

SOC 101 / L-1 / 09.07.2024/

Absent

L-2 / 14.07.2024/

✳ What is Sociology?

⇒ The systematic study of the relationship between individuals and society.

⌚ What is sociological perspective?

⇒ is to see and understand the connections between individuals and the broader social contexts in which you live.

✳ C. Wright Mills

- provided the best-known description of the sociological perspective.

- "The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within a society."

- ⊕ - Political scientists may study how politicians use the issue of crime in their campaigns.
- Economists examine the financial impact of crime on society.
- Psychologists might look at the individual features of criminals, perhaps suggesting personality traits associated with certain types of criminal behavior.
- Anthropologists - compare how different societies define crime and respond to it.

### ⊗ Modernity:

- European society entered a new historical era marked by revolutionary cultural, political, economic, and social change, in 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - which is known as modernity.
  - growth of democracy, personal freedom,
  - ↗
  - increase reliance on reason and science
  - shift to urban industrial economy.

Table 1.1

## ⊗ Cultural Revolution:

- decline influence of religions.
- church lost dominance due to misconception about the world, that earth is the center.
- rise of scientific thought
- The age of enlightenment.

⇒ ~~Immanuel Kant~~ - German philosopher

- summed up this revolutionary way of thinking in the motto "Dare to know"

## ⊗ Political Revolution:

- Decline power of monarchies
  - American & French revolution
- growth in democracy and individual rights.

## ⊗ Economic and Social Revolutions:

- Decline of agricultural life
- industrialization and rise of consumer society
- capitalism, urbanization.

## ⊗ Industrialization:

- the use of large-scale machinery for the mass manufacture of consumer goods.

⊗ Migration contributed to urbanization.

⊕ Auguste Comte & Herbert Spencer

- helped establish the idea that the social world could be the subject of systematic, scientific investigation.

⊗ Auguste Comte.

- first ever to think about sociology.

⇒ Positivism

- a belief that accurate knowledge must be based on the scientific method.

⊗ Early Sociological Thinkers:

⇒ Karl Marx

- the nature of capitalism
- conflict and inequality
- Capital

⇒ Emile Durkheim

- The nature of social solidarity
- Shared values and morals
- Suicide

⇒ Max Weber

- Decline of tradition
- Rationalization of society
- The Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism.

## Herbert Spencer:

- society is a "social organism", much like a human organism.
- believed in "survival of the fittest"
  - which is inequality.

## Dynamics of capitalism

- encouraged owners to pay the lowest wages possible because lower labor costs mean higher profits.
- this wealth gave owners great power, which they used to control governments and cultural institutions.

## Emile Durkheim:

- Book - "The Rules of Sociological Method."

⇒ social solidarity

- the collective bonds that connect individual.

⇒ Division of labor!

- in which people specialize in different tasks, each requiring specific skills.

⇒ How could social solidarity be maintained?

- organic solidarity

- a new form of social cohesion, characteristic of modern industrial societies, that is based on interdependence

⇒ mechanical solidarity

- based on the similarity found in small communities,  
~~white~~

organic solidarity,

- based on the diverse diversity and differentiation  
found in larger communities.

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⊕ Max Weber:

⇒ Best work:

- The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. - 1958
- argued that, culture - in the form of Protestantism - had helped promote the early development of capitalism in northern Europe.
- also argued that, cultural beliefs could influence economic development.
- Rationalism of society:
  - the long-term historical process by which rationality replaced tradition as the basis for organizing social and economic life.

## Harriet Martineau:

- first female sociologist.
- gender, slavery, and discrimination
- society in America  $\Rightarrow$  writing

## W.E.B. Du Bois:

- Race and discrimination
  - NAACP co-founder
  - The Philadelphia Negro;  
The Souls of Black Folk;  
The Crisis magazine
- } writings

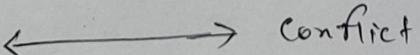
## Jane Addams:

- Urban social problems
- Hull House founder
- Hull House Maps and Papers  $\Rightarrow$  writings.

 A social theory is a set of principles and propositions that explains the relationships among social phenomena.

