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SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

**M.A. SOCIOLOGY,
SEMESTER -II, PAPER –IV**



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SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

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FOREWORD

Since its establishment in 1976, Acharya Nagarjuna University has been forging ahead in the path of progress and dynamism, offering a variety of courses and research contributions. I am extremely happy that by gaining 'A+' grade from the NAAC in the year 2024, Acharya Nagarjuna University is offering educational opportunities at the UG, PG levels apart from research degrees to students from over 221 affiliated colleges spread over the two districts of Guntur and Prakasam.

The University has also started the Centre for Distance Education in 2003-04 with the aim of taking higher education to the door step of all the sectors of the society. The centre will be a great help to those who cannot join in colleges, those who cannot afford the exorbitant fees as regular students, and even to housewives desirous of pursuing higher studies. Acharya Nagarjuna University has started offering B.Sc., B.A., B.B.A., and B.Com courses at the Degree level and M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., M.B.A., and L.L.M., courses at the PG level from the academic year 2003-2004 onwards.

To facilitate easier understanding by students studying through the distance mode, these self-instruction materials have been prepared by eminent and experienced teachers. The lessons have been drafted with great care and expertise in the stipulated time by these teachers. Constructive ideas and scholarly suggestions are welcome from students and teachers involved respectively. Such ideas will be incorporated for the greater efficacy of this distance mode of education. For clarification of doubts and feedback, weekly classes and contact classes will be arranged at the UG and PG levels respectively.

It is my aim that students getting higher education through the Centre for Distance Education should improve their qualification, have better employment opportunities and in turn be part of country's progress. It is my fond desire that in the years to come, the Centre for Distance Education will go from strength to strength in the form of new courses and by catering to larger number of people. My congratulations to all the Directors, Academic Coordinators, Editors and Lesson-writers of the Centre who have helped in these endeavors.

Prof. K. Gangadhara Rao
M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Vice-Chancellor I/c
Acharya Nagarjuna University.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

SYLLABUS

Course Objective: The main objective of this paper is to throw light upon understanding the concepts of social organization, disorganization and criminology.

Course Outcome: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concept of social organization, Disorganization and criminology

Unit I

1. Social Organization - Meaning and Characteristics
2. Causes and Consequences of Social Organization.
3. Social Organization and Development.

Unit II

1. Social Disorganization - Meaning, Characteristics and types.
2. Study of Social Disorganization: Approaches, Causes & Consequences Social Disorganization Theory.

Unit III

1. Individual Disorganization: Concept, causes, consequences and Prevention
2. Differences between Individual Disorganization and Social Disorganization,
3. Types of Personal Disorganization.

Unit IV

1. Family Disorganization - Meaning, Characteristics.
2. Causes and Consequences of Family Disorganization.
3. Family Disorganization in Contemporary India.

Unit V

1. Community Disorganization - Meaning, Characteristics
2. Causes and Consequences of Community Disorganization.
3. Community Disorganization - Crime and Delinquency

Reference Books:

1. Sutherland E.H. & D.R. Cressey: Principles of Criminology
2. Reod S.: Crime and Criminology
3. Sankardas, RD.: Punishment and Prison
4. Ministry of Home Affairs: Crime in India (1998-2001)

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LESSON - 1

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2 Objective: The objective of this lesson is to understand social systems and the causes of social systems.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 CONCEPT OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

1.3 HUMAN BEING AND SOCIETY

1.4 INDIVIDUAL LIFE SYSTEM

1.5 SYSTEM AND DISORGANIZATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

24 The English terms "Social Organization" and "Social Disorganization" mean social system and social disorganization respectively. Social organization can be understood as the process by which human society has an orderly administrative mechanism. Social institutions, social groups, and social norms contribute to disorganization in society. If there is a disruption in the structure or functioning of the social system, that society experiences disorganization. When there is no proper adjustment among various elements in society, disorder occurs in society. In disorganized societies, the constraints and moral values that control human behavior decline. Relationships between individuals and groups weaken. Cooperation and unity are replaced by group conflicts and disunity.

1.2 CONCEPT OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

A group, a community, and a society are shown as systems. A system has structure and function. We should understand that a system means an orderly arrangement. Social organization means a social group, community, society, etc., that has an orderly arrangement. The reason for this is that the entire society should not be called a system. Social groups and social communities, which are integral parts of society, also have a systematic arrangement.

If we take the entire society as a unit of study, then we must recognize it as a system. The groups and communities within this society are recognized as subsystems. However, when we study a group or a community, they are recognized as systems.

When studying a human being, we study their entire body. A human being is a physical system, and their body parts like hands, nose, mouth, legs, eyes, heart, lungs, etc., are sub-physical systems. However, when studying each organ separately, such as a hand, leg, nose, or heart, these organs are recognized as separate systems. When studying society, we study the entire society as a unit. Therefore, that society is considered a system. When studying groups, communities, or institutions within that society, these should be considered as systems.

Among those who first described social structure, the names of Durkheim and Herbert Spencer should be mentioned first. However, they did not elaborate much on the structure. Scientists like Talcott Parsons, R.K. Merton, and Radcliffe-Brown gave great importance to social structure and function. It is through them that these concepts became widely popular in sociology and anthropology.

We have learned so far that every social system has a structure. The reason why each social system has a different kind of structure is to fulfill a different kind of function. We should understand that function is the work of performing a task. Functional performance is defined as the social system fulfilling the needs approved by the individuals in society.

1.3 HUMAN BEING AND SOCIETY:

Aristotle proclaimed that man is a social animal. Humans are born with biological and mental faculties. They adjust according to social conditions. A person's personality is formed through family and neighborhood groups. Sociologists call this process socialization. In facing social situations, individual consciousness and collective consciousness work in combination. Scientists weigh and determine whether individual thought and application are favorable or unfavorable to society based on social norms. When society recognizes an individual's conduct, their personality is described as extraordinary or unregulated. When an individual's behavior is not regulated or lawful, and they act beyond the bounds of society, it can be said that disorganization has occurred in the individual.

We have already stated that man is a social being. There are many groups in society. As long as an individual's relationships with these groups are orderly and good, it can be said that extreme or distorted tendencies will largely not appear in them. However, when these relationships break down and deteriorate, the individual can be considered to have experienced disorganization in the eyes of the group. The psychologist Mead stated that the consciousness present in social forces greatly influences human personality. Human nature, inner personality, and external relationships all arise from social life. Living among people in society, an ordinary being becomes a unique individual. According to necessity and collective aspirations, they shape their conduct. If it is a good fabric composed of various roles, it becomes a social system, otherwise, it is a messy fabric, and in individual disorganization, roles and statuses are damaged.

1.4 INDIVIDUAL LIFE SYSTEM:

As socialization increases and develops, an individual's perspectives, values, and opinions begin to form. They develop certain specific opinions about their life. With the values and perspectives related to those opinions, the individual guides their life towards a goal. This is called the individual life system. As Thomas and Znaniecki stated, an individual creates certain goals and strives intensely to achieve them.

Through social experience, the individual applies their self-created life proposition to areas such as morality, law, social relations, business, and religion within society. They create certain standards and, based on them, analyze the merits and demerits of each situation, performing their specific role in that situation. Based on their standards, an individual determines their behavioral character. As a political leader, social worker, religious leader, or teacher, they decide which role suits their life and enter the field accordingly. The individual tries to coordinate the elements of their personality with the social process. Status, role, duties, and prohibitions in a public group greatly influence human behavior. However, collective rules are not unchangeable like stone inscriptions. Society does not pay much attention to their

implementation. Individuals do not need to follow all rules completely. Some rules may not be conducive to a person's personality development. Individuals violate rules that hinder them. When a significant number of individuals violate these rules, abandon collective standards, and try to shape their conduct based on personal life standards, disorganization prevails.

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1.5 SYSTEM AND DISORGANIZATION:

For a person, extreme or status quo views are not very beneficial. Without a coordinated perspective, an individual cannot achieve their life goals in collective situations. It is very difficult to achieve one's thoughts, opinions, economic, political, and spiritual values by acting against the collective system. Life proceeds smoothly and properly only when one adopts a unified perspective and harmonizes their personal needs, social needs, personal interests, and social interests. In a society with broad trends, ideological frameworks, and behavioral patterns, a unified perspective is very essential for an individual. A balanced perspective is formed only when one can see unity in diversity and harmonize collective problems with individual interests. A balanced perspective helps in adjusting with various types of individuals in society. When an individual participates in many social activities and adjusts with people, their creative power is openly manifested. When creative power is suppressed, one becomes frustrated and turns into an anarchist. When there is a lack of adjustment in personality, an individual's life goals are not fulfilled. To experience life fully, to achieve significant successes, to acquire a complete personality, the middle path is advisable for an individual. Aristotle also advised that this path is beneficial.

Social System

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(Glossary)

1. (Community)
2. (Structure)
3. (System)

Sample Questions:

1. Explain social organization and its main scope?
2. Define social organization and write about its concept?
3. Explain the differences between system and disorganization?

Recommended Books:

1. Chandra S: Sociology of Deviation in India
2. Joshi NC: Reading in Social Defence
3. Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India

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LESSON – 2

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL ORGANISATION

Objective: The main objective of this lesson is to understand the causes and concept of social organization.

Table of Contents:

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.4 CHANGE IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

2.5 SUMMARY

2.6 GLOSSARY

2.7 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

2.8 RECOMMENDED BOOKS

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

The English term "Social Organization" means social system. Human society can be described as a social organization, a process that has an orderly administrative mechanism. Social institutions, social groups, and social norms contribute to disorganization in society. If there is a disruption in the structure or functioning of the social system, that society experiences disorganization. In societies that have lost their system, the constraints and moral values that control human behavior decline. Relationships between individuals and groups weaken.

2.2 CONCEPT OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

Every group, community, and society is shown as a system. A system has structure and functions. We should understand that a system means an orderly arrangement. Social organization means a social group, community, society, etc., that has an orderly arrangement. The reason why this is stated is that the entire human society should not be called a system. The social groups and communities that are integral parts of it also have an orderly arrangement. Therefore, these should also be called social organizations.

If we take the entire society as a unit of study, then we must recognize it as a system. The groups and communities within this society are recognized as subsystems. However, when we study a group or a community, they are recognized as systems. Let's take a human being as an example. When studying a human being, we study their entire body. A human being is a biological system. Their body parts like eyes, legs, hands, nose, mouth, heart, lungs, etc., are sub-biological systems. However, when studying each organ separately, such as a hand, leg, nose, or heart, these organs are recognized as separate systems. This is because these organs are also systems composed of many parts.

When studying society, we study the entire society as a unit. Therefore, that society is considered a system. When studying groups, communities, or institutions within that society, these should be considered as systems. A social system has certain functions to create a structure. These functions are also called processes. If there is a system, it must have a structure. If there is a structure, it must also have functions to fulfill.

Now let's learn about structure and functions. Structure can be described as the construction of a social system. Social structure can be defined as the method by which various sectors with stable mutual relationships and various parts of the social system are appropriately placed in their respective positions. Now let's learn what the various parts of the social structure are.

Participating in the social structure means individuals participating in various situations and contexts. Individuals do not directly participate in these situations and contexts. Individuals participate in these situations and contexts through various roles. This is because individuals in society are not permanent. They pass away after some time. However, the role is not permanent. The individuals performing these roles keep changing. Along with roles, their status, social values, social norms, etc., are also parts of the social structure. Various types of groups and subgroups are also integral parts of the social structure. Stability in social interactions within the social structure, being orderly, and recurring are caused by social norms.

2.3 CAUSES OF SOCIAL SYSTEM:

We cannot understand the nature of social organization without knowing about it. Changes in the constraints between institutions, changes in functions, changes in social structure, individual thinking, and other important characteristics explain social organization.

System with Constraints and Institutions:

In every society, certain institutions, customs, traditions, and religious procedures are put into practice for the smooth functioning of its members' lives. This enables the people in society to act accordingly. Because in any society, due to their religion, customs, and traditions, people adapt their lifestyle to them. This leads to social control regulating people accordingly. This transforms society into a good system.

Transfer of Functions between Groups:

In an organized society, each group has been assigned functions. Society is constantly undergoing change. The functions between groups do not remain the same forever. In such a situation, the traditions and customs of society lead to control measures over people. People are made to act in unison, on the same path.

Individual Freedom:

In an individual society, individual functions are determined based on the social system. Socially, groups, family occupations, etc., are all subject to certain prescribed procedures. In a social system, people act according to the prescribed method in accordance with them.

2.4 CHANGE IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

A change in the functional level of institutions by members of society can be called a change in social structure. As time passes, one can adjust to any changes that occur in social values, thoughts, functions, and status. This will keep the social structure good.

S. No.	Social Organization	Social Disorganization
1	Unanimity	Multiple opinions
2	Priority	Discord
3	Mutual trust	Mutual distrust
4	Similarity in attitude, interests	Diversity in personality, attitude, interests
5	Intelligent behavior	Overly clever behavior
6	Priority to duties	Priority to rights
7	Protection of sacred elements	Destruction of sacred elements
8	Honesty	Ostentation, lack of honesty
9	Peace, happiness	Restlessness, sadness
10	Coordination of status, programs	Contradiction in status, activities
11	Clarity in function	Lack of clarity in function
12	Cohesion in constraints	Conflict in constraints
13	Coordination among institutions	Conflict among institutions
14	Proper relationship between tools, symbols and system	Improper relationship between tools, symbols and system
15	Strong social control	Lack of social control

16	Adjustment between society and individual	Conflict between society and individual
17	Respect for social laws	Disrespect for social laws
18	Adjustment towards various aspects in society	Conflict towards various aspects in society

As mentioned above, social organization is a means of integration. Whereas social disorganization is a means of disintegration.

2.5 SUMMARY:

Causes of Social System:

Social organization or system means groups within a social structure existing together with mutual cooperation and interdependence. Its main objective is social integration. Social organization is possible only with the collective consciousness of constraints, values, policies, and laws. If behavior leads to the detriment of the social system, it leads to disorganization in society. Social organization and social disorganization are mutually contradictory. One is a means of social integration, while the other is a means of disintegration.

2.6 Glossary:

1. Social Integration
2. Social Solidarity
3. Mores
4. Hedonistic Behavior
5. Anomic
6. Social Organization

2.7 Sample Questions:

1. Briefly explain the concepts of ²⁴social organization and disorganization?
2. Define social organization and explain the differences between social organization and disorganization?
3. Explain the differences between social organization and disorganization?

2.8 Recommended Books:

1. Tappan, Paul. W: Crime Justice and Correction ³⁰
2. Reckless. W.C: Hand Book of Practical suggestions for the treatment of Adult and Juvenile offenders
3. Reig, Suetifus: Crime and Criminology

4. Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India
5. Ahuja Ram: The Prison System
6. Mohanty S: Crimes and Criminals

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LESSON – 3

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Objective:

Social Organization and Development

(Social Organisation and Development)

¹⁵ The main objective of this lesson is to explain social organization and development in detail.

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3.1 OBJECTIVE

3.2 INTRODUCTION

3.3 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

3.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

3.5 EXPLANATION OF PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

3.6 PEACE

3.7 SIMILARITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

Social organization in ancient India, meaning Indian society, was known as Hindustan. After the rule of Muslim kings, West Indians, and the British, India emerged from ancient traditions and became a secular state.

Human beings' orderly management in society.

3.2 (SOCIAL ORGANIZATION):

Social organization is when groups, divisions, and institutional divisions within a social structure cooperate and depend on each other for social integration.

Members of a group strive for social integration and unity through mutual cooperation and relationships. This can be achieved through collective consciousness with the constraints, values, norms, duties, and laws imposed by society.

3.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

1. Unanimity:

Two or more individuals are in complete agreement. It can be an opinion, a decision, or rules and regulations. The entire diverse whole works together. Example: A software company makes its employees sign an NDA (Non-Disclosure Agreement) (not to share the company's work/project with outsiders) and sets some rules. Therefore, everyone abides by it and works unanimously.

In fact, any system distributes some rules and regulations in the form of a notice to those who wish to join in advance and expects them to abide by those regulations. Whether it is an education system, a hostel, or a factory, even "No Parking" and "No Smoking" signs are put up to make people abide by them, and they are in effect because we unanimously agree to them.

If anyone violates these rules, they will be punished according to their defiance. Example: If someone violates a traffic signal, a challan (fine amount) will be issued to their mobile.

Recently, some penalties are also being imposed for not wearing masks. This kind of unanimity exists in society in the form of fines because most people accept it.

2. Mutual Trust:

Less trust means less happiness for a person. In a civilized society, there are many people who are confused about whom to trust and why. Naturally, it is not surprising that suspicion appears as a huge ghost to such people, nor should it be considered a way to blame anyone.

It is not at all surprising if two or three people around us are fighting, cursing, or hitting each other. But if there is a friendship based on mutual understanding between two people, or if four people of different castes and religions are united with mutual trust, it is not easy for anyone to believe. In family life, everyone wants to win over the other person, and very few people want to make the other person win and be happy.

It is an old saying that it is wrong for someone who cannot jump over a hurdle to want to jump to heaven. Today's saying is that for those who are looking for ways to heaven, anything related to the hurdle is unnecessary. It is human nature to want to see everything one hears and want everything one does. Strengths, weaknesses,

possibilities and impossibilities, does one desire naturalness? Or are they merely superficial struggles and ostentation? What about happiness?

How can a person be happy if they don't trust themselves? Will those who don't trust themselves trust another person?

It would be strange for anyone to believe that there is no trust in blood relatives, but there is trust in someone else.

Regardless of how those who consider not trusting anyone as a new way of life behave, they pretend to trust based on their needs and opportunities. Will there be any benefit in commenting on such people?

In daily life, the lack of coordination between words and actions brings many problems to a person.

Public representatives make promises when elections are approaching (loan waivers, interest-free loans, free electricity...). But after coming to power, how much justice do they do to what they said? This is a matter to ponder.

In the example given above, public representatives deceive people for their own interests and get votes. Later, they disregard what they said and rule as they please. Then, distrust and betrayal arise among the people.

What is one seeing? What is one doing? What is one saying? What is one expecting? In these matters, self-control is very important for everyone. When it is lacking, flaws appear in the system.

A sheep trusts the butcher but not the shepherd. After all, it is an animal - a mute creature! What happened to man? With knowledge, man should have discretion. Where mutual trust is lacking, there is a danger of distrust, fear, hatred, boredom, and anxiety spreading. Where there is mutual trust, courage, love, peace, and steadfastness take their place. Trust in each other fosters friendships. If one can give a little kindness, a little love, goodness, and especially the assurance "I am here" to others, human relationships will improve.

Naturally, man is a lover of freedom. However, acting against the beliefs of others or imposing one's beliefs on others cannot be called freedom, can it?

