

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Topic:

Social Action

&

Social Interaction



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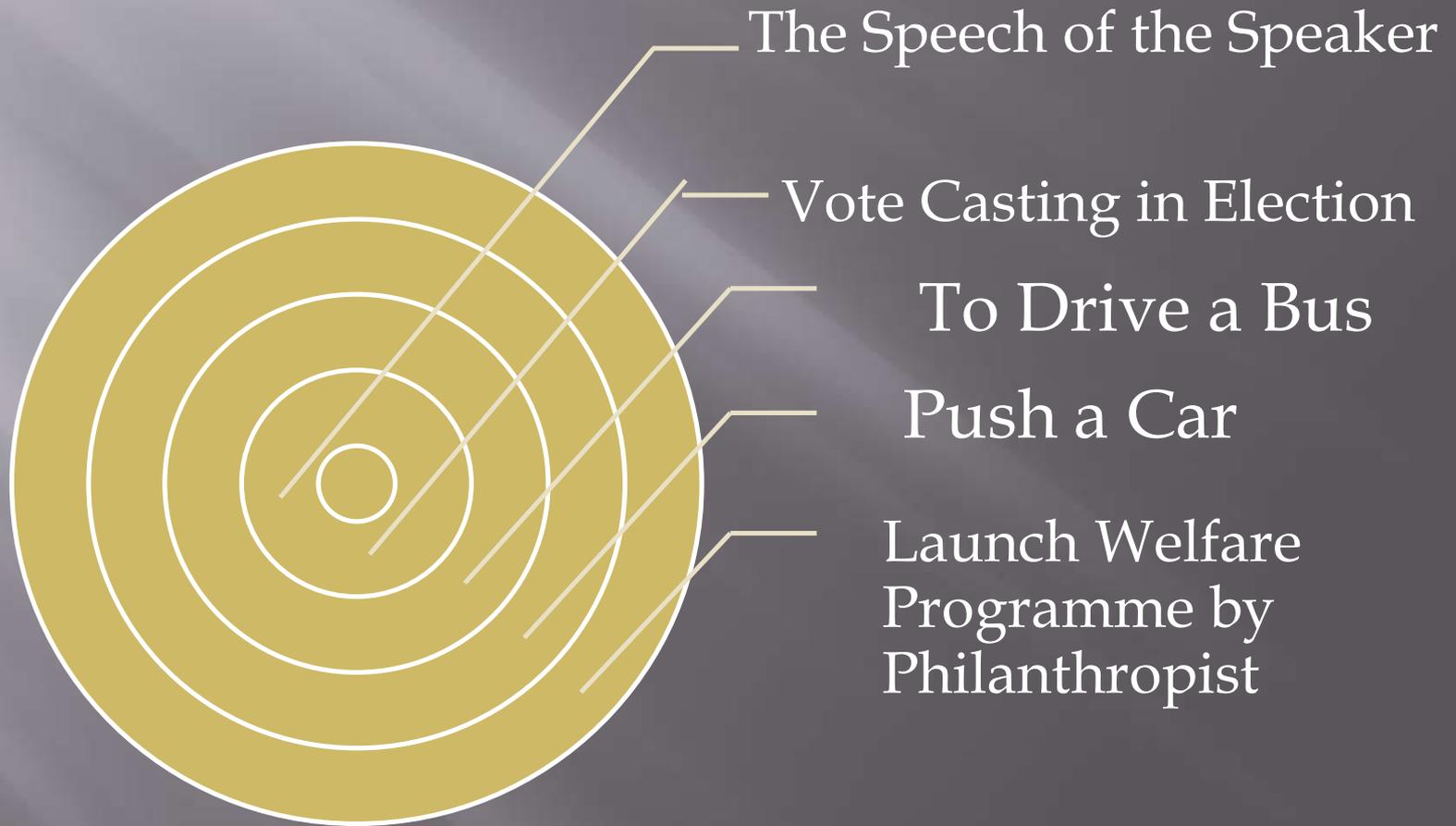


Social action is the internal or external activity of an individual in which he relates subjective meanings **(Max Weber 1864-1920)**.