## Dimension of sociological theory:

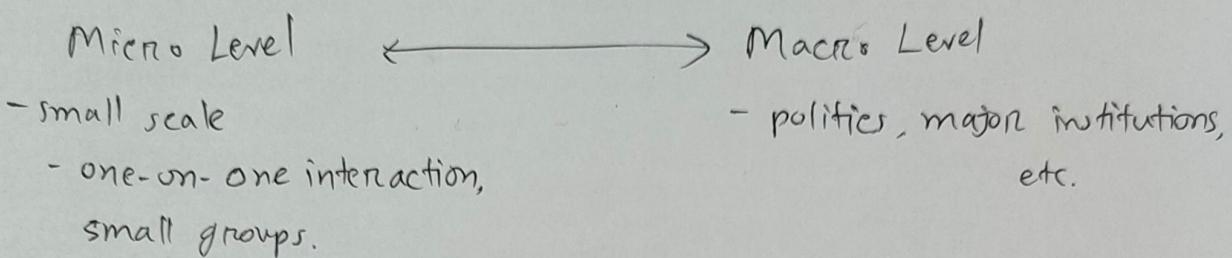
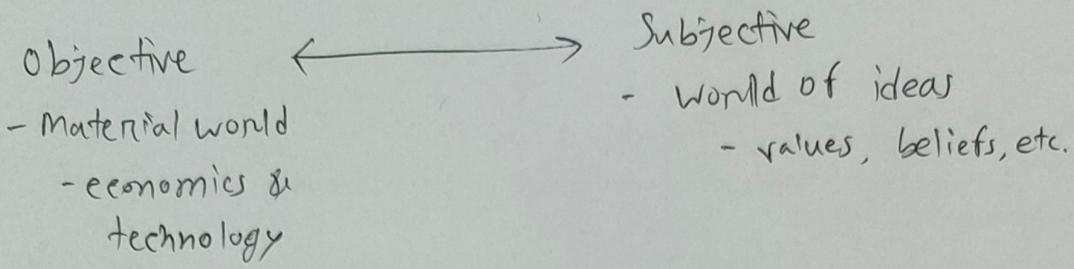
Consensus



Conflict

- Cooperation,  
solidarity

- Tension, disputes, inequality



### ❶ Structural - Functionalist Theories:

- focus on consensus and cooperative interaction in social life, emphasizing how the different parts of a society contribute to its overall operation.

### ❷ Conflict Theories:

- focus on issues of contention, power, and inequality, highlighting the competition for scarce resources.

### ❸ Symbolic Interactionist Theories:

- focus on how society emerges from people's use of shared symbols in the course of their everyday interactions.

### ❹ Feminist Theories:

- focus on inequality between women and men and could be considered in the tradition of conflict theories.

## Culture!

- is the collection of values, beliefs, knowledge, norms, language, behaviors, and material objects shared by a people and socially transmitted from generation to generation.

## Structure:

- refers to the recurring patterns of behavior in social life.

## Power:

- is the ability to bring about an intended outcome, even when opposed by others.

## Ten features of Postmodern society:

- ① The expansion of media and commercial culture.
- ② The threat to the natural environment.
- ③ The decline of U.S. cities and the rise of suburbs.
- ④ The global economy.
- ⑤ The aging population.
- ⑥ The changing family
- ⑦ Troubled political institutions.
- ⑧ Increased diversity and multiculturalism
- ⑨ The changing nature of violence and warfare.
- ⑩ The changing role of religion.