What you give if I come to your house, or what you bring if you come to my house, is not what should be expected now. If a system, friendship, or relationship can be protected from being polluted by misunderstandings and misconceptions, then mutual trust or mutual respect will flourish!

Three flowers, six fruits.

A single drop of poison is enough to spoil a pot of milk. A single spark is enough to turn a mountain of cotton into ashes.

A single betrayal is enough to shatter a person's mind.

3. Priority to Duties:

Prioritizing duties means performing duties efficiently.

Any organization has certain functions to achieve its stated goals and objectives, such as profit generation, economic progress, service, manufacturing, job creation, and human resource development.

Peter Drucker, hailed as the father of modern management science for discovering management through objectives, outlined some key elements of management. They are:

- a) Planning
- b) Co-ordination & Co-Operation
- c) Recruitment
- d) Leadership
- e) Controlling the divisions of the organization or striving to achieve a goal.

4 EXPLANATION OF PRIMARY FUNCTIONS:

- a). Planning - Deciding what should happen in the future (today, next week, next month, next year, next 5 years), and creating plans for taking action.
- b). Organization - Maximizing the use of resources needed to successfully implement plans.
- c). Staffing - Job analysis, recruitment, placing individuals in appropriate jobs.

d). Leadership - Deciding how to perform each task in various situations. Ensuring employees complete the task.

e). Controlling/Supervising - Checking progress against plans, and for some, making changes based on the review received.

f). Motivation - A method to motivate a person to work. Through this, the desired goal can be achieved.

g). Clarity in Function - To achieve clarity in function, thoughts and strategies must be implemented effectively. This means:

i). All thoughts and strategies should be written down and discussed with employees and workers.

ii). Officials must clearly understand where and how to implement their thoughts and strategies.

iii). Each department/branch must have a mandatory work plan.

iv). Thoughts and strategies should be reviewed periodically.

v). Uncertainty plans should be identified for environmental changes.

vi). A good atmosphere and inspiring words should be instilled in the minds of employees.

vii). The ideals, objectives, strengths, and weaknesses of each department should be analyzed.

Multi-Divisional Management Hierarchy:

The management of large systems exists at three levels:

i). Top-level management

ii). Middle-level management

iii). Lower-level management

iv). Foreman

v). Status, Occupation

i). Top-level management:

➤ Extensive knowledge of management roles and skills is required.

➤ Their decisions should generally be long-term in nature.

➤ They should be responsible for strategic decisions.

➤ Their planning should provide broad outlines for the future.

➤ They should be implementable.

➤ Their decisions should be taken using analytical, normative, or behavioral-participatory processes.

ii). Middle-level management:

➤ Middle-level officials directly understand precise management tasks.

➤ The responsibility for implementing the decisions taken by top-level management rests with them.

iii). ³¹ Lower-level management:

➤ This level of management ensures that the plans formulated and decisions taken by the other two levels are implemented.

➤ The decisions of lower-level officials are generally short-term.

iv). Foreman/Supervisor:

➤ Some individuals are present to directly supervise the workers in the workplace.

v). Status, Occupation:

³³ ➤ The responsibilities of individuals belonging to this category are more controlled and distinct than those of a foreman.

5. Honesty: For a person to live independently, they must undoubtedly practice ethics and honesty. Otherwise, they will fall into degradation. We constantly read in newspapers about honest auto drivers returning lost money to the police station! Does this mean honesty has become so rare? Will someone returning a lost bag to the police be praised so much in the newspaper?

This is the value of honesty in our society.

We tell children stories about ethics and honesty. We hope they internalize them and use them in the future to gain goodness. But no matter how much we instill these values, sometimes youth, due to bad company, choose wrong paths and strive to earn money quickly and live lavishly, abandoning ethics and honesty.

When we think of honesty, the story that comes to mind is the story of the golden axe. Yes, we must say that this story, told by our mothers and grandmothers in our childhood, has deeply impacted our minds.

This story reflects the benefits of being honest and the misfortunes that come from not being honest.

Once upon a time, in a village, there lived a poor man named Veeraiah. He used to earn a living by cutting wood. He worked very hard to support his family. One day, as usual, he went into the forest early in the morning, climbed a tree, and while cutting wood, his axe slipped and fell into the nearby pond. He searched in the pond for a long time but to no avail. Then, filled with sadness and worry, he began to cry. At that moment, he prayed to his favorite deity (the forest goddess). The forest goddess appeared, understood everything that had happened, and after diving into the pond, brought out a golden axe and asked, "Devotee! Is this axe yours?"

Veeraiah replied no. Then she dived into the pond again and brought out a silver axe and asked, "Devotee! Is this axe yours?" He said it was not his. Finally, she brought out an iron axe and asked, "Devotee! Is this axe yours?" Veeraiah, with great joy, said, "Yes, mother, this is my axe," and with tears in his eyes, he humbly took it. Impressed by his honesty, the forest goddess gave Veeraiah all three axes.

Veeraiah was overjoyed, thinking his troubles were over, and went to the rich man Ratnaiah in the village to sell them. When Ratnaiah saw the axes with Veeraiah, he was surprised and asked where he got them.

Then Veeraiah began to narrate everything that had happened. Hearing all this, Ratnaiah became very greedy. Ratnaiah hatched a plan. The next day, he also took an axe to cut wood and deliberately dropped it into the pond. He prayed to the forest goddess. The forest goddess appeared, understood the situation, and after diving into the pond, brought out a golden axe and asked, "Devotee! Is this axe yours?" Ratnaiah, with greed, shouted, "Yes, mother, it is mine!" The forest goddess, angered by Ratnaiah's lie, cursed him, saying, "You lied to me, you will get what you deserve."

Ratnaiah not only did not get the golden axe, but he also lost his old axe.

Moral:

Therefore, one should be honest. Good things will always happen to such people. If we do any work with ethics and honesty, it will yield good results. Then the country will emerge from the clutches of corruption. Corruption is spreading like a huge ghost. In today's society, the main objective of some parties like the Aam Aadmi Party is to curb corruption. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also introduced a helpline number to curb corruption. That is 14400. If any official asks for a bribe, you can dial that number and action will be taken immediately.

We all know that Anna Hazare's movement in 2013 was against corruption. His disciple is today's Delhi Chief Minister, Arvind Kejriwal. They strive to make Lokpal and Lokayukta bills into law and curb corruption.

Even now, we read in newspapers that sub-registrars are caught red-handed taking bribes by the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

Change must come. Officials (at lower, middle, and higher levels) must work ethically and honestly. Only then will corruption in the country decrease. It may not be possible to completely eliminate it, but reducing it is in your, my, and everyone's hands.

3.5 Peace:

It means all human beings living in harmony without disputes and wars. In this modern era, where terrorism is rampant, world peace is very essential.

Symbols of Peace:

The peace symbol, originally the symbol of the campaign for Nuclear disarmament.

Various symbols are in use for movements for world peace. Dove, olive branch (or) olive branch in its beak.

Social Disorganization 3.9 Social System and ...

- The United Nations works to establish peace worldwide.
- The Nobel Prize is the highest award given to individuals (or) organizations who wish for world peace.
- The International Day of Peace is celebrated by the United Nations on September 21st. It is observed internationally for ceasefire, non-violence, peace, eradication of genocide, and achievement of fraternity.

Now, for the past month or two, we have been watching the Russia-Ukraine war. Wherever war happens, whenever it happens, and for whatever reason it happens, irreversible damage to humanity is inevitable. The American statesman Hiram Johnson said that when war comes, the first casualty is truth. Srinatha said in Palnati Veera Charitra that the world lacks peace because there are those who ignite fire but no experts to extinguish it. Wars, once started by arrogant rulers, are difficult to estimate how long they will last. After the war ends, what remains for the common people on both sides is endless sorrow. Old people declare wars, but it is the youth who participate in wars and lose their lives. - Herbert Hoover

There are no good wars or bad wars. - Leo Tolstoy

It is not enough to achieve victory in war. It is important to establish and maintain peace.

- Aristotle

The United Nations was formed after the Second World War. This system was established to take action against countries that violate peace. But wars have not stopped. The production of nuclear weapons has not stopped. In this context, history will tell how much world peace is possible! Because kings are slaves to history! (Leo Tolstoy said this in his "War and Peace").

6. COORDINATION OF STATUS AND PROGRAMS:

There should be coordination among departments to conduct various programs.

Example: If any program is to be conducted in a school or college (Republic Day, Independence Day celebrations, etc.), financial management is primarily required. It is necessary to analyze the total expenditure, how much funds to raise, and value management. Similarly, agile management should be in place. Then, talent management, meaning analyzing which student excels in what (marks, music, dance, or as a speaker). Then, rehearsals are conducted, and practice is done step by step. Immediately, event management, meaning decorating the stage beautifully. Similarly, innovation management should be shown, and facility management should take place. Guests should be warmly welcomed, and facilities should be taken care of.

In the example given above, many people are involved. They are:

- a). Teachers
- b). Students
- c). School People Leader
- d). Doll Master
- e). Non-teaching staff

f). Electrician

g). Peons

In this way, if everyone coordinates their status and activities, the work will yield good results.

7. SIMILARITY IN BENEFITS:

This is called Collective Gains in English, or collective benefits. When there is achievement, determination, and unity, when the feeling of motherhood is associated with humanity, when there is a feeling of "this is not mine" (nothing is mine) in our personal achievements, a new era, a new dawn will emerge through our resolutions.

Our dreams and the dreams of the nation are not different. Our personal and national achievements are not different. Our progress lies in the progress of the nation. The nation exists from us, and we exist from the nation. This realization is the new strength of India.

Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, and Sabka Prayas are becoming the fundamental mantra for the nation. This means we are developing a system where there is no room for discrimination. We are striving for equality and social justice.

8. PROTECTION OF SACRED ELEMENTS:

Here, sacred elements can be anything. For example: rivers, forests, trees, drinking water, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, animal conservation, flower species conservation, etc., in India. Also, national monuments, (Lion Capital), Taj Mahal, Mysore Palace, Hawa Mahal, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Victoria Memorial, Qutub Minar, India Gate, Gateway of India, War Memorials, etc.

After Prime Minister Narendra Modi demonetized currency in 2017, some new notes of Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 2000 were printed with certain images, signifying their greatness.

Rs. 10 note - Konark Sun Temple

Rs. 20 note - Andaman Nicobar Islands, North Bay

Rs. 50 note - Hampi, Chariot

Rs. 100 note - Rani ki Vav

Rs. 200 note - Sanchi Stupa

Rs. 2000 note - Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission)

Similarly, our country is striving to protect sacred texts and sacred places, i.e., pilgrimage sites.

9. INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOR:

Behavior is the way a person acts. Depending on the time, situation, people, and status, each person's behavior will be different. Sometimes, a person acts differently externally than their internal thoughts. Their behavior is their way of life. Their behavior is their future. One should behave intelligently in front of teachers, principals, and higher officials.

10. COHESION IN CONSTRAINTS:

In every society, there are certain institutions and constraints for the smooth functioning of its members' lives. Following certain principles formed as a result of some thoughts and preserving them as a tradition fall under cohesion. Some ancient constraints were that women should not go out, talk to strange men, cut their hair, see, or study. Constantly raising children and serving a husband who returns home after hard work were considered characteristics of an ideal wife. Similarly, a husband working hard to support his family and not desiring another woman (other than his wife). By not having illegal relationships, we preserve our constraints. Similarly, opposing inter-caste marriages and inter-religious marriages. Protecting the constraints of one's caste and religion were prevalent. Similarly, Sati, Untouchability, widow remarriage, etc., were also our constraints at one time. But modern social justice principles debated some ancient rigid constraints, and due to the struggles of some undisputed leaders, today we are moving towards social justice by achieving women's education, family planning, equal inheritance for women and men (Hindu Succession Act, 1956), eradication of untouchability (Article 17), and widow remarriage.

11. STRONG SOCIAL CONTROL:

¹² The term social control¹² was first introduced to sociology in 1894 by Albion Woodbury Small and Edward A. Ross. However, at that time, only sociologists occasionally showed interest in this topic.

¹² Society uses certain sanctions to enforce standards of behavior considered socially acceptable. Social control is used to establish social regulations and rules. These are enforced by peers, friends, family, state and religious institutions, schools, and workplaces. The goal of social control is to maintain order in society and to instill conformity in those whose behavior is considered deviant or undesirable, preventing chaos and anomie. Sociologist Edward A. Ross argued that, regardless of the form they take, belief systems have more control over human behavior than government-imposed laws.

¹² SOCIAL VALUES:

Social values that exist in individuals are the products of their internalization of certain regulations and values¹² which are implicitly enforced by society through specific customs, regulations, and more. Traditional society relies heavily on informal social control embedded in its traditional culture to socialize its members.

Informal Social Control:

- Family - Social values such as
- Religion - Respect, justice,
- Primary caregivers - Love, freedom,
- Peers - Tolerance, friendship, ethics,
- Teachers - Honesty
- Teachers (for higher marks or work promotions)

12). Adjustment between Society and Individual:

"No man is an island" - John Donne.

Aristotle said that man is a social animal. Every person, whether they like it or not, is a part of this society. Some constraints and social controls in society may be undesirable for an individual's personality. But for the sake of society, if they are followed, then adjustment occurs between society and the individual.

Example: A housewife endures a husband who comes home drunk and abuses her every day. Fed up and exhausted by her husband's excessive behavior, she decides to take her children and live elsewhere. But this society looks down upon a single woman. Her children will be humiliated with "Who is your father?" If someone assaults her in the middle of the night or in an accident, to whom can she complain in the street? Thinking, "Oh no! If I remember these insults and humiliations, it's better to endure two blows from my husband than to have my honor in the street!" she reassures herself.

There are many such adjustments. If a loved one is of a different caste, and the family says no to marriage, the thoughts that arise in her mind are, "What if I leave home, society looks down upon my parents, and unable to bear this humiliation, my father commits suicide or something?" "Oh no! No! It is better to marry the person shown by the family," and she sacrifices her love for the sake of society.

There is no level of coexistence in this society. Many people give up their desires, fearing what society will think.

13) SIMILARITY - SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS:

Our Constitution, according to Article 14, clearly states that everyone is equal before the law. They are punished according to their actions. But no punishment is specified for any caste. Fundamental rights can be considered as memorable reforms in the history of India.

- Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
- Right to Freedom (19-22)
- Right against Exploitation (23-24)
- Right to Freedom of Religion (25-28)
- Cultural and Educational Rights (29-30)
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (32)

14). Respect for Social Laws:

Social laws mean respecting criminology, penology, victimology, and the Indian Penal Code, and knowing what laws permit and what they prohibit is our minimum duty. Knowing that bouncing a check is wrong and will be punished. Knowing that raping a minor is wrong.

Example: A housewife tolerates her husband who comes home drunk every day and abuses her. Fed up and exhausted by her husband's extensive behavior, she decides to take her children and live elsewhere. But this society looks down upon a single woman. Her children will be humiliated with "Who is your father?" If someone assaults her in the middle of the night or at an odd hour, to whom can she complain in the street? How can she hold her head high?

Thinking, "Oh no! No! If I think about these insults and humiliations, it's better to endure two blows from my husband than to have my honor in the street!" she reassures herself.

There are many such adjustments. Many people, fearing what society will think, abandon their love even if they love someone from a different caste and their family refuses the marriage. Thoughts that arise in her mind are, "What if I leave home, society looks down upon my mother and father, and unable to bear this humiliation, my father commits suicide or something?" "Oh no! No! It is better to marry the person shown by the family," and she sacrifices her love for the sake of society.

There is no level of coexistence in this society. Many people, fearing what society will think, give up their desires even if they have them.

13). SIMILARITY - EQUAL PRINCIPLES:

Our Constitution, according to Article 14, clearly states that everyone is equal before the law. They are punished according to their actions. But no punishment is specified for any caste. Fundamental rights can be considered as commendable reforms in the history of India.

- ¹⁷ Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
- Right to Freedom (19-22)
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- Right to Constitutional Remedies (32)

14) RESPECT FOR SOCIAL LAWS:

Social laws mean respecting criminology, penology, victimology, and the Indian Penal Code, and knowing what laws permit and what they prohibit is our minimum duty. Knowing that bouncing a check is wrong and will be punished. Knowing that raping a minor is a serious offense.

It is a serious offense to know that it is a serious mistake, to be careful not to do it, to jump traffic signals, and to act responsibly without violating the rules.

Differences between ²⁴ Social Organization and Social Disorganization:

Social Organization	Social Disorganization
Unanimity	Multiple opinions
Similarity	Dissimilarity
Mutual trust	Mutual distrust

Intelligent behavior	Overly clever behavior
Priority to duties	Priority to rights
Protection of sacred elements	Destruction of sacred elements
Honesty	Ostentation, lack of honesty
Peace	Restlessness
Coordination of status, programs	Contradiction in status, activities
Clarity in function	Lack of clarity in function
Cohesion in constraints	Conflict in constraints
Coordination among institutions	Conflict among institutions
Strong social control	Lack of social control
Adjustment between society and individual	Conflict between society and individual
Respect for social laws	Disrespect for social laws

What acts against social organization is called social disorganization. They are working in opposition to each other.

Development of Social Systems:

A key aspect of social structure is a social institution/system. This system has stable, historically developed forms of individuals' joint activities. Indeed, it can include the state, education, family, and so on. These fulfill certain social needs in society. This need does not have to be an institute's work in that event or remain as a tradition. For example: a religious institution underwent significant changes during the Russian Soviet era and practically ceased to function as a full-fledged social institution. Currently, it has completely stopped working freely alongside other social institutions and has regained its status.

All social institutions, as elements of social structure in society, have their own ideology, rules, and regulations, as well as control over the implementation of these rules in the social system. When we talk about development, what comes to mind is the micro and macro levels in the economy.

At the micro level, human development means individuals having adequate resources to meet their basic needs (education, health). Among other things, it means the ability to develop their interests and their productive and creative potential. Human development is one of the Millennium Development Goals proposed by the United Nations (UN), which coordinates many policies and efforts worldwide and publishes an annual report (UNDP).

⁴⁰ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is also a measure of development. That is, the market value of finished goods and services produced within a country's borders during a specified period. India has achieved domestic food security. FCI godowns are overflowing with buffer stocks. The Prime Minister also recently made an announcement. Our Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman stated in Washington D.C. at the IMF Spring Meeting that India has the capacity to establish food security for the entire world if WTO rules are revised, because the countries with the highest wheat supply (Russia, Ukraine) are in crisis due to war.

SUMMARY:

Social organization is the coexistence of groups, divisions, and systems within a social structure with mutual cooperation and interdependence for social integration.

