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SOCIAL SCIENCES (GEN. ED.) – June 17, 2017

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SOCIETY AND CULTURE

I. CULTURE - Refers to the values, beliefs, behavior and material objects that together form a people's way of life.

- It includes WHAT we **think**, HOW we **act**, and WHAT we **own**.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE:

1.Culture is social because it is a product of behavior.	3.Culture is shared.	5.Culture is transmitted among members of society.
2.Culture varies from society to society.	4.Culture is learned.	<i>*Culture is transmitted through language.</i>

FUNCTIONS OF CULTURE:

1. Defines situations
2. Defines attitudes, values and goals
3. Defines myths, legends and the supernatural
4. Provides behavior patterns

CATEGORIES OF CULTURE:

Material Culture	Non-material Culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical creations that members of a society make, use and share. • Examples: boats, stone clubs, planes, bridges, artworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consists of the abstract or intangible human creations of society that influences people's behavior • Also known as symbolic culture • Symbol – something to which people attach meaning and which they use to communicate with each other • Symbol - the basis of culture • Includes the components of culture • Examples: language, beliefs, ideas, knowledge, behaviors

COMPONENTS OF CULTURE:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Gestures | 3. Values | 5. Mores | 7. Laws |
| 2. Language | 4. Norms | 6. Folkways | 8. Sanctions |

1. GESTURES – involve using one's body to communicate with others, giving message even without words	3. VALUES – broad, abstract, shared standards of what are RIGHT, DESIRABLE, WORTHY OF RESPECT - Values underlie their preferences, guide their choices and indicate what they hold worthwhile in life.	5. MORES – strong norms that are regarded as morally significant violations of them are considered a serious matter *Taboo – violation of mores - A social belief that some specific act is "loathsome"	7. LAWS – a rule that has been formally enacted by a political authority and is backed by the power of the state.
2. LANGUAGE – a system of symbols that can be put together in an infinite number of ways for the purpose of communicating abstract thought - Known as the "storehouse of culture"	4. NORMS – more specific rules about appropriate behavior - express expectations about how a particular person should behave, think, or feel in a specific situation. 4.a. Formal norms 4.b. Informal norms	6. FOLKWAYS – the ordinary usages and conventions of everyday life Ex: people are expected to refrain from picking their nose in public; wear a matching pair of shoes	8. SANCTIONS – all norms are supported by sanctions - Rewards for appropriate behavior or penalties for inappropriate behavior

1. Formal norms - Written down and specify strict rules for punishment of violations; often formalized into laws
2. Informal norms - Generally understood but not precisely recorded

Example: Standards of proper dressing

Social Norms - Social Norms are unwritten rules about how to behave. They provide us with an expected idea of how to behave in a particular social group or culture.

- Social norms are the accepted standards of behavior of social groups.

CULTURE UNIVERSALS

- Certain common practices and beliefs practiced by all societies
- Customs and practices that occur in all cultures
- Examples: cooking, gift giving, funeral ceremonies, medicine, marriage and sexual restrictions

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

A. INNOVATION

- Takes place when a new idea or object is introduced to a culture
- Two forms of Innovation:
 - discovery
 - invention

Two forms of Innovation

DISCOVERY - The process of learning about something previously unknown or unrecognized	INVENTION - A combination or new use of existing knowledge to produce something that did not exist before
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B. DIFFUSION

- The process by which culture items or social practices spread from one society to another

C. GLOBALIZATION

- The worldwide integration of cultures, social movements, government policies and financial markets through trade and exchange of ideas.

Ways of Explaining Culture:

1. ECOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW – people create culture as a means of *adapting* to the *environment*
2. FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE – looks at the *functions* of the components of culture and how they perform, the effect they have in maintaining order in a society
3. CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE – based on the assumption that social life is a continuous *struggle* in which members of powerful groups seek to control scarce resources.

Variations among Cultures:

1. ETHNOCENTRISM – the tendency to judge other cultures by the standards of one's own culture
2. CULTURAL RELATIVISM – the recognition that one culture cannot be arbitrarily judged by the standards of another
3. XENOCENTRISM – The belief that the products, styles or ideas of one's society are inferior to those that originate elsewhere.

* Cultural Bias

- Cultural bias is when someone is biased due to his or her culture.
- Cultural bias can also relate to a bias that a culture possesses. For instance, a bias against women could be held by a culture who degrades women.

