

### 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

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

Socializing interaction with environment

Cultural Symbolisms symbols differ per community, socialization

### 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 *base:* economy

*superstructure:* culture, religion, govern-  
ment, family, etc.

Conflict primary means for change

Bourgeoisie employers, owners of means of productions

Proletariat laborers

*one class dominating the eother led to revolutions*

Alienation feeling disconnected from society, work, or self

From Product of  
One's Labor doesn't relate to product of his labor

*assembly lines*-never saw finished product

From Process of  
One's Labor no control over conditions of job

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

*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