

## FROM INDIVIDUAL STATUS TO STATUS GROUPS AND LIFE STYLES

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**Abstract.** *The status position is defined by Weber as a social claim of the respect or of the reputation both in terms of positive and negative privileges. Starting from Bryan S. Turner's study regarding the status, we exemplify the phenomena by which the status defined by Weber is maintained and expresses: commensalism, monopolist satisfaction of the privileged access to fortune and power, connubium, conventions based on customs or on status. The study shows the differences between the individual status and the status groups, and also the essential differences between the group statuses and the social classes.*

**Keywords:** individual status, status groups, life styles

### 1. Introduction

Max Weber introduces in sociology an analysis style focused on the origins, the maintenance and the social consequence of the *status groups and communities*. By evaluating Weber's contributions to the sociology development, and also his subsequent influences, Jean Baudouin accomplishes an edifying synthesis and we have to remember certain aspects such as: *endowing* the contemporary political sociology with a personal, certain and recognized *abject, domination* that, "next to his logical correlation, territory and obedience, allow them to affirm his originality and the more and more disseminated field of social sciences"; *politics universalizing*, bring it again to some kind of basic invariant that is the *domination institutionalization*, being different from the "expression means by mobilizing another concept, the one of the trust in the validity of a political order"; combining a heuristic approach "that want to find in time and space the concrete means of appearance and institutionalization of the political domination". Thus, he opens the way of a new subject, also named *historical sociology*, a subject developed in the United States and that has influenced, at the same time, large areas of the contemporary French political Science.

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