Elements of Social Action

- Actor
- Objective
- Social Situation
- Norms
- Force Consumption

Examples of Social Action



Types of Social Action

1. Rational Action:

Actions based on rationality/calculations.

2. Evaluative Action:

Actions based on absolute values (beliefs, ethics). Edhi Welfare is a good example

3. Emotional Action:

Emotions are dominants while performing the actions

4. Traditional Action:

Action that is dominated by the traditions

SOCIAL INTERACTION



Social Interaction is the true name of continuous and a two-way process which exists between two or more socialized persons (Merrill).

Social Interaction is the process by which people respond to other people (Ian Robertson).

Social interaction is the process whereby men interpenetrate the minds of each other (Dawson and Gettys).

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION

Two or more persons

Situation

Effect

Media

FORM OF SOCIAL INTERACTION



Between individual and individual

Between individual and groups



Between group and group

Between individual and culture



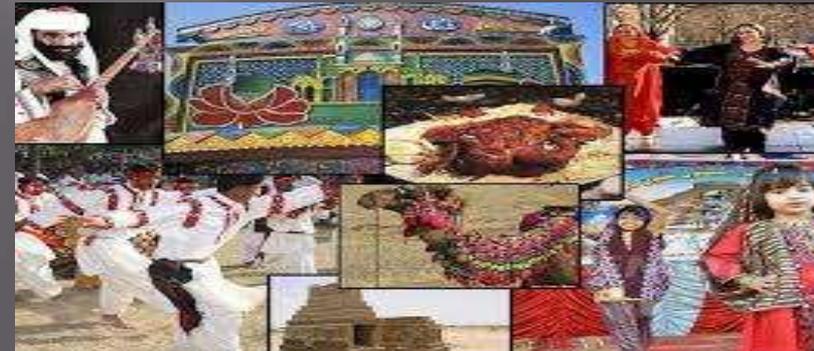
INDIVIDUAL AND CULTURE



Norms,
Values

Media

Customs



Types of social interaction

Physical

Symbolic

SOCIAL PROCESS

Repetitive behavior of pattern which are commonly found in a social life (Horton and Hunt).

Social processes are the products of Social Interaction which can be classified in to two main Categories

➔ Dissociative

➔ Associative

SOCIAL PROCESS

Dissociative

Competition

Conflict

Associative

Cooperation

Accomodation

Acculturation

Assimilation

Amalgamation

Cooperation



- Joint Activities in Pursuit of a common goal or shared rewards is called co-operation

Horton
and Hunt

- Cooperation is a type of social interaction in which the individuals and group organize their forces in order to achieve a common goal.

Hornal
Heart

- Cooperation is a common goal in which people take part in the life of sorrows and happiness events to fulfill the objective.

Maclever

TYPES OF CO-OPERATION

Direct
Cooperation

Indirect
Cooperation

Formal
Cooperation

Informal
Cooperation

Antagonistic
Cooperation

DIRECT COOPERATION



The task unable to be performed by an individual needs cooperation of other people. Those things which are common to the people and they share in such things is called direct cooperation. For example, the laborers work together for completing the building, playing together, group study etc.

INDIRECT COOPERATION



It is the type of cooperation in which people cooperate with one another but not face to face. For example, the workers of political party cooperate with each other instead of they do not directly cooperate with each other. The railway union cooperate with each other in certain situation.

FORMAL COOPERATION



APP46-26
MULTAN: January 27 - Managing Director Bait-ul-Maal Aon Abbas Bispot and Vice Chancellor
BZU Dr. Mansoor Akber Kuredi signing MoU on scholarships for deserving students. APP
photo by Tanveer Bukhari

Rules and regulations are dominant in formal cooperation. People follow the written rules and regulations to cooperate with people. For example, the Bankers are bound to cooperate with the clients/customers in their official time and after time they are not bound to cooperate with clients.

INFORMAL COOPERATION



Abdul Sattar Edhi Sb

In this type of cooperation people informally cooperate with others. People voluntarily cooperate with others. For example, people cooperate with needy and helpless people, economically help the poor students in completing their education.