Glossary:

Values - విలువలు

Customs - ఆచారాలు

Mores - కట్టుబాట్లు

Organization - వ్యవస్థాపన

Disorganization - అవ్యవస్థాపన

Social Integration - సామాజిక సమైక్యత

Peace - శాంతి

Sample Questions:

1. Explain what social organization is?
2. Explain about social system and development?
3. Explain in detail the characteristics and primary functions of social organization?

Prof. V. Venkateswarlu

Lesson - 4

Social Disorganization

Meaning, Types and Nature of Social Disorganization

Objective:

To explain what social system is, its nature, and its characteristics.

Table of Contents:

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

4.3 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

4.4 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AS A PROCESS

4.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

4.6 SUMMARY

4.7 GLOSSARY

4.8 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

The main objective of sociologists is to explain the conditions in society. The term social disorganization is used to describe problems in society and maladjustment situations. Generally, disorganization refers to something that is not orderly and breaks down chaotically. Disruption in people's relationships, human relations, and policies can be called social disorganization. The concept of social disorganization was expressed in the writings of scientists like Karl Marx and Charles Darwin. This concept was first expressed when scientists like Florian and W. I. Thomas spoke about it. They initially stated that social disorganization is the decrease in the influence of existing behaviors and norms on individuals.

Humans tend to prefer an organized society to achieve maximum happiness in life. However, due to various reasons, humans are causing social disorganization. There is constant change in the people of society. Change in society does not mean that society changes, but that humans within society change. Change in people is natural; there are no unchanging humans. However, there are differences in the nature and manner in which society transforms. Unchanging parts and institutions in society face problems. This impact is greater on individuals. As a result, individuals are unable to adjust and become disorganized. If a large number of individuals in society are unable to adjust to changing circumstances, it leads to social disorganization. This can lead to many types of problems not only in family and individual life but also socially. No society is 100% organized or disorganized. Every human being in society primarily prioritizes their life being happy.

4.2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

Social organization is the coming together of groups, divisions, and institutional divisions in society with mutual cooperation and interdependence for social integration. Social organization is the coming together of members in society with mutual relations for social integration. Members in society strive for social integration and unity through mutual relations. Customs, traditions, constraints, values, norms, and laws imposed in society can be achieved through collective consciousness. In Indian society, social control is exercised through customs and constraints. Accordingly, the social system functions properly.

4.3 (SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION):

Due to a lack of coordination among people with different mentalities in society, social integration weakens. The result of this is called social disorganization. Sociologist Durkheim stated that disorganization arises when moral values are lacking in society. As a result, various differences may arise among people. More importantly, people engage in various crimes and anti-social activities, leading to social disorganization.

The imbalanced state caused by a lack of proper understanding among individuals was described as social disorganization.

It was believed that if there is a lack of proper understanding among members of a society, and their relationships are disturbed, it leads to social disorganization. Similarly, scientists Merrick and Eliot opined that social disorganization occurs when relationships among members of any group are damaged. Thomas opined that disorganization is the result of drastic changes in society, and changes in modern population or low population, technological and material culture cause disorganization.

Paris identified the decline of sacred values, changes in personality, tastes, and habits, individual freedom, priority of rights, immorality among people, mutual distrust, restlessness, etc., as signs of social disorganization. Similarly, other sociologists also cited a high percentage of divorces, illegitimate children, desertion, suicide, alcoholism, crime, and delinquent behavior as signs of social disorganization.

4.4 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION PROCESS:

In the opinion of sociologists, social disorganization is not a disease. It is a natural process. Every society is a mixture of good and bad. It is never completely organized or disorganized. Social disorganization can temporarily disrupt the existing system. It allows for the formation of a new system. Social disorganization refers to the pathological elements in society. Through this, it is possible to identify and solve the causes of the problem and protect the entire society from being destroyed.

4.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:

Without understanding how social disorganization arises, its nature cannot be understood. Social disorganization can have important characteristics such as constraints between institutions, conflict, changes in function, changes in social structure, and individual thinking.

Constraints:

In every society, the lives of members are governed by certain customs. In Indian culture, social control is exercised through religious traditions, customs, practices, and values. In ancient

times, it was based on traditional methods, so social disorganization did not arise then. But in today's society, due to modern changes, Westernization, and modernization, many changes have occurred in people. Changes have occurred in people over time. In this modern society, people want to act according to their desires. They are unable to follow old theories and are treading new paths with new methods. When they fail to satisfy their desires and fulfill their needs, their use becomes obsolete. New institutions are formed based on existing theories. This leads to the disintegration of society and various groups being lost. As a result, conflicts arise between ancient constraints and modern social justice principles, and between ancient and modern institutions. Social unity is damaged and leads to disorganization. This can be observed in modern society. On one side, there are those who support the caste system, and on the other side, there are critics who strongly oppose it. Various social institutions have debates on various issues related to laws such as women's education, women's employment, joint family, divorce, family planning, eligibility for marriage, untouchability, widow remarriage, etc.

Individual Freedom:

In Indian society, there are certain specific customs, constraints, and values. In ancient times, people of any tradition adhered to their customs and valued the words of elders. Due to Westernization and modernization, natural changes have occurred in trends. Family, marriage, occupation, etc., all must be lived according to prescribed methods. However, due to modernization, changes in human thinking have occurred, giving priority to one's likes and dislikes and making independent decisions, which leads to social disorganization.

Transfer of Functions between Groups:

In a normal society, functions are assigned to each group. Previously, people performed their caste-based occupations according to their groups. Functions between groups do not remain the same forever. Modernization causes more changes in groups. The work done by one group is transferred to another group. Various types of groups failing to perform their functions properly leads to disorganization. Transfer of functions contributes to promoting social disorganization.

4.5 MEANING OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

The transfer of work from one group to another occurs. If various types of groups do not perform their functions properly, it leads to disorganization. The transfer of functions contributes to promoting social disorganization.

Change in Social Structure:

In Indian society, a change in the level at which an individual performs their duties can be called a change in social structure. As time passes, it can be called a change in social structure. Over time, changes occur in social values, thoughts, as well as functions and status. This leads to the social system. Social system and disorganization are two mutually contradictory processes. Let's understand the differences between them.

S. No.	Social Organization	Disorganization
1	Honesty	Lack of honesty

2	Cohesion in constraints	Conflict in constraints
3	Clarity in function	Lack of clarity in function
4	Coordination among institutions	Lack of coordination among institutions
5	Adjustment between society and individual	Conflict between society and individual
6	Respect for laws	Disrespect for laws
7	Coordination of status, programs	Contradiction in status, activities
8	Trust	Distrust/Mistrust
9	Intelligent behavior	Overly cleverness
10	Priority to duties	Priority to rights
11	Peace, happiness	Restlessness, sadness
12	Honesty	Lack of honesty
13	Respect for social laws	Disrespect for social laws
14	Adjustment towards various aspects in society	Conflict towards various aspects in society

What acts against the social system is called social disorganization. They are working in opposition to each other.

4.6 SUMMARY:

Social organization is what happens in Indian society all the time. Social disorganization can be defined as the lack of social consciousness among members of society and the establishment of an imbalanced state. Social disorganization is contrary to the social system, meaning every aspect that harms society can be identified as social disorganization. The constraints, customs, and values in Indian society have been destroyed, and a system that exhibits behavior harmful to society is called social disorganization. Due to modernization treading new paths, people in

society, according to their desires, disturb society with their behavior that is contrary to society. This is called the social system.

4.7 GLOSSARY:

Values - విలువలు (Values)

Customs - ఆచారాలు (Customs)

Mores - కట్టుబాట్లు (Mores)

Organisation - వ్యవస్థాపన (Organization)

Disorganization - అవ్యవస్థాపన (Disorganization)

Social Integration - సామాజిక సమైక్యత (Social Integration)

4.8 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What is social disorganization? Explain its characteristics?
2. What is social organization? Explain the differences between social disorganization and social organization?

Recommended Books:

- Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India
- Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems
- Kumarappa: Our Beggar Problems
- ⁴⁴G.R. Madan: Indian Social Problems, Vol -1.
- Joshi N.C.: Reading in Social Defence
- Mohanty S.: Crimes and Criminology
- Tappan, Paul. W: Crime Justice and Correction

Dr. M. Trimurthi Rao

LESSON - 5

CONCEPTS, CAUSES & MODES

(Study of Social Disorganisation: Approaches, Causes & Consequences)

When faced with adverse environmental conditions, animals are unable to adjust, and some of them die and perish. But since man is a rational being, he tries to adapt to the favorable environment and bring situations under his control.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.2 TYPES OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

5.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

5.4 CULTURAL LAG

5.5 CONFLICTING PERSPECTIVES AND VALUES

5.6 SOCIAL CRISIS

5.7 SUMMARY

5.8 DIFFICULT WORDS

Just as man adapts to natural conditions, he must also adapt to cultural conditions. If he fails to do so, man's survival becomes difficult. The maladjustment between culture and man has led to many wars in history and has been the cause of millions of human deaths. Nevertheless, humanity is natural.

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

It has continued to survive by overcoming cultural conditions. The reason for this is the strong will to live in humans. To achieve victory in the struggle for life, man has used his body, strength, and intelligence. Just as man has cultivated hatred, deceit, and rigid selfishness, he has also developed all the qualities of love, sympathy, compassion, and mutual cooperation.

With drastic changes in society and an increase in cultural dynamism, man is unable to adjust. Under the influence of industrialization and urbanization processes, man is increasingly experiencing maladjustment. Between old values, ancient perspectives, modern perspectives, traditional behavior, and modern behavior.

When faced with adverse environmental conditions, animals are unable to adjust, and some of them die and perish. But since man is a rational being, he tries to adapt to the favorable environment and bring situations under his control.

Just as man adapts to natural conditions, he must also adapt to cultural conditions. If he fails to do so, man's survival becomes difficult. The maladjustment between culture and man has led to many wars in history and has been the cause of millions of human deaths. Nevertheless, humanity is natural.

It has continued to survive by overcoming cultural conditions. The reason for this is the strong will to live in humans. To achieve victory in the struggle for life, man has used his body,

strength, and intelligence. Just as man has cultivated hatred, deceit, and rigid selfishness, he has also developed all the qualities of love, sympathy, friendship, and mutual cooperation.

With drastic changes in society and an increase in cultural dynamism, man is unable to adjust. Under the influence of industrialization and urbanization processes, man is increasingly experiencing maladjustment. Between old values, ancient perspectives, modern perspectives, traditional behavior, and modern behavior.

Man is subjected to a terrible conflict that is ongoing. This is leading to a rampant increase in social problems. Human maladjustment, its causes, and its consequences are discussed in Social Pathology. The term social pathology is taken from medical science. Just as the body becomes unhealthy if some organs do not function properly, similarly, when some individuals or groups in society cannot solve some serious problems, that society can be considered diseased and unwell. If solutions to those problems are not achieved quickly, society will either stagnate or decline and perish.

Definitions:

Gillin and Gillin expressed different opinions. When severe maladjustment arises in various aspects of culture, posing a threat to a group's existence or becoming an obstacle to individuals' fundamental desires, the sense of unity in society declines and leads to social disorganization.

5.2 MODES:

Mode of Social Problems:

The special feature of this approach is that problems can be solved by giving high priority to social welfare and upliftment. This approach emphasizes solving problems through collective effort. The inability of individuals and groups to adjust to social conditions is called maladjustment. By correcting this characteristic of social problems, the system can be changed to a legal disorganization.

(Bio-Psychological Approach):

The combination of different races leading to the determination of lower and higher levels, and the formation of biological and psychological stresses and defects, leads to social disorganization. Scientific research has rejected this.

(Geographical Approach):

In this method, variations in geographical conditions are primarily cited as the cause of social disorganization. Not giving importance to human intelligence and skills, which are limited only to geographical reasons, can be considered a major drawback.

(Cultural Approach):

In this approach, cultural factors are primarily important. If an imbalance occurs between culture and material culture, it leads to social disorganization. In this approach, economic factors have no importance. Scientists like Nimkoff and Ogburn mentioned cultural lag, and the scientist Jainik mentioned Sanskritization, among others, in this approach.

Organic Approach:

In this method, as Charles Cooley stated, man appears micro, and society appears macro, with some special characteristics. It solves the problem of social disorganization in an individualistic and socialist manner. However, critics have criticized this method.

Functionalist Approach:

Functionalists compare society to a system. Their view is that just as an organism has various organs, society has various parts. For this system to function properly, there must be coordination among its various divisions.

Structuralist Approach:

Their argument is that social structure is the cause of social inequalities and disorganization. The exploited class, by taking revenge on their exploiters without regard for all the values and principles in society, causes social disorganization.

(Interactionist Approach):

The process of social interaction contributes to the formation of various social relationships in society. However, when drastic social change occurs in society, new social values are formed, and the existing social relationships are damaged. This disrupts the current social system. It severely disturbs the balance of the social system. Relationships with some social institutions are damaged, leading to social disorganization.

1. Social processes, especially political, economic, and cultural processes
2. Cultural lag
3. Conflicting perspectives
4. Social crisis

A) Social Processes:

(Communication), (Conflict)

Park and Burgess stated that various changes occur in society through these five processes: competition, adjustment, assimilation, communication, and conflict. When this method takes a violent form, and social institutions are unable to curb such violent tendencies, social malaise occurs. These processes exist in cultural, economic, social, and political spheres. Now let's examine them broadly.

CULTURAL PROCESSES:

Cultural processes involve patterns of behavior and values in society. These are transmitted from one generation to another. Groups and communities that cannot adjust to changing values and behavior patterns create and spread social disorganization. As an example of cultural conflicts in our country, we can mention the communal riots that occasionally occur between Hindus and Muslims. Similarly, the civil war between the North and South in America in the 19th century, and the murders between white people and Negroes, can be said to be manifestations of cultural conflict.

B) POLITICAL PROCESSES:

Political processes involve formulating laws, implementing them, and examining matters related to their violation. Do people in the country respect the law? Are they following anarchic tendencies? The administrative machinery, legislatures, and courts study these matters. Social norms, etc., strengthen the political process and promote civilized behavior among people. Violation of rules, illegality, rebellion are signs of political disorganization. Looting, murders, civil wars, and revolution are considered anti-social activities.

rules, etc., strengthen the political process and foster civilized behavior among the people. Rule violation, illegality, rebellion are signs of political disorganization. Looting, murders, civil wars, and revolution are considered anti-social activities.

C) Economic Processes:

Business people can adopt corrupt practices such as illegal means and black markets, raise prices, lower the standard of living, and create an economic crisis in the country. In India, with prices increasing almost every year, workers, government employees, and others go on strikes demanding an increase in their salaries and dearness allowance. To fulfill their demands, the government imposes high taxes in various forms. This again leads to an increase in the prices of goods. This is a big vicious cycle. This leads to a rampant spread of malaise and dissatisfaction in society.

5.4 CULTURAL LAG:

This has been explained in two ways: 1. Material culture and 2. Non-material culture. Our clothes, tools, food, vehicles, etc., are parts of material culture. Ogburn stated that spoken language, propagated ideas, religious beliefs, artistic education, philosophical perspectives, theories, social problems, institutions, and systems do not change, and therefore, cultural lag occurs, leading to social disorganization. The industrial revolution began in Europe. Initially, it caused a severe upheaval in the socio-economic system there. Unable to withstand the forced compulsions caused by industrialization, the joint family system, which had been in practice for hundreds of years, broke up, leading to the formation of nuclear families. The social problems caused by this are known to all of us.

5.5 CONFLICTING PERSPECTIVES:

Values: When a person faces a problem, they think about it in a certain way and react. An individual's perspective on a problem depends on social values. Social values are of two types: 1. Self-related values and 2. Objective values. Sometimes, there is a conflict between an individual's self-related values and changing social values. This is because even if society changes, individuals do not change that quickly.

Example: In our country, many people even today do not value Harijans as fellow human beings. Scientists have said this about the coordination of individual perspectives and social values. An effective social system depends on the coordination of both individual perspectives and social values. When this is completely lacking, selfishness in a person becomes rampant, and social problems increase.

In democratic systems, due to the high diversity of ideas and practices, social problems are increasing, not decreasing. Economic disparities, social inequalities, widespread poverty, unemployment, and other problems are leading to class antagonisms and struggles. Capitalists say that if more freedom is given in the production system, if controls are removed, and if

industries are developed, they will make the country fully prepared. Socialists say that if industries and resources are nationalized, they will strive tirelessly for social and economic development and for the welfare of the common man. With the increase in such diversity of values, divisive activities are increasing in the country. The Naxalite movement and the Hindu-Muslim communal riots are good examples of this nature.

5.6 SOCIAL CRISIS:

Disorganization in society is a continuous process. Its severe form is seen when social crises erupt. Crises cause upheaval in people's habits, customs, and livelihoods. Fires, earthquakes, floods, deaths are all examples of physical crises. Similarly, anarchy, revolution, bandhs, sabotage, strikes, and gheraos are examples of social crises. Both of these also cause a kind of disorganization and emptiness in life's routine and daily activities. The consequences of crises can be temporary or long-term on the social system. Even if temporary crises cause some loss to society, there is a possibility of much gain in the future. Many types of problems arose during the economic crisis in America. To solve these, President Roosevelt designed a plan called the New Deal. Through this, new projects, industries, and construction programs were designed. In a long-term crisis, society cannot survive for long. The old society will disintegrate, and a new society will inevitably perish.

5.7 SUMMARY:

We must understand that social system means an orderly arrangement. The entire human society should not be called a system. The integral parts of it, such as social groups and communities, also have an orderly arrangement. Therefore, these are called social systems. When maladjustment becomes a threat to a group's existence, or a complete obstacle to individuals' fundamental desires, the sense of unity in society declines and leads to social disorganization. Due to social disorganization, problems in society increase, deviant behavior develops, and weak conditions prevail throughout society.

5.8 DIFFICULT WORDS:

1. (Assimilation)
2. సాంస్కృతిక విలంబనము (Cultural Lag)
3. (Stability)
4. (Biological Sub Systems)
5. (Moral Judgment)
6. పరస్పరచర్యవాదుల రీతి (Interactionist Approach)
7. (Non-Material Culture)

SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What are social system and social disorganization? Explain the differences between them?
2. State the causes of social disorganization?
3. Explain social system in detail?

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

- G.R. Madan: Indian Social Problems and Disorganization.
- Ram Ahuja: Social Problems in India, 2nd Edition, 1997.
- Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems.
- R.N. Sarma: Social Disorganization and Social Problems.
- K. Singh: Criminology and Social Disorganization.

Dr. M. Trimurthi Rao

LESSON - 6

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

Objective:

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.2 MODE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

6.3 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION - CAUSES

6.4 CONSEQUENCES

6.5 SUMMARY

6.6 GLOSSARY

6.7 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

6.8 RECOMMENDED BOOKS

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

In the analysis of social problems, a single-angle analysis or a multi-faceted analysis is helpful. The multi-faceted analysis method is appropriate for analyzing the various causes of social problems. The scientist Mourar suggested five main methods for the study of social disorganization. These are the mode of social problems, bio-psychological mode, geographical mode, cultural mode, and micro-macro vision mode. In addition to these, functionalists, structuralists, and interactionists analyzed social disorganization from a social perspective. This helps to understand the causes and impact of social disorganization.

