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Individual and Society

Individual & Society

- **Society and Community**
- **Nature of Society**
- **Difference between society and Community**
- **Process of Socialization and Individualization**
- **Personal disorganization**

Individual and Society

- **Man is a social animal.**
- **He lives in group, in community, in society etc.,**
- **Man cannot live as a man with out society.**
- **Without society man's emotional, intellectual, maturity, material goods and his liberty not develop and these are unthinkable.**
- **The relations between individual and society is not merely a physical, or a functional unity, or organic unity, or systematic unity but its something more.**
- **Society not only control our movements but also shape our identity, our thought and our emotions.**

Society

- **Society** derived by Latin word “**Socious**” it means companionship or friendship.
- In **Sociology**, the term ‘**Society**’ refers **not a group of people** but to the complex pattern of the **norms of interaction that arise** among them.
- **Maclver** has said that **society** is a web of **social relationship**.

Definition of Society

- **Wright** – Society is not a group of people, it is the system of relationship that exists between the individual of the group.
- **G.D.M. Cole** – Society is a complex of organized association and communication with a community.
- **Giddings** – Society is a union itself the organization the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.

Nature of Society

- **Society means likeness.**
- **Society also implies difference.**
- **Inter-dependence.**
- **Co-operation.**

Nature of Society

□ **Society means likeness:**

- **Is an essential pre-requisite of society.**
- **The sense of likeness was focused in early society on kinships that is real or supposed blood relationships.**
- **In modern societies the conditions of social likeness have broadened out in the principle of nationality or one world.**

Nature of Society

- **Society also implies difference:**
 - **But the sense of likeness does not eliminate diversity or variation.**
 - **Society also implies difference and it depends on the latter as much as on likeness of all people were exactly alike, their social relationships would become very much limited.**
 - **They would contribute very little to one another.**

Nature of Society

□ **Inter-dependence:**

- **Family, the first society with which we all are closely associated, is based on the biological inter-dependence of the sexes.**
- **None of the two sexes is complete by itself and, therefore, each seeks fulfillment by the aid of the other.**
- **This fact of inter-dependence is very much visible in the present world.**

Nature of Society

□ **Co-operation:**

- **Without co-operation no society can exist.**
- **Unless people cooperate with each other, they cannot live a happy life.**
- **Family rests on co-operation.**
- **The members of the family cooperate with one another to live happy and joyfully.**

Community

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

Definition of Community

- **Bogardus** – Community is a social group with some degree of “we-feeling” and living in given area.
- **Ogburn and Nimkoff** – Community is the total organization of social life with an limited area.
- **Lundberg** – Community is a human population living within a limited geographic area and carrying on a common inter-dependence life.

Element of Community

- **Group of people**
- **Locality**
- **Community Sentiment**
- **Permanency**
- **Naturalness**
- **Likeness**
- **Wider ends**
- **Particular name**

Elements of Community

□ Group of people:

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

□ Locality:

- The group of people forms a community when it begins to reside in **a definite locality**.
- Community always occupies a territorial area.

Elements of Community

- **Community sentiment:**
 - Means a feeling of belonging together.
 - It is “we-feeling” among the members.
- **Permanency:**
 - Its not transitory like a crowd.
 - It essentially includes a permanent life in a definite place.
- **Naturality:**
 - Its not made or created by an act of will but are natural.

Elements of Community

□ **Likeness:**

- There is a likeness in language, customs, mores etc.

□ **Wider ends:**

- The ends of community are wider.

□ **A particular name:**

- Every community has some particular name.
- Ex; Panjab are called Panjabis

Difference between Society and Community

Society

- Society is a **web of social relationship**.
- A definite **geographic area is not an essential aspects of society**.
- Society is a **abstract**.

community

- Community consisting of a group of a individual living in a **particular area** with some degree of we feeling.
- Community always **denotes a definite locality** or geographic area.
- Community is a **concrete**.

