CHAPTER: THREE

Social Institutions


Introduction to the Social Institution

Social institution is the social structure & machinery through which human society organizes, directs & executes the multifarious activities required to society for human need. Every institution in order for its functions to be performed has a division of labor among its participants. Among the many norms linked together to make up the institutions are those defining the various roles necessary to the performance of the institutions function. The familial for instance is responsible for reproduction of new members for the society. It will therefore specify role behavior appropriate to the status of father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife & any other status as obstetrician or midwife which are related to the reproductive function in society.

Bogardus- ‘A social institution is a structure of society that is organized to meet the needs of people chiefly through well established procedures.’

H. E. Barnes-‘Social institutions are the social structure & machinery through which human society organizes, directs & executes the multifarious activities required to society for human need.’

Characteristics of social institutions

1. Institution has some definite objectives.
2. There is a symbol of an institution which can be either material or non-material.
3. The institution has definite procedures which are formulated on the basis of customs & dogmas.
4. Institutions depend upon the collective or group activities of man.
5. Institutions are means of controlling individuals.
6. Every institution has some rules which must be obeyed by individuals.
7. Institutions & formed for the fulfillment of primary needs.

3.1 Family

Family is a social institution. The family is the most important primary group of society. It is a small social group consisting ordinarily of a father, mother & one or more children. Historically it has undergone several changes emerging, according to Burgess & Locke, from a hard & fast social structure or institution & becoming a flexible human relationship. At the outset it is important to explain the sense in which the term ”family” is used. The word “family” has been taken over from the Roman word, “famulus”, meaning a servant. In Roman law, the word
denoted the group of producers & slaves & other servants as well as members connected by common descent or marriage.

The family, as an institution is universal. It is the most permanent & the most pervasive of all social institutions. All societies large & small, primitive & civilized, ancient & modern have some form of family or the other. No one knows, or can now, how or when the family began. It is safe to surmise that the family in some form will always be with us. With regards to the future as the mind can imagine, the family will continue to be a central & indeed a nuclear component of society. “There may be no families in Utopia, & none in paradise, but the planet we know best will probably always contain them.’ -Robert Bierstadt.

The family is not a mere association but also an institutional complex or system of institutions. The family, especially the nuclear or individual family is the most basis social group & of primary importance in the socialization of the young. It consists ordinarily of a men & women permanently united with one or more children. Sometimes the parents of husband or wife live together also; in some societies even some servants were admitted as members of the household. Hence its name family from ‘famulus’ means a servant. A family is a social & economic unit consisting minimally of one or more parents & their children. Members of family always have certain reciprocal rights & obligations, particularly economic ones.

"Family is a group of persons united by the ties of marriage, blood or adaptation, consisting of a single household, interacting & inter-communicating with each other in their respective social roles of household & wife, mother & father, son & daughter, brother & sister creating a common culture”. -Burgess & Locke

“Family is a more or less durable association of household & wife with or without children, or man or women alone with children.” Nimkoff

Above definition the family is a social group of people related by ancestry, marriage or adoption who live together, form an economic unit & rear their young.

3.1.1 Characteristics of Family

1. A mating relationship:- a family comes into existence when a man & a women established mating relation between them. This relation may be of a shorter duration or long life. When the marital relations break up the family disintegrates.

2. A form of marriage:- mating relationship is established through the institution of marriage. Marriage may be solemnized in a simple way as is the case in Europe or its celebration may be a long process as is generally in India & Nepal. It may take any form, monogamous or polygamous. Partners may be selected by parents or by the elders, or the choice may be left to the wishes of the individuals connected.

3. A system of nomenclature: Every family is known by a name & has its own system of reckoning descent. Descent may be reckoned through the male line or through female line.
Usually the wife goes & joins her husband’s relatives but sometimes the husband also may go & join his wife’s relatives. There are said to be instances where annual alterations take place between the two systems, patrilocal & matrilocal.

4. **An economic provision**: Every family needs an economic provision to satisfy the economic needs. The head of the family carries on certain profession & earns money to maintain the family.

5. **A common habitation**: A family requires a home or house-hold for its living. Without a dwelling place the task of child bearing & child rearing cannot be adequately performed.

