



# Social Interaction & Social Process







# Social Interaction

- Social interaction is the foundation of society. Without interaction there would be no group life.
- For instance, interaction is the major processes for the socialization of an individual from birth to death, which exists in every culture.





# Definition of Social Interaction

- **Merrill:**

“social interaction is the process of contact where the behavior modifies slightly” “Modifies slightly”.







# Definition of Social Interaction

- Dowson & Getty:

“Social interaction is a process whereby men inter- penetrate the mind of each other”.



# Form of social interaction

- Between individual and individual
- Between individual and groups
- Between groups and groups
- Between individual and culture

# Between individual and individual



Doctor and patient

customer and shop keeper



# situations for social interaction

- **Person to person**





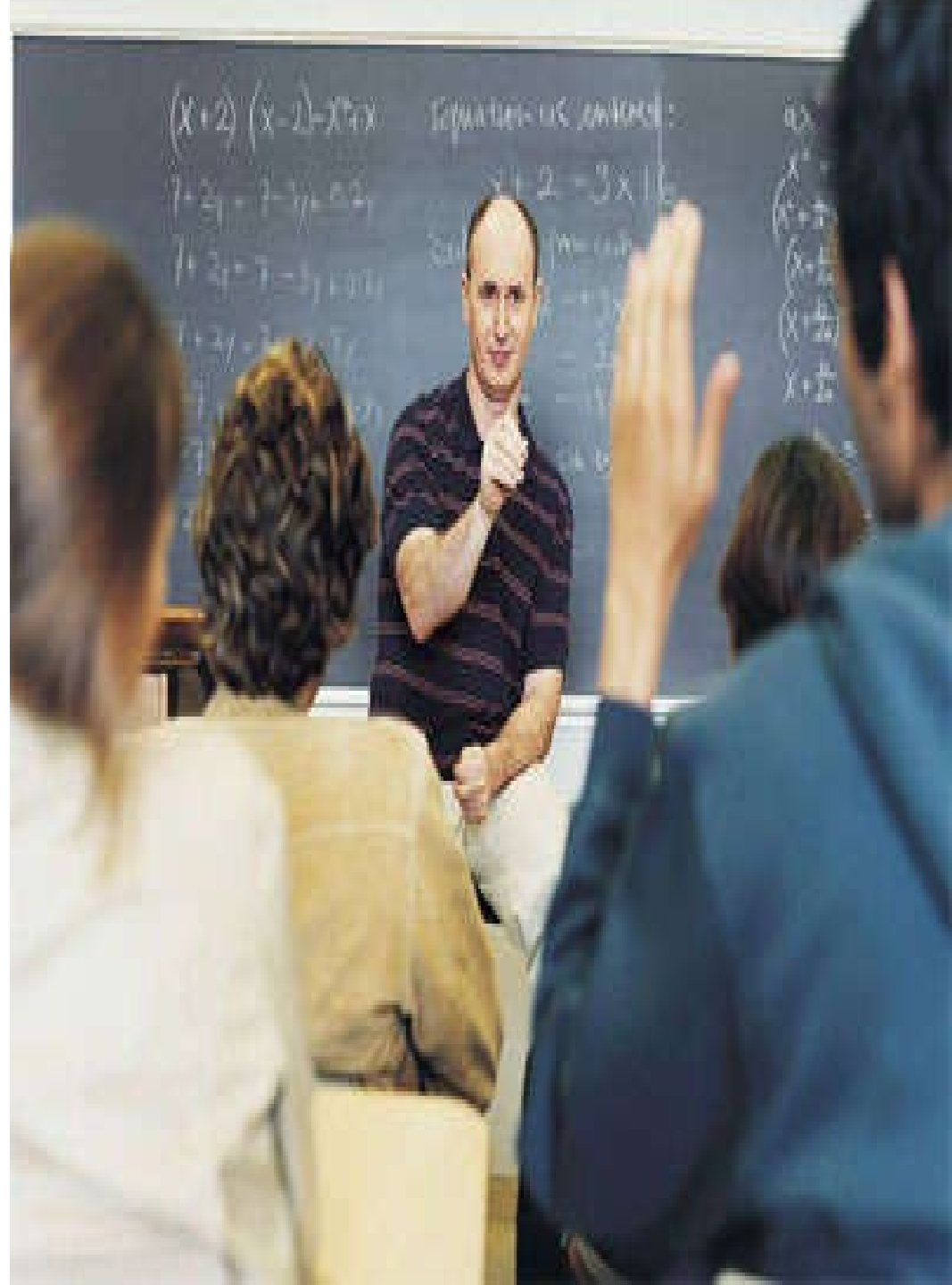
# Between individual and group



singer and audience



- Person  
to-group



# Between group and group

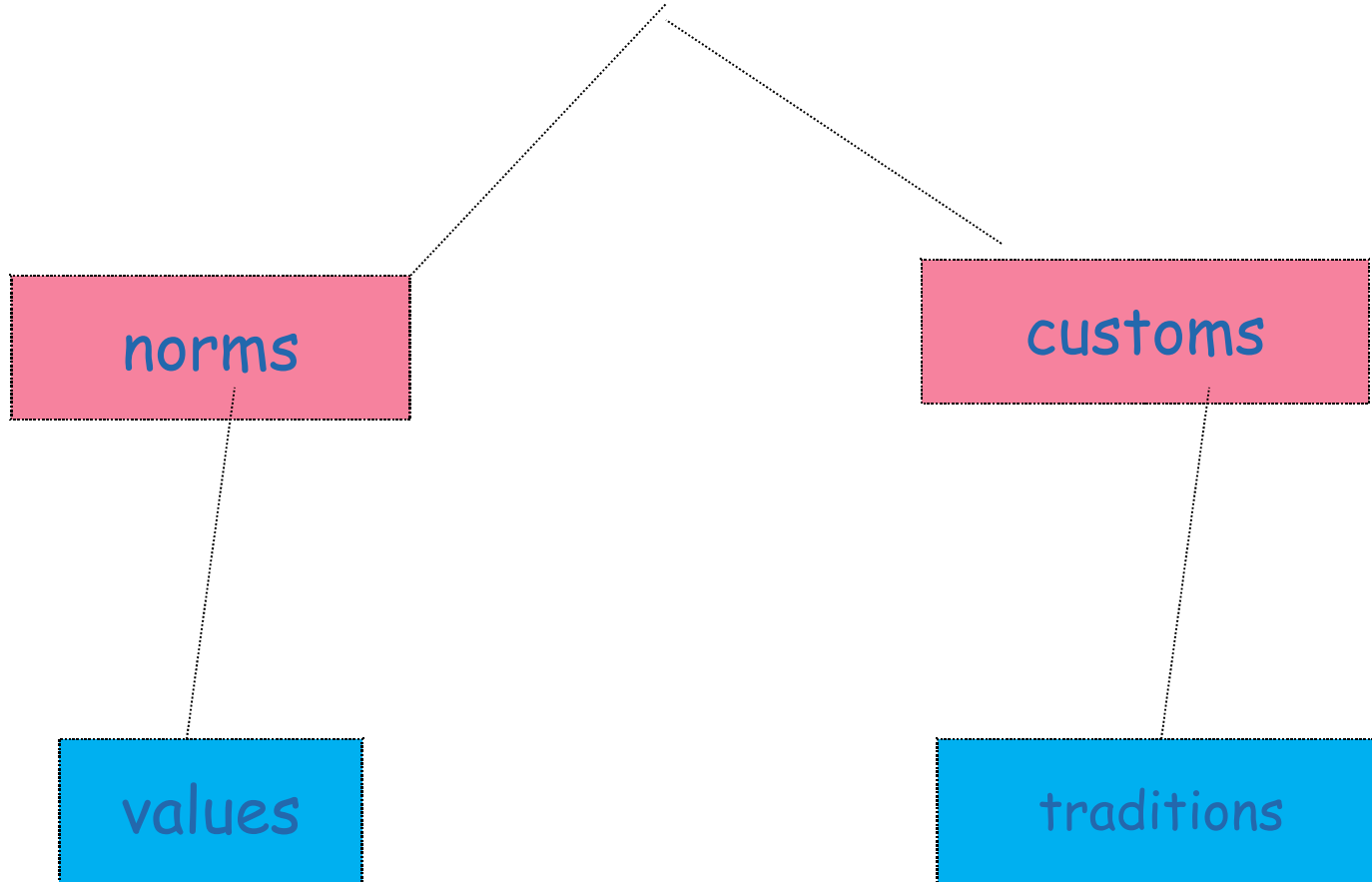




- Group-to-group



# Individual and culture







# Types / Forms of Social Interaction / Social Process

Opposition

competition

Conflict

Cooperation

Accommodation

Assimilation & Acculturation



# Opposition

This is the disassociate form of social interaction.  
it includes competition & conflict.

## Opposition or Disassociation:

In every institution there is competition and competition may be called as struggle between two or more individuals, who are striving to get something which is relatively limited.





# Forms of competition

- **Personal & impersonal competition**
- **Formal & informal competition**
- **Intra & inter group competition**



# Personal and impersonal competition

- Personal competition takes place in a society when the individuals or groups competing with one another and the **competition is face to face.**

