

SCIENCE, RELIGION AND MAGIC

Project, 9th class students

HINDUISM
JAIN
BUDDHISM
SIKHISM
ISLAM
CHRISTIANITY



According to science, Religion is an attitude towards life or the world which originates from the human spirit and consists of beliefs about one's own life and death.

World Religion

- Hinduism
- Christianity
- Islam
- Buddhism
- Sikhism
- Jainism
- Taoism
- Confucianism
- Shinto
- Zoroastrianism
- Judaism

Science
Technology
Mathematics
Physics
Chemistry
Biology
Astronomy
Geology
Botany
Zoology
Microbiology
Astrobiology
Physics
Chemistry
Biology
Astronomy
Geology
Botany
Zoology
Microbiology
Astrobiology



MAGIC

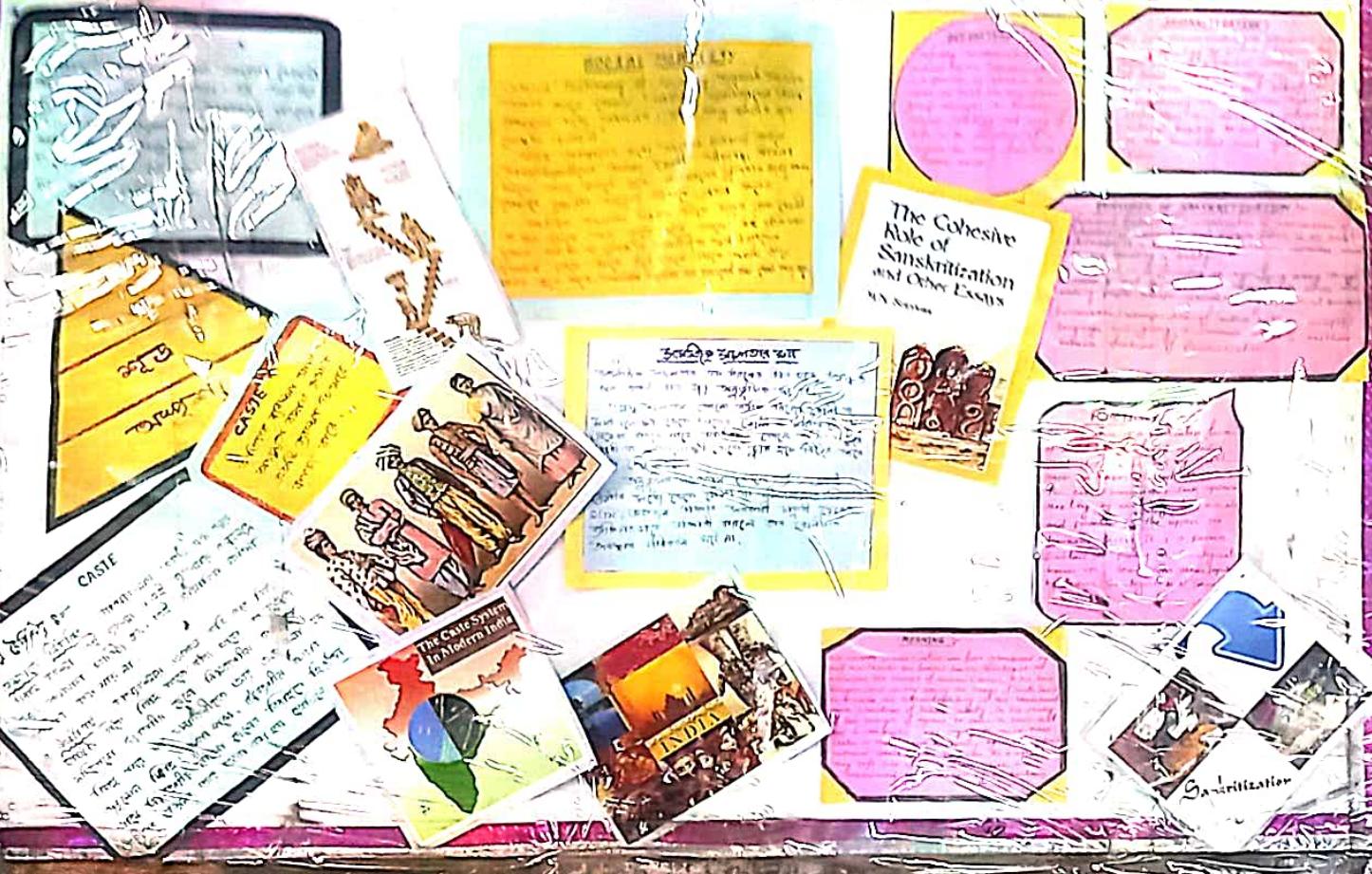
Black Magician
Card
Used for Research
will be used for
the study of
Magical
phenomena
used to perform
magical acts