### 3.1.2 Types of family

Sociologists have discussed about the various types of family, important of which have described or mentioned as below:

1) **On the basis of marriage** family can be divided into: polygamous, polyandrous & Monogamous.

2) **On the basis of nature of residence** marriage can be divided into three types: matrilocal, patrilocal & neolocal or changing residence.

3) **On the basis of ancestry or descent** family can be divided into two main types: Matrilineal, patrilineal.

4) **On the basis of authority employed**: Matriarchal & patriarchal family.

5) **On the basis of size or structure**: The Nuclear & joint family.

We, mainly, focus on the type of family based on the size or structure.

**a. The joint or extended family**: This form of family is institutionalized in many small scales, non- literate, pre-industrial, and traditional peasant societies. In this form of family, *kinship ties dominate life*. But in this case, the basic unit is *extended family* rather than the wider kinship grouping. The joint family, on the other hand, consists of members who at least belong to three generations: husband and wife, their married and unmarried children; and their married as well as unmarried grand children. Joint family when extended beyond this composition becomes extended family.

**b. Nuclear Family**: The individual nuclear family is the typical family in modern industrial society. According to Talcott Parsons, it is ‘structurally isolated’ family because it does not form an integral part of a wider system of kinship relationships. It can be defined as “a small group composed of husband and wife and immature children who constitute a unit from the rest of the community.”

### Changing Pattern of Family

The changing pattern of family in Nepalese society is pointed as follows:
a. **The sexual regulation function**: In most of the urban societies of Nepal the pre-marital and extra marital sex relations are on increase.

b. **The formation of nuclear family is on rise**. Because of the increasing urbanization process and rise on foreign employment, a part of the rural population is deviating from their old traditional agriculture occupation resulting in holding a non agriculture profession.

**Primary function of family**

1. Stable satisfaction of the sex need
2. Reproduction /procreation
3. Production and rearing of the child
4. Provision of home
5. Affection function

**Secondary function of family**

1. Education function
2. Religious function
3. Economic function
4. Recreational function

**3.2 Kinship**

Kinship is the method of reckoning relationship. In any society every normal adult individual belongs to two different nuclear family. The family in which he was born & reared is called the ‘family of orientation’. The other to which he established relation through marriage is called ‘family of procreation’. This universal fact of individual membership in two nuclear family gives rise to the kinship system.

Kinship is a relationship between any entities that share a genealogical origin, through biological, cultural, or historical descent. And descent groups, lineages, etc. are treated in their own subsections. In anthropology the kinship system includes people related both by descent and marriage, while usage in biology includes descent and mating. Human kinship relations through marriage are commonly called "affinity" in contrast to "descent". Kinship is one of the most basic
principles for organizing individuals into social groups, roles, categories, and genealogy. Family relations can be represented concretely (mother, brother, grandfather) or abstractly after degrees of relationship

A kinship system is neither a social group nor does in correspond to an organized aggregation of individuals. Thus, kinship is a relationship between & among individuals on the basis of blood or marriage relations. It is specially, a tie between individuals that brings than together kinship system represents one of the basic social institutions. Kinship is universal & in most societies plays a significant role in the socialization of individuals & the maintenance of group solidarity. It is supremely important in the primitive societies & extends its influence or almost all their activities social, economic, political, religious etc.

Kinship is the relation by the bond of blood, marriage & includes kindred ones. It represents one of the basic social institutions. Kinship is universal & in most societies plays a significant role in the socialization of individuals & the maintenance of group solidarity. It is very important in primitive societies & extends its influence on almost all their activities. A.R. Radcliffe Brown defines kinship as a system of dynamic relations between person & person in a community. The behavior of any two persons in any of these relations being regulated in some way & to a greater or less extent by social usage.

**John Macionis** defines kinship as, "a social bond based on blood, marriage or adoption."

**A.R. Brown**- "Kinship is a system of dynamic relations between person & persons in a community, the behavior of any two persons in any of these relations being regulated in some way & to a greater or less extent by social usage."