Various analytical modes: Bio-psychological state: This mode states that social disorganization is caused by the combination of different types of people, their races, the determination of lower and higher levels, and the formation of biological and psychological stresses and defects. However, scientific studies have rejected this.

6.2 SOCIAL PROBLEMS APPROACH:

It can be observed that the specialty of this approach is that problems can be solved by giving high priority to social welfare and upliftment. In this approach, emphasis is given to solving problems through collective effort. The inability of individuals and groups to adjust to social conditions is called maladjustment. By correcting this characteristic of social problems, it can be changed to legal disorganization.

(Geographical Approach):

In this method, variations in geographical conditions are primarily cited as the cause of social disorganization. Not giving importance to human intelligence and skills, which are limited only to geographical reasons, can be considered a major drawback.

(Bio-Psychological Approach):

This approach states that social disorganization is caused by the combination of different races leading to the determination of lower and higher levels, and the formation of mental stresses and defects. However, scientific studies have rejected this.

(Organic Approach):

The main proponent of this method is Charles Cooley. In this approach, man appears micro, and society appears macro, with some special characteristics. It solves the problem of social disorganization in an individualistic and socialist manner. However, some scientists have criticized this organic approach.

(Cultural Approach):

In this approach, cultural factors are primarily important. If an imbalance occurs within culture, it leads to social disorganization. In this method, economic factors have no importance. Scientists like Nimkoff and Ogburn mentioned cultural lag, and the scientist Jainik mentioned Sanskritization, among others.

(Functional Approach):

Functionalists compare society to a system. Their view is that just as an organism has various organs, society has various parts. For the system to function properly, there must be coordination among its various divisions.

Structuralist Approach: Their argument is that social structure is the cause of social inequalities and disorganization. The exploited class, by taking revenge on their exploiters without regard for all the values and principles in society, causes social disorganization.

(Interactionist Approach): The process of social interaction contributes to the formation of various social relationships. However, when drastic social change occurs in society, new social values are formed, and the existing relationships are damaged. This disrupts the current social system. It severely disturbs the balance of the social system. Relationships with some social institutions are damaged, leading to social disorganization.

6.3 CAUSES:

Contemporary sociologists are of the opinion that social disorganization arises due to various reasons. It is not possible to say exactly when something will cause it. In each period, social disorganization arises in some way in that society. Sociologists Eliot and Merrill have identified four main causes of social disorganization.

1. **Social Processes** (Cultural, Political, Economic divisions).
2. Cultural Lag
3. Conflicting perspectives, values
4. Social Crisis

Sociologists have explained five types of causes: psychological, biological, physical, social, and cultural reasons. Sohaikin opined that social disorganization is the result of a shift from an ideal and historical culture to a commercial culture.

There are many other causes besides those mentioned above. Let's learn about the main ones in detail.

1. **Natural Calamities:** In India, many losses occur due to natural calamities, and especially floods, storms, earthquakes, etc., have a great impact on society. Due to such disastrous situations, humans suffer greatly. In such disastrous situations, fields are ruined, houses collapse, one of the parents dies, children die, people are left destitute, and those who lose their livelihoods become unemployed. Many students are left helpless. They struggle to adjust to economic and social problems. Through these, to overcome the losses incurred, they resort to wrong paths. As a result, the activities of anti-social forces increase greatly, leading to social disorganization.
2. **Division of Labor:** In Indian society, customs, practices, and constraints are prevalent. That is, in this society, people are divided into some groups. They are divided into Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra. They are divided into upper castes, lower castes, and Shudra castes. In India, the main thing is that the division of labor is first determined based on the occupational caste, and then that division of labor is done for those individuals. On the other hand, there is a society based on class. In this, the individual must be able to withstand the competition of education. However, in Durkheim's opinion, excessive division of labor leads to social disorganization. Their desires are not fulfilled, or they fall into destruction. In excessive division of labor, social unity is hampered. The social situation is disturbed. It leads to an uncertain situation.
3. **War:** In India, wars occurred in the past in the 19th century. But whenever war occurs in any country, the economic situation becomes chaotic. Black markets and black marketeers take advantage of this situation and drastically increase the prices of essential commodities. Due to the death of elders, children, and their relatives in the war, family members become helpless. Helpless situations arise. Many people lose their parents and are left orphaned. Some women who lose their husbands become helpless. Many people suffer in poverty. War creates a terrible social, economic, and psychological situation. Anti-social activities, crimes, robberies, and thefts become rampant. In such times, social values and society are affected.

Besides the reasons mentioned above, there are many other reasons. Let's learn about the main ones in detail.

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3. War: In India, wars occurred in the past in the 19th century. But whenever war occurs in any country, the economic situation becomes chaotic. Black markets and black marketeers take advantage of this situation and drastically increase the prices of essential commodities. Some families lose elders, children, and their relatives in the war, and family members become helpless. Helpless situations arise. Many people lose their parents and are left orphaned. Some women who lose their husbands become helpless. Many people suffer in poverty. War creates a terrible social, economic, and psychological situation. Anti-social activities, crimes, robberies, and thefts become rampant. In such times, social values and society are affected.

The method prepared to keep society disorganized is not conducive to the situation, leading to social disorganization.

4. Cultural Lag: According to Ogburn, if there is a difference between non-material and material cultures, cultural lag occurs. For example, if new products enter the market as a result of industrialization and the growth of social knowledge, and people do not respond to them, problems arise. As a result, social disorganization occurs. If our behavior does not change to match material culture, it leads to family disorganization, individual disorganization, and ultimately social disorganization.
5. Declining Values: In Indian society, customs, traditions, and constraints that have been coming down for ages were part of social control. Through these, people's promiscuity was reduced, and social control ensured they stayed on the right path. However, in modern society, these constraints, customs, and values have weakened, making social control difficult. Taking advantage of this, people engage in immoral and anti-social activities. As a result of the conflict between new values that have taken place and existing values, instead of unity being disturbed, a system is established in human relationships and activities.
6. Industrialization: In India, social disorganization arises due to Westernization, modernization, and industrialization from Indian culture. How? As a result of industrialization, slums develop, and a proper social environment for average living is not available. People living in slums fall prey to various addictions and behave immorally. Industrialization leads to poverty, unemployment, exploitation, immorality, family disorganization, crime, and many other problems, ultimately leading to social disorganization.

6.4 CONSEQUENCES:

Social disorganization severely impacts people's lives and families. A happy life is disrupted. This leads to an increase in suicides. Business-related stock market, black market, addictions, alcoholism, drug addiction, divorce, desertion, illicit relationships, poverty, unemployment, crime, political corruption, juvenile delinquency, lack of sacred values, madness, lack of mental strength.

Lack of mental strength, over-cleverness, individualism, distrust, and social problems arise. Worldly values such as altruism, love, cooperation, sympathy, patience, tolerance, forgiveness, etc., crumble. In this society, unruly mobs, black marketeers, tax evaders, and corrupt individuals operate actively under the shadow of political leaders. Those who create the law themselves act against it. Ordinary people are brutally sacrificed.

Wherever there is social disorganization, corruption, nepotism, and favoritism begin. It leads to social disorganization. Proper planning is hampered. Differences appear in achieving what was intended. Major social, economic, political, and religious issues harm people. Social conflicts, linguistic differences, tense regional differences, etc., arise. In social disorganization, the gap between rich and poor, educated and uneducated, increases significantly. Due to social disorganization, strikes, protests, and unrest occur in various systems. In addition to these, individual and family disorganization occurs.

6.5 SUMMARY:

The root causes of social disorganization are economic, political, and religious. When these root causes of social disorganization are not properly addressed, unrest arises among people, and their desires are not fulfilled, leading them to develop resentment towards society and impact society. At such times, social disorganization occurs.

In social disorganization, bad company, an increase in suicides, family breakdowns, divorces, rampant criminal tendencies, and the decline of social values result in a lack of happiness and harmony.

6.6 GLOSSARY:

Consequences: పర్యవసానాలు

Degeneration: క్షీణించిన విలువలు

Industrialization: పారిశ్రామికీకరణ

Organic Approach: అవయవ రీతి

Functional Approach: ప్రకార వాదుల రీతి

Structuralist Approach: నిర్దిత వాదుల రీతి

Cultural Approach: సాంస్కృతిక రీతి

6.7 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the interactionist and non-functionalist approaches in social disorganization?
2. State the causes for the analysis of social disorganization?
3. Explain the various approaches that cause social disorganization?

6.8 RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India
2. Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems
3. Joshi N.C.: Readings in Social Defense
4. Madam G.R.: Indian Social Problems Vol-I

Dr. M. Trimurthi Rao

LESSON - 7

INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION

Objective: A main objective of this lesson is to explain what individual disorganization is, and to describe its types, causes, and solutions. This is the primary objective of this lesson.

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7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.2 CONCEPT OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION

7.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION

7.4 STAGES IN INDIVIDUAL SYSTEM

7.5 TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION

7.6 CAUSES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION

7.7 CONSEQUENCES

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7.8 SUMMARY

7.9 GLOSSARY

7.10 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

7.11 RECOMMENDED BOOKS

7.1 INTRODUCTION:

Our society has many types of problems, including poverty, unemployment, drug addiction, prostitution, narcotics, and crime. Among these, individual disorganization is a major problem. Along with other problems in society, individual disorganization is a serious issue. For society to improve, it is very necessary to solve these problems. Compared to developed and developing countries, India's nature does not show much change. Sociologists understand this individual disorganization through a multi-faceted perspective and comprehensive analysis. The ill effects of individual disorganization severely impact the concerned individual, their family.

It severely impacts their neighbors and the entire society. The study of individual disorganization is very essential in contemporary Indian society. This is because it helps to reduce the severe consequences that arise in human actions and social relationships within various limits of society. Individual disorganization, family disorganization, and social disorganization not only compete with each other but also depend on each other. They influence each other in some way. Due to rampant industrialization and urbanization, it is very necessary for sociologists to examine the existence, causes, and consequences of individual disorganization in India and take appropriate measures to control it.

7.2 Concept of Individual Disorganization:

To clearly understand this concept of disorganization, one must consider the profound impact of the concerned individual's family on society as a whole and the severe consequences that arise for them. If an individual is disorganized, it is not right to completely blame the individual. Society, which created the conducive environment, context, and circumstances for the individual's downfall, is also a cause. The fact that socialization causes twists in the development of an individual's personality must be seriously examined. To understand individual disorganization, one must know the level of the concerned individual in society, their role performance, or how it is in various contexts. Society has certain values, customs, constraints, and rules for performing its functions properly. Since man is a social animal, sharing his opinions and thoughts with others and performing his role contribute to social unity. But if an individual deviates from the prescribed rules, and walks on a crooked path to achieve his goals, he becomes disorganized. Such a tendency has adverse effects on the members of society.

If a person's nature is completely profit-oriented and they want to achieve any goal in their life, there will definitely be involvement with institutions. Every person must be conscious of ethics, justice, religion, values, constraints, and the management of social relationships. This greatly helps a person to have character and moral behavior. Through the process of social control, an individual's personality is strengthened by social sanctions and prohibitions. But sometimes, he behaves against contexts and situations with abnormal tendencies.

7.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION

Juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, illicit sexual desire, mental weakness, etc., can be cited as examples of individual disorganization arising in childhood and adolescence. Individuals suffering from such disorganization are unable to adjust their mental disposition to social conditions. They struggle against the industrial and civilized pressures in society. Some individuals, by the age of forty, suffer from many mental illnesses, become depressed and emaciated, and appear like old people. Women, boys, and girls, due to the prevalence of circumstances, join many factories and commercial establishments as laborers, regardless of their likes and dislikes, and suffer from many mental anxieties. Some others, unable to withstand the dire social conditions and pressures, shatter their life system and do not hesitate to commit suicide in the end.

7.4 STAGES IN INDIVIDUAL SYSTEM:

Every individual has to reorganize their life system to achieve a stable personality. Due to a setback in business, or the death of a prominent person in the family, or loss of employment, drastic changes can occur in an individual's life. The individual must find a proper solution to adjust to these changes. Otherwise, life becomes unbearable. However, even if changes occur in the life system due to a specific reason, other reasons combine additionally, making the situation complex and irritating for the person. When irritations increase, the mental courage in a person weakens, and there is a danger of becoming helpless. Not only that, as the lack of adjustment increases, their disorganized tendencies also increase. Finally, the individual becomes completely disorganized. Prostitutes, murderers, etc., can be said to be individuals who have completely deviated from social values. Individual disorganization of a severe degree leads to suicide. This is the last stage of disorganization. Some individuals reach the last stage directly from the first stage.

7.5 TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION:

Individual disorganization is formed by a mixture of various types. There are social, cultural, and personal reasons. If an individual fails to achieve a satisfactory life system for themselves.

If he fails, he becomes disorganized. Individual disorganization is divided into three types.

1. (Non-Conformists):

Non-conformists are happy with the current situation. They want their personal environmental conditions to be reflected in society. They are innovators and introduce progressive movements. Individuals belonging to this category are initially subjected to dissent and anger in society.

2. Rebels and Revolutionaries:

They believe in completely removing the current system and taking drastic measures for it. They desire change in customs, beliefs, and religious practices. Rebels resort to negative methods or means for their personal interests.

3. Maladjusted or Disintegrated Individuals: Individuals belonging to this category, due to a lack of proper personality, cannot adjust to the prevailing conditions in society. Individuals who follow moderate conflict, vagrants, gamblers, immoral people, mentally disturbed individuals, can be classified under various types of people.

In addition to what is mentioned above, maladjusted personalities are those who perform two contradictory roles. Those who play roles of delusion and fantasy. Those with suicidal tendencies. Those who desire changes in sex. Mentally ill people, etc., are also included in this group.

7.6 CAUSES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION:

In modern society, human life is extremely complex and entangled. In the current situation, everyone, both in the family and in society, is unable to adjust and brings problems upon themselves. Every moment, an individual is subjected to mental intensity. The result of this is mental illness, struggle for material comforts, disappointment due to lack of employment, competition everywhere, and unhappy family relationships, all leading to individual disorganization.

Some sociologists have divided the causes of individual disorganization into four types. These are causes related to biological environment, loss of security, crisis in life.

Any of these reasons, or a combination of various reasons, may be the cause of individual disorganization.

ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT:

Family disorganization increases individual disorganization. If generational gaps, infinite values among members, and economic crises occur in a family, every member is subjected to emotional distress and faces danger. In society, people are greatly influenced by their neighbors. If the surrounding environment is bad, that environment has a greater impact. If there are liquor shops, prostitution centers, gambling houses, etc., nearby, these have a greater impact on the children of the surrounding people. Due to these, people are at risk of becoming anti-social forces.

BIOLOGICAL CAUSES:

If a person suffers from any physical disability or physical ailment, it disrupts the life of an ordinary human being. Example: If someone is suffering from leprosy or cancer, an incurable disease, they experience mental conflict. They are unable to adjust to many problems due to mental weakness in society and family.

Loss of Security:

Every individual, from birth to death, thinks about the expectations of life. However, due to lack of security in life, and not knowing what will happen when, every individual is currently experiencing restlessness. Increasing terrorism and rising crime rates make human life insecure, leading to mental and physical despair, and a person suffers from mental illness.

Due to declining religious beliefs, morals, and values in society, humans are behaving like animals. They are committing murder even for small matters. The police system and judicial machinery are in a situation where they cannot provide any security to the people.

Crisis in Life:

Personal, family, social, and individual reasons cause crises in life. In this way, the whole world is in crisis. Everyone tries to get out of the crisis in some way and avoid falling into crises. If they fail, obstacles arise in personality development. The result of this is the danger of becoming an addict, a gambler, and a drug addict. If one falls into individual disorganization, life not only follows a path of failures but also has the possibility of becoming a criminal.

7.7 CONSEQUENCES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION:

Individuals who fall into individual disorganization face many problems in their family and with other members due to their inability to adjust. If someone is unemployed or suffers from a dangerous disease, they experience a severe crisis. Along with family members, they also face financial and mental problems every moment. Supporting a family with problems every moment is a serious issue. For that, he, his wife, and children accumulate money to live by illegal activities.

Example: When a husband and wife separate, if children are raised by someone else, they become juvenile delinquents due to the pressure of negative feelings. It is common for those who divorce and live separately legally to fall into individual disorganization.

If an individual falls into disorganization due to family problems, various addictions develop in them. They develop relationships with anti-social forces. The consequence of this is that they become addicted to alcohol, drugs, a gambler, and have an immoral character. Due to their bad habits, their family members, friends, and neighbors do not accept that person at all. Such individuals, if subjected to severe mental distress, may commit suicide. Individual disorganization has a severe impact on society.

Preventive Measures:

Individual disorganization, family system, and social disorganization are intertwined. The benefits and results of proper, comprehensive, or complete personalities can prevent family and social disorganization to a great extent.

People should try to adjust and live peacefully with family, neighbors, and others in society. By curbing increasing criminal tendencies and deviant behavior, a peaceful life can be achieved. Ancient values, traditions, customs, and constraints must be revived. Through this, a person's behavior will be guided on the right path. For those suffering from individual problems, proper counseling centers, treatment, advice, and solutions to problems should be suggested. To live a life without peace and stress, many yoga centers should be started. Information about employment opportunities should be provided. The government, with the cooperation of voluntary organizations, should prohibit sales and implement them strictly.

In contemporary society, political leaders are increasingly corrupt, lacking integrity, and engaging in immoral behavior. Criminal elements are becoming leaders through financial and physical power. Therefore, people should be aware and ensure that anti-social forces are not elected. Those who cause social crisis and uncertainty should not be elected. With public awareness, individual disorganization can be prevented and controlled to a great extent. To control individual disorganization, along with preventive measures, proper treatment and facilities should be provided to individuals suffering from individual disorganization. They should be reformed and encouraged to rethink.

7.8 SUMMARY:

Individual disorganization, family disorganization, and social disorganization are interdependent. Family disorganization can be largely prevented by the benefits and results of proper, comprehensive, or complete personalities. Their prevention depends on an individual's personality development. More importantly, lack of social security, crisis in life, and individual disorganization need to be addressed with proper and effective measures. Those suffering from individual disorganization should be reformed and rehabilitated.