SCIENCE
MAGIC
RELIGION

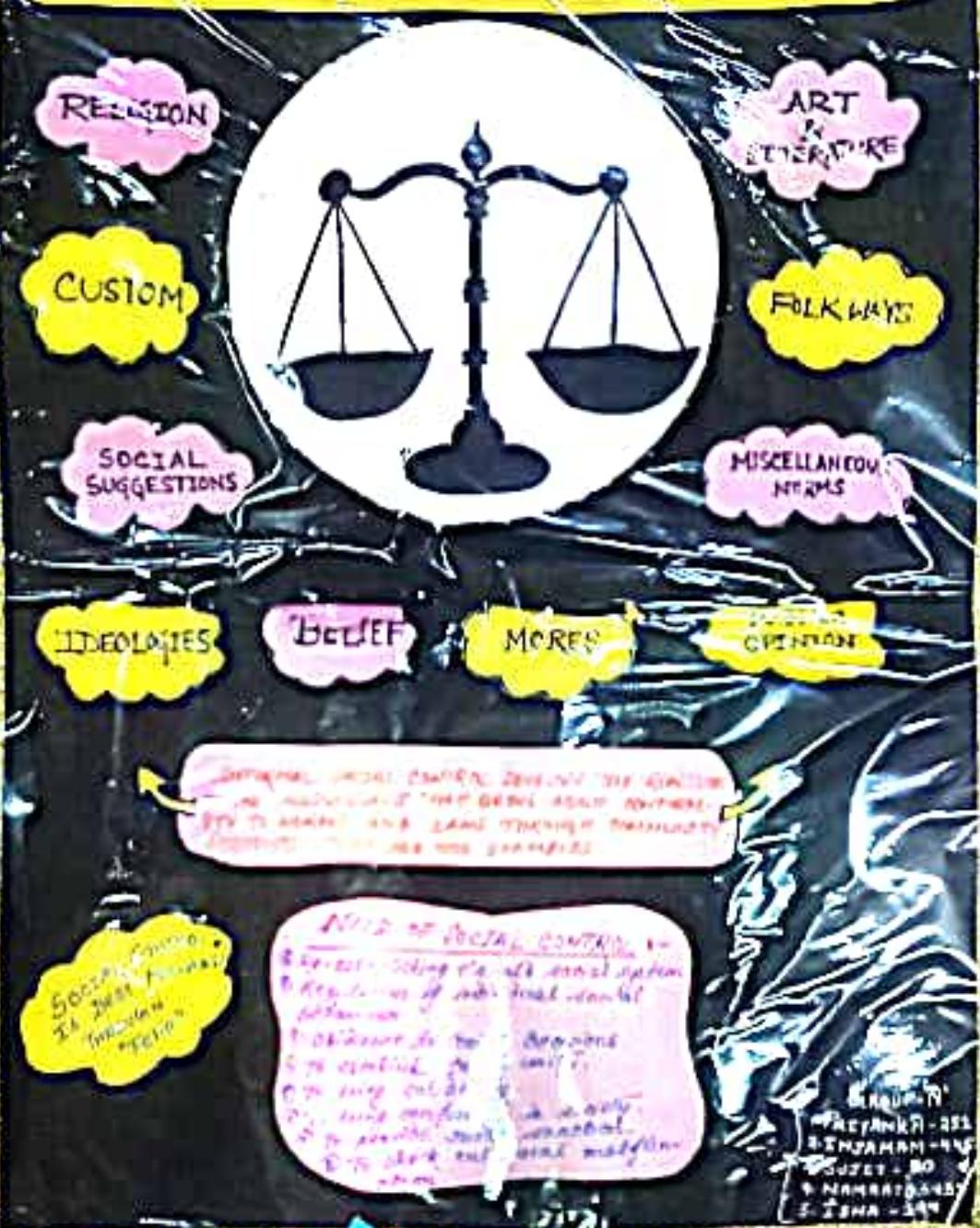


CASTE MOBILITY SANSKRITIZATION



SOCIAL CONTROL

IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE ORDER IN THE SOCIETY, HUMAN BEINGS NEED TO BE KEPT UNDER CONTROL WHICH IS NECESSARY TO HAVE DESIRED BEHAVIOR AND TO DEVELOP SOCIAL QUALITIES OF THE INDIVIDUALS. THIS CONCEPT IS KNOWN AS "SOCIAL CONTROL".