**MacIver & Page**- "The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called kinship."

**E.B. Tylor,** “kinship is the social recognition and expression of genealogical relationship, both consanguine and affinal.”

### 3.2.1 Characteristics of kinship system

1. **Kinship is based on blood ties & marriage:**- kinship is bond by two types. When a person gives birth to a child, either son or daughter is a new relation born i.e. father-son or father-daughter. It is called affinal kinship. Likewise, after marriage a person makes relation with many people. So, kinship is based on blood ties & marriage.

2. **Kinship is approval by society:**- Kinship should be accepted by society. For being a father, a society should be accepted as a father. So illegal child does not have the father. So, marriage is the process where a person can get permission to become a father.

3. **Kinship is universal:**- Kinship system is found all over the world. Marriage creates the many types of kinship. One becomes husband or wife, one becomes son or daughter, one
becomes mother & father, and one becomes grandfather or grandmother. This process is found all over all globe. So, kinship is universal character.

4. **Kinship has relations of several categories**: Kinship are classified into primary relations, secondary relations & Tertiary relations. Every individual who belongs to a nuclear family finds his primary kinship within the family. There are eight primary kin: husband-wife, father-son, mother-son, father-daughter, mother-daughter, younger brother-elder mother, younger sister-elder sister & brother sister. Outside the nuclear family the individual can have 33 types of secondary relatives. For example: mother, brother, brother’s wife. Sister’s husband, father’s brothers etc, & lastly the “Tertiary kin refer to the secondary kin of our primary kin.

5. **Kinship is permanent**: When one is bound in kinship it is long lasting. A man & a woman become husband & wife after marriage & it creates many relatives. It is end in one century but it is forever.

6. **Social interaction is compulsion in kinship system**: Social interaction is necessary in kinship system. When a person accepts other’s things. It becomes an interaction when it is on social content it becomes social interaction. Marriage is also a result of social interaction. As we know that marriage creates many kinship.

### 3.2.2 Types of Kinship

#### a. Affinal Kinship

The bond of marriage is called affinal kinship. When a person marries, he establishes relationship not only with the girl whom he marries but also with a number of other people in the girl’s family. Moreover, it is not only the person marrying who gets bound to the family members of the girl. Thus, a host of relations are created as soon as a marriage takes place. For example, after marriage a person becomes not only a husband, but he also becomes brother-in-law & son-in-law. Here it may be noted that in English language a number of relations created by marriage are referred by the same term. After marriage a girl becomes not only a wife but also becomes daughter-in-law, she also of relationships which are called affinal kinship.

#### b. Consanguineous kinship

The bond of blood is called consanguineous kinship. The consanguineous kin are related through blood whereas the affinal kinship are related through marriage. The bond between parents & their children & that between siblings is consanguineous kinship. Siblings are the children of the same parents. Thus, son, brother, sister, uncle, aunty, elder uncle, bauju, nephew & cousin are consanguineous kin. i.e. related relationship may be actual as well as supposed. Among polyandrous tribes the actual father of a child is unknown. An adopted child is treated as if it were one’s own biologically produced child. Thus, blood relationship may be established not only on biological basis but also on the basis of social recognitions.
3.2.3 Degree of Kinship

Kinship has got various ramifications. On the basis of nearness & distance, kinship is classified three categories:-

1) **Primary kinship:** Every individual who belongs to a nuclear family finds his primary kin within the family. There are eight primary kin; husband-wife, father-son, mother-son, father-daughter, mother-daughter, younger elder brother, younger elder sister & brother-sister.

2) **Secondary kinship:** Outside the nuclear family the individual can have 33 types of secondary relatives. Examples: mother's brother, brother's wife, sister's husband, father's brother etc. are secondary kinship. The father is my primary kin & his brother is the primary kin of father. Therefore, the father's brother is my secondary kin, the primary kin of primary kin similarly. Similarly sister is primary kin but her husband is my secondary kin.

3) **Tertiary kinship:** They are the secondary kin of our primary kin or primary kin of our secondary kin. Thus the wife of brother-in-law called in Nepali is tertiary kin because brother-in-law is my secondary kin & his wife is the primary kin of the brother-in law. Similarly the brother-in-law of my brother is my tertiary kin because the brother is my primary kin & his brother-in law is the secondary kin of my brother.

