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Chapter 1 : elementary set theory - Difference between equality and isomorphism - Mathematics Stack Exchange

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Social exchange theory was introduced in the 1950s by George Homans. John Thibaut and Harold Kelly focused their studies within the theory on the psychological concepts, the dyad and small group. He believed characteristics such as power, conformity, status, leadership and justice within social behavior was important to explain within the theory. When one finds they are rewarded for their actions, they tend to repeat the action. The more often a particular stimulus has resulted in a reward in the past, the more likely it is that a person will respond to it. The more often in the recent past a person has received a particular reward, the less valuable any further unit of that reward becomes. Peter Blau focused his early writings on social exchange theory more towards the economic and utilitarian perspective. According to Emerson, Exchange is not a theory but a framework of from which other theories can converge and compared to structural functionalism. Rewards are the elements of a relationship that have positive value. Rewards can be sense of acceptance, support, and companionship etc. The social-exchange perspective argues that people calculate the overall worth of a particular relationship by subtracting its costs from the rewards it provides. On the contrary, negative number indicates a negative relationship. The worth of a relationship influences its outcome, or whether people will continue with a relationship or terminate it. Positive relationships are expected to endure, whereas negative relationships will probably terminate. The social exchange theory explains social exchange and stability as a process of negotiated exchanges between parties. Social exchange theory explores the nature of exchanges between parties. Both parties in a social exchange take responsibility for one another and depend on each other. According to Laura Stafford, economic exchanges and social exchanges have some differences: Social exchanges involve a connection with another person; social exchanges involve trust, not legal obligations; social exchanges are more flexible; and social exchanges rarely involve explicit bargaining. Fulfilling self-interest is often common within the economic realm of the social exchange theory where competition and greed can be common. The first proposition, the Success Proposition states that behavior that creates positive outcomes is likely to be repeated. Cost being equal, they choose alternatives from which they anticipate the greatest rewards. Rewards being equal, they choose alternatives from which they anticipate the fewest costs. Immediate outcomes being equal, they choose those alternatives that promise better long-term outcomes. Long-term outcomes being perceived as equal, they choose alternatives providing better immediate outcomes. Costs and other rewards being equal, individuals choose the alternatives that supply or can be expected to supply the most social approval or those that promise the least social disapproval. Costs and other rewards being equal, individuals choose statuses and relationships that provide the most autonomy. Other rewards and costs equal, individuals choose alternatives characterized by the least ambiguity in terms of expected future events and outcomes. Other costs and rewards equal, they choose alternatives that offer the most security for them. Other rewards and costs equal, they choose to associate with, marry, and form other relationships with those whose values and opinions generally are in agreement with their own and reject or avoid those with whom they chronically disagree. Other rewards and costs equal, they are more likely to associate with, marry, and form other relationships with their equals, than those above or below them. In industrial societies, other costs and rewards equal, individuals choose alternatives that promise the greatest financial gains for the least financial expenditures. Assumptions The assumptions that SET makes about human nature include the following: Humans are rational beings. The standards that humans use to evaluate costs and rewards vary over time and from person to person. The assumptions SET makes about the nature of relationships include the following: Relational life is a process. It demonstrates that while cooperation would give the best outcome, people might nevertheless act selfishly. This study examines a model of clear leadership and relational building between head and teachers as antecedents, and organizational citizenship behavior as a consequence