CULTURAL DIFFUSIONISM - Spread of cultural trends across locations; used to describe the spread of cultural items from one culture to another

ASSIMILATION - the process whereby individuals or groups of differing ethnic heritage are absorbed into the dominant culture of a society; May be done through force or done voluntarily

- The "native" or original culture may be forgotten
- Conversion of Jews & Muslims to Roman Catholicism in Spain in the 14th & 15th centuries

ACCULTURATION - A process wherein a minority adopts a new culture or way of living

Ex: American colonialism and its influence on the Philippines

II. SOCIETY

- Refers to a population of people that is organized in a cooperative manner to carry out the major functions of life including reproduction, sustenance, shelter and defense.
- A population that occupies the same territory, is subject to the same political authority and participates in a common culture.
- Refers to a group of people living in a community.
- A group of individuals sharing a common culture, geographical location and government.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE - The recurring patterns of behavior that people create through their interactions, their exchange of information, and their relationships

- Creates **order** and **predictability** according to Functionalists

Society and Social Structure

1. Status
2. Roles
3. Groups
4. Institutions

<p>1. STATUS - A socially defined position in a group or society characterized by certain expectations, rights and duties. Determines how a person relates with other people Categories: Ascribed and Achieved</p>	<p>3. GROUPS - The “building blocks” of societies - Any collection of people who interact on the basis of shared expectations regarding one another’s behavior.</p>
<p>2. ROLES - Closely related to the concept of status - Consists of the norms associated with a particular status – norms that specify the behavior required of an individual occupying that position</p>	<p>4. INSTITUTIONS – (SOCIAL INSTITUTION) – a set of widely shared beliefs, norms or procedures necessary for meeting the basic needs of society (i.e., family, education, religion, economy and politics</p>

SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

- Refers to the various actions and interactions of individual in a social situation.
- Social interactions refer to particular forms of externalities, in which the actions of a reference group affect an individual’s preferences.
- Social interactions are the acts, actions, or practices of two or more people mutually oriented towards each other's selves, that is, any behavior that tries to affect or take account of each other's subjective experiences or intentions. This means that the parties to the social interaction must be aware of each other--have each other's self in mind.

GROUP SOCIAL INTERACTION/SOCIAL PROCESS

1. COOPERATION – interaction among individuals or groups to achieve their goal or promote common interests.
2. CONFLICT – a social process whereby two or more groups consciously seek either to block one another in achieving a goal or to defeat, harm or annihilate one another

SOCIALIZATION - REFERS TO A LIFELONG SOCIAL EXPERIENCE BY WHICH PEOPLE DEVELOP THEIR HUMAN POTENTIAL AND LEARN CULTURE.

A process in which we learn and internalize the attitudes, values, beliefs, and norms of our culture and develop a sense of self

- It takes place in specific contexts. It is culturally specific.
- It refers to the deliberate shaping of the individual.

Agents of Socialization

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Family | 4. School |
| 2. Peer group | 5. Mass Media |
| 3. Church/Religion | 6. Work place/Business |

GENDER - A social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow.

IDENTITY - Identity shapes both individual and group behavior.

The distinctive characteristic that defines an individual or is shared by those belonging to a particular group.

ENCULTURATION - The process by which people *learn* the requirements of their surrounding culture and acquire the values and behaviors *appropriate* or necessary in that culture.

Successful Enculturation results in competence in the following areas:

1. Language
2. Values
3. Rituals

SOCIAL FORCES - Any effective urge or impulse that leads to social action. Specifically, a social force is a consensus on the part of a sufficient number of the members of society to bring about social action or social change of some sort. (Fairchild, 1970)

Types of Groups:

1. PRIMARY GROUP – family, friends
2. SECONDARY GROUP – interactions are business-like (i.e., colleagues, classmates, civic organizations, etc.)
3. Based on a sense of **belonging**:
 - 3.a. **In-group** = “WE”
 4. **Out-group** = “Them” “They”

BUREAUCRACY - The administrative machinery of a formal organization or social organization which is aimed to enable members to meet their goals.

THE FAMILY

Functions of the Family:

1. Reproduction of the race and rearing of the young
2. Cultural transmission or enculturation
3. Socialization of the child
4. Providing affection and a sense of security
5. Providing the environment for personality development and the growth of self-concept in relation to others
6. Providing social status

A. Types of Family according to **STRUCTURE:**

1. **CONJUGAL OR NUCLEAR** – Husband, wife and children
2. **CONSAGUINE OR EXTENDED** – married couple, their parents, relatives, aunts, uncles, cousins
3. **BLENDED OR RECONSTITUTED FAMILIES** – parents have a child or children from previous marriages and they form a new family together

B, Types of Family according to **TERMS OF MARRIAGE:**

1. **POLYANDRY** – one woman is married to two or more men at the same time
2. **POLYGAMY** – one man is married to two or more women at the same time

C. Types of Family according to **LINE OF DESCENT:**

1. **PATRILINEAL** – descent is recognized through the father's line
2. **MATRILINEAL** – descent is recognized through the mother's line
3. **BILINEAL** – descent is recognized through both the father's or mother's line

D. Types of Family according to **PLACES OF RESIDENCE:**

1. **PATRILOCAL** – the newly married couple lives with the parents of the husband
2. **MATRILOCAL** – the newly married couple lives with the parents of the wife
3. **NEOLOCAL** – the newly married couple maintains a separate household
4. **BILOCAL** – the newly married couple stay with the husband's relatives and the wife's kin alternately

E. Types of Family according to **POWER OR AUTHORITY:**

1. **PATRIARCHAL** – when the father is considered the head and plays a dominant role
2. **MATRIARCHAL** – when the mother or the female is the head and makes the major decisions
3. **EQUALITARIAN (Egalitarian)** – when both the father and the mother share in making decisions and are equal in authority

PERSONALITY

1. A dominant pattern of attitudes, feelings and behaviors
2. Sociologists call it a *concept of self*.

3 Important Components of the Self:

1. Id - Basic needs, drives and desires that are present at birth; the animal nature of human beings	2. Superego - The conscience which constrains the id	3. Ego - This mediates between the id and the superego and balances the two
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SELF - A person's conscious recognition that he or she is a distinct individual who is part of a larger society.