According to Murock there are 33 secondary kin & 151 tertiary kinship of person.

3.4 Education Institution

Education is a most important social institution. The very existence of society depends upon the transmission of culture to young generation. Human society’s needs and essentiality is that every new generation must be given training in the way of the group of the particular society so that the same tradition will continue. The ways the society gives training to its members is different from society to society. Thus, education has been developed as one of the ways to fulfill the need to train the members of society.

Primitive and very ancient societies had no educational institutions. Children of that period learned what they needed to know by observing or watching going on. It took no school to teach a tribal boy how to hunt. A boy’s father would give him instruction in hunting and these lessons were the nearest thing to “educational institutions” that could be found in a simple society. Such institution was not an educational institution; it was simply a part of a man’s family duties.

Schools appeared when cultures became too complex for all needed learning to be handled easily within the family. Furthermore, developing religions often required that legends, rituals, and chants be learned and memorized. Family members and their neighbors are needed to learn these instructions. At this point of human history, full-time specialists as teachers and formal classes of students were prerequisite for the development of educational institutions to teach the boys of

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the families of a particular society. In this way education arrived, argues the historians and social scientists.

The term education is derived from the Latin 'educare' which literally means to ‘bring up’. The idea of education is not merely to impart knowledge to the students in some areas of study but to develop in him those habits and attitudes with which he may successfully face the future. According to Aristotle, the aim of education is ‘to develop man’s faculties, especially, his mind, so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of the supreme truth, goodness and beauty in which perfect happiness essentially consists.’

E. Durkheim, ‘education can be conceived as the socialization of the younger generation. It is a continuous effort to impose on the child ways of seeing, feeling and acting which he could not arrived at spontaneously.’

John J. Macionis- "Education is the social institution through which society provides its members with important knowledge, including basic facts, jobs, skills & cultural norms & values."

3.4.1 Characteristics of Education

• Specialized social activity
• An agent of social change
• Complete process of socialization
• Maintains and transfers culture and knowledge
• Means of social control

3.4.2 Functions of Education

1. Education helps complete socialization process: Although the family gets child, modern family has the access to schools and other institutions which have come into the place of family to complete the socialization process.
2. It helps transmit culture of the society: With the publication of books and by teaching-learning process, it is possible to transmit the culture.
3. Social personality is possible: An individual’s social personality is possible with the providing of education.
4. It helps reform the attitudes: The old and outdated attitudes can be reformed and replaced by new ones with education.
5. It ensures or creates an environment to get job: Education is the most fundamental social institution which helps get job.
6. It confers the status: Education in the modern world confers the status to the individuals.
7. It fosters the democracy: With the proper education provided to the people democracy can be understood and brought into action for welfare the people and society.
8. **Education imparts values:** Education provides values to the life of the people and such that values are the moral.

9. **It ensures the social changes:** Innovation of various ideas and beliefs education ensures social changes.

### 3.4.3 Education as a Social process

Education is an institute established to prepare citizen for various roles demanded by other social institution such as family, government, the economy. Human’s behaviors are not all based on impulsion, or instinct, but he behaves as the way he is trained in the society. Education is an agent of the cultural transmission which can be possible through learning. This learning is continuous process. The more we try to learn about our society and fellow beings the more remains to be learned. Social learning begins at birth and ends only at death. We begin at children pass through adolescence into adulthood, marry, become parents, inter middle age, retire, grow old and finally die. Even at the door of death we are being socialized. The cultural elements are passed on from generation to generation. The family, school and various other associations are the agents of cultural transmission. Education implied as an attempt to acquire knowledge and is also continuous. Knowledge is like an ocean, boundless or limitless. The more one tries to know about the universe the more it become mysterious so the human experience is limited to have the knowledge of this universe. So education is continuous process. Education makes individual to fit in a particular society.

