

Individual and Society (Socialization)

1. Theoretical foundations: Interactionist perspective

- Cooley/Looking Glass Self
- Mead/Emerging Self
- Goffman/Dramaturgical approach

2. Life cycle: childhood/adolescence/adulthood

- childhood

- adolescence

- adulthood

3. Agents of Socialization

- family

- school

- peer group

- mass media

- workplace

- church

SOCIAL STRUCTURE and SOCIAL INTERACTION

Social Structure:

Elements of Social Structure:

- Social Status
 - Ascribed
 - Achieved
 - Master
- Social Roles
 - Role ambiguity
 - Role strain
 - Role conflict
- Social Groups
- Social Institutions
 - Functionalist view
 - Conflict view
 - Interactionist view
- Ethnomethodology

Ascribed status: Woman

Achieved status set:

Role Expectations:

Researcher

Laboratory role
Author role

Wife

Nurturer role
Supporting role

Teacher

Instructional role
Collegial role

Mother

Maternal role
Civic role

Try It

In order to practice a bit of what we called "Ethnomethodology" in class today, you might consider trying one or more of the following exercises. They are designed to either gauge the depth of social rules, or to alter your own subjective reality.

Breaching Experiments designed to gauge the depth of social rules:

1. Go into McDonalds (or any such place); tell the clerk all you have is a quarter. See if he or she will be willing to sell you a cup of coffee for that price. Use whatever powers of persuasion or sad story you can think of. (You might try this experiment twice. First, go dressed as you might expect one would if all you really had was a quarter. Then, try it somewhere else while wearing whatever equivalent of "your Sunday Best" that you have available or are comfortable wearing. Notice any different reactions.)
2. Wear to a class whatever is your wardrobe's equivalent of a business suit.
3. Get to a class early and sit where someone else who you don't know, usually sits.
4. Walk up the "down" staircase for a day. Watch how people react to you.
5. Get on an elevator and instead of facing the door, face the other people on the elevator.

Exercises in altering your subjective reality:

1. Buy an outfit at the Salvation Army Thrift Store and wear it for a whole day.
2. If it is not ordinarily your custom, do some grocery shopping after midnight.
3. If you have never done so, go to the local public aid office and inquire as to the process by which you have to apply for food stamps. Take the time necessary to fill out all the forms.

GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Primary groups
- Secondary groups
- In-groups and out-groups
- Reference groups
- Dyads & triads
- Conformity - work of Asch and Milgram

Organizations - Bureaucracies - Work of Max Weber

- Div of labor
- hierarchical authority
- written rules and regs
- impersonality
- security

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUPS

Primary group characteristics:

- Small number of people
- Involves whole self
- Personal
- Continuous interaction
- Long duration
- Informal expectations
- Informally imposed sanctions

Examples:

- Family
- Clique
- Work group
- Neighborhood
- Friendship group

Secondary group characteristics:

- Large number of people
- Involves parts of life
- Impersonal
- Sporadic interaction
- Short duration
- Formal expectations
- Formal sanctions

Examples:

- Labor union
- College or college class
- Military unit
- Corporation
- Police force

SOCIAL DEVIANCE

- Deviance -- basic definition and introductory concepts:

- Social control

- informal social control - informal sanctions

- formal social control - LAWS

- Why is there deviance in society?

- Functionalist view - Deviance is *useful*

- Conflict perspective - Deviance is *inevitable*

- Crime

- Index crimes

- Professional Crime

- Organized Crime

- White collar crime

- Victim-less crime

Case example: The War on Drugs