Society

- Community sentiments or a sense of **we-feeling** may be present or may not be present in society.
- **Society is a wider.** There can be more than one community in a society.
- The objectives and **interest** of society are more extensive and varied.
- Society involved **both likeness and difference.**

community

- **Community sentiment is an essential element** of community.
- **Community is smaller** than society.
- The objectives and interest of a community are comparatively **less extensive and varied.**
- **Likeness is more important** than difference in community.

Process of Socialization and Individualization

Socialization

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

Socialization

- The human infant comes into the world as biological organism with animal needs.
- He is gradually moulded into a social being and **he learns social ways of acting and feeling.**
- The process of **moulding and shaping the personality** of the human infant is called **Socialization.**

Definition of Socialization

- **W.H. Ogburn** says “Socialization is a process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the group”.
- **Bogardus** define “Socialization as the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, of being guided by welfare needs of others”.
- **Green** says “Socialization is the process which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality”.

Process of Socialization

- Socialization is the **process of learning** group norms, ideals, habits, behaviours and customs.
- The process of Socialization starts long before the child is born.
- The parents courtship, marital selection, the customs concerning pregnancy and birth.
- Whole system of cultural practices surrounding the family are important for the child's growth.
- But **direct socialization begins only after birth.**

Factors of the Process of socialization

□ Four factors are determine it

1. Imitation
2. Suggestion
3. Identification
4. Language

Factors of the Process of socialization

□ Imitation:

- Imitation is copying by an individual of the actions of another.
- Thus, when the child attempts to walk impressively like his father swinging a stick and wearing spectacles, he is imitating.
- Imitation may be conscious or unconscious, spontaneous or deliberate.

Factors of the Process of socialization

□ Suggestion:

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

Factors of the Process of socialization

□ Identification:

- The child cannot make any distinction between his organism and environment.
- Most of his actions are random.
- As he grows in age, he comes to know of the nature of things which satisfy his needs.
- He gradually indentified what he need for happy in his life.

Factors of the Process of socialization

□ Language:

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

Agencies of Socialization

- **The family**
- **The school**
- **The playmates or friends**
- **The church (religious institutions)**
- **The state**

Individualization

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

Individualization

- He is carried by his own individuality which is a quality to him.
- Socialization brings man into relation with others but individualization makes him autonomous or self-determining.
- The process of individualization is carried not only by the individual himself but also by the society.

Aspects of Individualization

- **Karl Mannheim** has distinguished four main aspects of individualization.
 - Individualization as a process of **learning different from other people.**
 - Individualization on the level of **new forms of self** regarding attitudes.
 - Individualization **through objects.**
 - Individualization as a kind of **depending into ourselves.**

Aspects of Individualization

- **Individualization as a process of learning different from other people:**
 - **Compare with other persons, he have any such a kind of different from others.**
 - **The people isolated from other people, develop different types of personality.**
 - **Ex: high mature, over intelligence, shyness etc.,**

Aspects of Individualization

- **Individualization on the level of new forms of self, regarding attitudes:**
 - **Such a new thinking develop within himself.**
 - **It consists in becoming aware of one's specific character and in the rise of a new kind of self evaluation.**
 - **He begins to regard his life and character as unique.**

Aspects of Individualization

□ Individualization through objects:

- The individualization process develop through objects.
- Some people come to have a fixed feeling towards certain people and objects.
- The peasant and the landed aristocrat are more settled in their wishes than the rich mobile type of city.
- The family condition also shape the individual.

Aspects of Individualization

□ Individualization as a kind of depending into ourselves:

□ The feeling of separation becoming lonely may lead an individual to introspection (examine one's own feelings).

□ Under such conditions this develop in the in the individual a feeling of privacy, partial isolation.

Personal Disorganization

- Personal Disorganization represent the **behaviour of individual which deviates from the social norms.**
- Any various **behaviour which disturbs the integration of the attitude system within the personality** represents called personal disorganization.
- It means that the individual is out of adjustment with society, who has failed to organize the chief goals of his life.

Personal Disorganization

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

Thank you