



THE CSS POINT
Yes We Can Do It!

Individual and Sociology

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Topics to be covered

1. What is Sociology?
2. Individual
3. Cultural
4. Society



What is Sociology?

- ▶ The study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society.
- ▶ The study of social problems.
- ▶ Sociology enables **us** to understand the structure and dynamics of society, and their intricate connections to patterns of human behavior and individual life changes.

Individual and Society

- ▶ Individual is basic unit of Society.
- ▶ Man is a social animal. He lives in social groups in communities and in society.
- ▶ Man is biologically and psychologically equipped to live in groups, in society.
- ▶ Society has become an essential condition for human life to arise and to continue.
- ▶ According to Peter Berger society not only controls our movements but shapes our identity, our thought and our emotions.

Society

- ▶ August Comte the father of sociology saw society as a social organism possessing a harmony of structure and function.
- ▶ We can define society as a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a particular territorial area and feel themselves to constitute a unified and distinct entity. It is the mutual interactions and interrelations of individuals and groups.
- ▶ The term society is most fundamental to sociology. It is derived from the Latin word socius which means companionship or friendship.
- ▶ According to George Simmel it is this element of sociability which defines the true essence of society.

Characteristics of Society

- ▶ society is a largest human group.
- ▶ It satisfies the needs of its members.
- ▶ Society has sense of belonging and cooperation.
- ▶ It is abstract (Because social relationships can be felt and imagined and cannot be seen).
- ▶ Everyone in society is dependent upon every other member.
- ▶ It should be organized i.e. will be having division of labor.
- ▶ It has likeness and differences. Due to these differences, variety in human behaviors and division of labor and specialization of roles are there.

Characteristics of Society

- ▶ It is always changing.
- ▶ It has its own means to survive.
- ▶ It is a self-sufficient social system.
- ▶ It lasts for a longer period of time than groups and communities.
- ▶ It will form a social structure through social institutions i.e. family, education economic, political and religious institutions. These basic five institutions are found in all societies of the world.
- ▶ One of the characteristic of society has its own culture.

Social System and Society

- ▶ Society maintains social system and enhance its continuation.
- ▶ Social system is refer to interacting individuals whose roles and statuses are well defined and contribute towards functioning of society.
- ▶ It is entirely dependent on learning and normative society.

Structures and Functions of Society

- ▶ Social structure is consist of different parts such as norms, roles, groups, communities, instructions etc..
- ▶ The structure or parts of structure of society are developed to meet certain needs of people or to achieve certain end, or to serve some functions.
- ▶ It is always difficult to bring structural change in society.

Foundation of Society

▶ There are mainly three major factors considered as basis of society.

1. Biological
2. Geographical
3. Socio-cultural

▶ Goal of Society?

Goal of Society is **SOCIAL PROGRESS.**

Types of Society

- ▶ Writers have classified societies into various categories: Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft of Tönnies, mechanical and organic solidarities of Durkheim, status and contract of Maine, and militant and industrial societies of Spencer.
- ▶ All these thinkers have broadly divided society into pre-industrial and post-industrial societies.
- ▶ Sociologists like Comte based their classification of societies on intellectual development.
- ▶ Most of them concede the evolutionary nature of society- one type leading to the other.
- ▶ One more way of dividing societies is that of Marx. His classification of society is based on the institutional framework of society as determined by a group of people who control the means of production.
- ▶ Marx distinguishes five principal types of societies: primitive, Asiatic, ancient, feudal and capitalist.

Types of Society

- ▶ Open Society
- ▶ Close Society
- ▶ Primitive Society
- ▶ Folk Society
- ▶ Industrial Society
- ▶ Non- Industrial Society
- ▶ Urban Society
- ▶ Rural Society
- ▶ Secular Society
- ▶ Sacred Society