

Social structure

Introduction of social structure

Social structure is the term that is given to all of the interconnected relationships a various social groups and institutions in which people create and become a part of this groups included, but are not limited to families, groups, religious organisations, social structure help to provide Framework in which people interact on an interpersonal level based on their various traits, interests and other of who they are individually. These various groups help to create harmonious relationships within societies by providing people opportunities with bond, grow, feel safe and express themselves and individuals as a reaching stage collectively.

This example of social structure demonstrates how people in society structure is in arrangement of persons in social structure is in arrangement of persons in individually developed a code of conduct in regards in living in society

Definition of social structure

The concept of social structure has different ways by different thinkers, we make considered some of these definitions:

1. **According to Radcliffe Brown:** Social structure is an arrangement of persons in individually controlled or defined social relationship (such as the relationship between king and the subject or that of husband and wife).
2. **According to Morris Ginsberg:** Regards social structure as the “The complex of principal groups and institutions which constitutes societies.”
3. **According to AR Radcliffe:** components of social structure are human beings, the structure itself being and arrangement of persons in relationship institutionally defined in regulated.
4. In loose manner, the term social structure is used to refer to any recurring pattern of social behaviour.

Elements of social structure

1. **Subgroups of various types:** Society can be understood as a big group which consists of various sub groups. Various political economic, religious, educational, familial and other groups within the largest system and associations represents such as subgroups. People who elects roles are organised in this sub groups within the larger system. Some of these sub groups persist longer than any particular members. Example: A family may perish due to collapse of building, in which its members live, families is such a not going to perish.
Social norms define roles and the obligation of the sub groups. The concept of rolls and subgroups employee inter relationship role occupants are expected to fulfil obligation to other people those who are actually roles occupants.
2. **Social structure consists of roles of various types:** social structure consists of not only sub groups but also roles. Roles are found within largest system some of these persist as ‘type’ also within sub groups. The concept of role and subgroup imply interrelationships. Role occupants are expected to fulfil obligations to other people. For example: in family the husband has obligations towards his wife and his children, in college teachers they have obligation towards their students, principle and management.

Further norm number of sub groups that are there, are not only interrelated but also subject to social norms the political economical and educational and other sub groups for example are related through social norms.

3. Subgroups and roles are governed by social norms: Social norms are of two types:

- ✓ **Obligatory or relational**
- ✓ **Permissive or regulative**

Some norms specify positive obligations but they are not commonly applied to all the social norms and subgroups. Example: the positive obligation of a family are not the same as those of business firm. Similarly, the obligation of a father are not the same as those of a son. Norms of these kind are obligatory or relational in nature

Some other not specify the limit of permissive act. A role occupant of a sub group in the case 'must do' certain things 'may do' a certain things and 'must not do' will still others. They are called regulative norms they do not differentiate between roles and between subgroups. For example: in our society regardless one role was not see to influence others by threats of violence is by violence itself.

4. Cultural values:

- Every society has its own cultural values, 'values' refers to the measures of goodness desirability. Individuals and groups are often found to be emotionally committed to the values.
- They have to integrate personalities or a system integration. They provide a mean by which conflict tends to resolve. Still some conflict persists, because no system of action is perfectly integrated. Values are closely related to norms, in fact, they may be regarded as higher order norms.

Any of these elements of subgroups, a role, a social norm or a value may be called partial structure.

Parts of social structure

- I. All social parts of relation of person. For example, the kinship structure of any society. Consist of interpersonal relation between father and son, mother and daughter and brother and his sister etc.
- II. Brown includes under social structure the different social roles of individuals.
- III. The differentiated social positions of men and women of chief and commoners, of employers and employees etc. No doubt determined the different clans or Nations or groups to which they belong but more than they work as the determinants of social relations.

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Social Class

A social class is grouping a of people into a set of hierarchical social categories. The most common being the upper middle and lower classes. Membership in a social class can for example be dependent on education, wealth, occupation, income, and belonging to a particular subculture or social network.

Q. Define social class? Definition of

social class:

1. According to Ogburn and Nimkof:

"A social class is the aggregate of persons having essentially the same social status in a given society."

