

S. F. Nadel (1903 - 1956)

- born in Vienna
- citizen in Britain
- worked in ANU (Australia National University)

Studied Nuba of Sudan | Nupe of Nigeria

- Books
- 'The Nuba' (1947)
 - 'Nupe Religion' (1954)
 - 'Theory of Social Structure' (1957)

- He analyzed the theory of social structure through the concepts of role & network.

- It is primarily dealing with relationship between individuals & between groups.

- He distinguished between structure ^①, function ^② & content ^③.

- content means content of the structure.

- Function is only a practical part of the structure, whereas structure & content together produce

a higher level of abstraction.

Def.: "Social structure indicates an ordered arrangement of parts ① which can be treated as transposable, being relatively invariant, while the parts themselves are variable" ② ③

- S. F. Nadel

* Analysis of Social Relationships:-

→ Society is a group of individuals who interact among themselves & the interactions are governed by rules/roles

→ Rules impose on the individual, a regular & determinant ways of acting towards each other.

→ Out of these acting major stereotypes are formed. Therefore, determinant ways of acting towards each other produces a relationship.

→ It is institutionalized, therefore, it is called a social relationship

(extraneous,
corruption)

ARFAT

against any private relationship

(Name
page)

When mutual ways of acting
of individual inhibit some
constancy we call it a
social relationship but concrete
behaviour is not constant
or consistent in its quality
& content.

→ Most of the relationships lack
this uniformity & constancy.
concrete behaviour is diversified
& variable.
It is ~~instant~~ continually changes
with circumstances. But
relationship is constant &
consistent in its general
character.

→ It can be said that persons in
a given relationship act towards
each other in a same
manner.

Here, manner is plural &
Sameness should be understood
broadly.

eg. Friendship is characterized by a
variety of ways of acting

(a)

like help in economic crises,
 (b) mutual advice on various matters & (c) emotional responses
 Similarly, a respect relationship can be identified by its general character.

→ Nadell explained this through the following equation -

$A \text{ } \& \text{ } B$, if

$A (a, b \dots n) : B$ & vice-versa

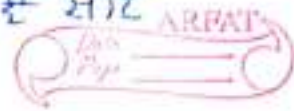
$\therefore \& \supset \sum a \dots n$

-) $A \text{ } \& \text{ } B$ - 2 actors
- $\&$ - social relation
- $:$ - acting towards
- \supset - sign of implication
- \sum - summation
- $a, b \dots n$ - diverse ways of acting

* $A \text{ } \& \text{ } B$, if
 $A (a, b \dots n) : B$ & vice-versa
 $\therefore \& \supset \sum a \dots n$

A का B के साथ social relation है
 अगर A अपने इस प्रकार के व्यवहार के साथ B के ओर क्रिया के लिए B गए ऐसा है।

सामाजिक संबंध का अर्थ है सादे
बनदारों का मिश्रण ।



→ A has relationship with B if A with all his activities acts towards B & B also does the same.

Therefore, social relationship indicates summation of all types of behavior & activities.

* Analysis of Structure :

→ RB said social structure is composed of persons standing in relationships or ~~set~~ sum total of these.

→ Only Lévi Strauss said that social structure cannot be reduced to mere assemblage of existing social relationships.

→ Nadel went a step further & said that there are 2 orders found in soc. structure.

① 1st order is relationship linking & arranging persons.

② 2nd order is relationship linking & arranging relationships.

→ The 2nd order ~~of~~ refers to network & pattern.

→ The 1st order is simple & the 2nd order is complex.

2nd order The orderliness of a plurality of relationship differs radically from the ordering of a plurality of individuals through 1st order relationship.

→ The former is the 2nd order.

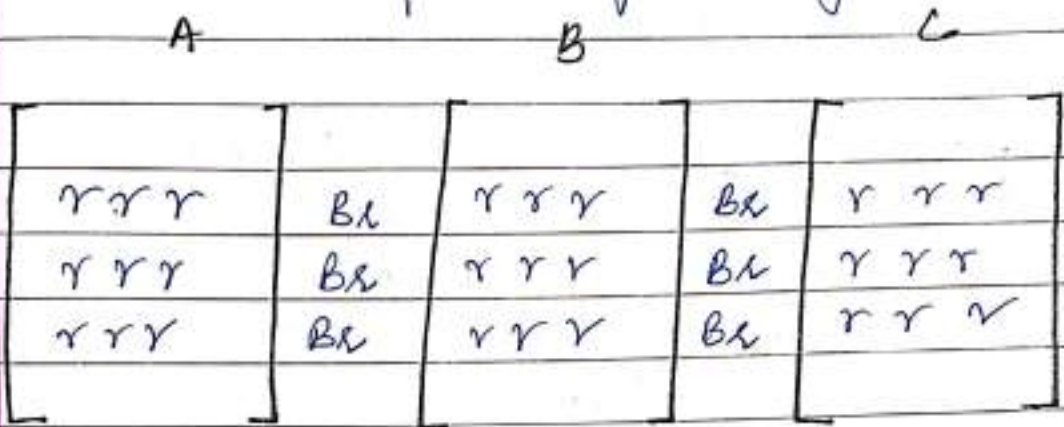
★ Pattern :-

→ There is always a pattern found between relationships. It relates to the social structure. It is the distribution part of soc. structure where relationships are distributed.

→ Most of the relationships are repetitive in nature.

→ eg. Among kinship groups & subgroups, within the sub group relationships are repetitive, & this repetition is also found in the

boundary between subgroups
This is explained by Nadel in the following diagram :-



→ A, B, C are 3 kinship groups

→ r - social relationship

→ Bx - boundary relationship

→ In this manner Nadel explained

repetitiveness of the social relationships. (same social relationships all found in a society (broadly speaking) but they are different in different societies)

8- primary
33- secondary
151- tertiary

Boundary relations include cooperation & conflict

★ Network :

→ It is the linking of the relationship with other relationships. Nadel called it "interlocking of relationships".

→ All these interlockings together are bound by a knot which is called the social structure.

critique →

Barnes criticised Nadel & said that Nadel is talking about a rigid knot but social structure is not a rigid knot but a flexible knot & there may be many knots