Sociology is …

the systematic study of:

- the social behavior of individuals;

- the workings of social groups, organizations, cultures, and societies;

- the influence of social groups, organizations, cultures, and societies on individual and group behavior.

A simple definition of sociology is

Sociology is the scientific study of society and human behavior.

The term "sociology" was first used by the French social philosopher August Comte (1798-1857)
As coined by Comte, the term sociology is a combination of two words. The first part of the term is a Latin, socius- that may variously mean society, association, togetherness or companionship. The other word, logos, is of Greek origin. It is generally understood as study or science.

Sociology is the scientific study of society,

- which is interested in the study of social relationship between people in group context.
- the concepts "society and "culture" are central in sociology.

Distinguishing between society and culture

Society: a group of people who live within some type of bounded territory and who share a common way of life

Culture: is common way of life shared by a society or a group.

Topics of Study

Subject areas in Sociology are as varied as society itself.

- Sociologists study:
  - very small social relationships (involving only a few people such as the family);
  - larger social collectivities (organizations and institutions).

  Concerned with:

  Social class, poverty, gender, race and ethnicity, religion, social mobility, education, culture, socialization, conflict, power, deviance.
- Very large social relationships (between nations) are also the domain of sociology (as of economics and political science);
- The whole topic of globalization also is relevant to sociologists.

The terms *microscopic* and *macroscopic*

- Microscopic s-y refers to the study of the smallest social units, namely, individuals and their thoughts and actions.

- Macroscopic s-y focuses on larger social units such as groups, organizations, cultures, and societies.

Some Fundamental Ideas of Sociology

The actions and behaviors of humans create social settings and social rules, but that these same settings and rules, in turn, influence the way humans act:

- Societies and other social Settings are humanly created
- social settings influence and constrain human behavior

Societies and Other Social Settings Are Humanly Created

- The general sociological point is that every day people affirm or modify their social settings, and by doing so they maintain or change them. Whenever modifications and changes are made, resistance usually arises from those who prefer the existing social arrangements.

- Sociology is concerned with the way individuals—in the past and in the present— support or change their social settings.

Social Influences on Human Behavior

- Our attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors about the most fundamental things of life—morality, politics, religion, work, entertainment—are also changed.

- Throughout our lives we are changed and modified as we enter different stages of life, different levels of education, new occupations, new communities, and new times.

Social physics → sociology

- The appeal that the physical sciences had for Comte is revealed in the fact that he first called this new science of society *social physics.*

    Later, because that label had already been used by a Belgian scholar named Quetelet, Comte changed the name to sociology.

The beginning of Sociology

- Although the term "sociology" was first used by the French social philosopher august Comte, the discipline was more firmly established by such theorists as Emile Durkheim,

- Karl Marx and

- Max Weber (Nobbs, Hine and Flemming, 1978).

The beginning of Sociology

The beginnings of sociology can be dated back to the early 1800s.

Auguste Comte
(1798 –1857)
was a French philosopher, a founder of the discipline of sociology and of the doctrine of positivism.

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Two important ideas in Comte's work

1. He gave sociology a position among the other sciences of his time, and although it required the work of later scholars to solidify that position, Comte's pioneering effort deserves recognition.

2. as a science, sociology could solve social problems such as war, revolution, crime, and poverty.

This idea continues to be a significant feature of sociology today.

Emile Durkheim

- After Comte, no sociologist worked more diligently to give sociology a place among the established scholarly disciplines than the French scholar Emile Durkheim (1858-1917).

David Émile Durkheim

- Set up the first European department of sociology at the University of Bordeaux in 1895, publishing his *Rules of the Sociological Method*.

- Durkheim's seminal monograph, *Suicide* (1897), pioneered modern social research and served to distinguish social science from psychology or political philosophy.

- For him, sociology was the science of institutions, its aim being to discover structural "social facts".

- **Anomie** literally means normlessness; it refers to situations in which individuals are uncertain about the norms of society.

- **Durkheim's analysis of suicide is considered by many sociologists an excellent demonstration of the science of sociology** (1st- his use of suicide statistics that allowed him to do his analyses and report his findings in a quantitative form; 2nd - he used social factors (in this case, societal conditions) to explain individual behavior).

- **Durkheim demonstrated a basic sociological premise, which is that human behavior can be explained in social terms.**

Max Weber

- The German sociologist Max Weber (1864-1920), like Durkheim, saw problems in the way European societies were changing.

- The key change, according to Weber, was the increase of **rationality** as the basis of human behavior.

- **Rationality** is a form of human action in which goals and objectives are set, and then achieved in the most efficient way possible. The choice of a behavior is based on how quickly and easily it will allow a person to reach a chosen goal or objective.

- **The most visible symbol of rationality and efficiency to Weber was the [bureaucracy](#).**

  A large university, organizations are equally familiar examples.

- **In a bureaucracy, the standards of rationality and efficiency reign supreme; work is carefully divided into simple precise steps and made routine. The emphasis is only on speed and efficiency, with little regard for whether the work is meaningful for individual workers.**

Karl Heinrich Marx (1818 –1883)

GermanGerman philosopherGerman philosopher, political economistGerman philosopher, political economist, historianGerman philosopher, political economist, historian, political theoristGerman philosopher, political economist, historian, political theorist, sociologistGerman philosopher, political economist, historian, political theorist, sociologist, communistGerman philosopher, political economist, historian, political theorist, sociologist, communist, and revolutionary
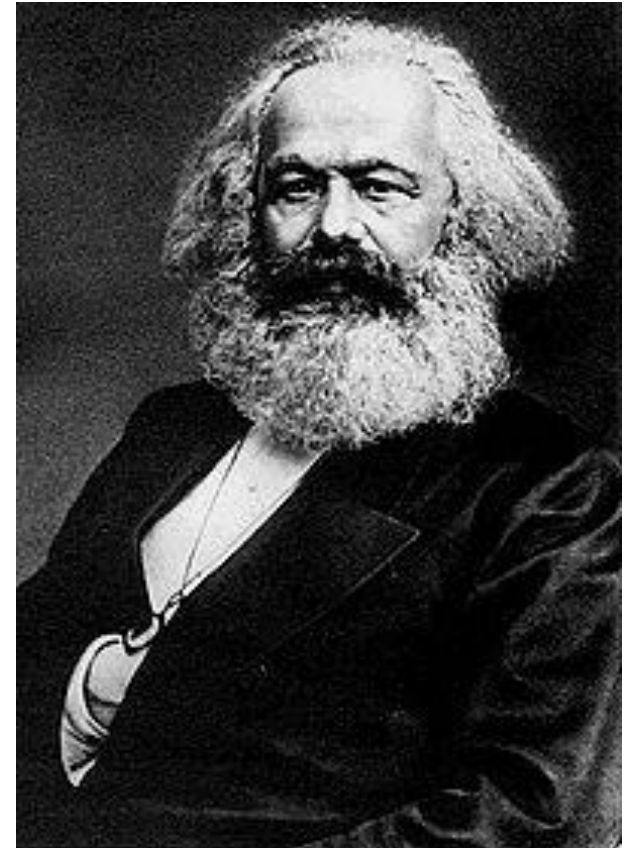
Summary

- Sociology is the study of human behavior, in all its many forms.

- Sociological specialties or subfields focus on some part of human behavior and/or some aspect of social life.

- Sociologists have different theoretical preferences, research preferences, and levels of analysis (microscopic or macroscopic).

Summary

- Although sociologists differ on a number of issues, they generally share some fundamental ideas and views. One is that societies and other social settings are humanly created. Every day, people affirm and modify their social settings, but these same social settings, in turn, influence and constrain human behavior.

Summary

- The beginnings of sociology can be dated to the early 1800s, when the work of Auguste Comte gave sociology its name and its place among other scholarly disciplines.

- Among the other pioneers of sociology, the most famous are Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.

Lecture #1
Sociological theories

by Mira Maulsharif, **Ph.D. in sociology (candidate of sociological science), associate professor (docent)**

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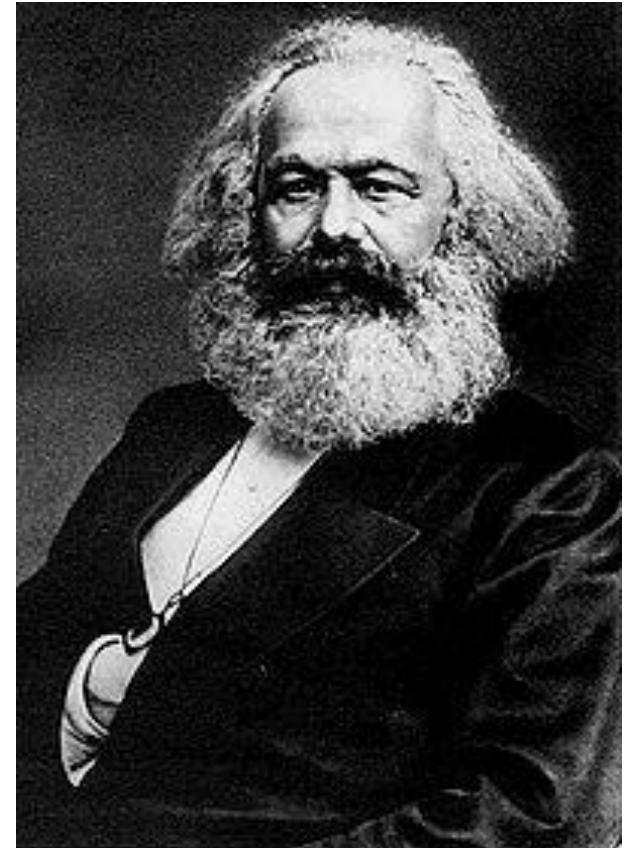
Sociological theories

- **Structural-functional theory**
- Conflict theory
- **Symbolic Interactionism**
- **Social exchange theory**

Structural-functional theory

- emphasizes that every pattern of activity (that is, every structure) in a society makes some positive or negative contribution to that society;

- The two key words are *structure* and *function.*

- A social structure is a regular pattern of social interaction or persistent social relationships (the patterned social relationships between races and ethnic groups, or the patterns of family organization).