7.9 GLOSSARY:

Crisis: సంక్షోభము

Consequence: పర్యవసానాలు

Non-Conformists: అసనువర్తనులు

Revolutionaries: Revolutionists

: Biological Factors

Preventive Measures: Preventive Measures

7.10 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What is individual disorganization? Explain the reasons for individual disorganization?
2. Explain the difference between individual disorganization and social disorganization.
3. Explain the types of individual disorganization?

4. Explain the consequences of individual disorganization?

7.11ECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Sutherland: Principles of Criminology (Times of India press Bombay, 1968).
2. C.N. Sankara Rao : Sociology - Primary Principles, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi
3. Ram Ahuja: Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
4. Reig, Suetifus: Crime and Criminology
5. Mohanty S: Crimes and Criminology
6. Tappon, Paul.W: Crime Justice and Correction
7. Reckless.W.C: Criminal Behaviour

Prof. Saraswathi Raju Iyer

LESSON - 8

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

2 Objective: The purpose of this lesson is to explain the differences between individual
33 organization and social disorganization.

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8.8 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION - CAUSES

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8.10 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

8.11 DIFFICULT WORDS

8.12 RECOMMENDED BOOKS

8.1 INTRODUCTION:

Humans are social beings. Humans are social creatures. Beings living in society. Humans are born with biological and psychological powers. They adjust themselves to social conditions. A person's personality is formed through family and neighborhood groups. Sociologists called this process socialization. In facing social conditions, individual consciousness and collective consciousness work in combination. When an individual's behavior is not regulated or lawful, and when they behave beyond the boundaries of society, it can be said that disorganization has occurred in the individual. Individual disorganization means a defective state of an individual's status and role.

Humans are collective beings. There are many groups in society. As long as individual relationships in this society are orderly and good, their extremist tendencies can be largely expressed.

Social forces are derived from human nature, inner personality, and external relationships, all of which originate from social life. In society, human powers cause change in humans. They shape their conduct according to collective aspirations and needs. Personality is a complex web of various roles. In individual disorganization, roles and statuses are damaged.

8.2 INDIVIDUAL LIFE SYSTEM

As society changes, human perspectives, values, and opinions begin to form. They develop certain definite opinions about their life. With values and perspectives related to those opinions, an individual guides their life towards a goal. This is called the individual life system. An individual determines their behavior based on their standards. As a politician, social worker, teacher, or religious leader, they decide which role suits their life's purpose and enter the field of action accordingly. In society, duties, prohibitions, status, roles, and functions have a great influence on human behavior. There is a need to observe certain rules. An individual violates rules that obstruct them. When a significant number of individuals violate these rules, abandon collective standards, and try to shape their conduct based on personal life standards, individual disorganization takes place in society.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION - CONCEPT:

To fully understand this, one must consider the severe consequences that the related individual's family and influence have on them within society as a whole. It is not right to completely blame the individual if they are disorganized. Society, which created the conducive environment, circumstances, and situations for the individual's downfall, is also a cause. The issue of socialization causing twists in the development of individual personality must be seriously examined. To understand individual disorganization, one must know the related individual's status in society, their role performance, or how they behave in various situations. For society to function properly, there are certain rules, values, customs, traditions, and regulations. Since humans are social beings, sharing their opinions and thoughts with others and performing their roles contribute to social unity. But if an individual deviates from the determined rules, and pursues their goals through crooked paths, they become disorganized. This has adverse effects on the members of society.

An individual's nature is completely geared towards seeking benefit, and if an individual wants to achieve any goal in their life, involvement with institutions is definitely necessary. Every individual is conscious of morality, justice, religion, values, traditions, and the management of social relationships. This greatly helps an individual to have character and moral behavior. Through the process of social control, an individual's personality is strengthened by social sanctions and prohibitions. But sometimes, they behave abnormally, contrary to circumstances and situations.

8.4 INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION - CHARACTERISTICS:

Juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, illicit sexual desire, mental weakness, etc., can be cited as examples of individual disorganization that arise in childhood and adolescence. Such disorganized individuals cannot adjust their mental disposition according to social conditions. They struggle with the industrial and civilized pressures of society in such social conditions. Some individuals, depending on their age, suffer from many mental illnesses, become depressed and emaciated, and appear like old people. Women, children, etc., due to the prevalence of circumstances, join many factories and commercial establishments as laborers,

regardless of their likes and dislikes, and suffer from many mental anxieties. Some other individuals, unable to withstand the dire social conditions and pressures, shatter their life system.

8.5 INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION - TYPES:

(Mowrar) divided them into three types: 1) Non-Conformists, 2) Rebels, and 3) Radicals. Society expresses its disapproval of all of them at various levels and in various forms.

Non-Conformists:

In human society, new types of tools, production methods, and mechanical devices were introduced, completely transforming society and leading it towards novelty. Similarly, philosophers created and propagated innovative ideas, contributing to increasing society's capacity and completeness.

When a new truth or experience is presented to people by looking at the relationships in society or nature with a new perspective, and when people accept it, it becomes novelty. When people consider new tools beneficial and many welcome new ideas favorably, the importance of novelties increases. However, society does not easily accept every new method or path. In many cases, it opposes and strongly resists them. As the level of resistance increases, individual disorganization increases.

Rebels:

The terms "rebels" and "revolutionaries" usually evoke a sense of protest in society. Rebels can be divided into two types: (1) those who strive for personal consistency and (2) those who strive for social welfare. Those who seek only worldly pleasures and violate social rules become criminals. Those who strive for social welfare come forward as leaders of some rebel group.

Among rebels, we can mainly mention adolescent deviants, regional individuals, immigrants, and informal laborers. Individuals aged 14-25 can be considered adolescents. In this stage, individuals are prone to impulsiveness and mental conflict, and sometimes a disorganized personality develops.

Radicals:

Just as society strongly objects to the activities of revolutionaries, they also fight intensely against society based on a constructive program. These individuals, especially young people in adolescence, revolt against the older generation. Unlike young people, revolutionaries take a systematic program and fight intensely to bring about changes in society.

8.6 CAUSES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION:

In the changing society of today, everyone is creating problems for themselves due to a lack of adjustment both in the family and in society. The main reasons include (1) Biological factors (2) Role of environment (3) Loss of security (4) Crisis in life.

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS:

Any problem related to physical disability can disrupt social life. For example: incurable disease, epilepsy, mental illness.

****Role of Environment: ****

Family disorganization increases individual disorganization. If generational gaps or economic crises occur among family members, every member becomes agitated, leading to individual disorganization.

Loss of Security:

Every individual desires life security from birth until death. However, due to the lack of life security and not knowing what will happen when, every individual is currently experiencing unrest. The rise of extremism leads to an increase in crime rates.

Crisis in Life:

Crises in life arise due to personal, family, and social reasons. Everyone tries to get out of crises in some way and to avoid falling into them. As a result, young people become addicted to drugs, leading not only to a path of failure in life but also to the possibility of becoming criminals.

Social Disorganization:

When animals face adverse environments, some of them cannot adjust and perish. But humans have wisdom. Therefore, whether the environment is favorable or adverse, they try to change themselves accordingly and bring situations under control.

One must change and adjust to natural environmental conditions. If not, human survival becomes difficult. The imbalance between culture and humans is the beginning of wars. Just as humans have cultivated hatred, deceit, and hardened selfishness, they have also developed qualities like love, empathy, friendship, and mutual cooperation. And selfishness, conspiracies, and crimes also lead to individual disorganization.

8.7 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION - CONCEPT:

Just as with natural environmental conditions, humans must also adapt and adjust to cultural conditions. If not, human survival becomes difficult. The imbalance that arose between culture and humans has been the cause of many wars in history, leading to the death of millions of humans. Nevertheless, humanity has continued to survive by overcoming natural and cultural conditions. To achieve success in the struggle for life, humans have used their physical strength and intelligence. Just as humans have cultivated hatred, deceit, and hardened selfishness, they have also developed qualities like love, empathy, friendship, and mutual cooperation.

However, with drastic changes in society and an increase in cultural speed, humans are unable to adjust. Industrialization and urbanization are increasingly causing maladjustment in humans. Humans are undergoing a terrible conflict between old values and new values, ancient perspectives and traditional behavior, and modern conduct. This is leading to a rapid increase in social problems. Human maladjustment, its causes, and its consequences are discussed in social pathology. The term "social pathology" is borrowed from medical science. Just as a body becomes unhealthy if all its organs do not function properly, similarly, when some individuals or groups in society cannot solve certain severe problems, that society can be considered diseased and unwell. If solutions to these problems are not found quickly, that society will falter.

According to his opinion, when severe maladjustment arising in various aspects of culture becomes a threat to the existence of a group, or an impediment to the fulfillment of individuals' basic desires, the sense of unity in society diminishes, leading to social disorganization.

8.8 CAUSES OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:

- (1) Social processes, especially ²⁰ cultural, political, and economic processes
- (2) Cultural Lag,
- (3) Conflicting attitudes and values
- (4) Social Crisis.

1. Social Processes:

Park and Burgess stated that various changes occur in society through these five processes: communication, conflict, competition, adjustment, and assimilation. When these changes take a violent form and social institutions cannot curb such violent tendencies, social ambiguity arises.

Among these, political, economic, and social processes contribute to the emergence of social disorganization.

Cultural Lag:

This is explained in two ways: (1) Material Culture (2) Non-Material Culture. Our clothes, tools, food, vehicles, etc., are parts of material culture. Language spoken, ideas propagated, religious beliefs, artistic education, philosophical perspectives, theories, etc., are all parts of non-material culture. Ogburn stated that social institutions and systems do not change, and therefore, ³⁰ lag occurs in culture, leading to social disorganization. Especially in the 18th century, the industrial revolution began in Europe. Initially, there was a severe upheaval in the socio-economic system there. Unable to withstand the forced compulsions caused by industrialization, the joint family system, which had been in practice for hundreds of years, broke down, leading to the formation of the nuclear family. The social problems caused by this are known to all of us.

Conflicting Attitudes and Values:

Humans have many psychological attitudes. When a problem arises, they think about it in a certain way and react. An individual's action regarding a problem depends on their attitude and social values. Social values are of two types: (1) Subjective values (2) Objective values. There is a conflict between an individual's subjective values and changing social values. This is because even if society changes, individuals do not change as quickly. For example, in India, many people even today do not recognize Harijans as fellow human beings.

There is another reason for the change in attitudes and values. In the past, humans worshipped nature, but today they have become conquerors of nature. People are now questioning traditional values and exploring the mysteries of life. Similarly, in democratic systems, due to the increased diversity of thought and practice, social problems are increasing rather than decreasing. At such a time, the Naxalite movement and Hindu-Muslim communal riots are good examples of this nature.

Social Crisis:

Social disorganization is an ongoing process. Its severe form becomes apparent when social crises erupt. Crises cause upheaval in human habits, customs, and livelihoods. Floods, fires, deaths, earthquakes, etc., are examples of physical crises. Similarly, anarchy, subversion, revolution, strikes, riots, bandhs are examples of social crises. Also, these lead to a kind of disorganization and emptiness in life. In the economic crisis that occurred in America in 1934, many kinds of problems arose. To solve this, a plan called the New Deal was formulated. Through this, new projects, industries, and new construction programs were developed. America did not experience such a large-scale economic crisis. But society cannot survive for long with a prolonged crisis. The old society will inevitably disintegrate and a new society will emerge.

8.9 SUMMARY:

Social system and individual disorganization are both continuous conditions that prevent society from improving. That is, when a person is in a state of disorganization, they cannot do good for society and, out of anger towards society, they cause society to become disorganized. The root cause of all these is poverty and the upper class in society, due to which people often experience social disorganization.

8.10 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the causes of social disorganization?
2. Explain the reasons why an individual becomes disorganized?
3. Explain the difference between social system and individual disorganization?

8.11 DIFFICULT WORDS:

- (1) Material Culture
- (2) Non-Material Culture
- (3) Subjective Values
- (4) Individualism
- (5) Objective Values

8.12 RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

Sutherland: Principles of criminology (Times of India press Bombay, 1968)

Ram Ahuja: Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.

C.N. Sankara Rao: Sociology - Primary Principles, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.

Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems.

Joshi N.C & Bhatia V.B: Readiness in Social Defence

G.R. Madan: Indian Social Problems (Vol-1)

Gilliny J.K: Criminology AND Penology

Chandra S: Sociology of Deviation in India

Prof. Saraswathi Raju Iyer

LESSON - 9

Types of Personal Disorganization

Explaining the differences between individual disorganization and social system. This is the objective of the lesson.

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9.8 SUMMARY

9.9 GLOSSARY

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9.11 RECOMMENDED READINGS

9.1 INTRODUCTION - CONCEPT OF PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION:

To clearly understand the concept of personal disorganization, one must consider the severe consequences of the family's influence on the individual within society as a whole. If an individual is disorganized, it is not right to completely blame the individual. Society, which created the conducive environment, circumstances, and situations for the individual's downfall, is also a cause. The issue of socialization causing twists in the development of individual personality must be seriously examined. To understand personal disorganization, one must know the related individual's status in society, their role performance, or how they behave in various situations. For society to function properly, there are certain rules, values, customs, traditions, and regulations.

Because humans are social beings, sharing their opinions and thoughts with others and performing their roles contribute to social unity. But if an individual deviates from the determined rules and pursues their goals in an improper way, they become disorganized. Such a tendency has adverse effects on the members of society.

For an individual's nature to be completely geared towards seeking benefit, and if an individual wants to achieve any goal in their life, involvement with institutions is definitely necessary.

Every individual is socially conscious of morality, justice, religion, values, traditions, and the management of social relationships. This greatly helps an individual to have character and moral behavior. Through the process of social control, an individual's personality is strengthened by social sanctions and prohibitions. But sometimes, they behave abnormally, contrary to circumstances and situations.

According to sociologists, a highly creative person not only opposes social schemes but also poses a danger to group protection. They stated that such a person gradually develops a disorganized personality.

Characteristics of Personal Disorganization:

The problems listed below are related to personal disorganization. Alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, illicit relationships, mental weakness, etc., can be cited as examples of personal disorganization that arise in childhood and adolescence. Individuals who are prone to such disorganization cannot adjust their mental disposition according to social conditions. They struggle with the industrial and civilized pressures of society in such social conditions. Some individuals, by the age of forty, suffer from many mental illnesses, become depressed and emaciated, and appear like old people. Women, children, etc., due to the prevalence of circumstances, join many factories and commercial establishments as laborers, regardless of their likes and dislikes, and suffer from many mental anxieties. Some other individuals, unable to withstand the dire social conditions and pressures, shatter their life system and do not hesitate to commit suicide in the end.

9.2 STAGES IN PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION:

For every individual to achieve a stable personality, their life system needs to be reorganized. Due to damage in behavior, the death of a prominent family member, or loss of employment, significant changes can occur in an individual's life. The individual must find a suitable solution to adjust to these changes. Otherwise, life becomes unbearable. However, even if changes in the life system occur due to a specific reason, additional factors can complicate and irritate the situation. When irritation increases, a person's mental courage weakens, and there is a danger of becoming powerless. Moreover, as an individual's maladjustment increases, their disorganized tendencies also increase. Finally, the individual becomes completely disorganized. Prostitutes, murderers, etc., can be said to be individuals who have completely deviated from social values. Severe individual disorganization can lead to suicide. This is the final stage of disorganization. Some individuals go directly from the first stage to the final stage.

9.3 TYPES OF PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION:

They are divided into three types: conformists, rebels, and radicals. Society expresses its disapproval of all of them at various levels and in various forms. Among conformists, scientists, philosophers, and other innovators can be primarily cited as examples. They are completely dissatisfied with existing methods and conditions and create new methods and ways of thinking. Among radicals, reformers and revolutionaries can be primarily mentioned. Compared to others, reformers and revolutionaries are more prone to severe individual disorganization. The consequences of their activities also tend to completely shake society. Society strongly condemns their activities. Let's discuss these different types of disorganized individuals.

Conformists:

New types of objects and mechanical devices were introduced into society, completely transforming it and leading it towards novelty. Similarly, philosophers created and propagated innovative ideas, contributing to increasing society's capacity and completeness.

Both types of people created novelty by either integrating old elements into a new form or by discovering a new reality or truth. When a new truth or experience is presented to people by looking at the relationships in society or nature with a new perspective, and when they do not accept it, it becomes novelty. However,

Society does not easily accept every new method or path. In many cases, it opposes and strongly resists them. As the level of resistance increases, individual disorganization increases.

Rebels:

Revolutionaries or rebels usually evoke a sense of protest in society. A rebel violates social rules and prepares other individuals and groups to lead the movement in their favor. When an individual faces severe social disapproval, it can be said that they have become disorganized.

There are two types of individuals in rebellion: (1) those who strive for personal worldly pleasures and (2) those who strive for collective welfare. The first type becomes anti-social elements.

9.4 CAUSES OF INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION:

Individual disorganization is the result of a lack of harmonious living. Modern life is extremely complex and entangled. Nowadays, everyone, both in the family and in society, is creating many problems for themselves due to a lack of adjustment. Every moment, an individual is suffering from mental illness. The result is mental illness. The struggle for material comforts, unemployment, disappointment, competition everywhere, and unhappy family relationships lead to individual disorganization. Among these, biological factors, the role of the environment, loss of security, and crisis in life are all fundamental causes of biological disorganization.

9.5 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:

Social disorganization means the strong prevalence of the will to live in humans. In the struggle for life, humans have used their physical strength and intelligence to achieve victory. Just as humans have cultivated hatred, deceit, and hardened selfishness, they have also developed qualities like love, empathy, friendship, and mutual cooperation.

With many changes in society and an increase in cultural dynamism, humans are unable to adjust. Humans are undergoing a terrible conflict between new values and old values, ancient perspectives and tradition, and modern transformation. This is leading to a rapid increase in social problems. Human

9.5 INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION – TYPES

Maladjustment, its causes, and its consequences are discussed in social pathology. Just as a body becomes unhealthy if some of its organs do not function properly, similarly, when some individuals or groups in society cannot solve certain severe problems, that society can be considered diseased and unwell. If solutions to these problems are not found quickly, that society will falter or decline and perish.

9.6 NATURE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

This approach emphasizes solving problems by giving high priority to social welfare and upliftment. This approach prioritizes solving problems through collective effort. Individuals, groups, and communities that cannot adjust to social conditions are called maladjusted. Social disorganization arises due to various reasons. According to scientists, it is not possible to pinpoint exactly what causes it when. In every era, in different societies, social disorganization arises in some form or another. Besides the reasons mentioned above, there are many other causes. Let's learn about the main ones in detail.

9.7 CAUSES OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION:

Our main causes of social disorganization have been identified: (1) Social processes, (2) Cultural lag, (3) Conflicting attitudes, and (4) Social crisis.

Social Processes:

Among these, conflict, adjustment, competition, communication, and assimilation are the five processes through which various changes occur in society.