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2. According to MacIver and page:

"A social class is any portion of the community marked off from the rest by social status."

Q. Write down the characteristics of social class?

Answer:

Characteristics of Social class

1. Element of Social Stratification: Class is a system of Social stratification and almost universal.
2. Hierarchy Just live class groups: Classes also have a hierarchical order in relation to each other.
3. Open System: Class is an open system, because a person can change his status by his efforts.
4. Class is Achieved: It is not based on birth like the caste, but is achieved by individual qualities or efforts.
5. Common mode of life: People of the same social class have usually a common mode of life, and this may be differentiated from other classes.
6. Economic differences: class system is based primarily upon economic differences among Social groups.

Q. Classify social class?

Answer:

Classification of Social Class

A. On the basis of mode of earning livelihood:

- Business class
- Professional class
- Labour class

B. On the basis of economic conditions:

- Upper class
- Middle class
- Lower class

c. On the basis of educational achievements:

- Uneducated
- Less educated
- Highly educated.

D. In Western Society generally four classes can be identified :

- Upper Class: Health financiers, Employers, Industrialists.
- Middle Class: Professionals and holders of non-manual and Jobs.
- Lower class : Workers and holders of low paid Jobs.
- UnderClass : People who short-term and low states Jobs the long-team Unemployed.

Q. Write down the difference between class and Caste?

Difference between Class & Caste:

Class	Caste
1.Membership is based upon objective facts, e.g status,occupation,standard of life,wealth.	1.Membership is based upon birth (subjective phenomenon).
2.Class consciousness	2.Subjective consciousness
3.Does not hinder democracy.	3. Hinders democracy
4.Less social distance	4. Greater social distance
5. Flexible restriction	5.Rigid restriction
6.External similarity maintained. Eg.Dress,Language,Customs	6. No external similarity
7.Internal similarity maintained	7.No internal similarity
Eg. Thinking, ideas	
8.Secular region	8.Divine region
9.Elastic nature. Easy social mobility	9. Close,rigid, stability
10.Achieved status	10.Ascribed status

Introduction: It is motioned a "building block" of society because it is the Primary unit through which socialization occurs. It is a social unit created by blood, marriage or adoption, and can be described nuclear, consisting of two parents and their children or extended, encompassing other relatives.

Definition of Social Unit:

An individual, or a group or community, Considered as a discrete constituent of a society or a larger group.

Or,

Social unit may be defined as an organization regarded part of a larger social group.

Levels of Social Unit:

Although levels of analysis not necessarily are mutually exclusive, the three general levels which research may fall are the.

1. Micro-level,

2. The Meso-level,

and 3. The Macro-

level.

1. **Micro - level:** The smallest unit of analysis the social sciences is an individual in their social setting. At the micro-level also referred to as the local level, the also Research Population typically is an individual in their social setting or small individuals in a particular social context. Examples of micro-level levels of analysis include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Person
- citizen.
- Partnership, marriage.
- House hold.
- Neighbourhood.

2. **Meso-level:** In general, a meso-level analysis indicates a population size that falls between the micro-level and-macro level such as a community or an organization.

However meso- level may also refer to analysis that are specifically designed to reveal connections between micro and macro level units of analysis include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Clan
- Tribe
- Community
- village, town, city
- Formal organization
- State
- Civilization

3. **Macro level:** Macro-level analyses generally trace the outcomes of interactions, such as economic or other resource transfer interactions over a large population. Also referred to the global level. Examples of macro-level units of analysis include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Nation
- Society
- International

- Global

SOCIAL STATUS

Social status, also called status, the relative rank that an individual holds, with attendant rights, duties and lifestyle, in a social hierarchy based upon honour or prestige. Status may be ascribed—that is, assigned to individuals at birth without reference to any innate abilities – or achieved, requiring special qualities and gained through competition and individual effort. Ascribed status is typically based on education, occupation, marital status, accomplishments or other factor.