BY WHICH INDIVIDUALS DEVELOP THE HABITS
AND ATTITUDES THAT MAKE THEM PERTINENT
TO WORK AND LEAD OTHERS OR INDIVIDUALS
BECOME USELESS MEMBERS.

NEED OF SOCIAL CONTROL :-
1. To solve the all social system
2. Regulation of individual control
3. Control over the society
4. To control the society
5. To bring order
6. To bring comfort
7. To provide security
8. To work and work effectively

GRADUATION
MATERIAL - 222
EXHIBIT - 442
GIFTS - 80
+ NUMBER - 545
S. L. LIBRARY - 344



SOCIOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIFE

SOCIAL INTERACTION

BASIC ELEMENTS OF INTERACTION

STATUS

A position that a person holds that may change over lifetime or remains static and their status

Status Set - set the ultimate position a person holds at a given time

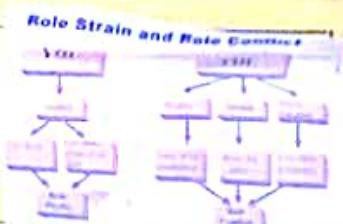
- Allocated Status - with Social position a person receives at birth or later on Inheritance, later in life
- Confined Status - set Social position a person takes on voluntarily that reflects personal ability and effort
- Ascribed Status - set Status that has special importance for social identity, often shaping one's entire life

ROLE

Position assumed by another and held voluntarily or involuntarily - a person's role is determined by their status

Role Conflict - when two or more roles require different behaviors at the same time

Role Strain - when a person's role creates tension between their personal values and the demands of the role



CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY

The process by which people construct reality through shared information



warrior King



These mutual elements function as components of particular

PRESERVATION OF SELF

That sometimes result from

1. It is a person's effort to create specific impressions for the mind of others

2. Self-communication

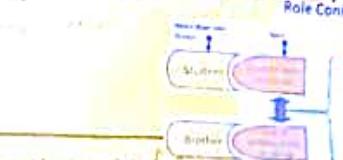
3. Non-verbal communication - smiling, eye contact, gestures

4. Gender Based Impression

5. Personal Space

6. Domination - the way individuals control groups

7. Interaction - People Constantly communicate to obtain or share information



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Large-scale patterns of social interaction

• 1.2 billion people live in urban areas

• 1.3 billion people live in rural areas

• 1.4 billion people live in developing countries

• 1.5 billion people live in developed countries

• 1.6 billion people live in industrialized countries

• 1.7 billion people live in non-industrialized countries

• 1.8 billion people live in less developed countries

• 1.9 billion people live in more developed countries

• 2.0 billion people live in least developed countries

• 2.1 billion people live in lower-middle income countries

• 2.2 billion people live in upper-middle income countries

• 2.3 billion people live in high-income countries

• 2.4 billion people live in low-income countries

• 2.5 billion people live in medium-income countries

• 2.6 billion people live in very low-income countries

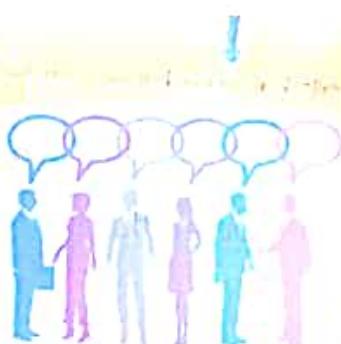
• 2.7 billion people live in low-middle income countries

• 2.8 billion people live in medium-middle income countries

• 2.9 billion people live in high-middle income countries

• 3.0 billion people live in very high-middle income countries

• 3.1 billion people live in high-income countries



SOCIAL INTERACTION

The basic element that all social interactions consist of

• Strong Ties - emotional bonds
• Weak Ties - social connections
• Richest - most frequent contacts
• Rickest - most frequent contacts
• Diametral - opposite ends of spectrum

SOURCES OF SOCIALIZATION

Introduction: Socialization is the process by which people learn the ways of thoughts and actions considered in a society. Socialization is the basic process by which the human organism becomes a person and functioning member of a society.

Agencies of Socialization :



① Primary (Informal) → ② Early socialization within the family ; ③ Can be extended to include neighbour or friend ; ④ Less formal, occurs naturally.