Cultural Processes:

In society, traditions, customs, and practices are transmitted from old times to new times. Groups and communities that cannot adjust to changing values and ways of conduct create and spread social disorganization. As an example of cultural conflict in our country, we can mention the communal riots that occasionally occur between Hindus and Muslims.

ECONOMIC PROCESSES:

In a capitalist system, prices are determined in the market through competition among goods. Traders can resort to corrupt practices like illegal markets and black markets, raise prices, lower living standards, and create an economic crisis in the country. In India, almost every year, as prices rise, workers, government employees, and others go on strike demanding an increase in their salaries and dearness allowance. To fulfill their demands, the government imposes high taxes in various forms. This again leads to an increase in commodity prices. This is a big vicious cycle. This leads to the widespread spread of illness and dissatisfaction in society.

CULTURAL LAG:

The scientist explained this in two ways: (1) Material Culture (2) Non-Material Culture. Ogburn stated that our clothes, tools, food, vehicles, etc., are parts of non-material culture and that this culture does not change, leading to a cultural lag and social disorganization. Unable to withstand the forced compulsions caused by industrialization, the joint family system, which had been in practice for hundreds of years, broke down, leading to the formation of the nuclear family. These are the social problems that arose from this.

Conflicting Attitudes and Values:

Humans have many psychological attitudes. Social values are of two types: 1. Subjective values 2. Objective values. There is a conflict between an individual's subjective values and changing social values. This is because even if society changes, individuals do not change as quickly.

For example: In India, many people even today do not respect Harijans as fellow human beings. Eliot and Merrill said this about the coordination of individual attitudes and social values: An

effective social system depends on the coordination of both individual attitudes and social values. When this coordination is completely lacking, individualism becomes very prevalent, and social problems increase.

Social disorganization is an ongoing process. Its severe form becomes apparent when social crises erupt. Crises cause upheaval in human habits, customs, and livelihoods. Floods, fires, deaths, earthquakes, etc., are examples of physical crises. Similarly, anarchy, revolution, bandhs, subversion, strikes, riots, are examples of social crises. Both of these also lead to a kind of disorganization and emptiness, causing disruption in daily life and activities. The consequences of crises can be temporary or long-term on the social system. Even if temporary crises cause some damage to society, there is a high possibility of much benefit in the future. In the economic crisis that occurred in America in 1934, many kinds of problems arose. To solve these, President Roosevelt formulated a plan called the New Deal. Through this, new projects, industries, and construction programs were developed. Until today, America has not experienced such a large-scale economic crisis again, but society cannot survive for long in a prolonged crisis. The old society will inevitably disintegrate and a new society will emerge.

9.8 SUMMARY:

Social disorganization occurs when ⁹old habits and forms of social control are unable to ²⁰function effectively, and when the social system declines. The main causes of social disorganization are cultural, political, and economic processes, cultural lag, conflicting attitudes and values, and social crisis.

In social disorganization, an increase in suicides, divorces, high crime rates, and the decline of social values lead to a lack of happiness and harmony in society.

In individual disorganization, a lack of harmony among family members leads to family disorganization. Generally, tensions among family members, old conflicts, social crises, absence of elders, poverty, lack of social security, and crisis in life lead to individual disorganization.

9.9 GLOSSARY:

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation

Rebels: Rebels

: Hurt one's ego

Consequences: Consequences

Mental anguish: Estrangement

Role Conflict: Role Conflict

Harmony: Harmony

9.10 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the differences between individual disorganization and social disorganization?
2. Explain the causes of individual disorganization?
3. Explain the damages caused to society by social disorganization?
4. Explain the causes of social disorganization?

9.11 RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India

Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems

Madan G.R: Indian Social Problems, Vol-1.

Joshi N C: Reading in Social Defence

Prof. Saraswathi Raju Iyer

LESSON – 10

FAMILY DISORGANISATION – MEANING – CHARACTERISTICS

Objective:

13 The main objective of this lesson is to study the nature of family disorganization and its causes.

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10.6 COLLECTIVE OBJECTIVES

10.7 INDIVIDUAL

10.8 COLLECTIVE INTERESTS

10.1 INTRODUCTION:

A man and a woman are united in a marital bond. They, along with their children, form a family. In society, the family is a fundamental institution and a very important primary group. It is a group of children, husband, and wife, bound by affection and intimacy. The foundation of a family is laid through love or marriage. Family disorganization occurs when there is a lack of adjustment among family members, or when the marital bond completely breaks, leading to separations and divorces.

Family disorganization is closely related to social disorganization. The perspectives, values, and norms of individuals within a family are shaped by the society's culture. Husbands and wives perform their roles in various forms as members of society. Their high status and respect in society are also reflected in the success of their family life.

The relationships between parents and children are very important in the family system. All their essential needs have been met through the family system throughout time. Marital happiness and procreation also occur here. In today's middle-class families, men and women are giving more importance to marital happiness. Childcare is one of the main functions performed by the family. It is the responsibility of the parents to protect the child from any danger during the first 12 years. Additionally, an individual learns how to behave in other

groups within the family. They also learn the values and standards required for adjustment in society.

From this perspective, the family is an important institution of social control. An individual learns, to some extent, business practices, traditional customs related to religious institutions, and obedience to the government within the family.

Family Disorganization - Nature: The unity among family members depends on their individual temperaments. Between husband and wife, the affection one desires is received from the other. A man desires the face of a woman and the mother in her.

10.2 FAMILY DISORGANIZATION - SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

Family disorganization is related to changes in social disorganization. After marriage, the statuses and roles of couples, or when the institution of marriage changes in society, the traditional family system and joint family system cannot meet human needs. In the old family system, young people performed their roles according to the expectations of their elders, but in contemporary society, role models have completely changed. When maladjustment increases, unhealthy tendencies arise and grow.

The roles of husband and wife are socially constructed. The ideas of individuals who have developed marital life are not compatible with contemporary social life. The ideal concepts of a good wife, a good husband, and a happy married life appear unrealistic and useless to some. Husbands and wives are unable to give clear answers to questions like whether it is better for a wife to work or to manage household affairs and childcare. Such ambiguous and fluctuating ideas are growing and weakening family life.

Multifaceted Roles: Women face more family problems than men. Women have had to adopt and perform new roles in addition to traditional ones. Today's woman has to perform many types of roles as a wife, mother, employee, homemaker, and advisor.

In a traditional family, a woman performed only certain defined roles as a wife, mother, and giver of affection. But modern women, with empowerment, have to play multifaceted roles. Some men in society desire their wives to be life partners and companions. Lower-class people want women to work as mothers and employees. In some upper-class families, women have to perform many roles in addition to those mentioned above. Educated modern civilized women in the middle class are facing many difficult situations today.

10.3 ROLE DISSATISFACTION:

With increased opportunities for higher education, jobs, and professional skills, women are now competing with men in many fields. Modern women, while properly managing their daily routine in household life, are unable to fully achieve their high aspirations in life. This is because women do not get enough leisure and flexibility. Similarly, women who are equally talented as their husbands suffer mentally, blaming their domestic life. In today's society, dissatisfaction is more visible among modern women.

Role Conflict: Conflicts are increasing between the traditions of the old society and the traditions of modern society. In the eyes of a traditional husband, the role of an employed woman is also primary, like that of a homemaker, and they believe that the wife is the glory of the home. Men believe that only men should work. Therefore, they do not want their wives to work. A husband who thinks about ancient dharma and traditions does not want his wife to work. If the wife insists on working, conflicts are inevitable, leading to misunderstandings.

Role Definition: As the status and roles of women change, husbands are adjusting accordingly. A woman's personality can hurt a man's ego. In ancient times, traditional models prioritized men's personalities. Laws, economic systems, social principles, all traditions, customs, and practices.

Multifaceted Roles: Women have more family problems than men. Women today need to take on and manage new roles in addition to traditional ones. Today's woman has to perform many roles as a wife, mother, employee, homemaker, and advisor.

In a traditional family, a woman performed only certain defined roles as a wife, mother, and giver of affection. But modern women, with empowerment, are having to take on multifaceted roles. Some men in society desire their wives to be life partners and co-adherents of dharma. Lower-class people want women to work as mothers and employees. In some upper-class families, women are having to perform many roles in addition to those mentioned above. Educated, modern, civilized women of the middle class are facing many difficult situations today.

Role Dissatisfaction: With increased opportunities for higher education and increased jobs and professional skills, women today are competing with men in many fields. Modern women, while managing their daily household life properly, are unable to fully achieve their higher aspirations in life. This is because women do not get enough leisure and flexibility. Similarly, women who are equally talented as their husbands suffer mentally, blaming their domestic life. In today's society, modern women show more dissatisfaction.

Role Conflict: Conflicts are increasing between the traditions of the old society and the traditions of modern society. In the eyes of a traditional husband, the role of an employed woman is also primary, like that of a homemaker; they believe that the wife is the glory of the home. Men believe that only they should work. Therefore, they do not want their wives to work. A husband who thinks about ancient dharmas and traditions does not want his wife to work. If the wife insists on working, conflicts are inevitable, leading to misunderstandings.

Role Definition: As women's status and roles change, husbands are adjusting accordingly. A woman's personality can hurt a man's ego. In ancient times, traditional and ancient models gave importance to men's personalities. Laws, economic systems, social principles, all traditions, customs, and practices

Recognized male authority. But today's woman has proven that she is not weak but strong. Seeing this, there is a great need for change in men.

10.4 FAMILY DISORGANIZATION PROCESS:

Many people recognize that the family system is changing in the current situation. It is true that traditional families are changing and new family systems are emerging in their place. Compared to the past, there have been many changes in the status and roles of husbands and wives. New types of values have also emerged. Traditionalists are not giving enough

importance to this matter. They argue that for a housewife, home is heaven, and that men have all rights. They have recognized that women in traditional families have less freedom and equality.

Many elders are saddened that the old family system is being damaged. But in the new society, what is decaying are traditions, customs, rituals, and values, not the family system itself. In agricultural society, the traditional family system, full of inequalities, declined, and in modern industrial society, a family system based on freedom and equality emerged. These new systems acquire new statuses for individuals and perform roles. The family system does not disappear just because life patterns in the family change. In the past, elders in the family considered traditional families as ideal families and viewed change as a problem. Elders who follow old methods do not agree to accept new changes. They feel anxious and detached with the pain that their values are disappearing. They consider new values and changes as social problems. In their view, any change in their situation is a major social problem.

10.5 FAMILY SYSTEM - CAUSES:

In India, the family system is changing in various ways. When differences of opinion become severe, unity deteriorates. This leads to the beginning of family disintegration. Problems arise in married life, leading to separation and divorce.

Besides psychological and social reasons, there are other reasons for the formation of the family system. Marriage increases an individual's respect and status in society. Individuals who marry may desire beauty, wealth, status, or love, or any or all of these,

10.5 FAMILY DISORGANIZATION - MEANING.

and marry. Family status and job position can also be reasons for individuals' marriage and family formation. When any needs in the family are unfulfilled, the system is damaged.

10.6 COLLECTIVE GOALS:

There is a great deal of consensus between men and women on many issues. There is agreement on children's future, discipline, household construction, education, household expenses, and comforts. The family, like the union of two minds, becomes a combination of the individual diversities of husband and wife. Harmony, adjustment, and cooperation are the pillars of this system. It is stated that marriage will be stable and the family system strong when both spouses come from families with similar economic and social backgrounds, understand each other well, respect each other's individuality, strive for collective benefit, and live together.

10.7 (INDIVIDUALITY):

Even in good families, husbands and wives have distinct personalities. It is very difficult to achieve complete harmony between personal aspirations and family welfare. These husbands and wives understand each other, give due importance to each other's needs, and strive for welfare. In an organized society, husbands and wives have to perform many roles. Society expects a man to be a provider, a disciplinarian for children, and a good companion to neighbors. When men and women perform these roles well, the family system remains organized.

10.8 COLLECTIVE INTERESTS:

Collective interests contribute greatly to the family system. In a traditional family, husband and wife have the same daily routine. Worship, raising children, bathing and eating, their education, serving parents, and caring for relatives are all collective activities. However, in modern society, with increasing professional diversity, individuals' interests are changing in many ways. The interests of husband and wife should be such that they strengthen the family system. If not, tendencies towards separation will emerge. A scientist named Locke researched the factors that cause happy and painful marriages. He stated that interests such as going to church, listening to the radio, reading books, and listening to music are factors that strengthen the family system. Similarly, he mentioned that bad habits like drinking and gambling are factors that disintegrate the family system.

Needs: The family is very useful for fulfilling the needs of every person. Through marriage, one experiences marital happiness.

Words:

1. Values
2. Social Control
3. Individuality

Questions:

1. Define family disorganization?
2. Explain family disorganization and social structure?
3. Explain the process of family disorganization?

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

Asha Ramagonda Patil: Community Organisation and Development

Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems.

K. Singh: Criminology and Social Disorganization.

DR. K. DHANALAKSHMI

LESSON – 11

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY DISORGANISATION

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Objective:

The main objective of this lesson is to study the causes and consequences of family disorganization.

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11.1 INTRODUCTION:

A husband and wife and their children together form a family. In the Hindu marriage system, a man and a woman living together in a marital bond is called a family. Family disorganization is closely related to social disorganization. Family disorganization occurs when there is no adjustment among family members, or when the marital bond is completely broken, or when separation or divorce occurs. Husbands and wives, as family members in society, play many important roles.

The values that the old family system had in society are not seen in today's society. In the past, people learned traditions, customs, practices, and values through the family as told by elders. But now, in today's society, the joint family system has changed, and nuclear families are forming. The main reason for this is the change in people due to modernization and Westernization. Because of this, the peace in the family is gone. This leads to many conflicts and situations where families break up due to quarrels.

In modern times, both men and women go to jobs, increasing work pressure, and they don't find time to understand each other. As time rushes by, husbands and wives also rush, and when the harmony between them is lost, it leads to family disorganization. There used to be a lot of harmony between parents and children. In modern times, it can be said that harmony between children and parents is lost because parents do not allocate the time they should give to their children, leading children astray. When they don't communicate, it causes family disorganization. The root cause of all this is the breaking up of extended families and the

emergence of nuclear families, which cripples the family system and leads to family disorganization.

In industrial society, a family system based on freedom and equality is taking shape. These new systems acquire new statuses for individuals and perform roles. The family system does not disappear just because life patterns in the family change. For those who grew up in a traditional way, everything is a problem for them. They cannot quickly accept new methods.

11.2 FAMILY SYSTEM - CAUSES:

In Indian society, the family system is declining day by day. Many changes have taken place in the marriage system over time. In ancient society, children did not marry according to the arrangements made by elders. They are deciding to marry whom they like, even inter-caste marriages, as they wish. The special role of elders in their marriage has diminished. Due to the family system, young men and women are increasingly opting for love marriages. In this context, the opinions of MacIver and Page need to be considered. We are seeing reasons for the disintegration and breakdown of modern families, divorce, lack of harmony, and lack of togetherness in courts, social service, and counseling centers. The family system is intertwined with many causes. In specific situations, one cause may be at play, but scientifically, the problem can be understood based on different analytical approaches. There are various causes of family disorganization.

1. Poverty: A family is peaceful if it is strong and economically sound. Poverty is very high in our country's population, mainly due to high population.

It is difficult to find a job in our country, so those who run families depend on others, and one person's income is shared by everyone. Due to petty jobs, unemployment, and various types of problems, families face difficulties in management. An individual becomes mentally depressed trying to fulfill the needs of their wife and children. This often leads to family disorganization.

2. Economically Independent Wife: In ancient India, the wife lived only in the company of her husband. In India, our culture has taught us to depend on the father in childhood and on the husband after marriage. In the past, due to the presence of joint families, the family system was strong. In modern society, the joint family system has changed, and nuclear families are forming. Due to nuclear families, there is a lack of adjustment between husband and wife when both are working. If the wife is at a higher level than the husband in terms of status or life, the wife's dominance is visible. An educated, working wife does not tolerate her husband's dominance. In some cases, if a working wife has democratic freedom, her lack of husband's and mother-in-law's dominance leads to family disorganization. When husband and wife are working in different places, there is a possibility of special problems arising due to their inability to care for children.

3. Love Marriages: In India, young men and women are prioritizing love marriages. They are marrying their life partners with the approval of their parents or through court. In modern life, the trend of young people opting for love marriages has increased. Love marriages are happening with the idea that life can be lived happily if both earn. But many young men and women forget cultural prohibitions and parents and fall in love merely due to external attraction. Conflicts arise in the family after a love marriage. After quarrels, they realize their opinion was wrong. They learn about love marriages by watching media, movies, and TV, consider it a fashion, and decide to have love marriages. Due to these, family members being

against it, and the initial attraction and love fading away, conflicts arise, leading to family disorganization.

4. Interference of In-laws: In India, customs and traditions are widely followed. Extended families or joint families are often under the control of elders. The new daughter-in-law has to adjust according to the wishes of her in-laws. Parents always desire the well-being and happiness of their children. Accordingly, they give suggestions to their children and want them to act according to their decisions. However, children, especially married ones, do not tolerate this. In modern society, educated daughters-in-law and working women are not ready for the dominance of the mother-in-law and the interference of the father-in-law. Even if things were fine in joint families, there is more opposition in today's families. Due to the interference of parents, families where the wife lives separately with children are seen. Similarly, with the interference of the daughter-in-law's parents, family problems reach a severe level.

11.3 FAMILY SYSTEM - CONSEQUENCES:

According to Indian tradition, the family is the first school for children. It marked the beginning of the modernization phase. If the family does not have proper and harmonious relationships and unity among family members, severe consequences will arise. This will have a severe impact on the members themselves, as well as on neighbors, friends, relatives, and society as a whole.

Divorce is the main cause of family disorganization. Legal divorce can be considered the right method to completely break the marital bond between husband and wife. After divorce, husbands and wives cannot adjust to various economic, mental, and social problems. The children born to them are crushed between their parents due to family quarrels. The court gives a period of up to two years for legal separation. After that, harmony may or may not be established between them. In such a case, they can obtain a divorce. Various consequences occur due to family disorganization among parents and family members. Especially, it is dangerous for the growth of children's personality.

Impact of Divorce: Although the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 allows divorce for certain specific reasons, our society does not prefer divorce. Even today, a large number of Hindus believe that Hindu marriages are unique and sacred. A divorced wife faces many more difficulties than her husband in terms of family, friends, and relatives. It is very difficult for a divorced woman to remarry. In such a situation,

11.5 Family Disorganization - Causes...

She faces many problems. The mother, along with her children, attempts suicide to cope with various economic, physical, and mental problems. Divorced women are subjected to various forms of violence. Rapes and atrocities are increasing. She also faces many problems outside. Especially when parents separate, children become victims. Divorced women may form illicit relationships and sexual relationships. Divorced young men are increasingly going to prostitution centers.