Society is understood in terms of the network of social interaction and interconnection. In any interaction situation we cannot expect everyone to respond to the stimulus in the same manner. Because everyone has his own separate identity which is already there even before entering the social situation. Example, similarly, patients expect treatment for their diseases from the doctor, students expect clarification for their doubts in lessons from their teachers and so on. Thus, everyone enters a social situation with an identity. This identity refers to his position or status.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL STATUS

According to Kingsley Davis:

“Status is the position in the general institutional system recognized and adopted by the entire society spontaneously evolved rather than deliberately created rooted in the folkways and customs.”

According to Maciver, R.M. & page:

“Status is the position that determines for its possessor, apart from his personal attribute, as a social services, a degree of respect, prestige and influence.”

According to H. T. Majumdar:

“Status means the location of the individual within the group his place in the social network of reciprocal obligations and privileges, rights and duties.”

According to Lundberg:

Social status is the “comparative amount of prestige, deference or accorded to persons who has been assigned different roles in group or community. “

NATURE/ CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL STATUS

- The status is determined by cultural situation of a society.
- Status is determined only in relevance of other members of the society (relative concept).
- Every individual has to play certain roles in accordance with status.
- Status is not only a part of society as a whole of the society or the society as a whole.

- As a result of status society is divided into various groups.
- Every status carries with it some prestige (joking and avoidance relationship).
- Status is an important aspect of society thus on the basis of the status. Society is divided into groups.
- According to status people may be divided into different categories. These categories or statuses are not imposed from above. Some of these statuses are earned or achieved while others are ascribed.
- Status has nothing to do directly with the temperament or character of the individual but every individual is assigned a status on the basis of membership of group and placement in the group.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL STATUS

- Status is important in society because it is the fundamental unit of analyses of social structure.
- A large number of interactions in society are status interactions and which is based on the status of an individual.
- A large number of relationships of individuals are also based on their status.
- A status which contributes to interaction patterns and indolently harmonious interaction among people this contributes to the stability of society.
- Status is important because it entitles an individual certain rights and responsibilities.
- Status prepares a person to perform some role.
- Status helps in the development of personality of the individual and teaches the person a normative aspect with a pattern of behavior.
- The structure of society is made up of a network of status and these statuses contribute to the fundamental order of society.

TYPES OF SOCIAL STATUS

Two types of status :

1. Ascribed status: Ascribed status is one that is assigned to a person at birth or at different stages in the life cycle. For example, being male and female.

2. Achieved status: Achieved status are those which the individual acquires during his or her lifetime as a result of the exercise of knowledge, ability, skill and/or perseverance. For example, being a professional athlete is an achieved status, as is being a lawyer, college professor, or criminal.

Social Factor in Community Life

Social factor in community Many factors combine together to affect the health of individuals and communities. Whether people are healthy or not, is determined by their circumstances and environment. To a large extent, factors such as where we live, the state of our environment, genetics, our income and education level, and our relationships with friends and family all have considerable impacts on health, whereas the more commonly considered factors such as access and use of health care services often

have less of an impact.

Social factors that effect in community life:

A. The determinants of general include:

1. Group of people: Groups of people share the basic conditions of common life. Group members can act collectively in an organized manner.

2. Permanency: Includes permanent group life in definite place community is relatively stable.

3. Naturality: Community is established in a normal and natural way, they are not made or created by an act of will or by planned efforts. Individuals become members of the group by birth. Community is spontaneous in their origin but not a sudden or automatic existence. The community life is comprehensive.

4. Likeness: Language, practices, customs, traditions, folkways, mores are common. People share the common way of life and works through customs and traditions. **5. Wider Ends:** People associate not for the fulfillment of a particular end, they are natural and wider but not an artificial. The membership of community is of wide significance.

6. Particular Name: Each community will have its own specified name indicating the reality individuality and describes the total personalities.

7. Size of community: The term community is used in a relative sense. There are bigger or wider which includes small community like villages, towns, cities, tribes etc.

8. Regulation of relations: A bundle of rules, regulations, customs, traditions, institutions defines and shapes the members. In the rural community informal means of social control is observed like customs, folkways, rituals, mores and beliefs whereas in urban community formal means control (Laws, police, court, armed forces etc) is observed

9. Dependency: An individual in community is physically dependent on community for fulfillment and satisfaction of physical needs. Psychologically also he is dependent on community as it save from solation and solitube.