ANTAGONISTIC COOPERATION



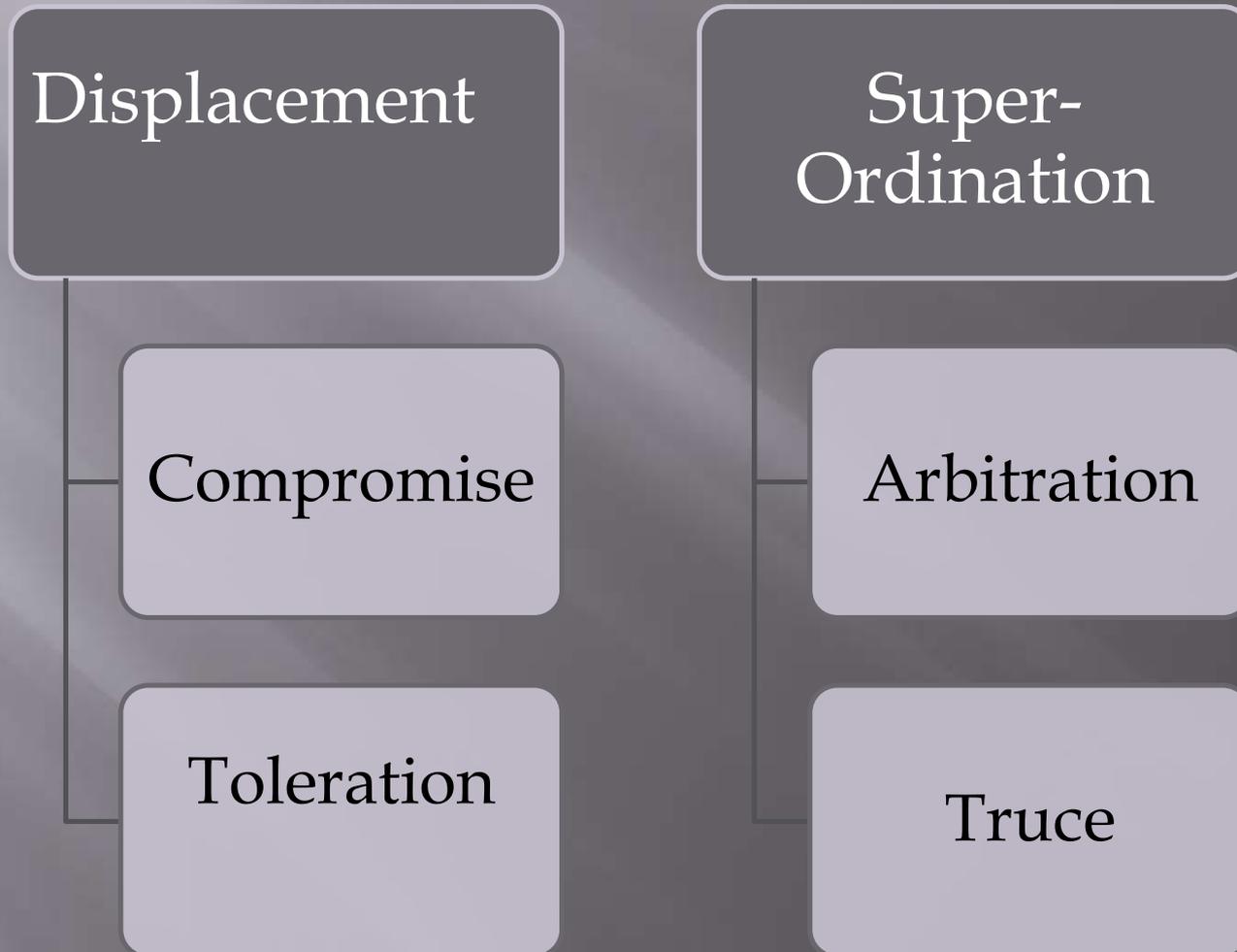
Antagonistic cooperation refers to a cooperation in which people cooperate with others but they have certain economic benefits. For example, the black marketers stop the supply of products for increasing the prices and when the prices increase they reopen the stores. In this way they cooperate with others but they have personal interests.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is the peaceful adjustment between the hostiles or competing groups or antagonistic cooperation and the issue may be resolve or not (Horton and Hunt).



TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION



DISPLACEMENT



It is the type of accommodation in which one conflict can displace by another. If any country suffers from the internal problem, and is threatened for war by the other country, the situation helps to overcome its internal problems. In such circumstances the people from all sects gather at one platform in order to compete with their enemy. For example, The incident of Army Public School in Pakistan

SUPERORDINATION

This is an act in which accommodation comes into existence by the complete disaster or the defeat of hostile state/country. For example the Second World War ended with the destruction of Japan and Germany, war between Alliance Forces and Iraq ended with the defeat of Iraq and same was happened in Lybia.



COMPROMISE

In compromise, the individuals make accommodation by giving something to each other due to which their differences come to an end slowly and gradually. For example, the people of West and East Germany demolished the Berlin Wall between them and became united. The workers of Railways participated in the strikes instead all of them have not equal benefits.



ARBITRATION

The effort that the third person makes in order to end the war between the two hostile groups is called arbitration. For example, **the role of UNO and America in the peace process between Arabs and Israel.**



TOLERATION

If one party or individual tyrannizes the other and the other party does not take any action or remains silent in response, it is called as toleration. For example Pakistan has always demonstrated toleration in tyrannize or coercion of India over the Muslims living in India. Pakistan has not shown any brutality or coercion for the Hindus who settled in Pakistan in response to India.



TRUCE

In this process, the rivalries are stopped for definite or indefinite period while the issues are not settled. It means the problems remains unsolved and the fighting parties stop their hostility for a fixed period or forever.