### 3.4.4 Education in Nepal

Means to impart the education in Nepal was Sanskrit in the past. Saint and sages, religious teachers, used to impart education as a moral lesson. These days education is featured with the ways to receive degree in order to get earning for survival. The Rana period provided the education with the opening of some schools to the limitation of its family members only and very few colleges were opened as a part of socio-political reform to avoid the possible revolt against Rana regime. Panchayat era was rather based on the modern education system with relatively mass enrollment in school and college. The post Jana Andolan I have been characterized by the mushrooming of colleges and schools in private sectors with a remarkable decline in illiteracy rate. Education in post 2046 period is being nurtured with advanced and modern education system providing large number of the younger population the modern education with the introduction of western values and needs to greater extension.

### 3.5 Economic Institution: Meaning and definition of economy

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The term economy refers to the established procedure to conduct the activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. It is a distinctive form of dominant activities related to the above economic activities in society. For every society, the vital task is to arrange and maintain the provision of food, clothing’s, and shelter to its members. Society tries to fulfill needs of its members through the interrelated form of provisions of production, distribution, and consumption.

Every society must have the provision of established set of procedure regarding production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that is related to the environment. For the survival of the society, society must extract the necessary resources for food; shelter etc. from the physical environment. In this process, human establishes different relationship to others and the economic institutions provide the social norms that define proper behavior for the roles of business manager, factory worker, retailer, customer, farmer and all the others concerns with economic relationship.

3.5.1 Basic Features of Economy

• Economy is related to the adaptation in the given environment or provisions related to extracting necessary resources from the environment
• Economy defines the forms of ownership of the property
• Economy is related to defining the nature of works and occupations.
• Economy concerns with the nature of division of labor in society

3.5.2 Forms of ownership of property

• Communal ownership of property – property owned by community
• Private ownership of property – property owned by one or few specific individuals
• Public ownership of property – property belongs to the state or some other recognized political authority.

3.5.3 Types of economy

Economic systems are the means by which scarce resources are produced and allocated within and between societies. Economic systems can be classified in two sub systems: Capitalism and socialism.

a. Capitalism: An economy in which most of the productive capacity is privately owned is called a capitalist economy. This systems of ownership is called capitalism or private enterprise. Capital or productive capacity, includes manufacturing plants, distributions systems, land raw materials & money that can be converted into such things. Capital
can be through of as income producing wealth. It is an economic system in which the means of production are largely in private hands and the main incentive for economic activity is the accumulations of profits.

❖ **Basic Features of Capitalism**

1. **Personal profit**: seeking self interest or profit is considered here as normal, morally acceptable & socially desirable. Max Weber remarked the outstanding characteristics of capitalism are production "for the pursuit of profit & ever renewed profit."

2. **Free competition**: competition is regarded as necessary if the capitalist system is to work effectively.

b. **Socialism**: A system in which capital is publicly owned is called a socialist economy. Major role of governments, the system is referred to as state socialism. Socialism is an economic system in which the means of production and distribution in a society are collectively owned rather than privately. The basic objectives of socialism are to meet people’s need’s need rather than to maximize profits. More ever it is a type of economy in which the means of production & distribution in a society are collectively rather than privately owned.

❖ **Basic Features of Socialism**

1) There is a common ownership of the means of production & distribution.

2) Economic activities are planned by the state & the market plays fewer roles or no role.

3) Since there is no space & scope for the generation of private property, at least theoretically, there is less chance or no chance of emerging class based disparity.

4) Legal system primarily concerned with administration involves changes in criminal & property law.

5) Structural changes occurring within the system contributes to the insignificant role of religion or religious beliefs or religious ideology may disappear.

6) Human alienation will not be found.

3.6 **Religious Institution: Meaning and definition of Religion**

Man is not only the social being but also the religious being. Religion is universal and permanent. It establishes a relationship not merely between man and man but also between man and some higher power, the god’. Religion revolves round man’s faith in the supernatural forces. it is an experience associated with emotions, especially with fear, wonder or reverence. Many societies have a wide range of institutions connected with religion. Religion is closely associated with morality and has elaborate rules of conduct. The world religions are Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
The Sacred and the Profane – According to Durkheim, all religions distinguish between the sacred, those things which have supernatural significance and qualities, and the profane, and those things which are regarded as part of ordinary life. The sacred includes items that are symbols of other holy things, thus in Christianity, the cross is a common symbol for the act of Jesus dying for our sins. (Things inside and outside the temple)