B. The determinants of health include: The context of people's lives determine their health, and so blanc individuals for having poor health or crediting them for good health is inappropriate. Individuals are unlikely wable to directly control many of the determinants of health. These determinants or things that make people he or not include the above factors, and many others: 4

1. Income and social status: Higher income and social status are linked to better health. The greater the between the richest and poorest people, the greater the differences in health.

2. Education: Low education levels are linked with poor health, more stress and lower self-confidence

3. Physical environment: Safe water and clean air, healthy workplaces, safe houses, communities and road all to good health. Employment and working conditions-people in employment are

healthier, particularly those who have more control over their working conditions

4. Social support networks: Greater support from families, friends and communities is linked to better health. Culture-customs and traditions, and the beliefs of the family and community all affect health.

5. Genetics: Inheritance plays a part in determining lifespan, healthiness and the likelihood of developing certain illnesses. Personal behaviour and coping skills - balanced eating, keeping active, smoking, drinking and how we deal with life's stresses and challenges all affect health.

6. Health services: access and use of services that prevent and treat disease influences health. **7. Gender:** Men and women suffer from different types of diseases at different ages.

Definition of Social Factors:

Social factors are any variable which arises from culture, environment, community, family, Organization, society, government, the state, the media, technology, religion, ideology, discourse, Language, communication, and which influences the individual to think and act in a certain way.

Social Factors That Affect Health Outcomes

Upstream social factors – Laws, policies, and underlying values that shape the following:

- Income and wealth
- Education
- Employment
- Household composition
- Experiences based on race or ethnic group
- Social mobility
- Stressful experiences related to any of the above
- Income inequality

Midstream social factors – Factors that are strongly influenced by upstream factors and that are likely to affect health:

- Housing

- Transportation
- Other conditions in homes, schools, workplaces, neighborhoods, and communities, including conditions that produce stress and family disruption (e.g., parenting skills, parenting stress, leisure time, quality of schooling, physical and psychosocial working conditions)

Benefits of community life:

1. Provide the individual needs security and
2. It strengthens the unity among people protection.
3. Provides for cooperation among the members. It encourages collective forces (efforts) for fulfillme community's needs.
4. Depends on communication system among the members. 5. Provides the individual with opportunities for the expression of his talents, abilities and pers development.
6. Provides sense of belongingness.
7. Community life has its own conflicts and contradictions for the individuals. Certain times comun has tensions, clashes due to anti social tendency of man.

Socio Economic Status

Definition of Socioeconomic status: Socioeconomic status is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. Examinations of socioeconomic status often reveal inequities in access to resources, plus issues related to privilege, power and control.

Or

Socioeconomic status is often measured as a combination of education, income, and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. When viewed through a social class lens, privilege, power, and control are emphasized. Furthermore, an examination of SES as a gradient or continuous variable reveals inequities in access to and distribution of resources. SES is relevant to all realms of behavioral and social science, including research, practice, education, and advocacy.

Or

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education and occupation. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, versus with an individual, when their attributes are assessed.

Main factors of Socio Economic Status:

1. Income: Income refers to wages, salaries, profits, rents and any flow of earnings received. Income can also come in the form of unemployment or workers compensation, social security, pensions, interests or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, or other governmental, public, or family financial assistance.

2. Education: Education also plays a role in income. Median earnings increase with each level of education. As conveyed in the chart, the highest degrees, professional and doctoral degrees, make the highest weekly earnings while those without a high school diploma earn less. Higher levels of education are associated with better economic and psychological outcomes (i.e.: more income, more control, and greater social support and networking).

3. Occupation: Occupational prestige, as one component of SES, encompasses both income and educational attainment. Occupational status reflects the educational attainment required to obtain the job and income levels that vary with different jobs and within ranks of occupations. Additionally, it shows achievement in skills required for the job. Occupational status measures social position by describing job characteristics, decision making ability and control, and psychological demands on the job.

