

# SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND SOCIAL SYSTEM

Unit – X

Sociology of Nursing

# Social Organizations and Social System

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- Social organization: elements, types
- Democratic and authoritarian modes of participations
- Voluntary associations
- Social system: Definition and Types of social system
- Role and Status as structural elements of social system
- Inter-relationship of institutions

# Social organization

- ▶ Organization is an orderly relationship or arrangement of parts.
- ▶ Thus family, church, college, factory, a play group, a political party, a community all are examples of an social organization.
- ▶ Social organization is used to refer the interdependence and inter-related of parts in groups.
- ▶ Social organization is the organization of society, it is a system of relationship in groups.
- ▶ Social organization refers to 'the way people relate themselves to one another'.

# Definition

- **Duncan Mitchell** - "Social organization means the interdependence of parts, which is an essential characteristics of all enduring collective groups, communities and societies".
- **Leonard Broom and Philip Selznick** - social organization "as the patterned relations of individuals and groups".
- **H.M. Johnson** - "organization refers to an aspect of interaction system".

# Types of Social Organization

- **Political organization:** State (Government)
- **Economic organization:** Factory
- **Religious organization:** Church
- **Financial organization:** Bank
- **Educational organization:** school and colleges

All these organizations are called social organization, that is, organization of society.

Social organization is used in wider sense to include any organization of society.

# Elements of Social Organization

## ■ A Goal:

- The members of an organization are inter-related to each other for the pursuit of a common goal.

## ■ Preparedness to accept one's role and status:

- Organization is an arrangement of persons and parts.
- By arrangement is meant that every member of the organization has an assigned role, a position and status.

# Elements of Social Organization

## ■ Norms and Mores:

- Every organization has its norms and mores which control its members.
- An organization can function smoothly if its members follow the organization norms.

## ■ Sanctions:

- If a member does not follow the norms he is compelled to follow them through sanctions (conditions) which may range from warning to physical punishment. e.g. expelled, dismissed.

# MODES OF PARTICIPATION

## ■ Democratic participation:

- A democratic participation usually consult with subordinates on planned actions, decisions and participations from them.
- Democratic participation includes Participative leaders who encourage group members to participate. Group members feel engaged in the process and are more motivated and creative.
- Democratic leaders offer guidance to group members, but they also participate in the group and allow input from other group members.



# MODES OF PARTICIPATION

## ■ Authoritarian:

- This type of participation is based on the use of coercive power.
- Authoritarian participation induced greater dependency on the leader, low frequencies of suggestions for group action and group policy, dissatisfaction with group and high quantity but low quality of productivity.
- Authoritarian leaders make decisions independently with little or no input from the rest of the group.

# Voluntary Association

- A **voluntary association** or **union** is a group of individuals who voluntarily enter into an agreement to form a body (or organization) to work together for a purpose.
- Which perform varied functions for the welfare, integration and solidarity of the society.
- Article 19 (1) (c) of the constitution of India confers on the Indian citizens the 'right to form association'.
- In the U.N. terminology voluntary organizations are called non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- **David L Sills** – “Voluntary organization is a group of persons organized on the basis of voluntary membership without state control for the furtherance of some common interests of its members”.

# Characteristics of voluntary Organization

- It is registered under some Act for legal status.
- It has definite aims and objectives and programmes for fulfillment and achievement.
- It has an administrative structure.
- It is initiated and governed by its own members.
- It raises funds from the contributions or subscription from the members of the local community and/or the beneficiaries of the programmes.

# Social System

- The concept of social system is closely related to the concept of social structure/function.
- The various groups or parts do not act in an independent and isolated manner.
- On the basis of they will interactions and interrelationship with other part, persons or groups and they create a pattern which is called social system.
- A social system is an orderly and systematic arrangement of social interactions.
- The arranged of a particular manner which called organic structure or organic system.

# Social system

- Social system means a network of interactive relationships.
- **Loomis** – “Social system is constituted of a plurality of individual interacting with each other according to shared cultural norms and meaning”.
- **Spencer** – “A society has a structure it also consists of the interrelated parts, such as the family, religion, the state and so on”.

# Types of Social System

- **Classification by Morgan and other Evolutionists:**
  - Savagery social system - wild
  - Barbarian social system - uncivilized
  - Civilized social system - modern
- **They also classified basis of means of livelihood:**
  - Hunting social system - nomadic
  - Pastoral social system – semi-settle
  - Agricultural social system - rural
  - Industrial social system - urban
- **Durkheim's Classification**
  - Mechanical Social System – ancient societies
  - Organic Social System – modern societies

# Elements

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1. Belief and Knowledge
2. Sentiment
3. End, goal or objective
4. Norm
5. **Status**
6. **Role**
7. Rank
8. Power
9. Sanction and
10. Facility

# Role

- Individuals differ not only in such attributes of sex, colour, height, age etc., but also differ in behaviour of their occupations.
- Some persons are professors, physicians, labourers, scientists, soldiers etc.,
- It is an expected **behaviour in a given individual** for social status and social position.
- Role refers to the obligations which an individual has towards his group.
- **Role is the function of particular individual in a particular field.**



# Definition of Role

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- **Lundberg** – “is a pattern of behaviour expected of an individual in a certain group or situation”.
- **Davis** – “Role is the manner in which a person actually carries out the requirements of his position”.

# STATUS

- Status is the **position** which an individual has in society.
- In social system each individual has a status.
- The element of status is found in every social system.
- In the family there are statuses of father, mother, son, daughter, etc.,
- Likewise there are statuses in a club, school, union or factory.

# Definition of Status

- **Secord and Bukman** – “Status is the worth of a person as estimated by a group or a class of persons”.
- **Ogburn and Nimkoff** – “Status is the rank-order position assigned by a group to a role or set of roles”.
- **Mazumdar** – “Status means the location of the individual within the group, his place in the social network of reciprocal obligations and privileges, rights and duties”.

# Types of Status

## ■ Ascribed status:

- It is one which an individual gets at his birth.
- It is conferred to him by his group or society.
- It may be based on sex, age, caste or colour.

## ■ Achieved status:

- It is one which an individual achieves by his efforts.
- A man born in a low caste may, by his efforts, become the Prime Minister and achieve thereby a high status.

# Interrelations of Institutions

- A social structure is maintained by proper adjustment of relationships among the different institutions.
- No institutions works in alone.
- Religion, education, family, government and business all interact on each other.
- Thus education creates attitudes which influence the acceptance or rejection of religious beliefs.
- Business conditions may influence the family life.
- Unemployment may determine the number of people who feel unable to marry.

# Conti...

- Thus social institutions are closely related to each other.
- The family is the center while education, religion, government and economics are the spokes of the wheel.
- Breakdown of economic institutions may have radical effects upon political institutions.
- Any change in an institution may led to a change in the other institutions.
- No institution can avoid affecting other institutions or avoid being affected by others.

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**Thank you**