Personal Experience – religion can provide the interpretations for understanding one’s own behaviors, the personal meanings of these interpretations, and the resolve to do something about these problems or feelings that vex them. Individuals can feel that a “divine message” has been received personally, or has been received by one or more of their community members. A religious experience can be liberating in terms of guilt, depression, or any other number of maladies. A common expression is to give oneself up to God, Allah, or dharma. Individual problems and issues are absorbed by something bigger than themselves. These experiences can be very individualistic, yet also be consistent with the religious beliefs of the religious community as a whole.

According to Durkheim, “Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden.”

According to Ogburn, “Religion is an attitude towards superhuman powers.”

E. B. Tylor- "Religion is the belief in spiritual beings."

MacIver & Page- "Religion as we understand the term implies a relationship not merely between man & man but also between man & some higher power."

3.6.1 Basic Features of Religion

- Belief in supernatural power.
- Concept of sacredness.
- Emotional feelings.
- Religion is cultural universal.
- Religion is means of social control.
- Religion is a factor of generating conflict between different religious groups and societies.
- Religion is a means of providing social support.

3.6.2 Religious Organizations

- Church, Temple, Mosque, Monasteries– 1) organized bureaucratically, 2) has a large membership, 3) follows well-established rituals, and, 4) accepted by society even if not practiced
• **Denomination** – as contrasted with an ecclesia, which is the official state religion, such as the Church of England, a denomination is a religion that maintains friendly relations with the government and other religions but does not claim to be the nation’s only legitimate religion

• **Sects** – rejects the accepted form of a church, has little bureaucratic organization, follows emotions rather than rituals, are very committed to their beliefs, and may advocate violence to gain their ends.

• **Cults** – has little to do with traditional religion, develop around a charismatic leader, often reject the greater society

### 3.6.3 Functions of Religion

1. Religion control of social behavior.
2. Social solidarity.
3. Provides peace in human mind.
4. Taboos.
5. Religion provides relief to the disturb mind.
6. Elements of civilization etc.

### 3.7 Political Institution: Meaning and definition of polity

Polity refers to the social institution, which relies on an established / recognized set of procedures for implementing and achieving the goal of the group. According to Robert A. Dahl, “politics is one of the unavoidable facts of human existence. Everyone is involved in some fashion at some time in some kind of political system.” Political system is an instrument and mechanism based on certain rules and regulations designed to rule the country and the society. It can be defined as the mechanism through which we try to mobilize our valuable resources appropriately. Politics is the process by which groups of people make decisions to exercise. Politics consists of “social relations involving authority or power” and refers to the regulation of a political unit, and to the methods and tactics used to formulate and apply policy.

**The State and Society**: social scientists and historians have long tried to explain the state in relation to society, to define it as the institutionalization of social power. But their efforts to do so have led to some differing conceptions. Following the work of Theda Skopol, we shall put these diverse efforts into three broad approaches:

1. The state is an area in which conflicts over economic and social interests are fought out.
2. The state is a capitalist state.
3. the state is an autonomous organization.

**Political Socialization:** there are various functional prerequisites that a society must fulfill in order to survive. Among these was the need to teach recruits to accept the values & customs of the group. In a political sense, this function is crucial; each succeeding generation must be encouraged to accept a society’s basic political values and its particular methods of decision-making.

Political socialization is the process by which individuals acquire political attitudes and develop patterns of political behavior. This involves not only learning the prevailing beliefs of a society but also coming to accept the surrounding political system despite its limitation & problems. In Nepal, people are socialized to view representative democracy as the best form of government and to cherish such values as freedom, equality, patriotism and the right of dissent. The principal institutions of political socialization are those, which also socialize us to other cultural norms including the family, schools & the media. Many observers see the family as playing a particular significant role in the process. "The family incubates political man," observed political scientists Robert Lane.