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of teacher-school exchange. We cannot achieve our goals alone so as humans we have to sometimes become actors. In the world today we see actors as unemotional people but that is not the case once we reach our goals in the end. Comparison levels and modes of exchange Edit Social exchange includes "both a notion of a relationship, and some notion of a shared obligation in which both parties perceive responsibilities to each other" [13] Evaluation rests on two types of comparisons: Comparison Level and Comparison Level for Alternative. The Comparison Level CL is a standard representing what people feel they should receive in the way of rewards and costs from a particular relationship. In order for behavioral sequences to lead to social exchange, two conditions must be achieved: Power can be exemplified within the theory during an unreciprocated exchanges. Power differentiation effects social structures by causing inequalities between members of different groups, such as an individual having superiority over another. Three different matrices have been described by Thibaut and Kelly to illustrate the patterns people develop. These are given matrix, the effective matrix and the dispositional matrix. Reciprocity , Generalized Exchange, and Productive Exchange. In a direct exchange, reciprocation is confined to the two actors. One social actor provides value to another one and the other reciprocates. There are three different types of reciprocity: Productive exchange means that both actors have to contribute for either one of them to benefit. Both people incur benefits and costs simultaneously. Another common form of exchange is negotiated exchange which focuses on the negotiation of rules in order for both parties to reach a beneficial agreement. One major difference between the two exchanges is the level of risks associated with the exchange and the uncertainty these risks create ref. Negotiated exchange can consist of binding and non-binding negotiations. When comparing the levels of risk within these exchanges, reciprocal exchange has the highest level of risk which in result produces the most uncertainty. Binding negotiated exchanges involve the least amount of risks which will result the individuals feeling low levels of uncertainty. Critiques Katherine Miller outlines several major objections to or problems with the social exchange theory as developed from early seminal works [25] The theory reduces human interaction to a purely rational process that arises from economic theory. The theory assumes that the ultimate goal of a relationship is intimacy when this might not always be the case. The theory places relationships in a linear structure, when some relationships might skip steps or go backwards in terms of intimacy. Russell Cropanzano and Marie S. Mitchell discuss how one of the major issues within the social exchange theory is the lack of information within studies on the various exchange rules. Refimprove section Currently, social exchange theory materializes in many different situations with the same idea of the exchange of resources. Homans once summarized the theory by stating: Social behavior is an exchange of goods, material goods but also non-material ones, such as the symbols of approval or prestige. Persons that give much to others try to get much from them, and persons that get much from others are under pressure to give much to them. This process of influence tends to work out at equilibrium to a balance in the exchanges. For a person in an exchange, what he gives may be a cost to him, just as what he gets may be a reward, and his behavior changes less as the difference of the two, profit, tends to a maximum "Theories Used in Research". We use the social exchange theory in our everyday life too see why choose to end or continue relationships. Self-Interest can encourage individuals to make decisions that will benefit themselves overall. Other applications that developed include fields such as anthropology , as evidenced in an article by Harumi Befu, which discusses cultural and social ideas and norms such as gift-giving and marriage. Throughout the theory we also end up losing relationships that we had because we feel they are no longer beneficial to us in any way. Once this happen we look for new partners and resources so we can continue our networking. We always go through this process on a day to day basis. This theory can be applied to various social settings such as intimate relationships or work settings. A View From the social exchange theory applied this theory to new media online dating. The study discovers the different factors involved when an individual decides to establish an online relationship. Formalized by Lawler , the affect theory examines the structural conditions of exchange that produce emotions and feelings and then identifies how individuals attribute these emotions to different social units exchange partners, groups, or networks. Assumptions Edit The affect theory of social exchange is based on assumptions that stem from

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social exchange theory and affect theory: There are three or more individuals who have the opportunity to make exchanges with one another. These actors are able to make decisions about whether to exchange, with whom to exchange, and under what terms to execute an exchange. Social exchange produces emotions that are positive to negative. Emotions can be construed as reward or punishment. Individuals try to avoid negative emotions and to reproduce positive emotions in social exchange. Individuals will try to understand the source or cause of feelings produced by social exchange. In this way, emotions become attributed to the object that caused them. Individuals interpret and exchange their feelings with respect to social relationships. Positive emotions produced by exchange will increase solidarity in these relationships, while negative emotions will decrease solidarity. Theoretical Propositions Edit Affect theory of social exchange shows how the conditions of exchanges promote interpersonal and group relationships through emotions and affective processes. The theoretical arguments center on the following five claims: Emotions produced by exchange are involuntary, internal responses. Individuals experience emotions general feelings of pleasantness or unpleasantness depending on whether their exchange is successful. These emotions are construed as a reward or punishment and individuals strive to repeat actions that reproduce positive emotions or avoid negative emotions. Individuals attempt to understand what in a social exchange situation produces emotions. Individuals will use the exchange task to understand the source partners, groups, or networks of their emotions. Individuals are more likely to attribute their emotions to their exchange partners or groups when the task can only be completed with one or more partners, when the task requires interdependent nonseparable contributions, and when there is a shared sense of responsibility for the success or failure of the exchange. The mode of exchange productive, negotiated, reciprocal, or generalized determines the features of the exchange task and influences the attribution of the emotion produced.

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Chapter 2 : Table of Contents: Social structures

The preservation of equality through exchange structures The institutionalization of inequality: pecking orders The escape from comparability and the genesis of influence structures.