Impact on Children: Family disorganization has a greater impact on children. Children always expect love and affection from their parents. They never desire conflict. Parents play a significant role in the personality development and employment of children. Whatever the case, if parents live separately due to divorce or legal separation, the children's future will be uncertain. A divorced woman suffers more than a man. She faces economic and social obstacles

in raising children. In the case of men, the father may not provide proper security, protection, and love to the child due to his job.

Children do not compromise in difficult situations due to a father or mother who remarries. It becomes difficult for them to accept the new person. Problems such as adjustment, cooperation, progress, and new relationships arise for children and the new person. Generally, the mother or father cannot provide proper affection and protection to the children. Children of divorced parents fall into the hands of anti-social forces. This is because children do not receive proper supervision, control, protection, and guidance from either the mother or the father, or both. Because of this, the child goes astray. They join criminals. They join anti-social forces and engage in criminal activities.

Hurt one's Ego: The final stage of divorce leads to family disorganization. Before obtaining a divorce from the court, people suffer many kinds of pain and humiliation. This is not healthy for society at all. Spouses in conflict often think many times before $\xi 6\omega 2s\partial 2$. They do not want to lose their honor, especially in front of their children and the law, and they feel that the level of arguments in court will degrade and hurt their ego.

Impact on Social Relationships: Humans are social beings, and their relationship with society is immense. If any change occurs in them, it affects social relationships. When divorce or desertion occurs, it is natural for the concerned individuals to receive suggestions and sympathy from others. As time passes, divorced individuals feel alienated from their close ones and loved ones. Moreover, people think that others will speak ill and condemn what they have done. This leads to tensions. During festivals, parties, and various occasions, even friends oppose them. Neighbors and people keep their distance. Previous social relationships are damaged. It becomes difficult to form new relationships. In such a situation, they become prone to individual disorganization.

11.4 SUMMARY:

Family disorganization leads to many kinds of adverse consequences in society. If the family is functioning properly in society, society will also function in a good system. If the family in society is disorganized, that family, along with society, will also lead to disorganization. Therefore, family disorganization is closely related to social disorganization.

11.5 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What is family disorganization? Explain the causes of family disorganization?
2. Explain the consequences of family disorganization?

11.6 GLOSSARY:

Consequences : పర్యవసానాలు

Hurt one's Ego : ఆహాన్ని గాయపరచడం

Social Structure : సామాజిక నిర్మితి

Individuality : వ్యక్తిత్వము

Social Control : సామాజిక నియంత్రణ

11.7 RECOMMENDED READINGS:

Ram Ahuja: Social Problems in India, Rawat Publication New Delhi 2005

C.N. Sankara Rao: Sociology - Primary Principles. S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.

Sutherland: Principles of Criminology, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1968

Reig, Sue Trefus: Crime and Criminology

Tappon, Paul.W: Crime Justice and Correction

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LESSON – 12

FAMILY DISORGANIZATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

35 Objective: To understand the nature of family disorganization and how it is rooted in India.

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12.6 GLOSSARY

12.7 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

12.8 RECOMMENDED READINGS

12.1 INTRODUCTION:

Our **India is** renowned for its Hindu tradition. India's culture is the essence of Puranas, Smritis, Ramayanas, Bharatas, epics, and Vedas. Indian culture is intertwined with the above. India is a secular state. Here, people of any religion or caste live a peaceful life. India is a Hindu tradition. The family system is very important in India. In India, marriage and family are highly valued. Compared to other countries, India is superior in these two aspects. The value of family in India is very famous. Humans are said to be social beings. Such a social being first comes from a family. If the family system is good, the social system will also be good. If the family is disorganized, society also becomes disorganized.

12.2 TYPES OF FAMILY DISORGANIZATION:

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(1) Nuclear family system

(2) Joint family system

(3) Extended family system

Nuclear Family System:

A family system consisting of a husband, wife, and two children is called a nuclear family system.

Joint Family System:

A family system consisting of brothers' children, brothers' wives, and parents' children living together is called a joint family system.

Extended Family System:

The extended family system was more prevalent in ancient times. In this, grandparents, their brothers, their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren all lived together, which was called the extended family system.

Through the family system, good children and good relationships are possible. Good thoughts and good behavior in daily life are possible only through a good family. In the past, extended families and joint families were more common. Because of that, children's family system followed in the footsteps of elders. Because of that, it used to be a good family system. Elders used to tell children about their opinions, Vedas, Ramayana, and Bhagavatam, and explain what kind of behavior leads to a good family. Their eldership led to a good family system. But due to changing social conditions, people have changed. The family system has become a nuclear family system. This has dealt an uncivilized blow to the family system.

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In the joint family system, due to the presence of elders, customs, traditions, values, and rules were taught to children and their elders. As this diminished, and as family members started behaving as they pleased, the family system transformed into family disorganization.

12.3 CAUSES OF FAMILY DISORGANIZATION:**War:**

In India, wars occurred in the 19th century. Whenever a war occurs in any country, its economic situation falters. The country becomes chaotic. Black markets and illegal businesses take advantage of such opportunities and push the country into a miserable state. Many children and adults lose their blood relatives, and children lose their parents, becoming orphans. War leads to social and economic crises, and people resort to anti-social activities. More importantly, in situations where families need to be supported, people engage in disorganized activities. This leads to family disorganization.

Declining Values:

India is renowned for its Hindu tradition and is called "Rama Rajya." As stated in the Puranas, the people of India follow the Purusharthas and Ashrama Dharmas. However, due to changing society, wars, industrialization, and Western civilization, people are changing more, forgetting values, customs, and traditions, and corrupting society. By changing Hindu tradition and succumbing to Westernization, they are losing values and leading to family disorganization.

Cultural Lag:

According to this, if there is a difference between non-material and material cultures, cultural lag occurs. If there is a difference between these two, cultural lag occurs. For example: if any new products enter the market as a result of industrialization and technological growth, and people do not respond to them, problems arise. This results in social disorganization. If our behavior does not change to match material culture, it leads to family disorganization.

Natural Disasters:

In India, many losses occur due to natural disasters. More importantly, floods, cyclones, and earthquakes are greatly affecting society. Due to such catastrophic situations, humans are suffering greatly. Due to such catastrophic situations, humans are suffering greatly. In such

catastrophic situations, many unfortunate people are left without fields, homes, or clothes to wear, with someone from their parents dying, children dying, becoming destitute, losing employment, and becoming unemployed. They struggle to adjust to economic, social, and psychological problems. Through these, they resort to wrong paths to overcome the difficulties of supporting their families.

As a result, the influence of criminals and anti-social forces increases, crimes increase, and not only society but also the family leads to disorganization.

Division of Labor:

In Indian society, customs, traditions, and rules are very prevalent. That is, in this society, people are divided into certain classes. They are divided into Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. They are divided into upper castes, lower castes, and Shudra castes. Caste is predominant in India. Profession is predetermined based on caste, and labor is divided among those individuals. On the other hand, there is a society built on class. In this, an individual can take up any profession with education and intelligence. They must be able to withstand competition. However, in Durkheim's opinion, excessive division of labor leads to social and family disorganization. They resort to destruction, unable to suppress their desires. In excessive division of labor, social unity falters. The social equilibrium is disturbed. In coming to an informal state, an economic crisis arises, causing many social problems, which leads to the family becoming an inert system and transforming into family disorganization.

Industrialization:

Indian culture is very important in the Hindu kingdom. Due to Westernization and modernization from the Indian cultural process, the family in society is losing its values. In what way? As a result of industrialization, slums develop, and an average

Way of life is not available. People living in slums are addicted to various vices and behave immorally. This causes everyone in the family to become disorganized.

Illicit Relationships:

More importantly, those living in poverty and slums, disgusted with their impoverished system, wanting to lead a good life, indulge in various vices and, with the desire to enjoy their good life, both men and women form illicit relationships. This leads to disorganization for children and the family. Their behavior also leads children to commit crimes and illicit acts. These lead to family disorganization.

Alcoholism:

Alcoholism also leads to family disorganization. More importantly, those living in slums and poverty, comparing their way of life to those who are well-off, become addicted to drugs and alcohol. They sell drugs and engage in illegal trade, and they themselves become slaves to addiction. At such times, they beat their wives and children at home, take the money they have, spend it, and become slaves to addiction. The cause of all this is the changes and transformations in the changing modern society, which leads to the disintegration of the family. This causes the family to become disorganized.

12.4 CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY DISORGANIZATION:

Social disorganization has a severe impact on people's lives and their families. Happy life is disrupted. This leads to an increase in suicides. Commercial stock markets, black markets, alcoholism, drug addiction, divorce, illicit relationships, poverty, unemployment, crime,

political corruption, juvenile delinquency, lack of values, and worldly values such as altruism, love, cooperation, empathy, patience, tolerance, and forgiveness are all eroded. In this society, unruly mobs, black marketeers, smugglers, and corrupt individuals all operate actively under the shadow of political leaders.

When the social system is formed, the family also disintegrates, leading to family disorganization. Besides these, strikes, lockdowns, agitations, and unrest due to changes in various systems lead people to engage in anti-social activities because they have no other way to survive and no power to support their families. This leads to them and their families becoming an inert system.

12.5 SUMMARY:

The system in society primarily guides it in one direction. When social, economic, or psychological crises, floods, cyclones, or lockdowns occur, and families cannot be supported, people resort to illegal means, causing family disorganization. In India, the family system has been affected by disorganization.

12.6 GLOSSARY:

Declining values
Cultural style
Organic style
Westernization
Modernization

12.7 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What is family disorganization?
2. Explain family disorganization? Explain the causes of disorganization?

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12.8 RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India.
2. Briz Mohan: India's Social Problems.
3. Joshi NC: Reading in Social Defence
4. Madan G.R.: Indian Social Problems, Vol-1.

Dr. K. Dhanalakshmi

LESSON – 13

COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION - MEANING, CHARACTERISTICS

Objective:

The main objective of this lesson is to understand the concepts of community system and disorganization, and the definitions and characteristics of community disorganization.

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13.0 INTRODUCTION:

The English terms "Community Organization" and "Community Disorganization" mean "Sangha Vyavastha" (Community System) and "Sangha Aavyavastha" (Community Disorganization) respectively. A "Community Organization" is formed when individuals agree to work together to meet their needs. These include self-help groups, groups, women's organizations, artists, and other support groups.

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Social disorganization is defined as "the decrease in the influence of current social rules on the behavior of individual members within a group." In accordance with this perspective, when any severe disintegration occurs in a community, it can be said to have become "disorganized." Institutions become internal and self-centered. Similarly, they lose the ability to deal severely with social problems.

Instead of key interest in public concerns, there is an exaggerated focus on trivial matters of private life. Among the best sections of society, amidst struggles, community interests decline. Severe enmities, personal selfishness, and jealousies play a very important role in the community. Joint action becomes difficult.

In short, community disorganization refers to a state of inefficiency and disunity. It fuels declining community forces in social life.

13.1 MEANING OF COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION:

Community disorganization is defined as the inability of community members to achieve their values or to solve problems that need to be experienced collectively. (Bursik 1988)

Social disorganization is defined as "the decrease in the influence of current social rules on the behavior of individual members within a group." In accordance with this perspective, when any severe disintegration occurs in a community, it can be said to have become disorganized or chaotic.

13.2 DEFINITIONS:

Emile Durkheim defined community disorganization or disorganization as an imbalance among communities and a lack of social solidarity or consensus among members of society.

W.I. Thomas & Florein Znniehi

Considered it a decrease in the influence of behavioral rules on individual members.

According to Mowever, community disorganization or chaos or disorganization is a process that creates relationships among members of a community or group.

According to Ogburn and Nim Koff, community disorganization occurs when the harmonious relationship between various parts of culture is disturbed.

13.3 COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION - MEANING.

According to Elliott & Merrill, community disorganization is described as the process by which bonds among members of a community or group are broken or dissolved.

Therefore, according to the above definitions, in a well-organized society, various communities or institutions are in coordination and adjustment. Or in other words, there is a functional balance between various elements in the community or social structure. When there is no adjustment and balance, and when communities/institutions do not function in a way that satisfies all individuals, we can talk about social/community disorganization.

Comparing community disorganization and community organizations, Queen and Harper wrote that community organization means the development of mutually satisfying relationships between individuals and groups or communities. Similarly, "community disorganization means replacing them with relationships that cause frustration, failed desires, irritation, and dissatisfaction." Social/community disorganization often leads to individual disorganization.

This is because an individual is a creation of society or ¹ a social creation and their own community/social product.

However, ⁹ it can be noted that there are ^{no} specific standards to measure the level of disorganization. Whether a situation indicates organization or disorganization is largely a matter of subjective judgment. For example, divorce indicates family disorganization. In reality, this ^{may be due to a better} understanding of divorce laws and a change in attitude towards marriage.

⁶ 13.3 EXTENDING COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION THEORY:

The current versions of social/community disorganization theory state that strong networks of community relationships prevent crimes and offenses. (Corn Houser 1978); Bursik and Grasmir 1993; Sampson & Grover 1989.

When neighborhood members are acquainted with each other and have good relationships, a significant portion of the adult population can influence every child. The network of acquaintances is large; the community's capacity for informal surveillance is high (because residents are easily distinguished from outsiders). According to current theory, poverty

And community characteristics like ethnic diversity lead to high crime rates. This is because they can work together with the capabilities of community members.

²² The social disorganization theory states that many variables, namely residential instability, ethnic diversity, family disruption, economic status, population size or density, and urban area similarity, affect a community's ability to develop and maintain strong systems of social relationships. This bulletin examines the relationships between the theory's applicability to non-metropolitan settings, and community variables, and crime rates. This is because these same relationships provide major empirical support for the theory in urban contexts. In this way, social disorganization discusses the tip of each factor in the law of crime rates.

¹⁵ Residential Instability:

Based on research in urban settings, authors have predicted that rates of juvenile delinquency and residential instability will increase in rural communities. When the population of an area is constantly increasing, residents have fewer opportunities to develop strong personal relationships with each other and to participate in community organizations (Burks 1988). Large population shifts are inherently linked to research in rural settings (Fraudenburg 1986).

Ethnic Diversity:

²³ According to social or community disorganization theory, like in urban areas, higher rates of juvenile delinquency can be expected in rural communities with greater ethnic diversity. According to Shaw & McKay (1942), ethnic diversity interferes with communication among adults. Effective communication is less in the context of ethnic diversity because differences in customs and lack of shared experiences increase fear and distrust.

Family Disruption:

Research in urban areas has found high levels of family disruption, and authors believe the same is true in rural areas. Sampson & Groves (1989) argued that parental involvement damages money and resources. This interferes with the family's ability to supervise their children and communicate with other adults in the neighborhood. Furthermore, compared to

the number of children, the number of parents in society is low, and adult supervision networks are limited to all children.

Economic Status:

Although urban areas with low economic status have high rates of juvenile delinquency, it is not clear that this relationship applies to rural settings. The role of economic status in social disorganization theory is based on growth patterns in urban areas. Growth in many urban core areas leads to physical, economic, and social decline of residential areas close to the central business district. These areas are most easily accessible to the poor and to communities/groups that have migrated to the area. As a result, areas with the lowest average socio-economic status also have residential instability and ethnic diversity.

Population Density:

(Burkis & Grasmik 1993).

Population density differs from other community factors for two reasons. Firstly, evidence for the relationship between population density and urban crime and delinquency is inconsistent. Secondly, the meaning of density for non-urban communities/groups is very different. Here, in at least the densest areas, one has to travel many miles to have significant contact with people outside one's family. The original reason for the urban context is that high population density creates problems by producing anonymity that reduces accountability to neighbors. In the least dense rural areas, this may be social isolation. On the other hand, Sampson (1983) suggested that population density is very important in terms of opportunities for crime, rather than in terms of social disorganization. The relative isolation of living in sparsely populated areas can reduce opportunities for crime by being further away from targets and potential accomplices in crimes.

Similarity of Urban Areas:

This final community variable, departing from the themes of current social disorganization theory, is considered a problem related to the connections between rural settings and the community. Various rural, suburban, and communities have different relationships in urban society.

According to Heitgerd & Bursik (1987), groups of youth with low crime rates are socialized into more advanced criminal behavior by youth in adjacent areas. Since cities or communities with large populations have higher average crime rates, this phenomenon produces higher crime rates in rural communities adjacent to metropolitan areas.

According to the explanations of the above variables, the social/community disorganization theory states that many factors, namely (1) residential instability, (2) ethnic diversity, (3) family disruption, (4) economic status, (5) population density, and (6) urban area similarity, affect a community's ability to develop and maintain strong systems of social relationships.

13.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION:

(Characteristics of Community Disorganization)

Social disorganization is an indication of the presence of pathogenic or disruptive elements in the community. Any disease in society can be identified by its symptoms. Humbel A, Elliot, and Francis E, Merrill divided social or community disorganization into three types, indicating individual, family, and community disorganization. Characteristics of individual

disorganization include juvenile delinquency, various types of crimes, madness, alcoholism, suicide, and prostitution.

Characteristics of family disintegration or family disorganization include divorce, illegitimate births, separation, and venereal disease. Characteristics of community/social disorganization include poverty, unemployment, crime, and political corruption. However, a precise distinction cannot be made between the three types of disorganization because they are interdependent.

According to Calvin F. Schmid, the characteristics of social disorganization are as follows: (1) high population mobility, (2) high rates, (3) divorce, (4) illegitimacy of separation, (5) dependency, (6) delinquency and criminality, (7) disproportionately high number of males, (8) low rate of home ownership, (9) high suicides, (10) commercial vice & disease, and (11) death due to alcoholism.

According to Faris, social disorganization has the following characteristics: 1. Formalism 2. Decline of sacred elements 3. Interests and individuality 4. Individual freedom & individual rights 5. Leadership behavior 6. Population diversity 7. Mutual distrust 8. Phenomenon of unrest. The main characteristics of community disorganization can be stated as follows:

1. Conflict between more and institutions
2. Transfer of functions from one group to another
3. Individualization
4. Change in individuals' roles and status.

1. Conflict of Various Institutions:

Every society has many institutions that regulate the lives of its members. Over time, these various institutions become old. New ideals arise, and new institutions are formed. Existing institutions come into conflict with new institutions. Some want to replace them with new ones. This destroys consensus in the institution/society. The destruction of consensus leads to the disintegration of social or community organization. And social disorganization occurs. In Indian society, we can see many more conflicts between various institutions.

On one hand, there are critics of the caste system, and on the other hand, there are its strong supporters. There are strong differences of opinion on many other issues such as divorce, family planning, untouchability, love marriage, joint family system, women's education, widow remarriage, and education.