- These and other patterned social relationships are the structural features of a society.

- **The manifest function is the intended and well-recognized purpose of some social structure.**
- **The less obvious, unanticipated, or unexpected purpose of a social structure is called a latent function.**

Conflict theory

- Conflict between

- who have **greater power** and resources and who **with less power** and fewer resources.

- emphasizes that, in any social group, social organization, or society, positions of unequal power probably exist.

Symbolic Interactionism

- deals primarily with the interaction between individuals at the symbolic level.
- Symbols are the <u>words, gestures, and objects</u> that communicate meaning between people.
- Words are the most important symbols from a symbolic interactionist viewpoint.

- **Parents and other family members are referred to as significant others because their views have such a great influence on young children. Later in life, friends, schoolmates, marriage partners, fellow workers, religious and political leaders, and others will also be significant others.**

A function is a positive purpose or consequence-one necessary for the continued existence of a society. With regard to the family system in a society, the functions might include producing children, caring for them when they are young, and training them in the ways of the society.

If a society does not have a fairly persistent structure for producing new members, caring for them, and socializing them, the society is not likely to survive. When a social structure has a detrimental effect or consequence for the existence or well being of a society it is said to be **dysfunctional.**

Symbolic interactionism

- is, therefore, a theory that has something to say about how individuals think about themselves and, thus, how they act as individual human beings.

Social exchange theory

- A key concept of s.e.t. is reciprocity. Reciprocity is the socially accepted idea that if you give something to someone, that person must give something of equal or near equal value in return.

- Although s.e.t. might have some applicability to the level of groups and societies, it is most often applied at the micro level of individuals.

SUMMARY

- **There are four contemporary theories that dominate sociology. Symbolic interaction theory is oriented toward the interaction between individuals, especially at the symbolic level.**

- **Social exchange theory emphasizes the fact that the motivations for human behavior are found in the costs and rewards of human actions.**

SUMMARY

- **Structural-functional theory focuses on macroscopic levels of analysis and emphasizes that every pattern of activity (structure) in a society makes some kind of positive or negative contribution to that society.**

- **Conflict theory, emphasizes that, in any social group, social organization, or society, positions of unequal power probably exist.**

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The End

Lecture #4
Social stratification

Social stratification

refers to the structure of social inequality in a society – the manner in which scarce resources and social rewards are distributed among different social categories.

Life chances

- An individual's position in a system of stratification affects <u>life chances</u> - the likelihood of realizing a certain standard of living or quality of life.

4 basic dimensions of social stratification : class, status, power (according to M. Weber) and education

•**Class** is a social ranking made on the basis of economic factors.

•**Status** refers to a social ranking on the basis of **prestig**e, that is, the esteem, honor, and social approval accorded an individual or group.

•**Power** is a social ranking based on the ability to make others do what you want them to do.

- **New class -** intellectuals, bureaucrats, managers, executives, scientists, and other professionals who wield power.

How Are Stratification Systems Justified?

1.   *An ideology*

   •   **a set of ideas that explains reality, provides directives for behavior, and expresses the interests of particular groups;**

   •   **is used to legitimize and justify the existing social order and to maintain the inequalities in wealth, power, and prestige.**

How Are Stratification Systems Justified?

2. *Meritocracy,*

social stratification based on personal merit.

- M. – 1. an elite group of people whose progress is based on ability and talent rather than on class privilege or wealth.
- 2. a system in which such persons are rewarded and advanced (http://dictionary.reference.com).
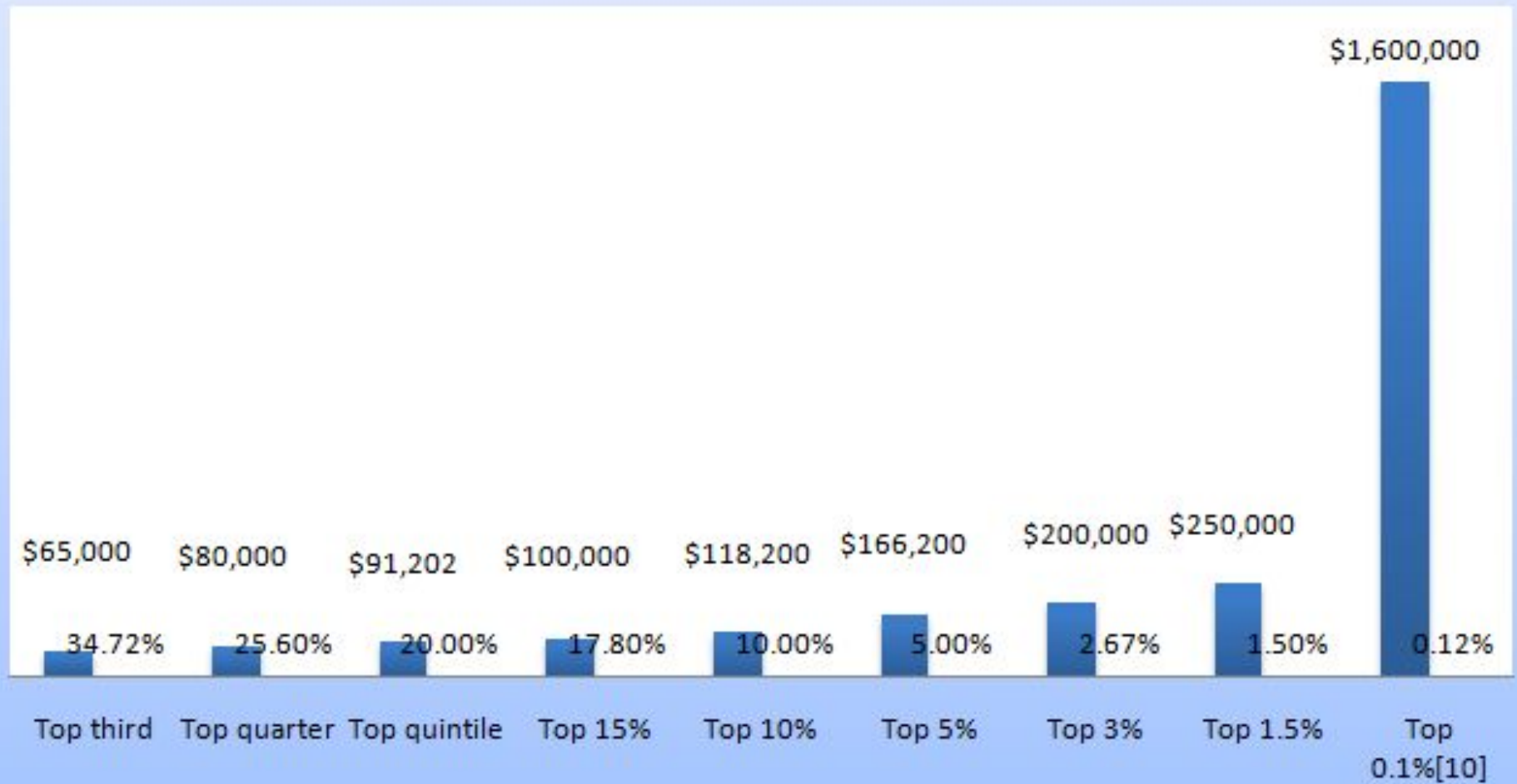
The basic belief in this ideology is equality of opportunity - all people have equal chances to achieve success, and inequalities in the distribution of wealth, power, and influence reflect the qualifications or merit of individuals in each stratum.

- *Wealth* refers to the total economic resources that people have.

- *Income* refers to how much money people obtain within a specified period of time, usually a year. **I.** is specifically the wages, salaries, dividends, interest, and rents received each year by individuals or family units.

Income Distribution
www.mybudget360.com

$65,000	$80,000	$91,202	$100,000	$118,200	$166,200	$200,000	$250,000	$1,600,000
34.72%	25.60%	20.00%	17.80%	10.00%	5.00%	2.67%	1.50%	0.12%
Top third	Top quarter	Top quintile	Top 15%	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 3%	Top 1.5%	Top 0.1%[10]

tenge	%
5,200-<10,400	.7
10,400-<27,000	6.0
27,000-<75,000	24,7
75,000-<120,000	31,3
120,000-<155,000	16.0
155,000-<310,000	17,3
310,000-<465,000	4.0
Total	100.0

Social inequalities in modern society.
2. Poverty

income sufficiency – the amount of money needed to purchase the basic necessities of life

Absolute poverty, where people lack the necessary food, clothing, or shelter to survive.

Relative poverty defined as the inability of a citizen to participate fully in economic terms in the society in which he or she lives.