These parties maintained that it is was necessary and proper that the Zoning Officer denied a demolition permit for the Mifflin House because the historic farmstead should be retained and preserved in any plans going forward based on a specific note placed on the business park site plan, recorded in , that states: Click here to read more. Follow the Save Mifflin House Facebook page for regular updates! It calls for the demolition of all historic buildings on the site, immediately south of US Route 30, just off the Cool Springs Road exit in Hellam Township. The plan calls for interior road changes and utility and storm water management installations to allow for the expansion of the existing warehouse facilities that are currently adjacent to the historic farmhouse and its surrounding acreage. Jonathan and Susanna Mifflin opened their home as a safe house of the Underground Railroad through the late s. This significant property continues to be threatened with demolition by the current owners and the Kinsley Corporation of York. Fortunately, a coalition between Kreutz Creek Valley Preservation Society of Hellam Township, York County and Preservation Pennsylvania, with collateral support from Hellam Township, are challenging the plans by the developers to clear this site to expand their warehouse and trucking operations. The Township of Hellam in August denied a demolition permit requested by the developer to clear the Mifflin House and some of the historic farm buildings on a parcel of about 10 acres. The Township has also filed an opposition brief. A decision is expected shortly after the first of the year. Any decision can be appealed to Commonwealth Court. Click here for the brief filed by the preservation organizations. Click here to visit Mifflin House on Facebook. Follow the page for updates! Mifflin House significance The Mifflin House is a key property in an important collection of historic resources that exist in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley. These historic buildings and structures are located in active in active communities and set amid a landscape of beautiful natural resources. This landscape holds an unparalleled opportunity to rekindle the spirit of the Underground Railroad, one of the most important yet least-understood chapters in American History in a place where some of its earliest episodes happened. Communities should be taking actions to develop a better understanding of the links between Underground Railroad sites and the individual histories of those who participated. These brave humanitarians supported formerly enslaved people who traveled through this area along the Underground Railroad from the late s through the early s. Two prominent Quaker families, the Mifflins and the Wrights were allied with the famous African American ferry boatman, Robert Loney b. Most of the freedom seekers coming from Maryland and Virginia passed through the Lower Susquehanna River Valley area en route to Philadelphia and points north. Call to action These stories have the potential to inspire and to help heal our continuing racial divide. By showing and telling history where it happened - how people, across the barrier of race, with moral conviction and courage, worked together against great opposition to eventually help overcome the inhumane and unconstitutional institution of slavery in a country conceived in a form of limited liberty with the goal of achieving equality among all its citizens that we still find elusive. With sound planning, physical protections and community support, a successful project can emerge in this multiple site area. It can become a historic landscape that will tell the nationally-significant story of the origins of the Underground Railroad. The Mifflin property and surrounding landscape was also the site of one of the most consequential but little-known conflicts of the Civil War: This event, in large measure, brought about the epic Battle of Gettysburg three days later, just 40 miles to the west. In addition, the two historic industrial towns of Columbia and Wrightsville face each other across the Susquehanna River – the natural resource foundation of this historic, cultural landscape. Click here to mail in a donation , or click the button below to give online. If successful in holding off the threat of demolition and if a property transfer can be arranged, the next steps will be to advance preservation plans to show how Mifflin House can be retained and preserved. This single farm

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dwelling can be linked by trails, bikeways, personal autos and shuttles, combining the heritage of Columbia and the Wright Family with the natural resources of the River, all as part of a major heritage tourism development vision that includes the early settlement period, the Revolutionary War, the Underground Railroad and Civil War as its thematic sweep.

Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Social Structures

3 The Preservation of Equality through Exchange Structures Relations into Relationships Equality and Inequality The last chapter began with relationships of friendship and alliance that high-

Chapter 4 : Exchange Library - Asset Preservation, Inc.

The National Park Service awarded \$ million in grant funding to support projects that preserve significant historic structures on the campuses of 18 Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Chapter 5 : Chapter The Preservation of Equality through Exchange Structures : Social Structures

Social Structures is a book that examines how structural forms spontaneously arise from social relationships. Offering major insights into the building blocks of social life, it identifies which locally emergent structures have the capacity to grow into larger ones and shows how structural.

Chapter 6 : Save Mifflin House

Eligible projects include pre-preservation studies, architectural plans and specifications, historic structure reports, and the repair and rehabilitation of historic properties according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Chapter 7 : Preservation Action Legislative Update

Embraces a capitalistic free-market economy and the preservation of social stability through existing societal structures. Problems are view as public only when the stability of societal structures are threatened and offers solutions that foster individual rather than social change.

Chapter 8 : Increasing knowledge about preservation of wooden heritage - EEA Grants

Richmond, Va. (May 9,) - Today, Preservation Virginia, a private, non-profit organization that makes Virginia's communities and historic places stronger and economically sustainable through preservation, education and advocacy, announced their list of Virginia's Most Endangered Historic Places.

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Congress appropriated funding for the African American Civil Rights Grants Program in through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). The HPF uses revenue from federal oil leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, providing assistance for a broad range of preservation projects without expending tax dollars.