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2. Misjudgments arising from the separation of society from the individual
 3. Complete and one-sided development. The former rests on the principle of co-operation; 4. An alternative view criticised; 5. Complete social development corresponds with the ethical ideal, partial developments do not; 6. The place of a theory of value in the study of development.; CHAPTER V THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; 1. Four conditions of development; 2. The Environment. Action and Reaction between man and nature; 3. The environment as a condition of historic national differentiations
 4. General effects of the environment on industry, physique, and intercourse
 5. Biological conditions. (a) The struggle for existence is the antithesis to social progress, (b) even as operating between groups. (c) The possible scope of rational selection; 6. Eugenic and dysgenic tendencies in contemporary society. Institutions have a selective; 7. and possibly a more direct action; 8. The question of racial characters.; CHAPTER VI PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS I. FROM IMPULSE TO WILL; 1. The nature of Impulse-feeling; 2. Instincts and Root-Interests; 3. Emotion and Sentiment
 4. Root-Interest, Thought, and Will. CHAPTER VII PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS II. THE ROOT-INTERESTS OF MAN; 1. The conditions of Development; 2. The Selfish and the Social; 3. Social Interest and Instinct; 4. Sympathy; 5. Specific Forms of the Social Interest; 6. Forms of Self-Interest; 7. Anti-social Impulses; 8. Other root-interests; 9. Rationality and the Whole; 10. Personal and Collective achievements; 11. Summary of the last two chapters. The structure and development of Mind.; CHAPTER VIII THE INTERACTION OF MINDS; 1. Selection and Mutual Stimulus; 2. The Meaning of Common Purpose
 3. Group Mentality

Sommario/riassunto

Originally published in 1924, Professor Hobhouse's theories and commentaries upon social development are an important milestone in the history of sociological thought. Of particular interest to the modern sociologist is his delineation of the struggle of the human mind towards rationality in thought and action and his insistence on the principle that in all social investigations it is necessary to distinguish between questions of fact and questions of value.