Poverty in the US

- **Approximately 14 percent of the population of the US lives in poverty; 60 percent of those are from poor working class.**

POVERTY IN KAZAKHSTAN

- The estimations listed in the "Family Budgets Survey" (FBS) of 1989 show that about 15% of the population had the income less than "socially acceptable minimum".

- In 1995 this figure was 54% and in 1996 – over 80 %.

- in 2002, 24% lived in absolute poverty with incomes below the subsistence minimum of 4,761 tenge, or 31 US dollars per month.

POVERTY IN KAZAKHSTAN

In addition, more than half of the population was at poverty risk as they had low incomes (higher than the survival level but lower than twice the subsistence minimum), which were not sufficient for the decent standard of living.

The percentage of the population with incomes below the food basket level was declining slowly, signaling the continuing threat of malnutrition.

The underclass

- This social category is at the very bottom of society.

- It is characterized by high rates of unemployment, out-of-wedlock births, female-headed families, welfare dependence, homelessness, and serious crime.

Table 8–3. Occupational Prestige Rankings

Occupation	Score	Occupation	Score
Physician	82	Real estate agent	44
College professor	78	Firefighter	44
Judge	76	Postal clerk	43
Lawyer	76	Advertising agent	42
Physicist	74	Mail carrier	42
Dentist	74	Railroad conductor	41
Banker	72	Typist	41
Aeronautical engineer	71	Photographer	41
Architect	71	Plumber	41
Psychologist	71	Farmer	41
Airplane pilot	70	Telephone operator	40
Chemist	69	Carpenter	40
Minister	69	Welder	40
Civil engineer	68	Dancer	38
Biologist	68	Barber	38
Geologist	67	Automobile mechanic	37
Sociologist	66	Jeweler	37
Political scientist	66	Watchmaker	37
Urban planner	66	Blacksmith	36
Mathematician	65	Bricklayer	36
Secondary school teacher	63	Airline stewardess	36
Registered nurse	62	Meter reader	36
Pharmacist	61	Mechanic	35
Veterinarian	60	Baker	34
Elementary school teacher	60	Shoe repairman	33
Accountant	57	Bulldozer operator	33
Economist	57	Bus driver	32
Artist	56	Truck driver	32
Actor	55	Cashier	31
Librarian	55	Sales clerk	29
Statistician	55	Butcher	28
Social worker	52	Housekeeper	25
Funeral director	52	Child care worker	25
Computer specialist	51	Longshoreman	24
Stock broker	51	Gas station attendant	22
Reporter	51	Taxi cab driver	22
Office manager	50	Elevator operator	21
Bank teller	50	Bartender	20
Electrician	49	Waiter/Waitress	20
Machinist	48	Farm laborer	18
Police officer	48	Peddler	18

Table 8–3. (Continued)

Occupation	Score	Occupation	Score
Insurance agent	47	Maid/servant	18
Musician	46	Garbage collector	17
Secretary	46	Janitor	17
Computer operator	45	Bootblack	9

the Sun Belt, or overseas; and the jobs

Health

- Economic inequities are significantly related to physical and mental health.

- People in the lower classes are more likely to suffer from poor physical and mental health than those in the higher socio-economic groups.

Life expectancy

refers to the average number of years that people in a particular demographic or social category will live.

Socio-economic position has a significant effect upon life expectancy.

- *Only four females out of 143 first-class female passengers died. Three of them had actually refused to escape from the boat.*
- *Of the 93 second-class female passengers, 15 died.*
- *However, 81 of the 179 third-class female passengers died as the ship went down (Lord, 1955).*

- **On the Titanic, as in society in general, life expectancy is related to one's position in the social hierarchy.**

- **Low death rates reflect great achievements in the battle against death, while high death rates reflect people's helplessness because relatively scarce resources (such as new drugs and new medical techniques) are more available to members of the upper strata.**

Education

- **College, postgraduate, and professional degrees are essential to occupational and economic success, and socio-economic factors have strong influence on the level and quality of education that an individual is able to attain.**

Types of Social Classes of People

- **Social class** refers to a group of people with similar levels of **wealth, influence (power), education, and status.**

The middle class

- These __white collar__ workers have more money than those below them on the "social ladder," but less than those above them.

- They divide into two levels according to __wealth, education, and prestige.__

- **The lower middle class** is often made up of less educated people with lower incomes, such as managers, small business owners, teachers, and secretaries.

- **The upper middle class** is often made up of highly educated business and professional people with high incomes, such as doctors, lawyers, stockbrokers, and CEOs.

The upper class

- The lower-upper class - with "new money," or money made from investments, business ventures, and so forth.

- The upper-upper class - aristocratic and "high-society" families with "old money" who have been rich for generations.

- The upper-upper class is more prestigious than the lower-upper class.

Open and Closed Systems of Stratification

Social mobility – the movement of persons from one social class to another.

An open class system

of s. is one in which few obstacles exist for people who are changing their social positions; success is unaffected both by the constraints of disadvantaged social origins or by the privileges of advantaged social class backgrounds.
In an o. c. s. emphasis is placed on <u>achievement</u>.

A closed class system

■children inherit their parents' social position;

■ no social mobility - people are born into a position and cannot, under normal circumstances, move out of it;

■people's places in a social hierarchy are fixed or ascribed (race, ethnicity, social background, or sex);

■the most rigid and closed of all s.s. is a <u>caste system (India).</u>

Patterns of social mobility

1. Horizontal mobility refers to movement from one social position to another of equal rank.

2. Vertical mobility refers to movement upward or downward in the stratification system.

•

Patterns of social mobility

3. Intragenerational or career mobility refers to the movement of individuals in the stratification system during their lifetimes

4. Intergenerational mobility refers to differences between the social-class position of children and the social-class position of their parents.

Structural mobility
is caused by large-scale structural changes in the society as a whole. Among the structural changes that have had a profound effect on the class structure of many countries are technological innovations, wars, economic fluctuations (e.g., depressions or recessions), and urbanization.

- **$$1 Individual's education level is an important parameter in determining its place in the system of:**
- $$2economic stratification;
- $$3 political stratification;
- $$4 professional stratification;
- $$5 social Stratification
- $$6 the cultural and regulatory stratification

- **$$2 Social mobility is a:**
- $$2 Public opinion
- $$3 Preservation of the prestige
- $$4 Habitation in one place
- $$5 Work in one post
- $$6 Change of place in the social structure of society

- **$$3 The middle class includes**
- $$2Workers
- $$3 Unemployed
- $$4 Lumpens
- $$5 Marginal people
- $$6 Employees, affluent professionals, managers

- **$$4 Blue-collar workers are**
- $$2 Pensioners
- $$3 Marginal people
- $$4 Working
- $$5 Technicians
- $$6 Managers
-

- **$$5 Historically, the first system of a social stratification is:**
- $$2 a tribe
- $$3 a caste
- $$4 a strata
- $$5 an estate
- $$6 a class

- **$$6 An example of upward social mobility is:**
- $$2 Promotion
- $$3 Change of nationality
- $$4 Enter into marriage
- $$5 Layoff on reduction of the staff
- $$6 Medal

- **$$7 The upper-upper class of modern industrial societies is composed primarily of:**
- $$2 Teachers
- $$3 Blue-collar workers
- $$4 The influential and wealthy dynasties, the aristocracy
- $$5 Marginal people
- $$6 Managers

- **$$8 Classical caste system existed in …**
  $$2 Rome
  $$3 Japan
  $$4 Greece
  $$5 India
  $$6 China

- **$$9 _____ is the most open system of stratification**
- $$2 Estate
- $$3 Slavery
- $$4 Social class
- $$5 Caste
- $$6 Primitive

- **$$10 Example of horizontal social mobility can be considered when:**
- $$2 moving to another town;
- $$3 change the subject which taught by a teacher;
- $$4 receive a raise;
- $$5 layoff on reduction of the staff
- $$6 training

Lecture # 5

Socialization and Identity

01/20/2021

Socialization

- Is the process by which a person learns and generally accepts the ways of a particular social group or society.
- Every social system makes sure that new members joining the system learn the accepted ways of doing things.
- S. is also important in producing the characteristics and personality of the individual.

Socialization

- continues throughout the lifetime of every individual.

- As people move into new jobs, organizations, communities, and even new life stages they will learn the values, norms, and behaviors expected of them in these settings.

Socialization begins in the very early stages of life, and through this process human qualities are acquired:

1. **Human infants develop reciprocal relationships with adults in which they learn to satisfy their basic needs by behaving in the way adults want them to.**

 2. Through socialization, a child develops a social self, that is, the learned perception that a person has about his or her qualities and attributes.

3. People learn to evaluate themselves through interaction with others, just as they learn to evaluate all other social objects.

Social objects include the *values, norms, and roles* that prevail in the society.

Primary socialization

- S. by parents (or caregivers) that lays the foundation for personality development.
- Infants who are isolated from human contact during the early years of life do not show the characteristics we normally associate with human nature. *(Feral children - the children who have allegedly been reared in wild by animals)*

- The **norm of reciprocity** calls for two interacting people to give one another things of equal or almost equal value.
- People want to continue to interact with one another if they are receiving something roughly equal in value to what they are giving.

Significant others and generalized other

- **Significant others** are those people in an individual's life who shape the individual's self and provide definitions for other social objects (Mead, 1934/1962).

- The **generalized other** is the internalization of the norms of the larger social group or the society.

