- ▶ MAN CANNOT LIVE AS A MAN **WITH OUT SOCIETY**
- ▶ With out **society mans emotional ,intellectual MATURITY MATERIAL GOODS AND HIS LIBERTY** NOT DEVELOPED AND THESE ARE UNTHINKABLE.
- ▶ The relation between individual and society is not merely a physical ,or functional unity, organic unity, or systemic unity **but its SOMETHING MORE.**
- ▶ Society not only control our movements but also shape our identity ,our thought or our emotions

NATURE / Characteristics OF SOCIETY

- ▶ SOCIETY MEANS LIKENESS
- ▶ SOCIETY ALSO IMPLIES DIFFERENCE
- ▶ INTERDEPENDENCE
- ▶ CO-ORPERATION
- ▶ SOCIETY CONSISTS OF PEOPLE
- ▶ INTERACTION

Nature / Characteristics of society

- ▶ SOCIETY IS A GROUP OF GROUPS
- ▶ ABSTRACT
- ▶ SYSTEM OF CONTROL
- ▶ COMPLEX
- ▶ COOPERATION AND DIVISION OF LABOUR
- ▶ CULTURE
- ▶ SOCIETY IS DYNAMIC
- ▶ NON HUMAN BEING TOO HAVE SOCIETY
- ▶ GREGARIOUS NATURE OF MAN

Society means likeness

- ▶ **SOCIETY MEANS LIKENESS:**
- ▶ IS AN ESSENTIAL PRE-REQUISITES(thing is required prior condition) OF SOCIETY
- ▶ THE SENSE OF LIKENESS WAS FOCUSED IN EARLY SOCIETY ON KINSHIPS THAT IS REAL OR **SUPPOSED BLOOD RELATIONSHIPS** .
- ▶ IN MODERN SOCIETIES THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL LIKENESS HAVE BROADENED OUT IN **THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY OR ONE WORLD.**

NATURE OF SOCIETY

- ▶ **SOCIETY ALSO IMPLIES DIFFERENCE:**
- ▶ Society also implies difference and it depends on the latter as much as on likeness of all people were exactly alike, their **social relationships** would become very much limited.
- ▶ THEY WOULD CONTRIBUTE VERY LITTLE TO **ONE ANOTHER.**

NATURE OF SOCIETY

▶ INTERDEPENDENCE:

FAMILY ,THE FIRST SOCIETY WITH WHICH **WE ALL ARE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED,BASED ON BIOLOGICAL INTER-DEPENDENCE OF SEXES**

- ▶ NONE OF THE TWO SEXES IS COMPLETE BY ITSELF AND THEREFORE EACH SEEKS FULLFILLMENT BY THE AID OF OTHER
- ▶ THIS FACT OF INTER-INDEPENDENCE IS VERY MUCH VISIBLE IN THE PRESENT WORLD.

Nature of society

- ▶ **COOPERATION:**
- ▶ **WITH OUT** CO-OPERATION NO SOCIETY CAN EXIST
- ▶ UNLESS PEOPLE COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER,THEY CANNOT LIVE A HAPPY LIFE.
- ▶ **FAMILY** REST ON COOPERATION
- ▶ THE MEMBERS OF THE **FAMILY COOPERATE WITH ONE ANOTHER TO LIVE HAPPY AND JOY FULLY.**

Community

- ▶ **AN AREA OF SOCIAL LIVING**

- ▶ When EVER the members of **any group, small or large** ,**live together** in such a way that they share ,not this or that particular interest, but the basic conditions of a common life, we call that **group a community**.

DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY

BOGARDUS-Community is a **social group** with some degree of we feeling and living in given area

Ogburn and Nimkoff- Community is the **total organization** of social life with an limited are.

Lundberg-Community is a **human population** living with a **limited geographic area and carrying on a common inter-dependence life.**

ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY

- ▶ Group of people
- ▶ Locality
- ▶ Community Sentiment(belonging together)
- ▶ Permanency
- ▶ Naturality
- ▶ Likeness
- ▶ Wider ends
- ▶ Particular name.

ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY

▶ **Group of people**

- ▶ Whenever the individuals live together in such a way that they share the basic conditions of common life, we call them forming a community.

▶ **Locality**

- ▶ The group of people forms a community when it begins to reside in a definite locality



▶ **Community sentiment**

Means a feeling of belonging together

It's a we-feeling among the members

▶ **Permanency**

It is not transitory like a crowd.

It is essentially includes a permanent life in a definite place

▶ **Naturality:**

It is not made or created by an act of will but are a natural.

ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY

- ▶ **Likeness**
- ▶ There is a likeness in language ,customs, mores etc
- ▶ **Wider ends**
- ▶ The ends of community are wider
- ▶ **A particular name:**
- ▶ Every community has some particular name

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY	SOCIETY
CONSISTS OF A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS	WEB OF RELATIONSHIPS
CONCRETE(cover all)	ABSTRACT (summary)
A WELL DEFINED GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IS NECESSARY	MAY NOT BE NECESSARY
MORE THAN ONE SOCIETY IN COMMUNITY	MORE THAN ONE COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY SENTIMENT OR UNITY INDISPENSIBLE	SENTIMENTS IS NOT ESSENTIAL
COMMON OBJECTIVES ARE NOT SO EXTENSIVE OR COORDINATED	COMMON OBJECTIVES ARE COORDINATED AND EXTENSIVE
COMMON AGREEMENT OF INTEREST AND OBJECTIVES ARE NECESSARY	COMMON INTEREST WILL NOT PAY MUCH ATTENTION.



