Societies Classification

1. Minor classification: e.g. rural, urban, agricultural and industrial society.

2. Advanced classification: primary society, slavery society, feudal society.

3. Comparative classification: it indicators on the basis of the numbers of people in different communities.

Civil society organizations' roles:

1. Monitoring: civil society organizations have a vital role in monitoring the conduct of the elections and this requires the presence of a b road coalition of organizations which do not have relationship with parties or political candidates.

2. Advocate: civil society plays the role of the lawyer in raising awareness of the issues and challenges of community and to advocate for change.

3. Service provider: the provision of services to meet community needs such as education, health, food, safety and security, and implementation for disaster management and responding in emergencies.

4. Expert: bring the knowledge and unique experiences to format the policies and strategies, and find solutions.

5. Capacity Building: civil society organizations assist to develop of other valuesof democratic life: e.g. tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view.

6. Representative: give power to the voice of under represented by educating people about their rights and obligations as citizens of a democracy, and encourage them to listen to election campaigns and voting in elections.

Basic Features of a Community or Society:

1. A community or society is usually a relatively large grouping of people in terms of size. In a very important sense, thus, community or society may be regarded as the largest and the most complex social group that sociologists study.
2. the most important thing about a community or society is that its members share common and distinct culture. This sets it apart from the other population groups.

3. A community or society also has a definite, limited space or territory. The populations that make up a given society are thus locatable in a definite geographical area. The people consider that area as their own.
4. The people who make up a community or society have the feeling of identity and belongingness. There is also the feeling of oneness. Such identity felling emanates from the routinized pattern of social interaction that exists among the people and the various groups that make up the society.

Human rights

1. **Civil rights:** rights under the law such as freedom from arbitrary arrest, right to a fair, trial, freedom of speech, freedom to join groups such as trade unions.

2. **Political rights:** right to vote and to join political parties, right to political representation.

3. **Social rights:** The rights to welfare and health such as a right to receive health care, a right to have access to housing and clean water, a decent standard of living and the rights of victims.

Social processes:

Is a set of changes and interactions that lead to the emergence of a recurring pattern of behavior that creates a dynamic movement, which put the community in a state of constant change, which refers to move the community from one state to another?
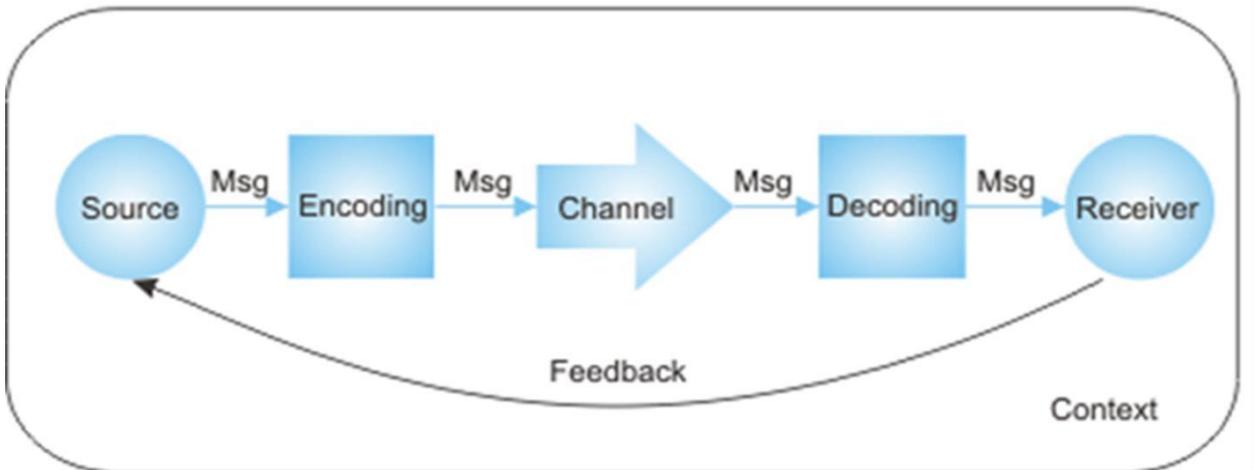
Working with Communities:

1. Community work is a planned process to mobilise communities to use their own social structures and resources to address their own problems and achieve their own objectives.
2. Community work focuses on participation and fosters empowerment, emancipation and change through collective action.

3. Members of the work community know each other and their work; they support each other and share their knowledge for common use.

4. Working community is a collection of individuals that unite around a common passion focus to improve outcomes for a particular population.

5. Members of a working community commit to sharing data, experience, and skills to design, develop and implement, improvements inside and outside, Improve living environment and quality of life.

6. Increase people's participation in issues of the community and their ability and consciousness in influencing social policy.

7. To bring a more equal, justice, democratic and harmonious society.

Communication

Definition of Communication:

The Communications Process

Is a process that involves exchange of information, messages, thoughts, ideas andemotions, as by speech, signals and writing.

Communication process that involves a sender who encodes and sends the message, which is then carried via the communication channel to the receiver.

Discuss this figure above?

Functions of

communication:

1. To get, to give, & exchange information (Education).

2. To provide therapeutic effect.

3. To ensure understanding.

4. To convey feelings, opinion & perception & ideas.

5. To establish & enhance friendship (Advice and Instruction).

6. To improve public relation (Raising morale.).

7. To start action & implement activities.

Give another function of communication?