Agents of Socialization

- Socialization is generally initiated by the people who are already members of a social system; they are called the *agents of socialization,* and they have the task of socializing new members.

Agents of socialization:
- parents;
- peers (often including siblings);
- teachers;
- mass media.

Working-class families socialize their children differently from middle-class, white-collar families.

- Working-class families socialize their children <u>to be obedient and to observe social rule</u>s.

- Middle-class parents socialize their children

  <u>to take initiatives and to participate in decision making (autonomy).</u>

These two forms of behavior are related to the kinds of roles that children from different social classes are likely to play in the adult work world.

Reverse socialization

- occurs when children socialize their parents.

  - Empirical evidence shows that children do teach their parents about some aspects of contemporary life.

Peers as Socializing Agents

- **Through the reactions and words of their peers children learn how to control and channel their behavior in ways that are consistent with the male gender role.**

- **Through socialization by peers, "Boys learn to act like men".**

- **The socialization is effective and may, in some cases, run counter to the child-rearing goals of the boys' parents.**

The Mass Media as Socializing agents

Violence.

1. Observational Learning - children might see a "Kung Fu" kick on television and copy this method when fighting.

2. Reduced Social Constraints - children who see violence used in many different situations might feel fewer social constraints against using violence.

3. Arousal of Aggressive Tendencies - some children may have aggressive tendencies that may be aroused by seeing violence (or other exciting events) on television.

Adolescent socialization

- A. receive **anticipatory socialization** for the adolescent stage of life.
- Young people do not have to marry and take jobs as soon as they reach their teens.
- Many young people also need to go through a formal educational system to acquire the skills necessary in a highly technological and bureaucratic economic system.

Adult socialization

- **occurs when people enter new occupations, professions, organizations, work settings, institutions, or life stages.**
-

Resocialization

- is the process of unlearning old norms, roles, and values, then learning new ones required by the new social environment.

- In the most extreme cases of resocialization the social self of the incoming person is stripped away or destroyed, so that the individual becomes dependent on the institution for a new self.

Socialization during Unexpected Life-stage Transitions

- Several life-stage transitions require learning new roles, but, for some of these there is little anticipatory socialization.

- Two examples are **loss of job and a spouse's death.**

- In contrast, a substantial amount of anticipatory socialization occurs for **retirement and old age, and even death.**

Identity

- Who I am?

- Who are you?

- Depending on the context, the answer might be" a Kazakh," "a student," "beloved grandson/granddaughter" "a taxpayer," "a volunteer" etc.

- In some situations you might even give ID cart number. By this simple definition, then, it is trivial that one might have multiple identities, understood simply as answers to the question "who are you?", since how you answer the question will depend on the specific context.

- So here is a first cut at a definition.

- But Identity is social category that means socially constructed depending on socialization.

- For example, boys and girls are socialized differently in their culture, if at all. In early childhood, parents and caregivers may dress male and female children in different colours or give them different toys to play with.

- People often comment on the appearance of little girls "You are so pretty; "What a nice dress you have", while they are more likely to point out the activities and abilities of boys "You run so fast"; "You are so strong".

1. The process of assimilation of new social norms is called:

1. **Desocialization**
2. **Mobility**
3. **Education**
4. **Resocialization**
5. **Upbringing**

2. Agents of primary socialization:

1. School
2. Media
3. Parents
4. Peers
5. Siblings

3. The process of socialization excludes

1. Isolation of the individual
2. Education of the individual
3. Training personality
4. Cultural development of human
5. Formation of personality

4. The process of learning what will be expected of one in a status before entering that status is:

1. Primary socialization
2. Anticipatory socialization
3. Resocialization
4. Adult socialization
5. Reverse socialization

5. The term «person» means:

1. Every man from birth
2. Biological individuality
3. Individualism
4. Every person living in the community and abide by its norms, rules
5. Person's status

Lecture # 7

The Family

03/02/2020

- The Functions of the Family
- The Family and Social changes
- Conflict and Violence in the Family
- Separation and Divorce

The Functions of the Family

1. **Reproduction** (replacement) - continuation of the society through child-bearing.

2. **Care and Nurturance of Children** -
physical care and emotional support.

The Functions of the Family

3. <u>Socialization</u>. Infants must be taught the society's cultural and social ways.

4. <u>Meeting Economic Needs.</u> The family continues to provide for the economic needs of its members, especially those who are dependent, such as children.

The Functions of the Family

4. __Intergenerational and Kin Support__. Parents continue to help and support their adult children in a variety of ways, and adult children reciprocate by giving help, respect, and attention to their parents.

5. __Regulation of Sexual Behavior.__ Marriage systems can be and often are strong regulators of sexual behavior.

The Functions of the Family

6. __Social Placement.__ The family is a mechanism for placing new members into the existing structure of the society.

Two Basic Family Types

1. <u>Nuclear Family</u> - when a family unit is made up of a husband, wife, and children living in the same house:

   a) family of orientation
   b) family of procreation
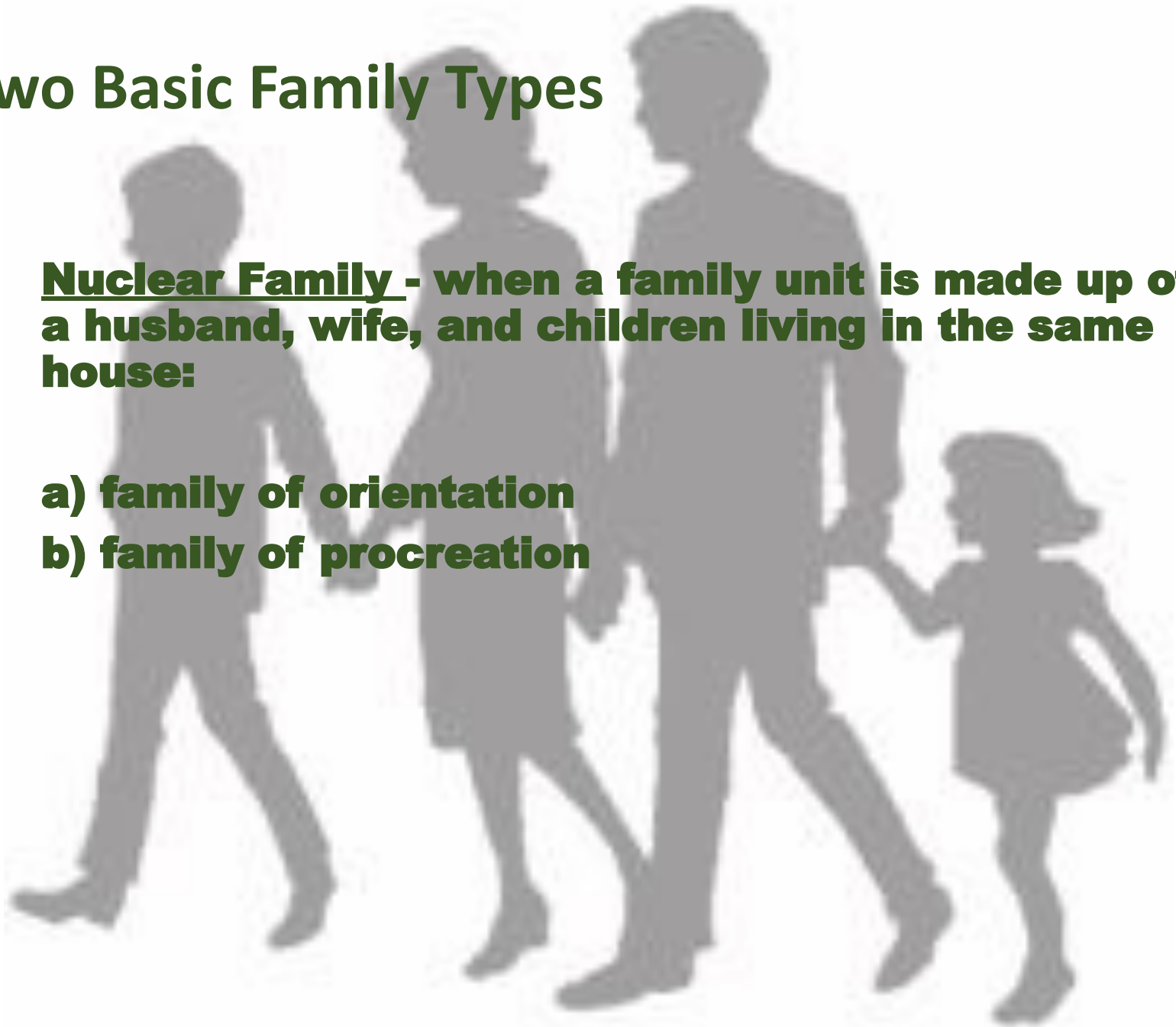
Two Basic Family Types

2. <u>Extended Family </u>includes first generation parents, their married sons or daughters, their spouses, and their children.

   a) high degree of economic cooperation across all generations,
   b) primary loyalty is usually given to the oldest generation.

