

Social Sciences

- allows to go beyond personal experience and learn abt how society works
- social awareness
- understand poverty, economic growth, and politics

Branches of Social Sciences

History	study of the past
Psychology	study of the human mind
Economics	production, distribution, and consumption of goods
Geography	relationship of ppl n environment
Anthro- pology	anthros + logos = human + study : study of humans

culture that humans belong to

Sociology	study between/among humans
	group of people, product of interacting with society

Political Science	power gained and cultivated to develop authority and influence social affairs
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rules that govern society

power: ability to impose will on others to secure desired outcomes

authority: legitimate power

legitimacy: accepted right to accept power. right to exercise power is accepted by the people

Social Theories

Symbolic Interacti- onism	repeated social interactions
Structural Functi- onalism	society is made up of different parts
Social Conflict	competing for limited resources & primary means for change

Symbolic Interactionism

-society is constructed through **repeated social interactions**

-effect: assign symbols and shared meanings

Meaning	context of thing
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Socializing	interaction with environment
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Cultural Symbolisms	symbols differ per community, socialization
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Structural Functionalism

-each member has a diff **specific role for social stability**

Durkheim	society > sum of its parts
Collective Conscience	shared beliefs, morals, and values
Social Integration	strength of ppl ties to their social groups

Function Types

Manifest Function	intended, recognized, obvious function
Latent Function	unintended, unrecognized, not obvious

Cohesion Types

Mechanical Solidarity	developed when ppl do similar work
Organic Solidarity	members work in specialized jobs

Social Conflict Theory

Karl Marx	german philosopher, sociologist
	society=competition for limited resources
	institutions perpetuate conflict

Base and Superstru- cture	<i>base</i> : economy
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superstructure: culture, religion, government, family, etc.

Conflict	primary means for change
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Bourgeoisie	employers, owners of means of productions
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Proletariat	laborers
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one class dominating the eother led to revolutions

Alienation	feeling disconnected from society, work, or self
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From Product of One's Labor	doesn't relate to product of his labor
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assembly lines-never saw finished product

From Process of One's Labor	no control over conditions of job
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From Species-being	competition over cooperation
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Culture

- group of people who share & socially transmit ideas, values,...

Types of Culture

Material Culture: material aspects of culture, ex clothes, food, etc

Non-material Culture: ex. religion, practices, etc

Components of Culture

1. Language
2. Symbols
3. Values
4. Norms & Sanctions

norms: expectations

sanctions: rewards or punishment for obedience or violations of norms

Cultural Processes

- 1) Cultural Integration 2+ cultures blend/merge together
- 2) Cultural Change **cultural invention** **creation** of new cultural practices, ideas, technologies, or symbols
 cultural innovation new ideas, practices, technologies that **bring significant changes** within culture
- 3) Enculturation learning cultural process from one generation to another. Passed down culture
- 4) Acculturation cultural exchange through prolonged & continuous contact
- 5) Assimilation culture in minority adopt to dominant culture

Kinds of Culture

Culture (cont)

- 1) Dominant Culture historically & currently have more influence. ex western culture
- 2) Sub Culture different cultures under one culture. ex aircon vs kanal culture
- 3) Counter Culture completely diff from accepted. ex hippies
- 4) Pop culture shared by diverse set of people. ex taylor swift

Socialization

- lifelong process of inheriting norms & customs to perform as a functioning member of the society

- happens with the help of **social groups:** ppl u regularly interact with

institutions: economy, religion, gov, media

Types of Socialization

- Primary Socialization socialization in early childhood
- Secondary Socialization learning appropriate behavior within a small group
- Anticipatory rehearsing attitudes for future social relationships
- Resocialization rejecting previous behaviors, accepting new ones

Forms of Socialization

- Group Socialization peer groups influence one's personality & behavior
- Cultural teaching a person their history & heritage
- Gender assigning roles based on gender

Theories of Socialization

- Functionalism crucial in functionalism
- Social Conflict socialization maintains inequality
 creates dominant culture to influence social consciousness
- Interactionism behavior as learned



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Socialization (cont)

self is a social construct, concepts & abstract ideas exist because agreed on it

Looking Glass Theory by Charles Horton Cooley

self is defined thru judgement of others

"the mind is social and society is a mental construct"

I and Me Theory by Mead

self is divided into 2: i and me

i = normal, unique

me = internalized demands of society & our awareness of it

3 Stages of Socialization

1) Imitative Stage mimics behavior of sig other

2) Play Stage learns expectations through playing, role-taking

3) Game Stages relate to people and groups outside the family

Kapwa Theory by Virgilio Enriquez

treat both hindi ibang tao and ibang tao equally in the simplest sense, you and me are equal

shared identity, shared inner self

filipino values to be considered when dealing with ibang tao

Social Status & Roles **social status:** rank of ind. based on property, prestige, and powerial status

social roles: part our society expects us to play in a given status

Deviance and Conformity

Deviance behavior perceived as violating a widely known and shared moral value

Conformity following acceptable patterns of behavior

Theories of Deviance

Deviance and Conformity (cont)

1) **Labelling Theory** society labels people/their actions as deviant

society decides it

2) **Social Learning Theory** deviant behavior bcs they regularly associate with people who do

"tell me who your friends are, I will tell you who you are"

peer pressure

3) **Strain Theory** certain goals but limited resources

4 Responses:

(i) **Innovation** using new/illicit means, ex pirated sites

(ii) **Ritualism** can't achieve dream + reject goal. But, go through same motions when they tried to achieve them

bureaucratic rule: adhere to rules > goal

political ritualism: acknowledge dysfunctions but still participate in process

(iii) **Retreatism** escape system entirely

(iv) result of frustrated generated by limited opportunities to achieve desired goals