S. F. Nadel (1903 - 1956)

- Born in Vienna
- Citizen of Britain
- Worked in ANU (Australia National University)

Study:
- 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 concept of role & network.

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

- He distinguished between structure:
  1. Function & content
  2. 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

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

- 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 way of acting towards each other.

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

- It is institutionalized, therefore, it is called a social relationship.
against any private relationship.

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

Most of the relationship lack this uniformity & constancy. Concrete behavior is diversified & variable. It instant intentionally 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 fluent & sameness should be understood broadly.

Eq. Friendship is characterized by a variety of ways of acting.
like help in economic rise, mutual advice on various matters, and emotional responses. Similarly, a respect relationship can be identified by its general character.

Nadel explained this through the following equation:

\[ A \cap B, \text{ if } A (a, b, \ldots, n) : B \text{ and vice versa.} \]

\[ \therefore \ x \geq a \ldots \ldots n \]

- \( A \cap B \) - 2 actors
- \( x \) - Social relation
- \( \Rightarrow \) - Acting towards
- \( \geq \) - Sign of implication
- \( \sum \) - Summation
- \( a, b, \ldots, n \) - Diverse ways of acting

\[ A \cap B, \text{ if } A (a, b, \ldots, n) : B \text{ and vice versa.} \]

\[ \therefore \ x \geq a \ldots \ldots n \]
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 sub-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 social structure:

1. 1st order is relationship linking arranging persons
2. 2nd order is relationship linking arranging relationships
The 2nd order refers to network & pattern.

The 1st order is simple & the 2nd order is complex. The orderliness of a plurality of relationships differs radically from the ordering of a plurality of individuals through 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 of social structure where relationships are distributed.

Most of the relationships are repetitive in nature.

49. Among kinship groups & subgroups, within the subgroups, relationships are repetitive. This repetition is also found in the
boundary between subgroups
This is explained by Nadel in the following diagram:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ A, B, C are 3 kinship groups.

→ r - social relationship
→ Br - boundary relationship

In this manner Nadel explained the social relationships. Primary relationships (same social relations) are found in a society (broadly speaking) but they are different in different societies. 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.

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