The Family and Social Change

- **The family as an institution is often shaped and changed by the rest of the institutions of the society.**

- **The family typically adapts, or makes adaptive changes, when some other part of the society changes.**

#507
NEAR MASSAWA, ERITREA
23 DECEMBER 1997

The Rashaida, an ethnic group originally from Saudi Arabia, are steadfast nomads, as well as being formidable traders and smugglers. Along this stretch of the Eritrean coast, nomads carry the tent and build it when they come camp, which is often — but it is now dangerous to keep on the move, it is coming. Massawa was bombed earlier this year, one northern refugee fled inland and many have scattered. Movement restrictions and the government, and has a rigid ideas about nomadic living. They have a future to be done with the photos present. To escape the virtue of living businessmen.

JON & KATE PLUS Ei8ht — TLC

#483

AWASH, ETHIOPIA
4 DECEMBER 1997

Like all Afar, Hassan never leaves home without his Kalashnikov, even if he grumbles about the high price of ammunition – three for a round (about 30p or 50 cents). Their main occupation is organizing raids on the Oromo (the neighbouring tribal) to "look for" cattle. This same operation is then repeated the following week by the Oromo, and so on and so forth.

MODERN FAMILY

Social Influences on the Selection of Marriage Mates

Homogamy – marriage between people with similar characteristics—such as religion, race, ethnicity, nationality, and social class.

Cohabitation as a Premarital Stage

- In the USA, one-third of the women and men aged 23-24, had experienced cohabitation by that age. Among those who were married by age 23 $^1/_2$, one-third of the women and two-fifths of the men had cohabited first (1988) .

- In Australia in 1982 about 17 % of all single persons aged 25-44 were in cohabiting relationships.

- almost all Swedes who do marry, cohabit first – estimates are variously placed at 98 or 99 percent.

- **One of recent survey found that 39% of Americans agree that marriage is becoming obsolete (***2011, Paul Taylor, Director, Pew Research Center Social & Demographic Trends project)*.**

In Kazakhstan, the number of marriages is decreasing and the percentage of divorces is growing.

- Kazakhstan is the leader in the number of divorces among the CIS countries (2018)

- According to the statistics of the UN Demographic Report 2017, Kazakhstan entered the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the number of divorces, according to the report for 2018 - the ratio of the number of marriages to the number of divorces has not changed and is - 3.

- From 2013 to 2018, the number of marriages decreased in the country as a whole by 18 percent, most of all in the East Kazakhstan region - by 28 percent.

- Most often, residents of the northern and eastern regions, as well as Nur-Sultan and Almaty, are divorced.

Six married couples divorce every hour in Kazakhstan

- The number of divorces decreased in Kazakhstan in the first quarter of 2019. However, in a pandemic, there was a tendency to increase this indicator.
https://strategy2050.kz/ru/news/razvody-v-kazakhstane-prichiny-tendentsii-i-vyplata-alimentov-/

The Early Years of Marriage

1. **Marital Scripts.** Anyone who enters marriage is going to have some expectations about what is proper and appropriate behavior for husbands and wives. These expectations, which are likely to be unconscious and unspoken, are called marital scripts.

During the early stages of marriage, husbands and wives may have arguments and hurt feelings because they have different (or conflicting) marital scripts.

The Early Years of Marriage

2. <u>Marital quality</u> is a general term referring to marital satisfaction or marital happiness, and is an indication of how positive and satisfying a marriage relationship is.

Power as a Dimension of Husband and Wife Relations

- **Resource theory.**
- Resources include income-earning ability, education, and occupational prestige, which are all closely tied to the economic world outside the home, where men have a distinct advantage over women.
- **Noneconomic resources include** such as companionship, emotional support, and social skills

Conflict and Violence in the Family

- In 1975 *severe* violence (kicking, biting, hitting with fist, and more extreme) by husbands against wives was found in 38 cases per 1,000
- In 1985 - 30 cases per 1,000 (USA, 1985).

Child Abuse and Maltreatment

- physical abuse, sexual abuse, and physical neglect;
- emotional abuse is also recognized for the harm it can do to children but it is much more difficult to define and detect.

Survey of adult Americans in the 1985

- the rate of slapping or spanking children between 3 and 17 was over 549 per 1,000 children;

- the rate of hitting or trying to hit a child with some object was 97 per 1,000—one in ten;

- the rate for very severe violent acts against children, including kicking, hitting with a fist, beating up, or using a knife or gun in some way, was 19 per 1,000.

Separation and Divorce

Divorce rates in selected countries (number of divorces in one year for every 1,000 people in the population, 1984):

United states – 5.08
Soviet union – 3.34
England and Wales – 2.92
Australia – 2.77
Switzerland – 1.73
Syria – 0.60
Cyprus – 0.27

The Effects of Divorce on Children

1. Children who are between 3,5-6 ages, often respond egocentrically and may blame themselves for what has happened.

2. Children of school age (6-12), have a wide range of emotional responses, but they commonly cover up their fears and negative feelings; anger, fear, loss of identity, and loneliness are likely to emerge.

3. Teenagers or older also have feelings of anger, sadness, and a sense of loss or betrayal. However, they can also be more detached and analytical about their parents and their relationships with them.

Family Relations after Divorce

- **<u>Binuclear family</u> is a family system made up of the two households of divorced parents, in which minor children move from one parent's home to the other.**

- **This family system requires a considerable amount of coordination and cooperation between divorced spouses.**

Вице-канцлер ФРГ [Гидо Вестервелле](link) и Михаэль Мронц сыграли свадьбу 17 сентября 2010 года

Премьер Исландии [Йоханна Сигурдардоттир](link) вступила однополый брак 27 июня 2010 года.

Legal recognition of same-sex relationships

- Argentina
  Belgium
  Canada
  Iceland
  Netherlands

- Norway
  Portugal
  South Africa
  Spain
  Sweden

Performed in some jurisdictions

Brazil   Brazil: AL
MexicoMexico: Mexico City
United StatesUnited States: CTUnited States: CT, DCUnited States: CT, DC, IAUnited States: CT, DC, IA, MAUnited States: CT, DC, IA, MA, NHUnited States: CT, DC, IA, MA, NH, NYUnited States: CT, DC, IA, MA, NH, NY, VTUnited States: CT, DC, IA, MA, NH, NY, VT, Coquille, Suquamish

- $$1 Reproductive function in a society is carried out of:
- $$2 legal institutions;
- $$3 economic institutions;
- $$4 marriage and family
- $$5 political institutions;
- $$6 cultural institutions

- $$2 A typical representative of the small group is:
- $$2 a generation
- $$3 participant of a sprint
- $$4 the nuclear family
- $$5 someone in the store line
- $$6 a student

- $$ 3 This is the social institution that gives a person his or her orientation, or socialization:
- $$2 De facto union
- $$3 Extended family
- $$4 Nuclear family
- $$5 Cohabitation
- $$6 Parenthood

- $$4 The main agent of primary socialization is:
- $$2 a society;
- $$3 a kindergarten;
- $$4 a school;
- $$5 a company of friends;
- $$6 a family;

$$5 A model of family made up of a community of parents, siblings, grandparents and other relatives which should be recognized as a primary family, even if the blood-ties are not strong:

$$2 a traditional nuclear family

$$3 an extended family

 $$4 a social unit

$$5 a household

$$6 a common-law couples

Lecture #8
Religion, Culture and Society

Religion

- Why do sociologists study religion?
- For centuries, humankind has sought to understand and explain the "meaning of life."

- What is religion? it consists of "things that surpass the limits of our knowledge" . Religion is "a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say set apart and forbidden, beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community, called a church, all those who adhere to them"(Émile Durkheim, 1915)

- Some people associate religion with places of worship (a synagogue or church), others with a practice (confession or meditation), and still others with a concept that guides their daily lives (like dharma or sin). All these people can agree that religion is a system of beliefs, values, and practices concerning what a person holds sacred or considers to be spiritually significant.

- From the Latin religio (respect for what is sacred) and religare (to bind, in the sense of an obligation), the term religion describes various systems of belief and practice that define what people consider to be sacred or spiritual (Fasching and deChant 2001; Durkheim 1915).

- The practice of religion can include feasts and festivals, intercession with God or gods, marriage and funeral services, music and art, meditation or initiation, sacrifice or service, and other aspects of culture.

Religion is also a social institution.

- Social scientists recognize that religion exists as an organized and integrated set of beliefs, behaviors, and norms centered on basic social needs and values. Moreover, religion is a cultural universal found in all social groups. For instance, in every culture, funeral rites are practiced in some way, although these customs vary between cultures and within religious affiliations.

Types of Religious Organizations

- Religions organize themselves—their institutions, practitioners, and structures—in a variety of fashions.

- **Cults,** like sects, are new religious groups. The term cult is sometimes used interchangeably with the term new religious movement (NRM). In its pejorative use, these groups are often disparaged as being secretive, highly controlling of members' lives, and dominated by a single, charismatic leader.

- A **sect** is a small and relatively new group. Most of the well-known Christian denominations in the United States today began as sects. For example, the Methodists and Baptists protested against their parent Anglican Church in England, just as Henry VIII protested against the Catholic Church by forming the Anglican Church. From "protest" comes the term Protestant.

- Some sects dissolve without growing into denominations. Sociologists call these **established sects.** Established sects, such as the Amish or Jehovah's Witnesses fall halfway between sect and denomination on the ecclesia–cult continuum because they have a mixture of sect-like and denomination-like characteristics.

- A denomination is a large, mainstream religious organization, but it does not claim to be official or state sponsored. It is one religion among many. For example, Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, and Seventh-day Adventist are all Christian denominations.

