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## Elements of the Social System

**Imam Sukadi**

Universitas Islam Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia

**Rahul Chauhan**

Parul Institute of Business Administration, Parul University, Vadodara, India

**Ruly Artha**

Universitas Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

**Neel Rajpurohit**

Parul Institute of Business Administration, Parul University, Vadodara, India

**Mohd. Hairy Ibrahim**

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Malaysia

**Abstract**--In a social system it is not the nature of the means that matters. The focus of sociologists' attention lies in the problem of use as a process that is closely related to social systems. For example, in today's world there are people who do not want to eat pork, beef or horse, but for the cow, or horse, they are only a means, namely food for many people. This happens because of differences in value. In a social system there will be elements of pressure and tension. This arises because not even two people have exactly the same interpretation of the role and position of status, in any social system. The social system will experience pressure if there are differences in interpretation and when those differences turn into patterns of action. Tension is a form of behavior that cannot be separated from pressure because pressure is the source of restraint. This tension is closely related to the level of restraint received by a person from an individual or group. This restraint is intended by the pressure to avoid the tendency to deviate from the norm. Of course, those who are oppressed or restrained face it with tension.

**Keywords**--knowledge, penalty, position roles, social system, tension.

## Introduction

A social system experiences pressures and tensions since the social system was born. There are certain stresses that arise and after that they disappear again. On the other hand, the forces of tension-tension will always take place as a result of the uneven socialization process. Conflicts, deviations and disagreements arise because of tensions and this results in disorganization. In other words, no social system is 100 percent orderly or perfectly organized (Alikulov & Rizaev., 2020). Forever there will be a break because of the tensions which are always going on. A social system can be said to be more or less organized depending on the size and size of the elements of tensions that are oriented towards the goals of the system itself. The main elements of the social system are as follows:

- Belief which is an understanding of all aspects of the universe which is considered an absolute truth.
- Feelings and thoughts, namely a human mental state that concerns the surrounding conditions, both natural and social.
- Objectives, which are ideals that must be achieved by changing something or maintaining it.
- Rules or norms which are guidelines for behaving or behaving appropriately.
- Position and role. Position refers to certain positions vertically, while roles are rights and obligations, both structurally and processually.
- Supervision, which is a process that aims to invite, educate or even force members of the community to obey the rules and values prevailing in society.
- Sanctions, namely approval or rejection of certain behaviors. Approving certain behaviors is called positive sanctions, while refusal is called negative sanctions. These negative sanctions include: Restoration of state, Fulfillment of the state, Punishment, which consists of Civil penalties, Administrative penalties, Criminal penalties, which include riel penalty, idiel punishment.
- Facility, which is a means to achieve the goals to be achieved and has been determined in advance.
- Conformity and survival.
- Harmony between the quality of life and the environment.

## Elements of the social system

The discussion about the elements of the social system mentioned above is felt to be somewhat abstract in nature, therefore a concrete example will be given by taking the extended family as one of the social systems Luhmann (2020), as an example. The family has the following elements:

- There is a belief that the formation of a family is natural.
- There are certain feelings and thoughts from family members to other members that may manifest in mutual respect, competition and so on.
- The purpose of the family is, among other things, so that people will experience socialization and get a guarantee of a peaceful life.

- Every family has norms that regulate the relationship between husband and wife, children and their father or mother.
- Each member of the family has their respective positions and roles, both internally and externally.
- In each family there is usually a certain supervisory process, which originally came from the parents who were influenced by the existing patterns of supervision in the community.
- Certain sanctions are also developed within the family, which are applied to those who do right or wrong.
- Certain facilities are also available for each family, for example, the means to conduct socialization supervision and so on.
- A family will maintain its life and continuity in a harmonious process.
- Consciously and deliberately (although sometimes it may not be the case) families try to achieve a certain level of quality of life which is harmonized with the quality of their natural and social environment.

### **Confidence knowledge and feelings sentimental**

Every social system has elements of certain beliefs that are embraced and adhered to by its citizens. There may also be a variety of beliefs outside the general beliefs that are embraced in a social system. However, it is not that important. In reality, that belief doesn't have to be true. What is important is that this belief is considered true or correct by the people living in the social system concerned (Melo et al., 2021). For example, members of a religious sect may believe that fire, certain rocks have magical powers. Faith is an important element in the social system, because everyone behaves according to what they know and believe. And they know that certain information and judgments in their social system must be true, precise and good (Zheng et al., 2010; Spelke, 1994).

This element is related to the knowledge element but from an analytical point of view they are easily separated. Faith refers to what members of a social system know about their world, whereas feelings refer to how members of a social system feel about certain things, events and places, regardless of how they feel that way. Feelings really help explain patterns of behavior that cannot be explained in any other way. In the matter of this feeling, for example, can explaining about why a father would face any danger to save his son, but in another location, a bombardier without hesitation distanced bomb somewhere that also inhabit by many children. The elemental process that directly forms feelings is the communication of feelings. The result of this communication then evokes feelings, which if it reaches a certain level, it must be acknowledged (Coello, 2000; Jackson & Schuler, 1985).

The people who interact are generally intended to achieve a certain goal or goal. The goals or objectives of a social system can most clearly be seen from the function of the systems themselves. For example, heredity is a function of family institutions, education is a function of schooling institutions and parts of it (Levdokymov et al., 2020). Basically, goals are also ideals that must be achieved through a process of change or by maintaining something. It can be said that social norms are standards of behavior that are required or justified in certain situations. By sociologists, this norm is seen as the most critical element for

understanding and predicting human action or action as well as in evaluating behavior. The norms describe the order or rules of the game; in other words, norms provide guidance on standards for behavior and in judging behavior. Order or order is the result of people's adherence to norms and these are universal elements in all cultures (Valente, 1996; Gruber, 2008). Its form includes:

- Folkways or rules in doing something that is justified by the public, but in fact it does not have the status of compulsion or obligation.
- Mores, or any obligatory behavior, which everyone is obliged to do.
- Law, in which it explains and obliges mores to be obeyed and to curb behavior that is outside the scope of the mores.

