



FAMILY

EDUCATION



POLITICS



RELIGION



ECONOMY



LAW

UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

ONE SHOT



MEDIA

COMPLETE CHAPTER | EASY EXPLANATION | HIGH SCORE



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INTRODUCTION

- Social institutions are systems that work according to rules established by law, custom, and tradition.
- They regulate behaviour and fulfill social needs.
- They impose constraints and also provide opportunities.

Main Social Institutions

- Family
- Marriage
- Kinship
- Economy
- Politics
- Religion
- Education

Types

- Macro Institutions → State, Economy, Politics
- Micro Institutions → Family, Marriage, Kinship

PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Functionalist Perspective

- Institutions fulfill needs of society
- Maintain stability and social order
- Help in continuity of society

Examples

- Family → Socialization
- Education → Skill and values
- Religion → Unity and solidarity

Formal Institutions

- Education
- Politics
- Economy
- Law

Informal Institutions

- Family
- Marriage
- Kinship
- Religion

Conflict Perspective

- Institutions do not benefit everyone equally
- They serve dominant groups

Dominant groups based on

- Class
- Caste
- Tribe
- Gender

Result

- Inequality
- Exploitation
- Unequal opportunities

FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

FAMILY

Definition

- Basic unit of society
- Group united by marriage, blood, or adoption

Functions

- Reproduction
- Socialization
- Emotional support
- Economic cooperation
- Care of children and elderly

Functionalist View of Family

- Family maintains social order
- Nuclear family best suited for industrial society

Nuclear Family

- Husband
- Wife
- Unmarried children

Traditional Role Division

- Men → Breadwinner
- Women → Domestic care

Variation in Family Forms

On the Basis of Size

- Nuclear Family
- Joint Family
- Extended Family

On the Basis of Residence

- Patrilocal → Wife lives with husband's family
- Matrilocal → Husband lives with wife's family

On the Basis of Descent

- Patrilineal
- Matrilineal

On the Basis of Authority

- Patriarchal → Male dominance
- Matriarchal → Female dominance

Female Headed Households

Causes

Male migration

Widowhood

Abandonment

How Gendered is the Family?

Problems

Son preference

Female foeticide

Gender inequality

Declining sex ratio

MARRIAGE

Meaning

- Socially approved union between two adults
- Regulates sexual relations
- Gives legitimacy to children
- Creates kinship relations

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

Monogamy

- One husband + one wife

Polygamy

Polygyny

- One husband + many wives

Polyandry

- One wife + many husbands

ENDO GAMY AND EXO GAMY

Endogamy

- Marriage within same group

Examples

- Caste
- Religion
- Tribe

Exogamy

- Marriage outside one's group

Example

- Village exogamy

KINSHIP

Meaning

- Relations through blood and marriage

Types

Consanguineous Kinship

- Blood relations

Example

- Parents
- Siblings

Affinal Kinship

- Relations by marriage

Example

- Husband
- Wife
- In-laws

Family of Orientation

- Family in which a person is born

Family of Procreation

- Family formed after marriage

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

What is Work?

- Paid and unpaid activities
- Physical and mental effort
- Produces goods and services

Includes

- Household work
- Informal work
- Formal employment

MODERN FORMS OF WORK

Features

Division of labour
Specialization
Economic interdependence
Shift from home to factory
Wage system
Managerial supervision

TRANSFORMATION OF WORK Due to Industrialization

- Mass production
- Assembly line
- Mechanization
- Flexible production
- Globalization

POLITICS

Meaning

- Concerned with distribution of power

Two Main Concepts

- Power
- Authority

Power

- Ability to carry out one's will despite opposition

Examples

- Parents
- Principal
- Political leaders

Authority

- Legitimate power
- Accepted as right and just

State

- Political apparatus of government
- Controls a territory
- Backed by law and force

MODERN STATE FEATURES

- Sovereignty
- Citizenship
- Nationalism

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

Civil Rights

- Freedom
- Equality before law

Political Rights

- Right to vote

Social Rights

- Welfare
- Health
- Education

RELIGION

Meaning

- System of beliefs and practices related to sacred things

Includes

- Rituals
- Symbols
- Beliefs
- Values

EMILE DURKHEIM

Sacred vs Profane

- Sacred → Holy
- Profane → Ordinary

Religion creates

- Social solidarity
- Collective consciousness

MAX WEBER

Calvinism and Capitalism

- Religion influences economy
- Hard work and discipline helped capitalism grow

Secularisation

- Religion becomes less influential in modern life

But religion still affects:

- Politics
- Economy
- Gender relations

EDUCATION

Meaning

- Lifelong process of learning

Includes

- Formal education
- Informal education

SIMPLE VS COMPLEX SOCIETIES

Simple Society

- Informal learning
- Customs from adults

Complex Society

- Formal schooling
- Skill development
- Universal values

DURKHEIM ON EDUCATION

Education helps in:

- Social survival
- Discipline
- Value transmission
- Preparation for occupation

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Education is both:

- Equalizing force
- Stratifying force

Inequality based on

- Class
- Caste
- Gender
- Region

CONCLUSION

- Social institutions regulate society
- They maintain order and fulfill needs
- They also create inequality
- Family, politics, economy, religion, and education are interconnected



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