- The term **ecclesia,** originally referring to a political assembly of citizens in ancient Athens, Greece, now refers to a congregation. In sociology, the term is used to refer to a religious group that most all members of a society belong to. It is considered a nationally recognized, or official, religion that holds a religious monopoly and is closely allied with state and secular powers.

The World's Religions

- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Confucianism
- Taoism
- Judaism
- Islam
- Christianity

Cultural values

standards of desirability, of rightness, and of importance in a society .

For example,

for the Japanese, social responsibility and loyalty reflect an important cultural value.

For Americans, individualism is an important cultural value.

The meaning of culture

- **Culture** is the entire complex of ideas and material objects that the people of a society (or group) have created and adopted for carrying out the necessary tasks of collective life.

- Cultures are human creations, but, of course, people inherit much of their culture from those who created it.

    Every culture has a history.

- **Norms** are rules for what should and should not be done in given situations.
- cultural norms help us not only to predict what others will do but also help us to know what we should do.

A cultural explanation of human behavior

- rests on the assumption that humans in any society will learn the basic cultural values and social norms of that society.
- To a considerable degree, the general behavior (and even individual behavior) of people in a society can be explained by that society's cultural values and norms.

Culture is not the only way to explain human behavior.

- **Two other explanations are "human nature" and a scientific theory called sociobiology.**

Many people versus culture

- **The term human nature generally suggests that specific characteristics or traits that are found in all humans supposedly explain some particular behavior.**

    Many times one hears people say, "It is just human nature to be selfish, … or jealous, … or friendly, … or aggressive."

- **The speaker usually claims to explain some human or social behavior by invoking a particular characteristic.**

Sociobiology

- **human behavior reflects genetically inherited traits.**

- **Sociobiologists argue that humans are very much like other species of animals, that is, that human characteristics and behaviors are products of the Darwinian notions of natural selection and evolution.**

- **Natural selection is the idea that the fittest of any species will survive and spread its favored traits throughout the population.**

Ethnocentrism

- People in all societies tend to think of themselves as the chosen people or, at the very least, as those at the center of humanity. From this view it is understandable that people of any society would think their ways of doing things were the right ways, and the ways of other people were less right. This attitude is labeled <u>ethnocentrism.</u>

- Ethnocentrism is a view held by the people of a society that says that they are of central importance in the universe and therefore their way of doing things is the "right" way.

Cultural relativism

The study of diverse cultural traditions often helps us to see how different customs can be equally acceptable. This view is the key to an important idea called **cultural relativism**.

Cultural relativism is an approach that evaluates the behavior of the people of another society, not on the basis of the evaluator's culture but on that culture's own terms.

The components of culture

- **Every symbol has a social character because a group of people agree on the symbol's meaning.**
- **Shared symbols are used by the people of any given society to communicate with each other and to create a certain order and predictability in daily life.**
- **Symbols can be divided into two types: nonverbal and verbal.**

Nonverbal Symbols

- **include many other things besides the physical acts performed by people.**

- **Many physical objects are also endowed with symbolic meaning. Flags, emblems, insignias, and coats-of-arms are some familiar examples of objects that have special meaning for people.**

- **logos and trademarks on the outside of clothing.**

- **The verbal symbols, or language system, of a culture tend to shape people's perceptions of the real world.**

Knowledge and beliefs

- K. and b. taken together, constitutes a body of information created by the people of a society that influences behavior.

- Knowledge is presumed to be verifiable information, while beliefs are presumed to be difficult to verify. In practice,

- however, these forms of information are frequently interchangeable.

Values,

- **the standards of desirability within a culture, are centrally important for understanding culture. In the**

- **US the most prominent value is individualism, hard work, personal success, personal achievement, materialism, and rationality.**

Norms

- are the general guidelines for evaluating behavior in society.

- Folkways are norms that govern everyday conduct, while mores are norms that reflect the moral standards of the society. Norms are not observed uniformly by all people in a society.

- An ideal culture does exist, which contrasts with the real culture-what people actually do in the conduct of their everyday lives.

Material culture, Technology, Cultural Lag

- **Material culture** includes all the artifacts, objects, and tools that are used in some way by the members of a particular society.

- **Technology** is the interplay of machines, equipment, tools, skills, and procedures for carrying out tasks.

- **Cultural lag** exists when social and cultural practices are no longer appropriate for prevailing technological conditions

- **When the material culture and technology change, a cultural lag often results as other parts of the culture become obsolete, irrelevant, or, in some cases, dangerous.**

Cultural Diversity

- For most societies we can identify a **dominant culture**. The values, norms, and beliefs are for the majority of people in society the dominant culture.

- **subcultures** are groups with identifiable cultural characteristics that set them apart from the dominant culture.

- A subcultural group must often take extraordinary measures to maintain its identity in the face of the dominant culture.

Counterculture groups

Groups with cultural characteristics that are consciously in opposition to the dominant culture are called **countercultures.**

are often highly critical of the established political systems, accusing them of being repressive, corrupt or evil. These Politically oriented groups often engage in illegal acts and terrorism.

Deviance and social control

Lecture #6

Data from survey (252 different descriptions): Deviance are

- Movie stars, junior executives, perverts, perpetual bridge-players, psychiatrists, drug addicts, political extremists, conservatives, career women, prostitutes, liars, prudes, girls who wear make-up, priests, atheists, liberals, communists, alcoholics, the retired, criminals, divorcees, reckless drivers, and know-it-all professors (Simmons, 1965).

Deviance is socially defined

- Whenever most of the people of a given society, or social group, consider a behavior deviant, it will be deviant.

- As a result, a vast array of behaviors have been and are considered deviant in different societies.

The Changing Nature of Deviance

- It can be shown that many behaviors that were at some time acceptable are now deviant; similarly, many behaviors that were deviant at an earlier time are now acceptable.

- Deviant behavior can often serve to define for the society what is and is not acceptable behavior.

Strain theory

- a discrepancy, or a lack of congruence, exists between cultural values and the means of achieving them.
- The strain can be thought of as a pressure that occurs when the culture values one thing, but the structure of the society is such that not everyone can realize the values in a socially accepted way.

Merton's typology

- **Strain theory does not excuse illegal behavior among the poor or the wealthy.**

- **Rather, it emphasizes that there are different ways of responding to cultural values (or goals), and some of the responses are deviant behaviors.**

- Sociologist **R.Merton, provides a typology of the different ways in which people respond to cultural values or goals.**

Conformists

- **Merton labeled as <u>conformist</u> people who accept the <u>cultural goals</u> (achieving economic success) and who also accept <u>the conventional or institutionalized means of achieving</u> these goals (getting an education, working hard, and so on).**

- **In Merton's typology, conformists clearly are <u>not deviants</u>.**

Innovators

- **People who accept the cultural goals (economic success) but reject the conventional or institutional means of achieving them are called innovators.**

When large-scale cocaine dealers make great sums of money, they are innovators because they come up with new ways of achieving the cultural goal of economic success.

Ritualists

- **Those resigned to being unable to achieve cultural goals such as wealth and recognition, but who nonetheless slavishly adhere to conventional rules of conduct, are called ritualists.**

Ritualists continue to work at bureaucratic or dead-end jobs even though they have given up on any significant advancement in life. Because they have abandoned cultural goals, they, too, are in some degree deviant.

The retreatist

- **<u>rejects both the cultural goals *and* the conventional, institutionalized means</u>**.

- *The retreatist response can be found among people who have given up on the system completely. They have no interest in economic success and thus have no reason to involve themselves in hard work or any other conventional, institutionalized means. Such people are almost always seen as deviant.*

The **Rebels**

- **A fifth type of response to cultural goals and institutional means is the rejection of both and the substitution of new cultural goals and means.**

- *These are the rebels, illustrated by revolutionaries who want to create a new type of society. The new society might have entirely new cultural goals (harmony and cooperation rather than individual economic success) and new institutional means (meditation, communing with the spirit world, etc.).*

Strain theory shows how some structural features of society (social classes, the impoverished, racial minorities) can be dysfunctional by keeping many people from realizing important cultural goals.

Deviant behavior is often the result.

Differential Association Theory

- **Deviant behavior as the result of socialization; individuals may be socialized by a group of people who engage in and accept deviant behavior.**

The idea that what people do is influenced by the differences in the people with whom they associate. This argument is akin to a folk belief about the dangers of "keeping bad company." People learn to be drug addicts, alcoholics, or car thieves by keeping company with others who engage in or admire such behavior.

Subcultural Theory

- puts the emphasis on the carrier of deviant ideas, and identifies subcultures that have norms and values quite different from those of the larger society.

Therefore, d. b. is really conformity to a set of norms and values accepted and taught by a particular social group. But when these norms and values are not held by the <u>majority of people</u>, the resulting behavior will be frowned on and labeled deviant by the <u>dominant groups</u> in society.

Elite Deviance

- **Conflict theorists have a special interest in elite deviance, or the deviant and criminal acts committed by the wealthy and powerful.**

- **Cases of elite deviance are often much more costly in economic terms than other types of crime, yet punishment is more lenient.**

Labeling theory

is concerned with which people will be labeled "criminals," "alcoholics," "drug addicts," or "mentally ill."

Labeling also occurs in very informal contexts, such as when a family member or friend labels someone a drunk, a nymphomaniac, or a liar. Those who are labeled in this process are the deviants.