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L-04 / 01.02.2024/

Restant of the semester

no content

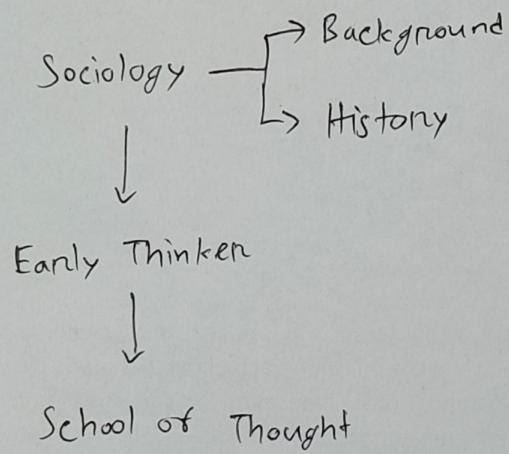
L-05 / 03.02.2024/

Group discussion of previous lecture

- chapter - 1

L-06 / 08.02.2024/

### ⌚ Important Topics for Q1:

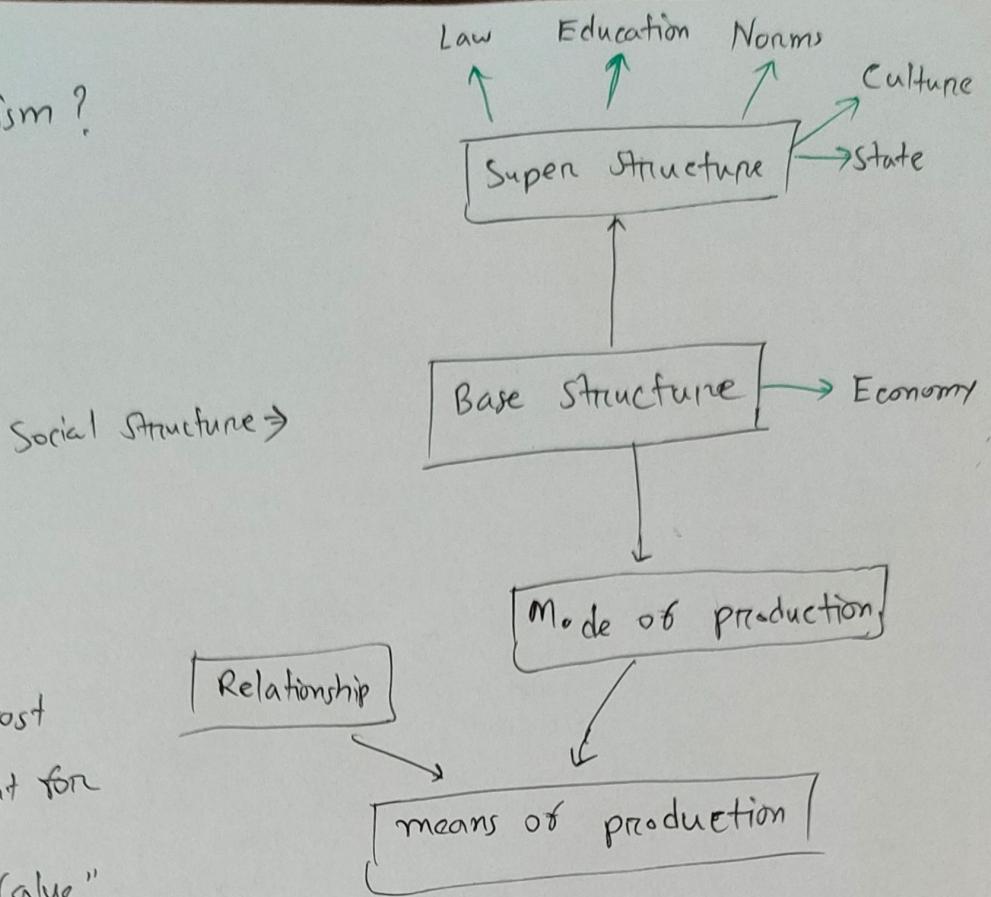


### ⌚ What is sociology?

⌚ Social statics } changes  
Social dynamics }

⌚ Solidarity → Mechanical  
Organic  
↳ inter dependency

⊗ Capitalism?



⊗ Labour cost  
is important for  
"Surplus Value"

⊗ School of Thought:

- (i) Functionalist Theories
- (ii) Conflict Theories

Quiz-01  
upto this  
24.09.2024

⊗ This chapter will not repeat in any upcoming exam.

L-07 / 10.09.2024 /

## Recap of Chapter-1:

### (\*) Marx Marx Structure:

- means of production changed
  - as a result relationship of production also changed, and the entire infrastructure changed.

### (\*) Rise of Capitalism:

- Marx Warren theory

### (\*) School of thoughts: 4 types

#### (i) Functionalist Theory:

- Sociology is like a machine

#### (ii) Conflict Theory:

- difference of rights between many group of people in the sociology.

#### (iii) Interaction Perspective:

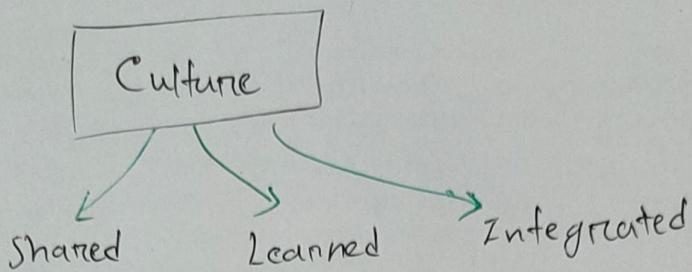
- individual role

Quiz  $\Rightarrow$  mcq  
Midterm  $\Rightarrow$  Conceptual

#### (iv) Family perspective:

- family doesn't allow in the same way to boys and girls.

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### Q) What is culture?

→ is an all-encompassing system that shapes and informs the way of life for a group of people, including their language, customs, beliefs, rituals, and even their ways of making sense of the world.

### E) Tylor's:

- Culture is that complex whole which include knowledge, belief, arts, morals, law, custom and many other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

### - Enculturation:

- the learning process of culture.