e.g. The election is the personal in which the competitors know each other and the competition is face to face.

The competition in which there may not be face –to–face interaction. e.g. the competition for the posts of Federal Public Service Commission is an example of impersonal competition.

Another example is when a students want to become a top position In the Multan Board or etc is called impersonal competition.



- Type of Competition
- Personal competition involves direct face-to-face contact between opposing parties.



Impersonal competition -  
involves a struggle  
between persons or  
groups not directly  
aware of each other.

# Formal or informal competition

- Formal competition is that has **structured rules and regulations**. It has written rules to be followed, other wise the violator will be punished. E.g. in modern societies. Like in **cricket match, or football match.**
- Informal is that competition in which there is no written rule and regulation but some unwritten set or rules are to be followed. e.g. in **primitive or folk societies.**



# Intra and inter group competition

- The competition that occurs within the community is called intra group competition. This is within the same community or village.
- The competition that occurs between communities / groups is called inter group competition. e.g. the competition between two teams of different districts or provinces or the countries is the inter group competition.

# Sociology

Definition - The systematic study of human society and social interaction.



# Conflict

- When people are competing for inadequate material and non material products.
- **Objects of conflict**
- The objects of conflict may be:
  - d) Power
  - e) Status
  - f) property



# Conflict

- Fields of conflict
- Conflict may be in the fields of
  - 1) Political
  - 2) Social
  - 3) Economic
  - 4) Religious fields.