4. Wealth: Wealth, a set of economic reserves or assets, presents a source of security providing a measure of a household's ability to meet emergencies, absorb economic shocks, or provide the means to live comfortably. Wealth reflects intergenerational transitions as well as accumulation of income and savings.

SOCIAL LAWS & RELATION

Definition of Law:

According to Pound: "The law constitutes body of principles recognized or enforced by public and regular tribunals. Has administration of justice. Or,

According to Green: The law is a system of rights and obligation which the state enforces.

Type Of Law: Law can be divided into two types. These are:

1. **Civil law:** It includes rules and regulations that specify the required course of action to be followed by an individual in business and social relationships with others. It is concerned with relationships among people and the protection of a person's right. Although violation of civil law might cause harm to an individual or property, no grave threat to society as a whole usually exists. For examples, defamatory statements made about a person might lead to personal problems, but they do not threaten society in general.

2. **Criminal law:** It defines offences that affect public welfare and security and impose penalties. It includes rules forbidding conduct that is injurious to public order and specifying punishments to be administered to individual who exhibits injurious conduct. It is concerned with relationship between individuals and governments and with acts that threaten society and its order. Misuse of controlled substances is an example of criminal conduct for nurses.

Sources of law: Laws originate from four sources, which includes.

1. **Constitutional law:** It is the judgmental law of the country. It is the law that governs the state. It represents the will of the ultimate sovereign the people. They alone determine how it shall be made, revised or amended. It is the constitutional law that determines the structure of the state, its power and duties and it also determines the form of government and its relationship with various organs of the government

2. **Statutory laws:** It are passed by the legislative body or parliament of a state in accordance with the constitutional law. In other words, statutory laws are enactments of federal and state legislative bodies. These regularize, relationship between citizens and the state between individuals and group and between individual and the others, etc. The statutory law is created by elected legislative bodies of state (legislative

assembly) or administrative bodies such as Bangladesh Nursing Council.

3. Common law: It is a body of legal principles that has evolved from court decisions. On other words it is created by judicial decisions made in courts where cases are decided.

4. Administrative law: It consists of the rules and regulations established by administrative agencies, that have been made by the executive branches of government (President or Government). It is that part of public law which regulates the conduct of public officials and discharge of their duties. It determines the mutual rights and duties of public officials and citizens. This law is not administered by ordinary courts but by the administrative courts presides over by the administrative or executive officers. It deals with the cases where officials of state violence their powers to all arbitrarily.

Nature of Law:

1. Not universal, eg Laws were not observed in tribal societies.
2. The human activities prescribed by the state for its members.
3. It is the product of conscious through careful planning deliberate attempt made by the political authority.
4. Law is clear, precise and definition.
5. Violation of the law is followed by penalties, punishments determined by the state.
6. Written ones.
7. Maintenance of legal order depends upon the moral climate of a society.
8. It preserves societal behaviour.
9. Laws are enforced with the help of court, police, armed forces.

Functions of law in nursing society:

The law has many valuable functions where applied to nursing practice

1. It differentiates nursing practice from the practice of other health care profession.
2. It also describes and protects the rights of clients and nurses.
3. It helps establish the boundaries of independent nursing action.
4. It assists in maintain a standard of nursing practice by making nurses accountable Under the law. 5. It provides a framework for establishing which nursing actions in the care of clients are legal.
6. Eliminates the homicidal activities of individuals.
7. Persuades individuals to pay attention for the rights of others as well as to act in cooperation with others.
8. It protects the individuals and society.
9. It promotes social welfare.

Moral

Definition of morals:

The term morals, although similar in meaning to ethics, usually refers to personal or communal standards of right and wrong. It is important distinguish ethics from religion, law, custom, and institutional practices.

Or

Moral are the standards of right and wrong that one learns through socialization.

Moral and ethical behaviour of nurse:

The following lists are major ingredients as necessary for caring proposed by Meyeroff:

- Knowledge
- Alternative rhythms
- Patience
- Honesty
- Trust
- Humility
- Hope
- Courage

Difference between laws and morals:

Laws	Morals
1. Laws regulate external humans conduct.	1.Morals mainly regulate Internal conduct.
2. Laws are universal.	2.Morality is variable.
3. Laws are definite & precise.	3.Morality is variable
4. Laws are upheld by the coercive power of the state.	4.Morality simply enjoys the support of public opinion and or individual conscience.
5. Laws are studied under jurisprudence.	5.Morality is studied under ethics.