- *The self as a product of social experience*

THEORIES OF MOTIVATION:

1. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
2. Clayton Alderfer's ERG Theory

Hierarchy of Needs according to Maslow:

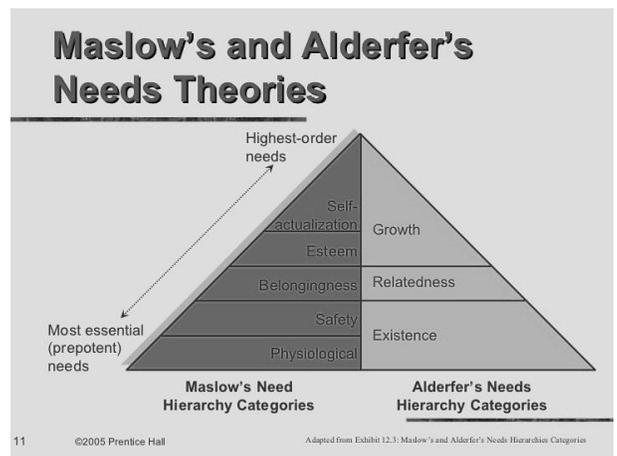
1. Biological: air, food, drink, shelter, warmth, sex, sleep
2. Safety: protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, freedom from fear.
3. Love and Belongingness: friendship, intimacy, affection and love – from work group, family, friends, romantic relationships.
4. Esteem: Achievement, mastery, independence, status, dominance, prestige, self-respect, respect from others
5. Self-actualization needs: Realizing personal potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences

ALDERFER'S THEORY:

1. **Existence:** refers to needs pertaining to the continuation of biological life.
2. **Relatedness:** refers to the needs that pertain to being able to live in harmony with other people.
3. **Growth:** refers to the internal need of all individuals to achieve the utmost of their potential and to flourish creatively, regardless of the field that they belong to.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. **SOCIOLOGY** - The study of human social life, groups and society.
 - If the perspective highlights the **external influences** that **ease or constrain human actions**, the discipline is called **Sociology**.
 - It attempts to provide a deeper assessment of both **individual and group behavior** and **social phenomena** by considering the influence of **economic, political and social factors**.
 - Sociologists focus mainly on human interactions
2. **ANTHROPOLOGY** - If the perspective underlines the role of cultural structures in organizing human interactions, the discipline is referred to as Anthropology.
 - The study of the biological, cultural and social aspects of man.
 - Anthropology is the study of people throughout the world, their evolutionary history, how they behave, adapt to different environments, communicate and socialize with one another. (www.discoveranthropology.uk)
 - Anthropos (man) + Logos (study/inquiry)
3. **POLITICAL SCIENCE** - **Political science** is the systematic study of **politics**, or the process by which governmental decisions are made.



Two Types of Society:

1. Non-industrial
2. Industrial

Gemeinschaft & Gessellschaft concepts (Ferdinand Tonnies)

1. Gemeinschaft - a community of intimate private and exclusive living and familialism. Maybe likend to our tribal goup, fishing villages, agricultural village
2. Gesellschaft - a large secondary group where there is division of labor, specialization, functional interdependence

SOCIAL INEQUALITY - Inequality is the unequal access to scarce goods or resources. It is found in most, if not all, societies.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION - Social stratification is the division of society into groups arranged in a social hierarchy based on **access to wealth, power and prestige.**

› **Social class** refers to a **system of stratification** based on access to resources such as wealth, property, power, education and prestige.

› Sociologists often refer to it as *socioeconomic status* (or *SES*).

Ex: slavery, caste and social class

Theories of Social Class:

1. Karl Marx believed that there were two main social classes in capitalist societies:

- Capitalists (or bourgeoisie), who owned the means of production
- Workers (or proletariat), who sold their labor for wages
- He believed that the classes would remain divided and social inequality would grow.

2. Max Weber offered a similar model that also included cultural factors.

- He argued that class status was made of three components: Wealth (or Privilege, inherited assets); Power; Prestige

References:

1. Society and Culture in a Changing World by Ma. Elisa Baliao and Cristabel Rose Parcon
2. Various sources from the Net
3. Phoenix textbook on Understanding Culture, Society and Politics for Grade 11
4. Robert Wonser's slides - Introduction to Sociology