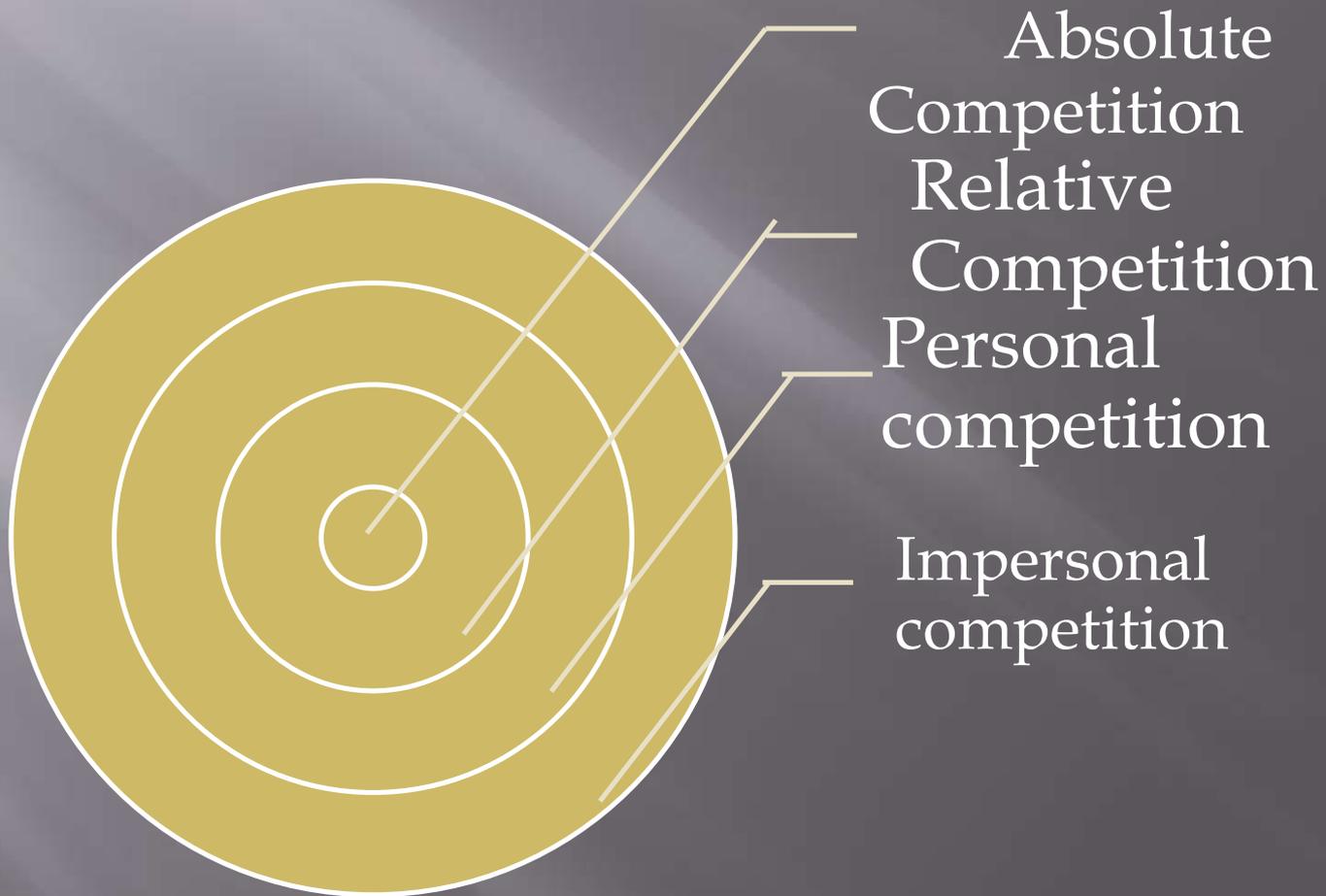
COMPETITION

Competition is the process of seeking to obtain a reward by surpassing all rivals (Horton and Hunt).

Competition is a direct conflict (Maclever).



TYPES OF COMPETITION



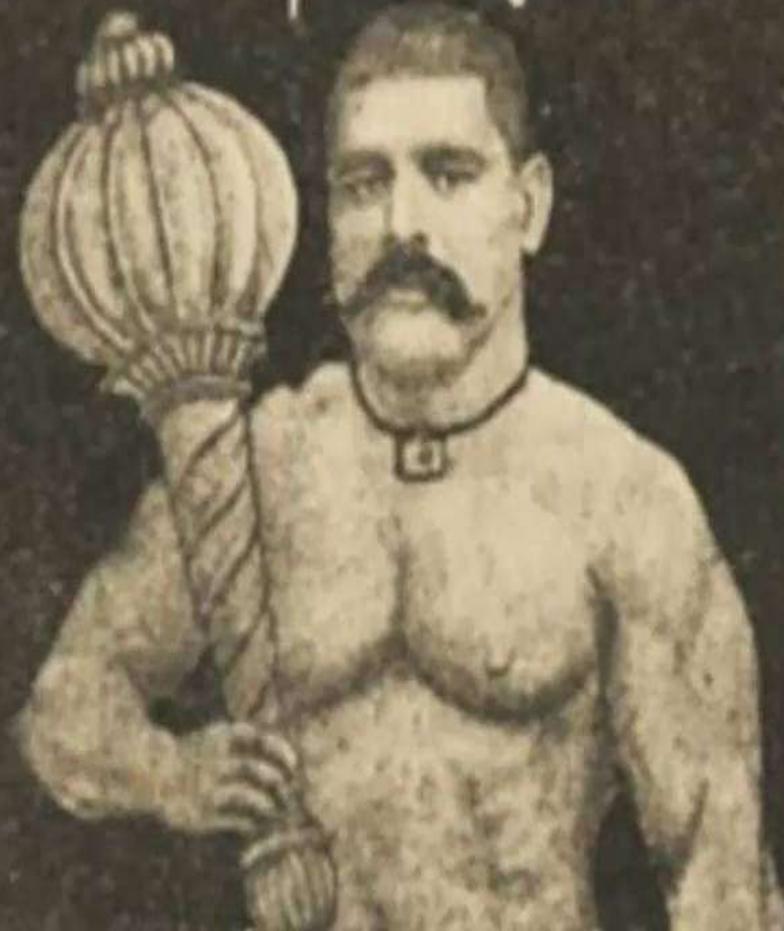
ABSOLUTE COMPETITION

In this type of competition all the individuals of society take part but only one person can be selected.

For example

In the election of president ship, Boxing all the eligible candidates can take part but any one will be selected.