On one hand, while we condemn the caste system, on the other hand, we are extending casteism in the selection of candidates for political offices, appointments to public services, and admissions to educational institutions. There is a lot of confusion in our society. Therefore, it can be said that we are currently striving in a state of social disorganization. Eliot and Merrill primarily called social organization a problem of consensus. When there is disagreement regarding various institutions, the seeds of social disorganization are sown.

2. Transfer of functions from one group to another:

In an organized society, various groups and communities define functions. Their functions are predetermined. The functions of one group are transferred to another group. Therefore, many functions once performed by the family are now transferred to nurseries, schools, and clubs.

This leads to family disorganization. This transfer of functions from one group to another is a characteristic of social disorganization.

3. Individualization:

Today, humans think from a self-centered perspective. The functions of various communities are determined purely individually. Under the influence of individualism, every person thinks about all important matters in life from their personal perspective. Young men and women are making decisions regarding important matters such as marriage, profession, entertainment, and morality according to their personal biases, falsehoods, and attitudes. This trend seems to be in a dangerous process of social disorganization.

4. Change in individuals' roles and status:

In an organized society, individuals' roles and status are defined and stable. They continue their duties as assigned. They enjoy status according to their roles in society. A primitive society is less seen with disorganization because it is stable and its members follow only the professions assigned to them. But over time, our rules change. This also changes people's roles and status. They are no longer considered stable, and people begin to choose from different roles that cause imbalance. Therefore, women are no longer confined to the home. They work in offices. This change in women's roles has led to family disorganization.

The Indian government is making efforts to raise the status of marginalized communities, which has led to disorganization in the caste system. According to Sharish, disorganization is the disruption of individuals' natural relationships to the extent that it interferes with the performance of approved functions of the community or group.

13.5 CAUSES OF COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION:

Community disorganization exists in every society and will always exist. Since the beginning of civilization, humans have faced problems of different forms and natures. A community or society where every constructive element is functionally balanced with everything else is purely hypothetical. Social or community disorganization is a widely prevalent phenomenon, but questions arise as to what causes it.

Therefore, the main causes of community disintegration and disorganization can be stated as follows:

3 Division of Labor:

According to Emile Durkheim, severe division of labor is the cause of community or social disorganization. Division of labor usually leads to social solidarity and productivity. But when it becomes excessive and complex, solidarity decreases or disappears. Similarly, social equilibrium is disturbed. Severe division of labor leads to all kinds of economic crises, class struggles, and industrial disputes, and leads to the demoralization of individuals, family, and society.

In short, as Koenig stated, the division of labor creates an abnormal, irregular situation in which various parts are not integrated but are in a state of mutual self-interest and lack of commitment.

Violation of Community Rules:

W.I. Thomas & Znaniecki

Community or social disorganization occurs¹ when individuals fail to be kept under control. There will always be individuals in society who violate social rules. This has a disorganized effect on community institutions. And if such violations are not checked, they can eventually lead to the end of the community. According to Eliot and Merrill, there can be no institutional or social disorganization without social values.

³ Changes in social values come into conflict with old values. New values take time to adjust themselves in society. In the meantime, community

Disorganization spreads. In Indian society, traditional social values have undergone major changes. As a result, a major conflict has been created between old and new values. As a consequence, the process of community disorganization has rapidly gained momentum.

Industrialization:

Industrialization creates conditions that lead to community disorganization. The impact of industrialization on family structure and relationships is significant. Industrialization, capitalism, exploitation, and class divisions are seen in the system. It also contributes to unemployment, immorality, family disorganization, urbanization, and its evils.

Cultural Change or Lag:

According to Ogburn, disorganization is primarily caused by unequal rates of change in different parts of culture in society. As a result, conflict arises between them. The functionalism of a changing social structure produces an imbalanced state due to unequal rates of change in various elements of an interdependent system. This unequal change is generally done more in some parts of the culture of innovations and inventions, specifically with material parts, than in others.

¹ Modern technology is rapidly changing and creating significant social changes. Our institutions have not yet developed equally with it. By analyzing various social problems such as unemployment, poverty, crime, racial conflict, family disorganization, and labor problems, Ogburn states that our culture experiences irregular changes, leading to community or social disorganization problems.

Natural Disasters:

According to Ogburn, technological innovations should not be considered the only cause of community disorganization and environmental disturbances, i.e., disruptions in the relationship between the environment and humans, disease, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, and various natural phenomena. Other catastrophic natural phenomena can also have a disorganized effect on society.

When the Black Death visited England in 1348, it destroyed one-third of the total social population within a year. The impact of natural disasters on social institutions was greater in the past. Currently, such disasters are more easily controlled.

¹ We now have more knowledge to control epidemics, build earthquake-proof houses, and construct dams against floods. However, recent experiences with floods in India suggest that the impact of geographical factors on social organization should not be underestimated.

In addition to natural disasters, there can be other types of crises that lead to social disorganization. The sudden death of a leader can also create a crisis and derail society. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi created such a crisis for India. Crises accumulate as a result

of a series of events occurring from time to time. The partition of India was an accumulated crisis.

Differences between the Congress and the Muslim League grew. Hatred between Hindus and Muslims intensified. And communal clashes continued to occur from time to time. The fire of communalism gradually spread. Finally, the country had to be divided. Indian and Pakistani societies are facing severe problems that remain unresolved to this day.

War:

War is also a cause of social disorganization. War disrupts a country's economy and creates chaos and disorder in society. War leads to shortages. During wartime, there is an economic crisis. This increases prices. Therefore, people resort to hoarding and black markets.

Similarly, many young people in the country die due to war. As a result, young women become widows. No one supports them. It weakens sexual relationships. War reduces the male-female ratio. And social values are also damaged due to war.

Lack of Cultural Inheritance:

According to Ogburn, the lack of adoption of human hereditary nature to the environment of the group and culture is also cited as a cause of community disorganization.

Community life implies cooperation and respect for the rights of others. However, human aggressive acquisitive tendencies do not immediately conform to the restrictions imposed by the group. The community environment may impose demands on a person that he finds very difficult to fulfill. Life in modern urbanized society is highly competitive, and many individuals experience frustration and disintegration.

Although infectious diseases have been brought under control in modern society, other physical disabilities, circulatory disorders, cancer, and various degenerative conditions have become common. The increase in these diseases can be said to be a product of the modern lifestyle.

13.6 CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION:

Many social problems have arisen due to the failure of human nature to adjust to the constant changes in culture and its institutions.

Community disorganization is a significant predictor of youth violence & crime, and it influences youth violence and crime by affecting many mediating processes that facilitate youth violence. Social cohesion (i.e., low economic status, ethnic discrimination, residential mobility) affects informal control mechanisms. This, in turn, increases crime and delinquency rates.

Many years after the rise and fall of urban crack markets, illicit drug use and trafficking continue to fuel violent crime in urban areas.

Social or community disorganization is a significant predictor of youth violence and crime, and social disorganization influences youth violence and crime by affecting many mediating processes that facilitate youth violence.

Due to community disorganization or chaos, many anti-social activities, crimes, and atrocities occur in society. Especially, rates of juvenile delinquency increase in society. Violence rates

outside the city increase significantly. Residential instability occurs. Diversity and animosity increase in ethnicity. Disruptions occur in families and communities. Economic

The situation is deteriorating. This leads to increased animosity and crime in society. Due to social disorganization, population density increases in society. Due to rapid population growth, the proportion of people who know each other decreases significantly. This, in turn, hinders youth surveillance and socialization in society. As a result, many anti-social activities take place in society.

Due to community or social disorganization, rates of juvenile delinquency increase in rural communities. And residential instability rates increase. When the population of an area is constantly changing, residents have fewer opportunities to develop strong, healthy, personal relationships with each other and to participate in community organizations.

According to social disorganization theory, just like in urban areas, rural areas also experience greater ethnic diversity⁸ which leads to higher rates of juvenile delinquency in rural communities. Similarly, ethnic diversity interferes with communication among adults. Due to ethnic diversity, differences in community customs and lack of shared experiences increase fear and distrust in society. This distrust increases disparities between individuals and ultimately leads to quarrels.

Due to community disorganization, disruptions occur in families. Especially, crime rates are higher in communities where family disruption is greater in urban areas.

Due to community disorganization or chaos,³⁷ rates of juvenile delinquency are higher in urban areas with low economic status. However, in terms of low economic status, it can be said that rates of juvenile delinquency in rural areas are lower compared to urban areas.

Due to community disorganization, in urban areas with high population density, anonymity is produced that hinders accountability to neighbors. This, in turn, creates many problems.

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creates. Similarly, in urban areas with high population density, crime rates are also high.

13.7 Community Disorganization - Crime & Delinquency:

Socially disorganized environments produce criminal traditions that are then passed down to future generations. According to community disorganization theory, higher rates of juvenile delinquency and crime occur due to economic inequalities and poverty in society. Poverty, in particular, is the mother of crime. Social disorganization (i.e., low economic status, ethnic diversity, residential mobility) affects informal control mechanisms. This, in turn, increases crime and delinquency rates.

(a) Crime: Any wicked act punishable by law can be defined as a crime. There are naturally many crimes in society. Among them, juvenile delinquency plays a very important role. Many studies indicate that youth violence and crime increase in society due to community disorganization.

¹⁰
(b) Delinquency:

Delinquency is generally considered criminal behavior committed by juveniles below the legal age of majority. The concept of juvenile delinquency is now universal. In the late 19th century, certain legal distinctions were made between childhood and adulthood. Childhood is also a relatively modern concept.

Breaking the tradition of viewing children as "miniature adults," a reform group in Chicago created the first "Juvenile Court" at the beginning of the 20th century. The motivating idea was that children also have special needs, and treating them like adults violated American ideals. For troubled youth whose own families could not control them, the juvenile justice system should act as a "parent." Control theory states that juvenile delinquency is the result of weak and absent or ineffective social controls. According to "Hirschi," a youth's bond to society consists of four elements: commitment, attachment, involvement, and belief. These key units in social control include family, school, and law.

Social Disorganization 13.15 Community Disorganization - Meaning...

Delinquency is possible when there is an inadequate attachment to parents and school, insufficient commitment to education or professional success, and insufficient belief in lawfulness and the loopholes in the law. Therefore, a delinquent child is an unsocialized product of his or her environment.

Hirschi's theory did not solve the problem of why youth become delinquent, but rather questioned why individuals stay away from crime. Hirschi proposed that the four elements of a youth's bond to society are important for the following reasons. Attachment is important because it has a moral dimension that prevents individuals from participating in crime. He argued that there is a difference in an individual's belief in societal rules, even in the absence of various cultures. He proposed that the lower one's belief, the higher one's participation in crime. Commitment to conventional activities prevents individuals from crime because they invest time and energy in conventional activities. Therefore, an individual weighs the risk of losing their investment against the benefits of participating in criminal behavior. Finally, he argued that involvement reduces crime by limiting one's time for thinking about and committing criminal acts.

(c) Social or Community Disorganization - Crime:

Poverty is the mother of crime. That is, Marcus Aurelius stated that every crime is related to poverty.

Shaw & McKay found that there are four specific estimates as explanations for crime. They are:

- ⁵
(1). The first example is the breakdown of community-based controls, and the people living in these environments naturally respond to environmental conditions.
- (2). The second example is the rapid growth of migration in urban adverse environments.
- ⁸
(3). The third is business located near favorable environments, influenced by the "environmental policy" of competition and dominance.
- (4). The fourth and final example is that favorable urban environments lead to the development of criminal values that violate general societal values.

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The social disorganization theory suggests that an individual's residential location is more important than an individual's characteristics when predicting criminal activity, and that children living in these areas acquire criminal tendencies through the acceptance of cultures in backward urban environments. Therefore, according to social or community disorganization theory, location is important when it comes to criminality.

Crime rates, neighborhood relationships, and interactions are related to social coordination and formal social control, and generally support the explanation of social disorganization.

13.8 PROCESSES LEADING FROM COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION TO CRIME:

(a). Family Processes:

Sampson (1986) stated that community disorganization or social disorganization impacts youth violence through its effects on family structure and stability. When considering the effects of family disruption levels, traditional social disorganization variables or factors were suggested to influence community crime rates.

(1). By removing a key control structure on youth behavior, and

(2). By creating more opportunities for victims of crime. That is, by meaning a lack of effective good protection.

Sampson (1992) attempted to integrate empirical findings related to social or community disorganization with family process and subsequent violence. In doing so, he developed a community-level theory of social disorganization that prioritizes family management practices and children's health and development. Prenatal care, child abuse prevention, youth supervision, and other family management practices are linked to the social network of the social institution.

Social or community disorganization directly or indirectly affects child protection and other family processes. Similarly, crime and delinquency rates increase.

(b). Neighborhood Processes:

Neighborhood processes are intertwined with the relationship between social disorganization and crime. Social disorganization (i.e., low economic status, ethnic diversity, residential mobility) affects informal control mechanisms. This, in turn, increases crime and delinquency rates. The outcome measures used in the study included total victimization, burglaries, thefts, and rates of vandalism.

(c). Variables on Violence and Crime:

Sampson, Rowdenbus & Earles (1997) examined the effect of social disorganization on collective efficacy and how it influences violence and crime. Their study argued that socially disorganized neighborhoods may have lower collective efficacy, which they defined as the residents' willingness to intervene for common good.

Measures to Reduce Social or Community Disorganization:

- Efforts should be made to reduce economic inequalities and create a society of equality.
- Establish a progressive society with convenient and dynamic regulations and rules.
- Include necessary elements of community or social reality in teaching textbooks.
- Promote universal education and strive to eliminate illiteracy and ignorance.

13.9 SUMMARY:

It can be said that community disorganization is a worldwide process. In fact, no society is completely organized. Every society and community shows some elements ¹³ other disorganizations. When these elements increase further, their disorganized nature becomes more apparent than others. All communities/societies rapidly accumulate many cultural lags at every stage. Many cultural lags can be seen in family, industry, government, school, and church.

In modern society, ¹³ traditional informal controls have failed to regulate the behavior of individuals. Many have failed to internalize a coherent system of values and behavioral controls. They are disorganized and suffer from mental illness.

It can be said that some sociologists view community disorganization as a natural process rather than a disease. A new structure emerges when the various parts of the social structure are not rectified or adjusted. Social/community disorganization is useful for destroying the old community and building a new community. Social disorganization is like a disease in a community or society, which needs to be treated quickly and effectively before it becomes chronic and destroys the social organism.

¹⁴ Researchers and practitioners have explained that social disorganization is a key predictor of youth violence and crime, and that social disorganization influences youth violence and crime by affecting many mediating processes that facilitate youth violence.

Due to community disorganization or chaos, many anti-social acts, crimes, and atrocities occur in society. Especially, rates of juvenile delinquency increase in society. Violence rates outside the city increase significantly. Residential instability occurs. Diversity and animosity increase in ethnicity. Disruptions occur in families and communities. Economic

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13.7 COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION - CRIME & DELINQUENCY:

Socially disorganized environments produce criminal traditions that are then passed down to future generations. According to community disorganization theory, higher rates of juvenile delinquency and crime occur due to economic inequalities and poverty in society. Poverty, in particular, is the mother of crime. Social disorganization (i.e., low economic status, ethnic diversity, residential mobility) affects informal control mechanisms. This, in turn, increases crime and delinquency rates.

(a) Crime: Any wicked act punishable by law can be defined as a crime. There are naturally many crimes in society. Among them, juvenile delinquency plays a very important role. Many studies indicate that youth violence and crime increase in society due to community disorganization.

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Crime rates, neighborhood relationships, and interactions are related to social coordination and formal social control, and generally support the explanation of social disorganization.

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Sampson (1986) stated that community disorganization or social disorganization impacts youth violence through its effects on family structure and stability. When considering the effects of family disruption levels, traditional social disorganization variables or factors were suggested to influence community crime rates.

(1). By removing a key control structure on youth behavior, and

(2). By creating more opportunities for victims of crime. That is, by meaning a lack of effective good protection.

¹¹ Sampson (1992) attempted to integrate empirical findings related to social or ¹⁹community disorganization with family process and subsequent violence. ¹¹ doing so, he developed a community-level theory of social disorganization that prioritizes family management practices and children's health and development. Prenatal care, child abuse prevention, youth supervision, and other family management practices are linked to the social network of the social institution.

Social or community disorganization directly or indirectly affects child protection and other ¹¹ family processes. Similarly, crime and delinquency rates increase.

(B). NEIGHBORHOOD PROCESSES:

¹¹ Neighborhood processes are intertwined with the relationship between social disorganization and crime. Social disorganization (i.e., low economic status ³⁴ ethnic diversity, residential mobility) affects informal control mechanisms. This, in turn, increases crime and delinquency rates. The outcome measures used in the study included total victimization, burglaries, thefts, and rates of vandalism.

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- Promote universal education and strive to eliminate illiteracy and ignorance.

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It can be said that community disorganization is a worldwide process. In fact, no society is completely organized. Every society and community shows some elements ¹ other disorganizations. When these elements increase further, their disorganized nature becomes more apparent than others. All communities/societies rapidly accumulate many cultural lags at every stage. Many cultural lags can be seen in family, industry, government, school, and church.

¹ In modern society, traditional informal controls have failed to regulate the behavior of individuals. Many have failed to internalize a coherent system of values and behavioral controls. They are disorganized and suffer from mental illness.

It can be said that some sociologists view community disorganization as a natural process rather than a disease. A new structure emerges when the various parts of the social structure are not rectified or adjusted. Social/community disorganization is useful for destroying the old community and building a new community. Social disorganization is like a disease in a community or society, which needs to be treated quickly and effectively before it becomes chronic and destroys the social organism.

14
Researchers and practitioners have explained that social disorganization is a key predictor of youth violence and crime, and that social disorganization influences youth violence and crime by affecting many mediating processes that facilitate youth violence.

Community disorganization indicates community abnormality or disintegration in community customs and laws. This, in turn, destroys or weakens the integrated forces that maintain community unity and community equilibrium. Community disorganization is considered the product of a conflict of interests among various groups or members.

13.10 SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What is community disorganization? Analyze the characteristics of community disorganization?
2. Explain the causes of community disorganization?
3. Explain the processes leading from community disorganization to crime, and suggest measures to reduce community disorganization?
4. State the definitions of community disorganization?

13.11 RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Elliott, Mabel A: Social Disorganization
2. Tappon, Paul.W: Crime Justice and Correction
3. Asha Ramagonda Patil: Community Organization and Development.
4. Dr. K. Rajendra & Dr. K Sharma: Social Disorganization
5. W.F. Ogburn & M.F. Nimkoff: A Handbook of Sociology
6. Clifford Shaw & Henry McKay: The Social Disorganization Theory
7. Robert J. Bursik, JR. Harold and G. Grasmik: Neighborhoods and Crime.

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