Crime

is the most attention-getting aspect of deviant behavior:
- **crimes against people (violent crimes),**
- **property crime,**
- **white-collar crime,**
- **political crime,**
- **organized crime,**
- **victimless crime,**
- **and juvenile delinquency.**

The tests

1. In sociology and psychology any behavior that most members of a society or social group consider a violation of group norms is:
1. **Crime**
2. **Deviance**
3. **Murder**
4. **Corruption**
5. **Delinquent**

2. The type of deviant or criminal acts committed by the elite deviance:

1. Corruption
2. Lobbying
3. Political crime
4. Organized crime
5. Wealthy and powerful members of society:

3. Merton's term for a people who accept cultural goals but reject conventional means:

1. **Ritualists**
2. **Retreatists**
3. **Innovators**
4. **Conformists**
5. **Rebels**

4. A sociological theory that sees deviant behavior as conformity to the norms and values of a subculture that are different from those of the larger society is called:

1. **Strain theory**
2. **Labeling theory**
3. **Subcultural theory**
4. **Conflict Theory of Deviance**
5. **Differential Association Theory**

5. Self-perpetuating, structured, and disciplined associations in which profits are obtained wholly or in part through illegal means

1. **Crimes against people**
2. **Property crime**
3. **White-collar crime**
4. **Political crime**
5. **Organized crime**

Lecture # 10

Population and Urbanization Social Movements.

Population

- Demography is the study of populations. Three of the most important components are **fertility, mortality, and migration.**

- **The fertility** rate of a society is a measure noting the number of children born. The fertility number is generally lower than the fecundity number, which measures the potential number of children that could be born to women of childbearing age.

- Fertility measure uses the crude birthrate (the number of live births per 1,000 people per year).

Mortality

- The mortality rate is a measure of the number of people who die. The crude death rate is a number derived from the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year. When **analyzed together, fertility and mortality rates** help researchers understand the overall growth occurring in a population

Migration is the movement of people into and out of an area

Migration may take the form of

- **immigration**, which describes movement into an area to take up permanent residence, or

- **emigration**, which refers to movement out of an area to another place of permanent residence.

Migration might be

- *voluntary* (as when college students study abroad)

- *involuntary* (as when Syrians evacuated war-torn areas), or

- *forced* (as when many nations were removed from the lands they'd lived in for generations).

- **Minority group** A group that occupies an inferior or subordinate position of prestige, power, and privilege; is excluded from full participation in the life of the society; and is the object of discrimination by the majority group.
- **Majority group**   A group that occupies a position of superior power, prestige, and
- privilege, and is able to realize its goals and interests even in the face of
- resistance.

Urbanization

- **Urban** A place in which population exceeds a specific number of residents.
- **Urbanism**   The ways of life characteristic of urban residents.
- **Urbanization** The process by which the population of a society becomes concentrated in cities; also refers to the concentration of economic activity, political-administrative organization, communication networks, and political power in urban centers.
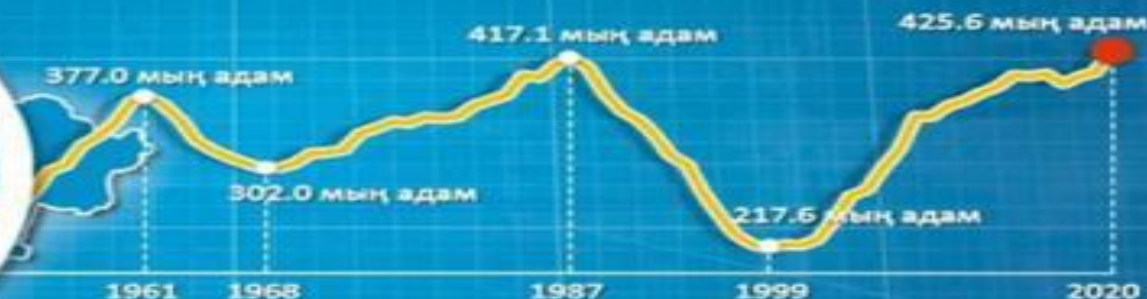
2020 жылғы Қазақстан Республикасындағы туу туралы (алдын-ала деректер)

58.4%
ҚАЛА
248 669

41.6%
АУЫЛ
176 956

АНАНЫҢ ОРТАША ЖАСЫ
29.2 ЖАС

АНАСЫНЫҢ ҰЛТЫ БОЙЫНША ТУҒАНДАР САНЫ

ҚАЗАҚТАР	79.8%	УКРАИНДАР	0.9%
ОРЫСТАР	7.9%	НЕМІСТЕР	0.7%
ӨЗБЕКТЕР	4.4%	ТАТАРЛАР	0.7%
ҰЙҒЫРЛАР	1.5%		

БАРЛЫҒЫ 425 625 ТУҒАНДАР ТІРКЕЛДІ

377.0 мың адам — 1961
302.0 мың адам — 1968
417.1 мың адам — 1987
217.6 мың адам — 1999
425.6 мың адам — 2020

НҰР-СҰЛТАН 7%
АЛМАТЫ 8.3%
ШЫМКЕНТ 7.4%
ЖАМБЫЛ ОБЛ. 6.9%
ТҮРКІСТАН ОБЛ. 14.4%
АЛМАТЫ ОБЛ. 12.7%

Urbanization around the World

- As cities evolve from manufacturing-based industrial to *service- and information-based postindustrial societies*, **gentrification** becomes more common.

- **Gentrification** occurs when members of the middle and upper classes enter and renovate city areas that have been historically less affluent while the poor urban underclass are forced by resulting price pressures to leave those neighborhoods for increasingly decaying portions of the city.

Globally, 54 percent of the world's 7 billion people currently reside in urban areas, with the most urbanized region being North America (82 percent).

- In the next forty years, the biggest global challenge for urbanized populations, particularly in less developed countries, will be to achieve *development* that occurs without depleting or damaging the natural environment, also called **sustainable development** (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2014).

Social Movements

✔ are collective efforts to promote or resist change.

Types of Social Movements:
✔ **revolutionary,**
✔ **regressive,**
✔ **reform,**
✔ **expressive.**

A **revolutionary movement**

is an attempt to create a new social order.

⬜ **It aims at radical change, though not always by radical methods.**

A **regressive movement**

attempts to restore a past or passing social order on the grounds that the past order is preferable to any other.

Reform movements

aim at alterations in the existing order to make it more acceptable.

- Typically, reform movements seek to make the existing order more effective or more equitable for more people. That may mean extending certain rights to people for whom they have been denied.

- New legislation, rather than a radically altered power structure, may suffice to bring about such changes.

Expressive movements

- seek to change individuals, who will then either change the social order or adapt better to the existing order. Religious movements exemplify the expressive social movement.

Resource mobilization

refers to the idea that protest movements form not so much because of deprivation among people as in response to available resources and the effective mobilization of those resources.

- The level of grievances and extent of deprivation in a society are generally sufficient among some groups to justify protest.

Three resources are particularly worthy of note—members, a communication network, and leaders.

- First, all social movements need ***members*** and usually recruit them through established lines of interaction.

- Second, social movements need a ***communication network*** to succeed.

- Third, ***the leaders*** are usually drawn from pre-existing groups.

Modernization

 The degree to which less developed countries follow the model of the developed countries of the West— the degree to which they "Westernized."

 This mainly translated <u>into economic growth,</u> primarily the degree of industrialization, but it also meant <u>adopting</u> Western social <u>an cultural developments</u>.

Development

- The general process of economic growth, not necessarily emphasizing manufacturing industries.

- Economic development can be spearheaded by advances in mining, fishing, or agriculture.

World-system theory (Wallerstein, 1974, 1979, 1980)

- **A theory that stresses the economic and power inequalities of the present international order.**

Core nations

- **The superior military power of the core nations minimizes the probability of a forceful alteration of the system by the poorer nations.**

The Periphery

Countries of the Third World are refer to the periphery.

✔   The economies of the poorer nations dependent upon policies and practices of the rich nations.

✔   The development of the poorer nations is tied up with processes in advanced capitalist societies.

The semi-periphery nations

a group of nations is midway in terms of affluence between the core and the periphery.

✔ The semi-periphery has a function similar to the middle class within a nation – symbolizing to the poorer nations the possibility of progress.

✔ It appears to demonstrate that the world situation is not simply one of an impervious core and a relatively powerless and exploited periphery.

The Paths to Development

✔ **Developing nations tend to follow some similar and some divergent paths as they develop.**

✔ **Case of facilitating of development process are <u>urbanization, secularization and bureaucratization</u>.**

✔ <u>**Urbanization**</u> **can provide a nation with centralized political control, opportunities for education, and coordination of activities, and can help break down the local loyalties that may impede national development.**

✔ <u>**Secularization**</u> **frequently involves not the demise of religion, but a change of religion and a new emphasis on reason, a prime requisite of a modern nation.**

✔ <u>**Bureaucratization**</u> **can give a nation the organizational structure necessary for efficient development.**

- <u>**Secularization**</u> **- A decline in the authority of religious beliefs, values, and practicies.**

Negative Consequences of Change (Development)

Rapid change is always a traumatic experience for humans:

✔ "Future shock" (Toffler, 1970) - physical and psychological distress; various physical and mental problems.

✔ Break down traditional interpersonal ties.

✔ Increase in mental illness, anxiety, alcohol consumption, crime and violence.

✔ Ravage and deplete the natural environment, which could lead to declines in a country's economic development.