GAMA WORLD'S CHAMPION WRESTLER
گاماں پہلوان رستم زمان



RELATIVE COMPETITION

It is a process in which people compete with one another on the basis of wealth, reputation and honor. However, the participants consider themselves successful only to some extent. In simple words, it is a social process in which people compete with each other in order to get respect, money and familiarity in the society but no one can get success completely or absolutely.



PERSONAL COMPETITION



In personal competition, the people not only try to defeat his hostile for personal interests but also work hard continuously in order to get their pursuits and remain aware about the planning and techniques of their competitors. For example, during election, the candidates do their best to get success or at annual sports in colleges etc.

IMPERSONAL COMPETITION

It is that type of competition in which people take part for common or collective goals. The participation of political parties in the election of National and Provincial Assemblies in Pakistan where every party comes forward with its own manifestation is such instance.



CONFLICT



The effort to obtain rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors is called conflict (Horton and Hunt).

Conflict is a process in which the competitors try to make each other's objectives failed, stop their interest and even they kill or injure each other in such tasks (Fair child).

TYPES OF CONFLICT

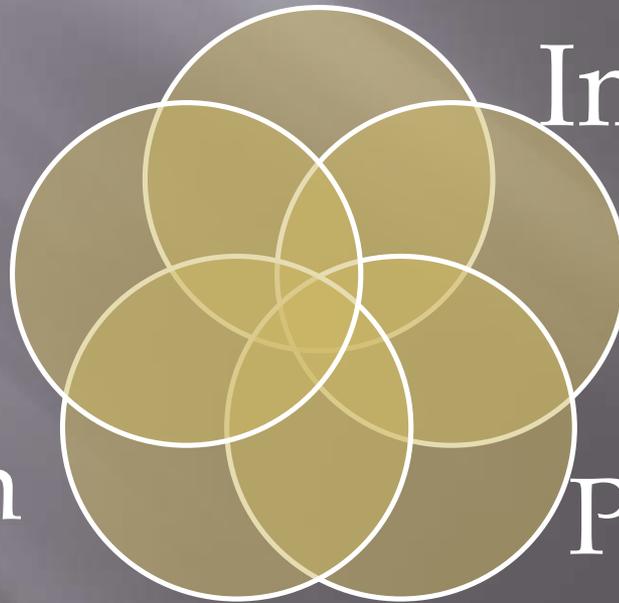
War

Civil
war

Impersonal
conflict

Litigation

Personal
conflict



WAR



It is a social method in which the designs or goals of enemy are failed. There are many forces behind war e.g. economic achievement, ideology, supremacy, geographic expansion.

CIVIL WAR



In this type of conflict, one country create sectarianism or terrorism in the other country which causes disruption in the country. For example now a days Pakistani society is suffering from this situation etc.

LITIGATION



It is a type of conflict through which people harm each other with the help of law in order to protect their personal or economic rights. In rural areas, this type of conflict is very common in which many people are getting punishment even they are not indulged in it.

PERSOANL CONFLICT



In this type of conflict individual try their level best to defeat other. They have personal conflict with others e.g economic, ideological etc.

INPERSONAL CONFLICT



In this conflict, one country creates prejudice among the individuals of another country in order to preach its own thoughts or ideology e.g. America made Russia to be separated into various parts or Iran-Iraq war etc.

ACCULTURATION

Acquisition by a group or individuals of the traits of another culture is called acculturation (Horton and Hunt).

The mutual exchange of traits between two societies is called acculturation. This social process takes place due to the exchange of tourists, cultural delegates, teachers, students and the playing teams. So, the people of two societies adopt the positive aspects and traits of each other's culture.



Assimilation



Assimilation is a social process whereby a group of individuals learns and accepts the values, norms etc. of another group and becomes sometimes virtually identical with the dominant groups. Assimilation involves the acceptance or the internalizing of the larger or dominant group's culture, values and life styles by the smaller or minority group.

AMALGAMATION

Amalgamation refers to biological interbreeding of two or more people of distinctive physical appearance until they become one stock (Horton and Hunt).

By amalgamation we mean, individuals or groups establish matrimonial relationship among themselves. For example, the marital relations among the Muslims and the non-Muslims facilitate the process of assimilation.



Best of Luck