

## 12. Dependent Variable

That variable whose observed variations are taken as being dependent upon or caused by something else –that is, caused by the independent variable. In the cause-effect model, the dependent variable is the effect. For ex., violent crimes (homocide, assaults, rape...ext.,) are dependent in part on lack of social morales, or loose social control system.

### The Questions

1. How are the observed variations in the dependent variable taken?
2. What is the dependent variable?
3. Give an example about a dependent variable.

## 13. Society

It is the largest social organization to which persons own their allegiance. It is an aggregate of people, united by a common culture who are relatively autonomous and self-sufficient and who live in a definite geographical location. It is difficult to imagine a society undergoing the same processes as other, smaller, social organizations because societies are typically composed of so many different persons and groups, none of whom were present at the beginning. Continuing interaction among the members reinforces stability but also is a source of change. At any given time, the actors in the society are constrained by the norms, values, and rules resulted out of hundereds of years of evolution.

### The Questions

1. What is a society?
2. How would you describe a society?
3. Is it possible to imagine a society undergoing the same processes as other, smaller social organizations, and why?
4. How does the continuing interaction among members affect a society?
5. Are the actors in a society constrained by some types of social means?

## 14. Culture

It is a general term sociologists, anthropologists and others use to refer to the whole collection of agreements that members of a particular society share. It includes all the shared points of view that define what's true and what's good and what kinds of behavior people can expect of one another. To put this another way, culture includes