

(5) SOCIOLOGY

human interactive course. Deals with studies of the beliefs of people.
It is defined as the systematic, scientific study of human social relations
groups and societies.

Why do people behave the way they do in society or groups (social)

(4)

Sociology is concerned with the interactions b/w f among individuals
that their meanings are made clear.

The belief in sociology is that what a person is shaped by
the society in which he lives.

It also looks for pattern of behaviour amongst people living
in organised community-

A lot of social influence in our behaviour resulting into social forces

Why study Sociology?

Key principles of sociological theory, analysis of research.

Systematic survey.

- Helps students to critically apply sociological principles to specific ribs & qns in a dynamic society.

Scientific elements of Sociology:

Interested in understanding & explaining social phenomena and can we scientific methods to achieve this.

① Explanation -

- can explain strike, → natural occurrences.

② Generalisation -

③ Observation - It is a main technique to collect data & draw conclusions from it.

④ Measurement ; time

⑤ Classifications -

⑥ Comparisons. b/w tribes,

Limitations of sociology as a science.

→ Hd control & experimentaⁿ.

→ Dynamic nature of people.

→ Biasness

→ No full control over the envt of study.

2(b) of measurement:

- In society, there are variable ^{social} aspects that cannot be quantified by law, anger
- Lack of universal laws; it is difficult to generalize society.
Humans change over time & thereby it cannot be analyzed scientifically.
- Problem of expt.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES.

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1. Digestive system. They provide us with a frame work which we can use to
2. Respiratory system. understand the society.
3. Excretory
4. Nervous system.
5. Reproductive system.

Structures in society.

- Family
- Religion
- Education
- Economic structure : Deals with acquiring & basic use of res.
- Political / administrative

→ Political / administrative

Assumptions of structural functionalism.

- Society is a system of integrated parts.
- There is harmony among the various parts.
- Any change in society occurs in evolutionary ways → change cannot be drastic.
- A general agreement on values of society amongst its members.

Criticisms of functionalism.

- Produces a static & conservative analysis.
- Assumes complete agreement on values in society.
- Social functionalism also fails to account for sudden / abrupt changes.

CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE. (Karl Marx).

Society is divided into classes wrt property. & bcz of this conflicts are bound to occur.

Argues that there is no complete agreement on values of society.

Assumptions:

- Society is characterised by change, conflict & coercion.
- Change occurs thru conflicts rather than evolutions.
- social stability in society is based on the domination of some groups by others.
- Economic & political res determine social relationships.

Critique of conflict-

- It provides the necessary balance to structural conflict.
- Places best emphasis on social stability in society.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTION

Focuses on face to face communication/ interaction ; looks at individual interaction in society.

Assumptions:

- Interpersonal interactions is the basis of stability.
- Interaction is made possible by involvement d'ent of shared symbolic meanings.

Criticisms:

- Ignores larger society structures.