Customs :

Definition of customs:

According to Ginsberg: 'Rules or norm of action supported on the emotional side of forces, sentiments.

Or

According to MacIever and Page: Socially accredited ways of acting.

Nature of customs:

- Customs is a social phenomenon, which is socially recognized and has social significance and normative in nature. Customs represents routine acts of daily life of the people, they enjoy social sanctions.
- Normative, maintains social order. inherited, external social sanction.

- It has great social significance, inherited.
- Customs are considered to be conducive to the welfare of the society.
- Unconsciously customs are maintained as they are strongly imbedded in group life
- Customs are varied in nature, e.g. For the performance of marriage ; varied religion performs in different manner.
- Origin of custom is obscure_ it is very difficult to ascertain the exact way in which customs are emerged
- Customs are relatively durable, spontaneous in nature
- All customs are not traditional.

Definition of norms :

According to Broom and Selznick describe norms as, "Blueprint for behaviour, setting limit within which individual may seek alternate ways to achieve their goals".

⇒ **According to Young and Mack,** 'norms' refer to the "group-shared expectations".

⇒ **According to H.M. Johnson writes,** "A norm is an abstract pattern held in the mind that sets certain limits for behaviour".

⇒ **According to Donald Light Jr. and Suzanne say,** Norms refer to "the rules that guide behaviour in everyday situations and are derived from the value".

Social Norm

Definition of Social Norms:

Social norms or mores are the rules of behavior that are considered acceptable in a group or society. People who do not follow these norms may be shunned or suffer some kind of consequence. Norms change according to the environment or situation and may change or be modified over time.

characteristics of social norms:

The characteristics of social norms are discussed as under.

1. **Social norms are universal:** These are found in all societies. Social norms are the basis of social order. No society can function smoothly without norms.

2. **Norms incorporate value-judgment:** A norm is a standard shared by the group members. These represent "standardized generalization" concerning expected modes of behaviour. As standardized generalizations, they are concepts which have been evaluated by the group and they incorporate value judgment. In terms of value we judge whether some action is right or wrong, good or bad, expected or unexpected.

3. **Norms are relative:** Norms vary from society to society. Sometimes, norms vary from group to group within same society. Some norms do not govern the behaviour of all the people. Norms applicable to older people are not applicable to children. Similarly, norms applicable to policemen are different from those of teachers.

4. **All norms are not equally important:** Norms are enforced by sanctions, i.e. reward and

punishment. Ba all norms are not equally strict and they do not carry the same kind of punishment because they differ in importance. The most important norms in society are called "mores" and those who violate them are severely punished. Other norms, called "folkways" and punishments for violating them are much less severe.

5. Norms are internalized by the individuals: Norms become part of personality through the process of socialization. Individuals internalize the norms of the society. Individuals generally behave in accordance with the social norms.

Functions/Importance of Norms:

Functions or importance of social norms are discussed below:

1. Normless Society is Impossibility: Norms are an important part of society. Norms and Society go together. Man depends upon society for his existence. Norms make living together in society possible. With a normative order, society is not possible.

2. Norms Regulate and Guide Behaviour: Norms are controls. It is through them that society regulates the behaviour of its members in such ways that they perform activities fulfilling societal needs.

3. Norms maintain Social Order: Norms are part of social order. They are controls. The social order is maintained by norms. That is why it is said that human social order is a normative order.

4. Norms Give Cohesion to Society: Society achieves a coherent structure through the norms. The collective and cooperative life of people is made possible because of norms. The normative system gives to society an internal cohesion.

5. Norms Help to have Self-control: Norms help individuals to have self-control. Because of constraints imposed by norms, individuals conform to the norms and exercise discipline by themselves over their behaviour.