### 3.7.2 Forms Government

- **Anarchism**: Rule by all/no one
- **Democracy**: Rule by majority
- **Monarchy**: (Rule by monarch) Monarchies are one of the oldest political systems known, developing from tribal structure with one person the absolute ruler.
- **Communism**: (Rule by all citizens) Classless with common ownership and decision making
- **Republic**: (Rule by law) The first recorded republic was in India in the 6th century BC (BCE).
- **Sultanates**: (Rule by Allah) an Islamic political structure combining aspects of Monarchy and Theocracy.

### 3.7.3 Basic Features Politics

- Power is the heart of the polity
- Polity is related to act of governing and making decision.
- The ultimate responsibility of polity is to address the social issues for the betterment of the people.
- Polity is always directed to collective goals of the group of the society

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• Family, school, media, political parties are all agencies for political socialization

3.74 Types of governments

Present day political system can be categorized in a number of ways, but the most critical distinctions are between democratic governments and authoritarian governments.

❖ Authoritarian governments

It is one of the rivals of the democratic system. It is a system in which the total power is vested in one individual or party. It is popularly known as dictatorship. It is opposite to democracy. The rulers monopolize power in the state and curtail people's fundamental rights. Democracy is based on consent whereas authoritarian governments are based on force.

◼ Basic features of authoritarianism

• Totalitarian power
• One man rule
• One party rule
• No political, economic and civil liberty
• Based on fear and force
• Militant nationalism
• Absence of free and independent press

❖ Democratic Government

Democracy is political system i.e. as government, has politically the most fashionable one today. Under democratic governments leaders are elected periodically. Although these leaders have considerable leeway in making and enforcing laws and policy, their power is limited in three important ways: First, they must periodically stand for re-election. Second, there are traditional or constitutional limits to their power. Third, leaders must respect broadly guaranteed rights of free speech, freedom of the press & usually, freedom of religion. The basic assumption of all democratic governments is that the power of government is derived from the will of the people and that when the people wish to change the government they can do so.

◼ Basic features of democracy

• Democracy guarantees all individuals the right to speak, criticize and disagree with others
• Periodical election system
• Guarantees the fundamental rights to its citizen
• Its ruled by majority
• Constitutional limits to their power
• People can form and change the government according to their will

❖ **Linkage of social institutions with management and business studies**

• Social institutions are established to fulfill the needs of the public.
• Through the established procedures social institutions organize, direct and execute the various activities required to achieve its objectives.
• There are two ways of linkage between institutional and organizational management. Organization as a part of society can’t be understood in isolation.
• It means it is influenced by the existing institutional patterns of the society. And within the organization, we can find some institutional pattern of working related to the achievement of the goal.

❖ **Family**
• Family is the smallest unit of the society. It has linkage with the working pattern of an individual.
• Workers from the joint family may work more hours a day but may demand more leave in comparison to workers from nuclear family.
• For every human being, family is the first school that teaches us about the appropriate way of thinking and doing that shapes our behavior as well as the way of doing in a greater extend.

❖ **Kinship**
The term kin refers to the persons related by blood, marriage, fictive (adoption) and ritual.

Kinship may influences on individual’s entry into the organization as well as the behavior within the organization. Sometimes kinship relation may assist the administrative works and sometimes may not.

❖ **Economy**
• Business organizations are established within the economic system of the society.
• The established pattern of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services of the society are the foundation where organizations are established and run.
• Today’s private organizations are the output of the capitalistic economic system.

❖ **Polity**
• The polity of the society can make difference in the existence as well as the running of the organizations.
• Government sometimes bans the organizations and provides the better ground for the establishment of the new form of organization.
• Polity as related to the decision making, we can observe the certain pattern of decision making within the organization.

❖ **Education**
• Education is a social institution which prepares every citizen to play a given role in the society as per the demand of other social institution such as family, the government, the economy etc.
• The existing education system trains every citizen as a human resource for every field of the work including administrative and management.
• Education plays vital in shaping individuals character for the betterment of business and social organization.

❖ Religion
• Religion is a belief in supernatural/human forces that tries to answer the ultimate questions concerning with this universe, life and death, sacred and profane etc.
• Under one business organization, there may be workers who have faith in different religion.
• To create harmony among them, religious tolerance is very important. Otherwise, the management of the organization might not function properly.