## Culture is learned!

- symbols / sign / word / language
  - used in this cultural system to define our world, express our feelings and make our judgements.
  - we learned these gradually through our lives, it helps to guide our behavior and perceptions.



## Culture is Symbolic!

- symbols can be verbal or non-verbal, within a particular language or culture, that comes to stand for something else.
- whenever, we want to think about something, we need some symbol / word. These symbol used as language for communication.



## Culture is shared:

- "Thumbs up" was used as a bad sign in old ages, but now it changed to as "good job" to the new generation.
- common experience.
  - shaped beliefs, values, memories and aspirations  
⇒ Enculturation.

## Culture & Nature:

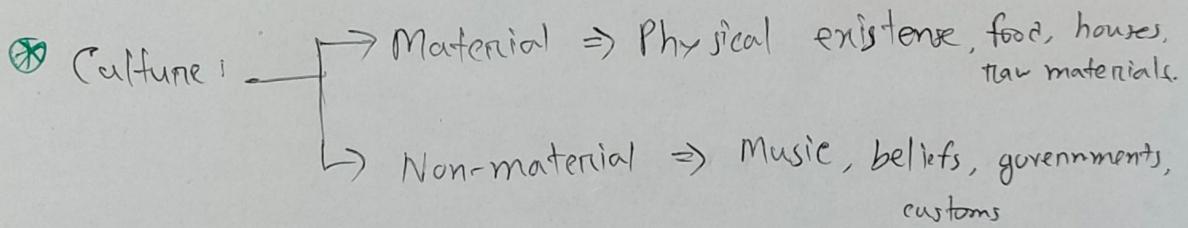
- Culture refines basic biological urges, teaches specific ways to behave - be it eating habits or waste elimination.

## Culture is All-Encompassing:

- includes daily practices, technology, and popular culture that shape ~~us~~ who we are.

## Culture is integrated:

- changes in one area (like the economy) can lead to shifts in other parts.  
⇒ Technology development can change our work-space



## William F. Ogburn:

- 
- distinguished between the elements of material and non-material culture.

## Language: ⇒ word.

- Reality expressed through word & word shaped the reality, thoughts.

## The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis:

- was named for two linguists, describes the role of language in shaping our interpretation of reality.
- the word symbols and grammar of a language organize the world for us.
- language is not given, it is determined, and it encourages a distinctive interpretation of reality by focusing our attention on certain phenomena.

## Language can shape

- how we see, taste, smell, feel, and hear
- the way we think about
  - people, ideas, and objects
- gender related language reflects & shapes cultural norms.

## Non-verbal communication:

- use of gestures
  - facial expressions
  - visual images
- } we learn these gradually through our lives.

## Symbols:

- gestures
  - objects
  - words
- } form the basis of human communication
- meaning can be change in different culture.

## Cultural Universals:

- common practices and beliefs
  - cultural practices may be universal
    - but the manner in which they are expressed varies from culture to culture.
- ⇒ Cultural universals vary from one society to another.
- within a society, it can also be changed dramatically over time.

⇒ Polish-born anthropologist George Murdock

- compiled a list of cultural universals.
  - sports, cooking, dancing, visiting, personal names, marriage, medicine, religious ritual, funeral ceremonies, sexual restrictions, and trade.

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## Ethnocentrism:

- point of view from self-centered.

## Culture is symbolic.

- we use word or sign to communicate each other.
- our communication skill or language are symbolic.
- we can't even think anything without word/symbol.

④ How technology involving in our culture and changing it?

④ Ethnocentrism: - William Graham Sumner

- look to others in a point of view that you are the standard example.
- evaluating cultural activity according to their own cultural norms rather than considering them within the context of other culture.
- Discrimination, Racism begin from Ethnocentrism.

④ Cultural Relativism:

- every culture are equally valid from their own context.

⇒ In Asia, we need to look-after our parents in their old ages, but in west there are some facilities by the government. So, they don't learn this. This moral view is taught to us and even we have some laws, because we don't have any facilities.

④ Describe the principle of cultural relativism?

- No culture is superior to another
- Cultures are coherent systems.
- Cultures can only be understood from an insider's perspective.



## Norms:

- expected standard behavior
- two types of norms:

### (i) Formal

- written, law (all are to control or regulate our behavior)
- strict punishments for violators

### (ii) Informal

- Non-written
- proper dress for specific events.
- no specific punishment or sanctions



## Donald Black:

- law  $\Rightarrow$  governmental social control
- laws are formal norms enforced by the state.



## Sanctions:

$\Rightarrow$  Punishment or Rewards

$\hookleftarrow$  Regulate our behavior

$\hookrightarrow$  showing respect, which improved others behavior.