### **Position-roles, power and level penalty facility**

Status can be defined as a position in a social system that is independent of these actors. Meanwhile, role can be said to be a part of a status which consists of a set of social norms. These norms are more or less integrated in forming a role. In all social systems, there must be various positions or statuses, such as, for example, husband, wife, son or daughter (Lomas, 1998; Habbershon et al., 2003). This is a natural result of the existence of two or more people in every social system. The status of a person determines the nature and level of obligations and responsibilities. An individual can occupy a certain status in two different ways:

- A status that can be obtained automatically (ascribed statuses).
- A status that can be obtained through achieved statuses. It is obtained after someone tries or at least after he has made his choice on something.

Every position or status is attached to certain rules as an indication of social relations for those occupying it. The pattern of behavior expected of the person who holds a status is assigned a role. In every society:

- Have defined social roles which must be described by a person who occupies a status.
- Predictable behavior of individuals in following a justified pattern according to their respective roles when they conform they interact in the community.

Therefore, what is called status role performance is the process of the appointment or appearance of status positions and roles as structural elements in the social system (Huang & Ingber, 2005; Barnett, 2007). Supporting social roles that support reciprocally in terms of duties, rights and obligations. For example, the roles of husband and wife, employer and laborer, doctor and patient, all of which directly provide an overview of certain obligations that must be played by these people according to their respective roles. Social power as a concept is not easy to define by sociologists. Today, there is a rather broad consensus that the term should be used to denote the capacity for or to dominate others.

Power is often classified into two main types, namely authoritative and non-authoritative. Authoritative power is always aware of status positions, whereas non-authoritative powers such as use and ability to influence others are not implicit due to status positions. The element of power becomes visible in the

decision reversal. Action in a social system arises when decisions have been reached and proposed to be implemented by people in power. It happens this way because they are the holders of power who have the authority and ability to influence others.

Level or rank as an element of the social system can be viewed as social standing. The rank depends on status positions and role relationships. It is possible to find people who have similar ranks. But there is no social system in which all persons are of the same rank forever. Every actor in a social system continuously evaluates other actors in order to determine the rank between each of them. So the evaluation of actors is an elemental process (Yahaya et al., 2020). So the appraisal of actors is an elemental process that encourages involvement of action in the structural elements of rank. After an assessment by fellow actors, a certain individual is given a status or status (and is given a rank). The assessment of action stakeholders can be carried out based on skills (intelligence / expertise), experience, education or using other criteria, both important and simple (Griffen et al., 2021; Kosasih et al., 2021).

The term sanction is used by sociologists to describe a system of rewards or rewards and punishments. These rewards and punishments are set by the community to maintain their behavior in accordance with the prevailing norms. Positive sanctions (rewards) may include small things such as a word of praise and they may take large forms such as giving a large monetary reward. On the other hand, negative sanctions (punishment), among others, can be in the form of demotion or, at the most extreme, a person is sentenced to banishment or death. The application of sanctions is intended to cause changes in behavior. Whether or not to be sanctioned someone who violates the norms depends on many factors. The most important factor is public recognition of the violation itself. After all, everyone must be involved in the use of the sanctions on the social system in which he is located.

Broadly speaking, the means can be said as all the means or ways that can be used to achieve the goals of the system itself (Maseleno et al., 2019). The facility may be in the form of a building, any technical equipment, or it may be the period of time that a job is supervised, for example when the job must be completed. Many factors affect the "Elements of the Social System" apart from those discussed in this article, including: Attitudes: Kholisoh & Ali (2020); Behavior: Ridwan et al. (2020); Character Building: Ali & Sardjjo (2017); Creativity: Desfiandi et al. (2017); Yacob et al. (2020); Richardo et al. (2020); Widayati et al. (2020); Prayetno & Ali (2020); Widayati et al. (2020); Cultural: Purba et al. (2017); Harini et al. (2020); Elmi et al. (2016).

## **Conclusion**

Our discussion of the current social system has come to the conclusion that what is meant by the social system is social life, namely structured human life, which can be seen as a social group or social institution, which in general can be called Public. By institution, what is meant is a concrete form, namely association, which is an organized human entity. Structurally, a social system consists of social elements or components which are interrelated parts of a unity. Our

discussion here is to examine the elements or components of the social system, keeping in mind the nature of that social life. In the "Community Problems Analysis Model," as a social system, society consists of the main components, namely:

- Family.
- Economy.
- Government.
- Religion and norms.
- Education and general information.
- Class of society

In developing this concept, the basic assumption that the community can be likened to a moving car. A moving car, has wheels, an engine, lights, brakes, a driver and a passenger. If we want the car to function smoothly, then these components must exist. Lack of just one component, can cause the bus not functioning properly. The components of the car can be likened to the components of society as a social system. The wheel can be likened to the source of the economy. The development of society is determined by the level of the economy. The higher the economy of a society, the more advanced it is. A machine can be likened to a government that becomes a dynamist or activator of society. Lamp can be likened to education that functions as a means of lighting, as a source of knowledge that provides answers about things that are not clear and to unveil darkness in society. Steering and brakes can be interpreted as religion or norms that will function to determine the direction and movement of development and prevent these movements from being too fast or deviating. Passengers can be likened to families in society. We know that in that society there are classes, both in terms of resource management, social rank and other wealth. And obviously, there are drivers or community leaders who control their movements.

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