

Social Organization

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Introduction:

- In Sociology, a social organization is a pattern of relationships between and among individuals and social groups.
- Aspects of social organization are presented in all social situations where a few or more people are thrown into a set of interrelated activities arising from the operation of social norms.

Defination:

- The main definition of social organization given by various sociologists is given below:
- **Ougburn and Nimkoff** defined organization as an articulation of different parts which perform various functions; it is an active group device for getting something done”.
- **Duncan Mitchell** explained social organization as , “the interdependence of parts, which is an essential characteristics of all enduring collective entities: groups, communities and societies”

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- **Elliott and Merrill** defined, “organization is a state of being, a condition in which the various institutions in a society are functioning in accordance with their recognized or implied purposes”.
- **H.M Johnson** defined, “organization refers to an aspect of interaction systems”.
- **Collins Dictionary of Sociology** defined organization is “A type of collectivity established for the pursuit of specific aims or goals characterized by a formal structure of rules, authority relations, a division of labor and limited membership or admission”

Characteristics of Social Organization

- An organization is understood as a mechanism that brings different people together into a network of interaction to perform different functions.
- An organization is always a type of collectivity.
- an organization has its own definite purposes.

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- An organization has its own definite purpose. Without any purpose or goal individuals come together and establish among themselves a definite pattern or system of interaction.
- Each organization has some specific aims or goals.
- It has a formal structure of rules.

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- The family as an organization can run smoothly only when its members have mutual understanding, cooperation and consensus among themselves.
- An organization has its own norms or rules.
- organization maintains its control over the behavior of its members and regulates their activities.

Function of an Organization

- An organization maintains its control over the behavior of its members and regulates their activities.
- Modern organizations have a division of labor.

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- The organization can function without any problem if there prevails harmony between the acceptance of the statuses by the members and their enactment of the related roles.
- An organization is understood as a mechanism that brings different people together into a network of interaction to perform different functions.



• THANKING YOU