$\Rightarrow$  Punishment are given for formal norms but what about informal?

$\hookrightarrow$  Punishment for misbehave with senior.

- all kind of rewards and penalties are sanctions for both formal & informal.

### Values:

- collective ideas about what is good or what is bad.
- influence people's behavior and serve as criteria for evaluating the actions of others.

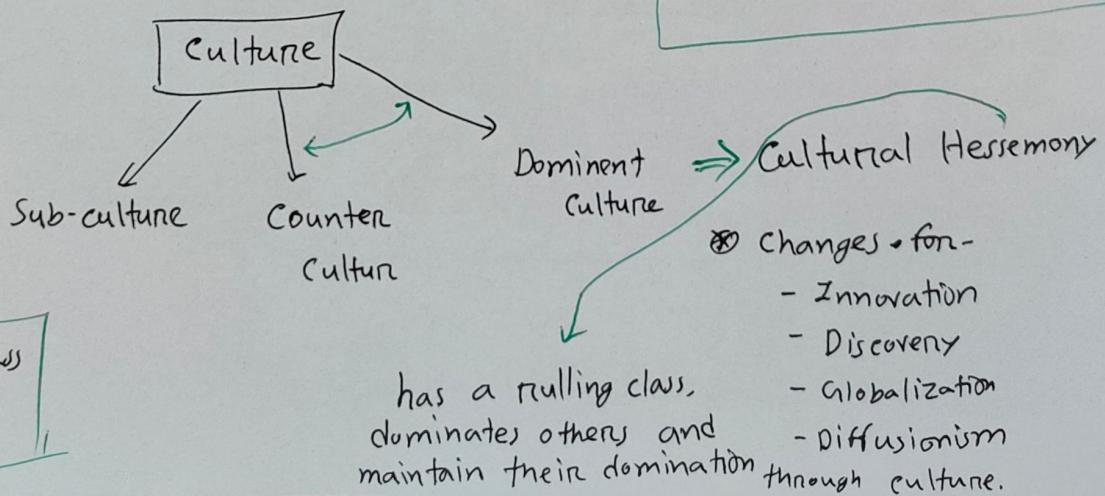
### Values or Norms can change over time.

### Robin Williams:

- offered a list of basic values
  - achievement, efficiency, material comfort, nationalism, equality, and the supremacy of science and reason over faith.

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 Arguments are important for exam



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### Quiz-02

No content / Discussed about the Quiz.

L-12 / 27.09.2024 /

Quiz  $\Rightarrow$  1 out of 3

### Midterm

27.10.2024

- culture
- socialization
- social stratification

$\Rightarrow$  25 marks

- analytical questions
- 2 out of 3

Ch-1 is not important  
eBook is important

Each question contains

- part 1: Definition
- part 2: Analysis

### Culture from - Sociological Perspectives

### Functional Perspective:

- a particular cultural characteristic or practice will endure if it fulfills roles deemed essential by society, or if it fosters overall social stability and agreement.

## Conflict Theories:

- divided by excess power and resources.
- Ruling class control the society through arm force.

## How dominance creates on society?

### "dominant ideology"

- introduced by,

Hungarian Marxist Georg Lukacs  
8

Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci

- encapsulates this notion of cultural beliefs and practices that sustain entrenched social, economic and political powers.

### Karl Marx:

- in a capitalist framework, the prevailing ideology is tailored to uphold the interests of the ruling elite.

Slide-14

### Cultural Variations:

- A subculture is a segment of society that shares a distinctive pattern of customs, rules, and traditions when a subculture conspicuously and deliberately

opposes certain aspects of the larger culture,  
it is known as a counterculture.

### ⊗ Counter-Culture:

- typically thrive among the young.  
- 20 years old

### ⊗ Cultural Shock:

- Anyone who feels disoriented, uncertain, out of place, or even fearful when immersed in an unfamiliar culture may be experiencing culture shock.

### ⊗ Sub-cultures:

- minor tribe
- different in tradition of a small group of people.