✔ Involvement in the international market by less developed countries may lead them to export workers to more developed countries, thereby weakening their internal labor force.

The Domino Effect

- **The tendency of any technological development to set off a chain of other developments. As a result, the process of change self-perpetuating.**

The Domino Effect

1. Any particular innovation tends to have a variety of applications—a "technological convergence".

2. <u>Serendipity,</u> the accidental discovery of something while looking for something else.

    Here "looking for something else" means looking for a different solution or working on a different problem.

Media and technology
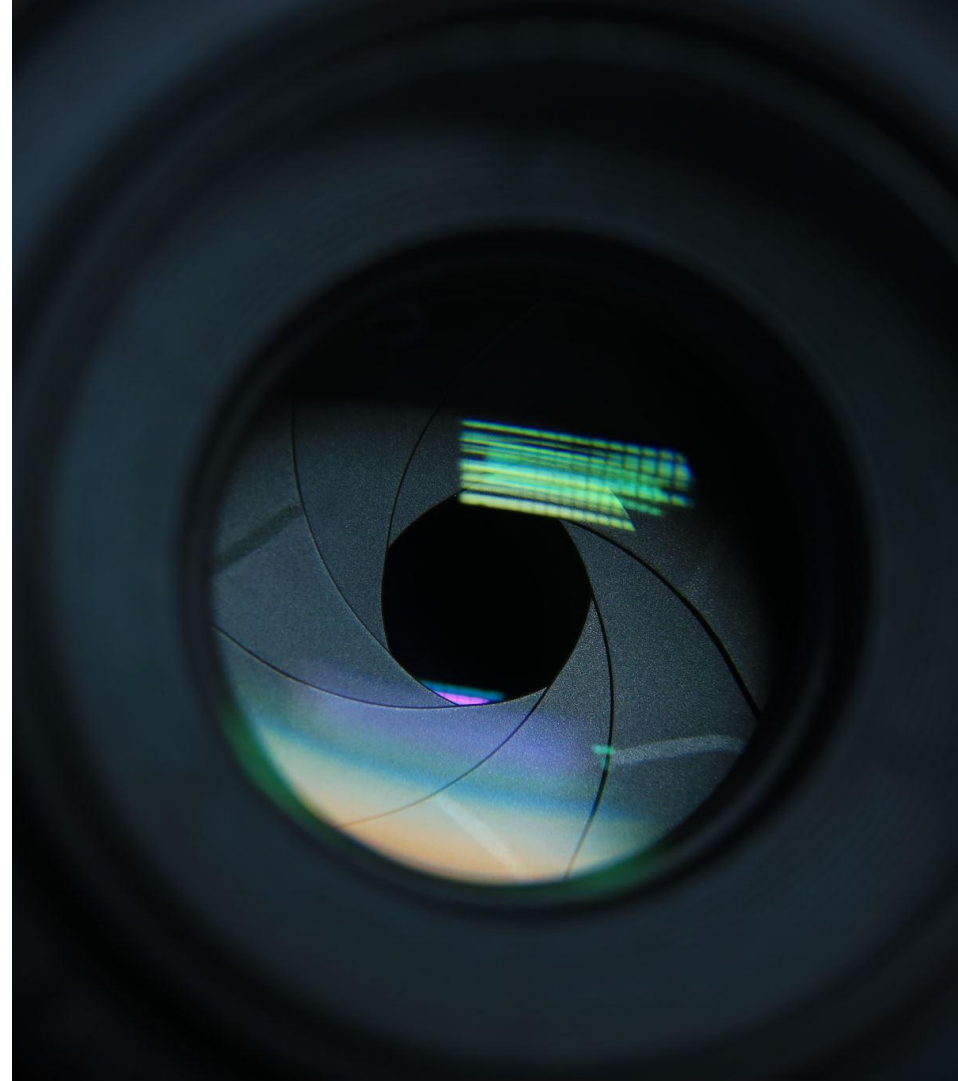
Key Terms

- media: all print, digital, and electronic means of communication

- media consolidation: a process by which fewer and fewer owners control the majority of media outlets

- media globalization: the worldwide integration of media through the cross-cultural exchange of ideas

- new media: all interactive forms of information exchange

- oligopoly: a situation in which a few firms dominate a marketplace

- planned obsolescence: the act of a technology company planning for a product to be obsolete or unable from the time it's created

- technological globalization: the cross-cultural development and exchange of technology technology: the application of science to solve problems in daily life

Technology and the media are interwoven, and neither can be separated from contemporary society in most **core and semi-peripheral nations.**

Media is a term that refers to all print, digital, and electronic means of communication.

Technology creates media.

Types of Media and Technology

Media and technology have evolved hand in hand, from early print to modern publications, from radio to television to film. New media emerge constantly, such as we see in the online world.

New media

encompasses all interactive forms of information exchange. These include social networking sites, blogs, podcasts, wikis, and virtual worlds. Clearly, the list grows almost daily. However, there is no guarantee that the information offered is accurate. In fact, the immediacy of new media coupled with the lack of oversight means we must be more careful than ever to ensure our news is coming from accurate sources.

PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE: TECHNOLOGY THAT'S BUILT TO CRASH

Chances are your mobile phone company, as well as the makers of your laptop and your household appliances, are all counting on their products to fail. Not too quickly, of course, but frequently enough that you might find that it costs far more to fix a device than to replace it with a newer model. Or you find the phone company e-mails you saying that you're eligible for a free new phone, because yours is a whopping two years old. And appliance repair people say that while they might be fixing some machines that are twenty years old, they generally aren't fixing those that are seven years old; newer models are built to be thrown out. This strategy is called **planned obsolescence,** and it is the business practice of planning for a product to be obsolete or unusable from the time it is created.

Planned obsolescence of Microsoft Windows

Those who use Microsoft Windows might feel that they are victims of planned obsolescence. Every time Windows releases a new operating system, there are typically not many innovations in it that consumers feel they must have. However, the software programs are upwardly compatible only. This means that while the new versions can read older files, the old version cannot read the newer ones. In short order, those who have not upgraded right away find themselves unable to open files sent by colleagues or friends, and they usually wind up upgrading as well.

Product Advertising

Companies use advertising to sell to us, but the way they reach us is changing.

Advertising has changed, as technology and media have allowed consumers to bypass traditional advertising venues. Advertising revenue in newspapers and on television fell significantly in already 2009, which shows that companies need new ways of getting their messages to consumers.

Homogenization and Fragmentation

Despite the variety of media at hand, different news outlets all tell the same stories, using the same sources, resulting in the same message, presented with only slight variations. So whether you are reading the New York Times or the CNN's web site, the coverage of national events like a political issue will likely be the same.

Simultaneously with this homogenization among the major news outlets, the opposite process is occurring in the newer media streams. For instance, people who want to avoid politics completely can choose to visit web sites that deal only with entertainment or that will keep them up to date on sports scores. They have an easy way to avoid information they do not wish to hear.

Media Globalization

- Multinational corporations are the primary vehicle of media globalization, and these corporations control global mass-media content and distribution

- Media consolidation is a process in which fewer and fewer owners control the majority of media outlets. This creates an oligopoly in which a few firms dominate the media marketplace.

- What impact does this consolidation have on the type of information to which the U.S. public is exposed? Does media consolidation deprive the public of multiple viewpoints and limit its discourse to the information and opinions shared by a few sources? Why does it matter?

- Monopolies matter because less competition typically means consumers are less well served since dissenting opinions or diverse viewpoints are less likely to be found.

Media consolidation results in the following dysfunctions.

- First, consolidated media owes more to its stockholders than to the public. The few companies that control most of the media, because they are owned by the power elite, represent the political and social interests of only a small minority. In an oligopoly there are fewer incentives to innovate, improve services, or decrease prices.

- Current research suggests that the public sphere accessing the global village will tend to be rich, eurocentric, and English- speaking (Jan 2009).

Other risks of globalization are

- Cultural and ideological bias
- cultural imperialism and the loss of local culture.

- One risk is the potential for censoring by national governments that let in only the information and media they feel serve their message, as is occurring in China.

When media is state-owned

"You can't write what you want. You can't interview who you want. And even if you do, you can't publish it. Working in the Chinese media feels like you are wasting your life."

Lin Tianhong, former China Youth Daily reporter

There are approximately 1,900There are approximately 1,900 newspapers, 2,600There are approximately 1,900 newspapers, 2,600 radio stations, and 9,000There are approximately 1,900 newspapers, 2,600 radio stations, and 9,000 magazines in China. And they are all controlled by the Chinese government. In fact, the government is required by law to own a majority stake in all traditional media outlets.

Technological Globalization

- technological advances in areas like mobile phones can lead to competition, lowered prices, and concurrent improvements in related areas such as mobile banking and information sharing.

- While the growth of technology use among countries has increased dramatically over the past several decades, the spread of technology within countries is significantly slower among peripheral and semi-peripheral nations. In these countries, far fewer people have the training and skills to take advantage of new technology, let alone access it.

- Technological access tends to be clustered around urban areas and leaves out vast swaths of peripheral-nation citizens. While the diffusion of information technologies has the potential to resolve many global social problems, it is often the population most in need that is most affected by the digital divide. For example, technology to purify water could save many lives, but the villages in peripheral nations most in need of water purification don't have access to the technology, the funds to purchase it, or the technological comfort level to introduce it as a solution.