# Difference between competition & conflict

## • Competition

- Competition is the continuous process and it is never ending.
- It is impersonal
- It is unconscious and the individuals and groups are not aware of it.
- It encourages hard work.
- It is based on non-violence.

## • Conflict

2. It is not continuous process. At some stage it must come to an end.
3. It is personal.
4. it is conscious and the individual and groups are aware and know each other.
5. It discourages hard work for law in conflict.
6. Violent methods may be used in conflict.

# Cooperation

- No society can develop without cooperation. In Pakistani society we find a few examples of cooperation. **e.g.**
- In the farms the rural cooperate with their neighbors in watering the crops, harvesting the crops.
- In urban areas the people cooperate with each other in different ways. Such cooperation is found between the customer and shop keepers, teachers and students, the owner and the laborers, the doctor and the patient.



- Type of Cooperation

3. Informal cooperation

- characterized as spontaneous and involves mutual give and take.



Courtesy of Girl Scouts of the United States of America



**2. Formal cooperation**  
characterized as a deliberate contractual nature and prescribes the reciprocal rights and obligations of members.

# Accommodation

- The parents accommodate their children even at the cost of sacrificing their own desires.
- Smith
- “ defines accommodation as “social adjustment” e.g. adjustment of man to both natural and man-made environment”.



# assimilation

- **Ogburn & Nimkoff:**

**“ it means two dissimilar individuals or groups which become similar by removing their cultural differences”.**

# Acculturation

- The first step towards assimilation is called acculturation. In other words it is cultural modification.

- **e.g.**

Permanent settlement of migrants people e.g. people from India and Afghanistan in Pakistan.

THANKS