### ⊗ Culture is always changing due to,

- describe the impact on culture change
- innovation of technology
  - Discovery
  - Globalization
  - Diffusion  $\Rightarrow$  spread out
    - like, technology spread out over the world

### ⊗ Explain dominance and culture changing.

## Socialisation

⇒ entire life learning process

Theory will not come directly in midterm

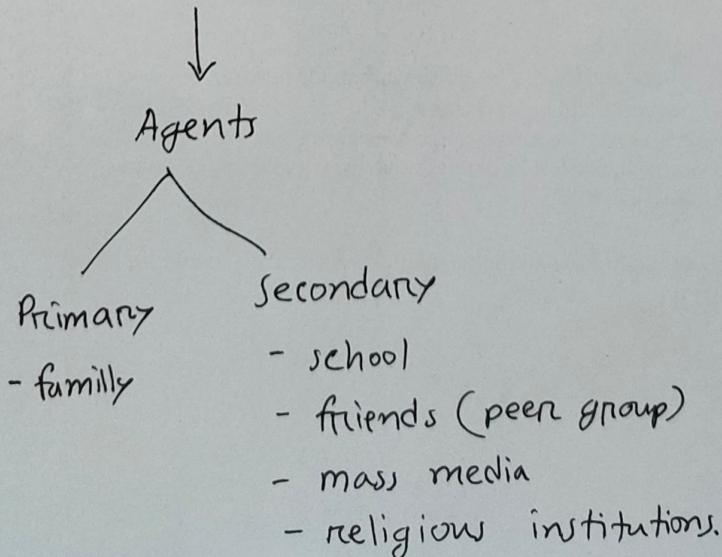
change of our ~~style~~ life style in different stage of ages.

### What is Socialisation?

⇒ in general, are interested in the patterns of behavior and attitudes that emerge throughout the life course, from infancy to old age.

- helps us to discover how to behave 'properly' and what to expect from others if we follow society's norms and values.
- shape our self-images, personalities.

### Socialisation



## George Herbert Mead:

- our sense of self comes from talking and interacting with other people.
- 'who we are' is unique to each other of us and keeps changing throughout our life.

## Looking-Glass Self — Charles Horton Cooley

- how develop our self-identity through interactions with others.
  - ⇒ three steps:
    - we imagine how we present ourselves to others
    - imagine how others evaluate us
      - attractive, intelligent, shy, strange.
    - we develop some sort of feeling about ourselves such as respect or shame, as a result of these impressions.
  - ⇒ we form our self-view based on what we think others think of us.

## George Mead:

- Stages of the self
  - Preparatory Stage: family
  - Play Stage: Role play game (superhero, doctor, family etc)
  - Game stage: Age 8/9. group game like football, cricket etc.
    - learned how team works

### ⇒ Generalised others:

- giving respect to one, others will follow.

### ⇒ Significant Others:

- conception of the self evolves to incorporate a growing awareness of how others perceive them.
- The opinions and expectations of family, friends, colleagues, mentors, and educators significantly contribute to the molding of one's self-image.

Socialization theory is important for next Quiz, but not important for Midterm.

### Goffman:

#### - Presentation of the Self:

- we become skilled in adjusting how we present ourselves to meet specific expectations and to appeal to different groups of people.

⇒ "impression management"

⇒ Goffman employs numerous theatrical analogies, leading his perspective to be dubbed the "dramaturgical approach."

#### ⇒ Face-Work:

- referring to the behaviors we adopt to salvage our self-image, particularly in uncomfortable situations.

### Sigmund Freud:

- our behavior is influenced by natural drive, like the drive for pleasure, but also by social rules we learn from our parents and society.



## Jean Piaget:

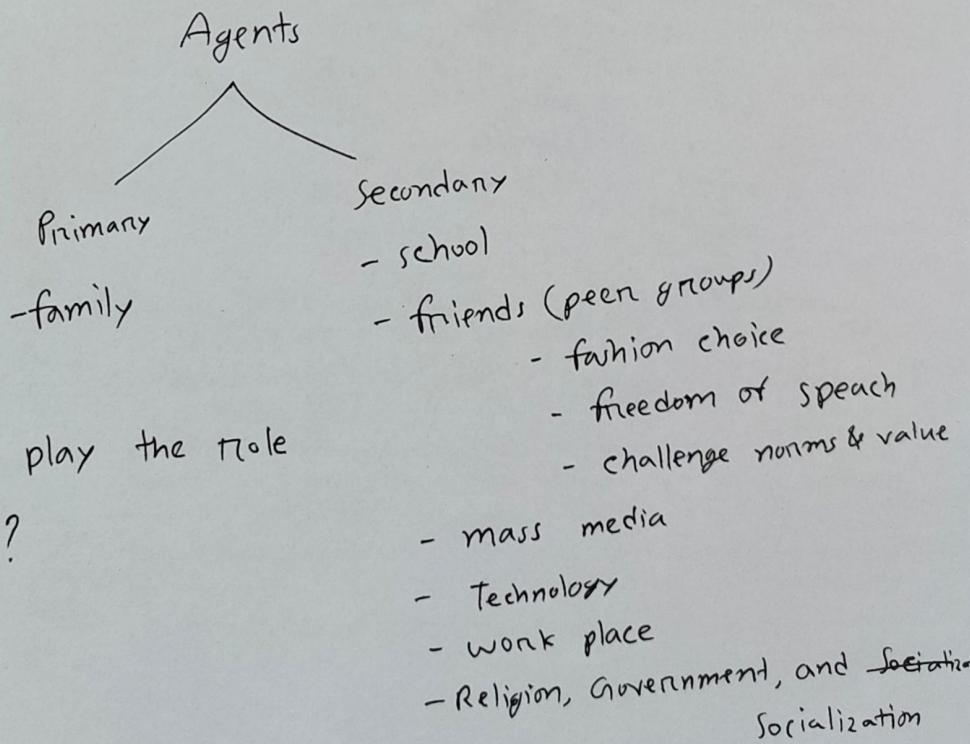
- focused on how children develop a sense of self as they grow.