Folkways

Definition of folkways

- ❖ Folkways are a set of norms in a social system that govern commonly accepted practices, customs, and habits that make up the fabric of everyday life. In comparison with other norms, folkways tend to involve relatively unimportant matters of behavior and appearance and carry sanctions that are correspondingly mild.
- ❖ **According to Gillin and Gillin:** "Folkways are behaviour patterns of everyday life which generally arise unconsciously in a group."
- ❖ **According to W. G. Sumner:** "When the elements of truth and right are developed into the doctrines of welfare, the folkways are raised to another plane. Then we call them mores."

Mores

Definition of mores:

- ✓ **According to Maclver and Page:** "When the folkways have added to the conception of group welfare, standard of right and wrong, then they are converted into mores".
- ✓ **According to Gillin and Gillin:** "Mores are those customs and group poutiness which are thought by the members of the society to be necessity to the groups continued existence".
- ✓ **According to Horton and Hunt:** "By mores we mean those strong ideas of right and wrong require certain acts and forbid others".

DIFFERENT BETWEEN FOLKWAYS AND MORES:

Folkways	Mores
1. Folkways are habits of individuals or of a group of people which have been accepted and followed by its members and eventually became	1. Mores are moral customs and traditions that are shared by a group of people that makes up a society.
2. Folkways are informal social conventions with no moral significance.	2. Mores are social conventions that are morally significance.
3. Both terms were first used during the early 1900s. the word "folkways" was introduced, by American sociologist William Graham Sumner.	3. While the word "mores" comes from Latin, by American sociologist William Graham Sumner.
4. While both folkways and mores instruct people on how they should act, folkways are the feelings, thinking, and actions of a group and are less	4. Mores, which represent the values of a group are stricter.
5. Both folkways and mores were developed from the people's habitual actions and not from society's laws; folkways in a way are a certain type of mores.	

Conclusion

In conclusion, social structure is composed of social institutions and patterns of institutionalized relationships, but we also understand it as present in the social networks that connect us, and in the interactions that fill our everyday lives.

BEHAVIORAL THEORY

Behaviorism, also known as behavioral psychology, is a theory of learning based on the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. Conditioning occurs through interaction with the environment. Behaviorists believe that our responses to environment stimuli shape our actions.

1. PAVLOV'S DOGS:

Ivan Pavlov, a Russian researcher who lived between 1849 and 1936, became famous for his relationship studies between external stimuli and salivation in dogs. Pavlov rang a bell each time he fed his laboratory Dogs. The dogs soon began to salivate when the bell was sounded even if there was no food present. He called this response a conditioned reflex. His research was influential in the Behaviorist school of thought.

2. BEHAVIORISM:

John Watson published the Behaviorism theory in 1913. His theory indicated that introspection and consciousness were not an important part of psychology; rather the implicit goal was to control behavior. In his mind there was no difference between human and animal behavior. All behaviors were based on nerve pathways that were conditioned by stimuli and responses .

3. CONNECTIONISM:

Connection theory during the ,1920s. Thorndike believed that learning was a result of associations that were formed between a stimulus and response. His Law of Effect stated that if a response to a situation was followed by a positive outcome, the response would become habitual. The Law of Readiness suggested that a person or animal could develop a series of responses to reach a particular goal. He also believed that connections were strengthened if used regularly and weakened if discontinued. He termed this Theory the Law of Exercise, according to the theory into practice database.

4. DRIVE REDUCTION THEORY:

Clark Hull's Drive Reduction theory of the 1940s proposed that humans and animals have a hierarchy of needs that are activated based on drive and stimulation. He suggested that an organism could respond in a number of different ways to a stimulus depending internal conditions such as inhibitions or external factors such as the reward. He believed that the person 's or animals drive or motivation was a key factor in behavior.

5. OPERANT CONDITIONING:

Operant conditioning methods are based on Watson's behaviorist theories. They are still widely used in classroom – management techniques and clinical settings as a method of controlling behavior. During the 1950s, B.F. Skinner theorized that learning was the result of a change of behavior that occurred as a response of stimuli in the environment. He believed that reinforcement, which is any motivator that elicits the desired response, was a key element in operant conditioning. He felt that behaviors that were positively reinforced through praise, treats or good grades would continue, while negative behaviors that were unrewarded would diminished.