

Advantage and disadvantages of technology



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Social science : The branch of science that studies the relationship of individual within society. Sociology : Sociology is the study and classification of human societies.

Ethnocentrism : Ethnocentrism derives from the Greek word for people, ethnos. Ethnocentrists see their community or nation as the model against which all others have to be judged. By implication other people's ways of thinking and behaviour are aberrant, strange and inferior.

Gemeinschaft : Gemeinschaft refers to world of close emotional, face to face ties , attachment to place and a homogeneous and regulated community.

Gesellschaft: Gesellschaft refers association. Term linked with urbanism industrial life, heterogeneity and secondary relationship.

Anthropology: The study of the origin of the human beings, human social variability and the development of human culture. Association: An association is a group of people organized for a particular purpose or a limited number of purpose.

To constitute an association there must be some important features as follows: Firstly . a group of people Secondly, those people must be organized and Thirdly, they must have a common purpose.

Community : Community is a functionally related aggregate of people who live in a particular geographical locality at a particular time , share a common culture , arranged in a social structure, exhibit an awareness of their uniqueness and separate identity as a group. (Blair E. Merca) Social

sanction: Social sanctions means by conformity socially approved is enforced.

It can be positive in form of reward and negative in form of punishment.

It can be formal (legal restraints) and can also be informal. Social change: The term social change usually refers to any change in the ideas, norms, values, social roles, social habits of the people or in the composition or organization of their society. The precise definition depends on how the word social is defined. If social and culture are identical then social change would be cultural change. Social differentiation: The development of status differences in a society.

The development of social and cultural distinction in a society.

Social research: Social research refers to research conducted by social scientists. Socialization : The process whereby people learn the attitudes, values, and actions appropriate for individuals as members of a particular culture. Social organization: refers to a group of social positions, connected by social relations, performing a social role. It can also be defined in a narrower sense as any institution in a society that works to socialize the groups or people in it.

Common examples include education, governments, families, economic systems, religions, and any people or groups that you have social interaction with. It is a major sphere of social life organized to meet some human needs.

Social system : The whole range of habit and symbols that people use in communicating with each other . the regular relationship among the people

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of a society, Folkways : Norms governing everyday social behavior whose violation raises comparatively little concern.

Folkways are group habit , or in other wards commonly accepted ways of behaving in a society. Values: Collective conceptions of what is considered good, desirable, and proper-or bad, undesirable, and improper-in a culture. Norm : Common standards or ideas which guide members' responses in all established groups. Norms are the specific manifestations of values.

Thus social norms induce conformity in the group behavior and ethical judgments. Nuclear family : The husband, wife and their offspring. It is the same as the conjugal family.

Social mobility : Individuals are recognized in society through the statuses they occupy and the roles they enact. The society as well as individuals is dynamic.

Men are normally engaged in endless endeavor to enhance their statuses in society, move from lower position to higher position, secure superior job from an inferior one. For various reasons people of the higher status and position may be forced to come down to a lower status and position. Thus people in society continue to move up and down the status scale. This movement is called social mobility.