⇒ Four stages:

- (i) Sensorimotor: explore using their sense.
- (ii) Preoperational: Young kids use word and picture
- (iii) Concrete Operational: Older kids start to think logically.
- (iv) Formal Operational: Teenagers can think abstractly and reason well.

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## Agents of Socialisation:



How these agents play the role in our society?

⇒ Slide - 11-14

## Types of Socialization

⇒ Primary Socialization: early childhood learning (family)

⇒ Secondary Socialization:

- process of learning what is the appropriate behavior as a member of a smaller group within the larger society.

- school, work, friends (outside the home)

⇒ Anticipatory Socialization:

- Preparation for future roles
- career, parenthood

⇒ Resocialization:

- unlearning old behaviors and adopting new ones, often happens in total institutions like the military.

## What is the life course?

⇒ is the stages people go through from birth to death, such as childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age.

## Life Course Events!

- school, graduating, getting married, retiring.

- significant change: loss of job, birth of a child

## Experience things in different way at different points in the life course.

## Social Stratification, Class and Social Mobility

### (i) Social Inequality:

- a condition in which members of society have ~~different~~ differing amounts of wealth, prestige, or power.

### (ii) Stratification:

- when a system of social inequality is based on a hierarchy of groups,

### (i) Ascribed status:

- status granted by birth
  - race, gender, or family social standing

### (ii) Achieved status:

- acquired based on personal choices, actions, and efforts
  - education, career.

### i & ii,

- social status, whatever it will be in top tier or bottom tier, depends on these two, individually or combined.

⇒ In Bangladesh ⇒ money + political status  
= became most powerful position in the society.



## Types of Stratification:

⇒ There are four types:

### ① Slavery:

- individuals are treated as property by others.
- in ancient Greece, slaves were acquired mainly through piracy and wars, and one's status could shift based on the outcomes of battles.
- In U.S. and Latin America,
  - slavery was an ascribed status, with racial and legal barriers cementing the institution.
- In current world, slavery is gone but new form of slavery exists now.

### ② Castes:

- represent inherited social standings, typically anchored in religious mandates, which are rigid and static.
- intra-caste marriages <sup>is</sup> being the norm.
- there are four primary castes or 'varnas', with a fifth group, the "untouchables" or Dati "Dalits" representing a significant portion of the population.
- recent urbanization and technological advancements have gradually eroded strict caste distinctions.

(iii)

### Estates:

- peasants worked on lands owned by nobles, providing labor in exchange for protection and other services.

(iv)

### Social Classes:

- divisions within society based on socio-economic factors.
- Pre-Civil war southern U.S.
  - distinctions between different classes of white individuals, in addition to the institution of Black slavery.

(\*)

### Karl Marx:

- social relations during any period of history depend on who controls the primary mode of economic production, such as land or factories.
- Differential access to scarce resources shapes the relationship between groups.

more details - slide-6



## Max Weber's Perspective:

- identified three distinct components of stratification

### i) Class :

- refers to a group of individuals sharing similar wealth and income.

### ii) Status group:

- are composed of people with similar prestige and lifestyles, which can diverge from their economic class.

### iii) Power:

- the ability to enact one's will over others.

Slide - 8

## Functionalist Perspective:

⇒ Kingsley Davis & Wilbert Moore:

- social stratification is essential to ensure roles in society are filled by individuals with suitable skills.

## Conflict Theoretical Perspective:

⇒ Karl Marx's:

- presenting history as a consistent battle between oppressors and the oppressed, eventually leading to a classless society.

## ⇒ In capitalism:

- he believed the bourgeoisie manipulates both the economic and political realms to maintain dominance over the poor proletariat.

## ⊗ Poverty:

- according to the world bank:
  - poverty is hunger, lack of shelter, sickness, illiteracy and lack of power.