① Secondary (Formal) → ② Influence of more impersonal organizations ; ③ Large formal organization ; ④ Sets of rules and procedures.



FAMILY & KINSHIP

The family as an institution is without doubt most sturdy authority and the primary of socialization in life. It is the family that children receive an initial sense of their culture, their first class material life, learn language and begin to internalize cultural norms and values of the society.

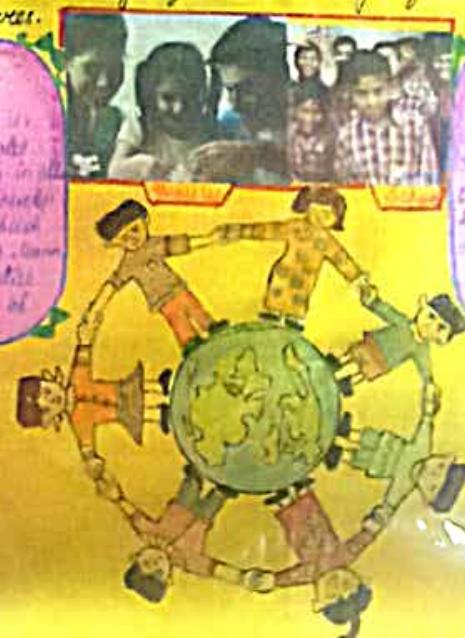


SCHOOL

School is the primary of all education. Socialization in the family gives an initial base but it is not confined to this. The school provides children not only through its formal-curriculum activities but also to accept the hidden curriculum implicit in the conduct of school activities ranging from segments like music, sports to extra-curricular activities like clubs and groups.

WORK PLACE

fundamental aspect of human-socialization because coming to office environment with an organization triggers socialization process especially from social gathering experiences that occur among children and adolescents.



THE STATE

Democracies have been playing a major role in spreading the importance of equality and freedom. Equality is the primary factor of the growing support for the human development.

PEER GROUP



If the children grow after they spent more and more time in the company of their peers - children of roughly the same age and usually of similar background and interests. Peer groups act as friendship-groups and express interest that plays a role in children with the first experience of global status relationships.

MASS MEDIA

The mass media are important form of communication that reached to large audiences without any personal contact between the sender and the receivers of the message. The media provide the instant exchange of news events and social changes ranging from news and opinions to fads and fashions.



Example of Socialization :

Through primary socialization, a child learns basic societrical norms and customs. Toilet training is an example of Primary Socialization. And an example of Secondary is a committee organized to plan a holiday party at work.

Conclusion : Besides these socialization agents, work place acts as an important agents of socialization the work environment often passes unfulfilled demands perhaps called for major adjustment in the persons outlook on behaviour which in turn help in socialization process.

GROUP MEMBERS

1. SCHIFFERSCHE 2. ALEXANDER 3. ERICSON 4. NELSON

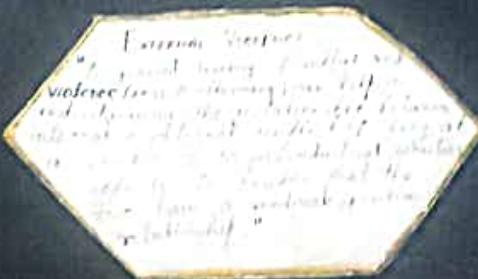
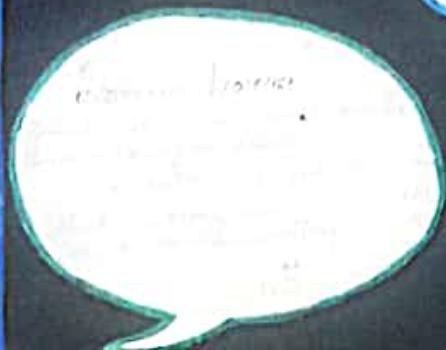




VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



"Violence Against Women" is
underlined as a violation of human rights
and a form of discrimination against women and
that men, all over the globe, have
violence that result in killing & sexual
abuse based on economic status of our
suffering
the most vulnerable levels of
the society are facing situation of
violence & killing."



The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961)
The Immoral Traffic (Prevent) Act, 1956
The Protection of Women from Domestic
Violence Act, 2005

The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act,
1987 (3 of 1988)

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (28 of 1989)

The Eve Tearing (New Legislation)

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act,
1971 (34 of 1971)

The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique

The Indian Divorce Act, 1964 (4 of 1964)



ANKITA

ANISHA

OMITA

ABIA



SOCIOLOGY
2nd year - Hons