Process of socialization and individualization

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Socialization

- ▶ Man is **not only a social animal** but also **cultural** being
- ▶ The **culture** provides opportunities for man to **develop his personality**
- ▶ The development process is an **automatic process**
- ▶ It is social training to the individual that kind of training is called socialization
- ▶ Socialization is a process of moulding (shape, norms) a human infant to a member of society to which the belongs
- ▶ This socialization is differ from society to society. Because this process involves by culture.

SOCIALIZATION

- ▶ The human infant comes in to the world as biological organism with animal needs
- ▶ He is gradually moulded in to a social being and he learns social ways of Acting and feeling
- ▶ The process of moulding and shaping the personality of human infant is called socialization

DEFINITION OF 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 defines "Socialization as the process of **working together, of developing group responsibility, of** being guided by welfare needs of others.
- ▶ Green says "Socialization is the process **which child acquires a cultural content, along** with the **self hood and personality**."

Process of Socialization.

- ▶ Socialization is the process of learning group norms ,ideas ,habits , behaviors and customs.
- ▶ The process of socialization starts long before the **child is born.**
- ▶ The parent courtship(relationship before marriage), marital selection, the customs concerning pregnancy and birth
- ▶ Whole system of cultural practices surrounding the family are important for the Childs growth. But direct socialization begins only after birth.



▶ **Imitation:**

- ▶ Imitation is copying by an individual of actions of another
- ▶ Thus ,when the child attempts to walm

Factors of the process of socialization

❖ **Four factors**

- ▶ Imitation
- ▶ Suggestion
- ▶ Identification
- ▶ Language.

❖ IMITATION

- ▶ **IMITATION IS COPYING** BY AN INDIVIDUAL OF **ACTIONS OF ANOTHER**
- ▶ Thus , when the child attempts to walk impressively like his father swinging a stick and wearing spectacles,he is imitating.
- ▶ Imitation may be **conscious or unconscious ,spontaneous or deliberate.**



❖ Suggestion :

- ▶ Suggestion is the process of **communicating information** which has no logical or self evident basis
- ▶ IT may conveyed through **language ,pictures** or some similar medium
- ▶ **Propaganda and advertising** are based on the fundamental psychological principles of suggestion.

❖ Identification

The child cannot make any distinction between his **organism and environment**

- ▶ Most of his actions are random
- ▶ As he grows in age ,he comes to know of the **nature of things** which satisfy his needs
- ▶ **He gradually** identified what he **need for happy life.**

Factors of the process of socialization

❖ **Language:**

- Language is the **medium of social intercourse**
- ▶ It is the means of **cultural transmission**
- ▶ At first the **child utters** some **random syllables** which have no meaning but gradually he come **to learn his mother- tongue.**
- ▶ Language moulds the **personality of individual from infancy.**

Agencies of socialization

- ▶ The family
- ▶ The School
- ▶ The playmates or friends
- ▶ The church
- ▶ The state.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

- ▶ It is the process of which **man comes to know himself** and **acquire** the sense of **inner responsibility**
- ▶ It is simply the **process of attaining to ones own self**
- ▶ When a men **does not think simply because of others do the same things,** because his own **self approves it.**

Individualization

- ▶ He is **carried by his own individuality** which is a **quality to him**
- ▶ Socialization brings man in to **relation with others but** individualization makes him **autonomous or self-determining**.
- ▶ 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(objective)**
- Individualization as a kind of **depending in to over selves(self).**

Aspects of individualization

1) Individualization as a process of learning different from other people:

- ▶ Compare with other persons, he have any such a kind of different from others.
- ▶ The **people is isolated** from other people **develop different types of personality**.

Ex: HIGH MATURE, OVER INTELLIGENCE, SHYNESS etc

ASPECTS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION

2) Individualization on the level of new forms of self , regarding attitudes:

- ▶ Such a **new thinking develop with himself.**
- ▶ It consists in becoming **aware of ones specific character** and in the rise of **a new kind of self evaluation.**
- ▶ He begins to regard his **life and character as unique.**

Aspect of individualization

3) Individualization through objects(Goal)

- ▶ The individualization process develop through objects
- ▶ Some **people come to have a fixed feeling** towards certain people and objects
- ▶ The **family condition** also shape the individual.

Aspects of individualization

4) Individualization a kind of depending in to ourselves.

- ▶ The **feeling of separation** becoming lonely may lead an individual to introspection(mental and emotional process).
- ▶ Under such conditions this develop in the **individual a feeling of privacy, partial isolation.**

Personal Disorganization

- ▶ Personal Dis organization represents the **behavior of an individual** which deviates from the **social norms**.
- ▶ Any **various behavior** which **disturbs(and break)** the **integration of the attitude system** with in the **personality represents** called personal dis organization.
- ▶ It means that the **individual is out of adjustment** with the **society** ,who has **failed to organize** the chief goals of his life.

Personal Disorganization

- ▶ It may be **mild or violent**
- ▶ When the parts of **social structure do not perform their functions efficiently and effectively** or perform them badly, there occurs an **imbalance in society**
- ▶ The social equilibrium is **disturbed and society gets out** of gear because of this personal disorganization.
- ▶ **For example** : alcoholics, criminals, prostitutes, and drug addicts etc, who are mentally normal but socially abnormal(bcs break roles).



▶ **According to Elliot and Merrill there are three types of social disorganization :**

- 1) Personal or individual disorganization
- 2) Family disorganization
- 3) community disorganization