

DR. Tumpa Kumari Dept. Of Arts and Humanities, (Sociology), YBN University, Ranchi

TEACHING MATERIAL ON



Sociology

(Dept. Of Arts and Humanities)

Q: Role of social change | norms, folkways, customs, morals, religion law and other means of social control in the regulation of human behavior?

Ans: - Social change, norms, folkways, customs, morals, religion, law and other means of social control play crucial roles in regulating human behavior. Here's an overview of their roles.

1.) **Social change** = This refers to shifts in societal norms and values over time. It influences behavior by altering what is considered acceptable or unacceptable. For example, evolving attitudes toward gender equality have led to changes in workplace practices and family roles.

2.) **Norms** = Norms are the unwritten rules of society that ~~dictate~~ dictate acceptable behavior. They guide individuals in daily interactions and help maintain social order by defining expected behavior. Deviations from norms can lead to social disapproval or ostracism.

3.) **Folkways** = These are informal norms or everyday customs that guide casual interactions. While not strictly enforced, folkways help ensure smooth social interactions by promoting conventional behavior, such as table manners or dress codes.

- 4.) **Customs** = customs are established practices that are widely accepted within a culture or community. They often have historical or cultural significance and influence behavior by providing a framework for traditional practices and ceremonies.
- 5.) **Morals** = Morals are deeply held beliefs about right and wrong. They influence behavior by shaping an individual's conscience and ethical standards. Adherence to morals helps individuals align their actions with societal values and expectations.
- 6.) **Religion** = Religion provides a moral framework and set of ethical guidelines that influence behavior. Religious teachings and practices shape individuals' values, social interactions and life choices, and often provide mechanisms for social control through religious leaders and institutions.
- 7.) **Law** = Laws are formal rules established by a governing body that mandate specific behaviors and outline consequences for violations. They regulate behavior through formal sanctions and legal enforcement, ensuring adherence to societal standards and protecting public order.
- 8.) **Other Means of Social Control** = These include educational institutions, media, peer groups, and family structures. Each plays a role in shaping behavior by reinforcing norms, values and expectations.

For example, school educate individuals about societal rules, while media can influence public perceptions and behaviors.

~~Text~~ Together, these mechanisms create a system of social control that maintains order, promotes conformity and facilitates the smooth functioning of society.

Q = Role of Social Planning in the improvement of health and in rehabilitation?

Ans: = Social Planning plays a crucial role in improving health and facilitating rehabilitation by focusing on the organization and distribution of resources, services and policies to meet the needs of communities. Here are some key aspects of its role.

1.) **Resource Allocation** = Social planning helps in the effective allocation of resources, ensuring that funds, facilities and services are directed where they are most needed. This includes improving access to healthcare services, preventive programs, and rehabilitation services.

2.) **Policy Development** = It involves the creation of policies that promote health equity, address social determinants of health (such as education, housing, and employment) and support comprehensive rehabilitation programs for individuals recovering from illnesses or injuries.

3.) **Community Engagement** = social planning encourages community involvement in health initiatives, which helps tailor services to the specific needs of the population and fosters community support for health programs.

4.) **Integrated Services** = It promotes the integration of various health and social services, ensuring that individuals receive coordinated care. This is especially important in rehabilitation, where individuals may require a combination of medical, psychological, and social support.

5.) Data-Driven Decisions = By analyzing health data and trends, social planning identifies priority areas for intervention, measures the effectiveness of health programs, and adjusts strategies to improve outcomes.

Overall, social planning helps create a structured approach to enhancing public health and facilitating rehabilitation, leading to more effective and equitable health systems.