## ⊗ Absolute Poverty:

- refers to state of deprivation of basic needs for examples Food, Water, shelter, and clothing.

## ⊗ Relative Poverty:

- defined as economic inequality in society in which people live.
- when people are compared to those around them, or to what others might reasonably be expected to afford.
  - educational opportunity
  - Health care
  - good quality housing
  - civil rights
  - social opportunities.

## ④ Social Mobility $\Rightarrow$ Inequality

- reflects the movement of individuals or groups across different societal positions.

- based on social mobility, society categorized in two stratification:

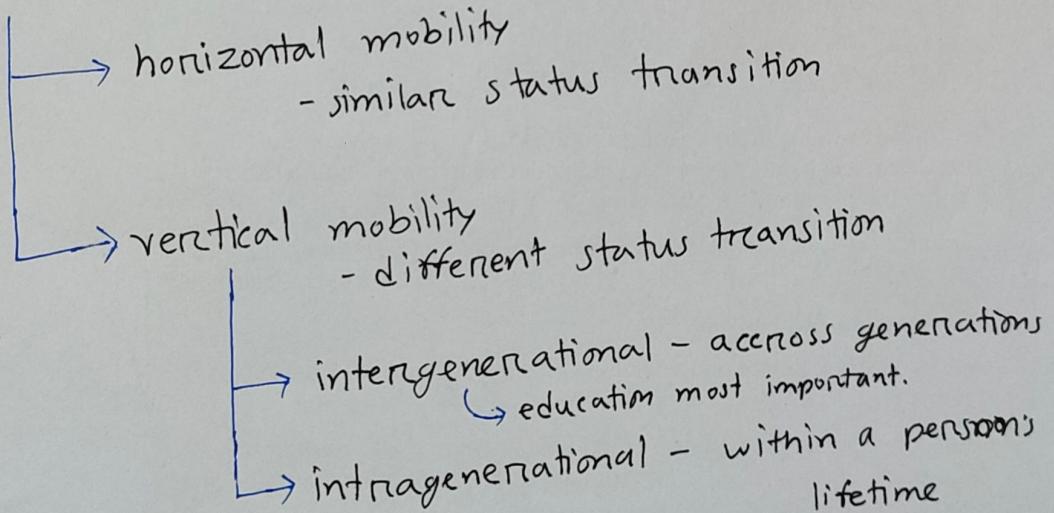
### (i) Open stratification system:

- personal achievement, which can be changed.

### (ii) Closed system:

- rely on ascribed characteristic

## ⑤ Social Mobility



## ⑥ Social mobility influenced by

- race, gender, family background, etc.

⊗ Equal Opportunity  $\Rightarrow$  depends on wealth.

Where?

- Education
- Health
- Housing
- Food

depends on

- gender
- race
- ethnicity

$\Rightarrow$  need social construction  
- equal earning scale.

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Quiz-02

Midterm Review!

⊗ Social Stratification:

- inequality
- change of status is not possible
- what is mobility, structured barriers

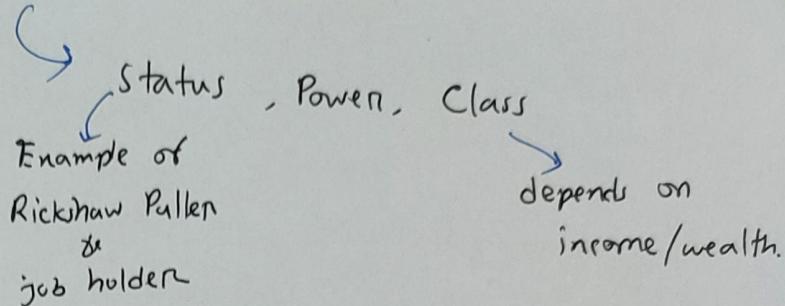
$\Rightarrow$  opportunity need to be equal. show some inequality  
and how to solve it.

Described in terms of mobility  $\Rightarrow$  achievement

- wealth desparity
- Education is one of the moral of social stability.

## ⇒ Stratification:

- Marx vs Max Weber concept (compare)



## (\*) Cultures:

- describe features, norms, values, beliefs.

- how culture change?

- innovation
- discovery
- technology

- Culture domination/hesemony?

- by ruling class.

- Describe ethnocentrism?

- self-centric view.

- Culture Relativism?

1 Hour Exam  
2 Question, 30 minutes each  
"Demonstration of a given concept is important"

## (\*) Socialization:

- Process of socialization?

- how our life change in different stages?

- Agents of socializations:

- primary: family

- secondary: friends, school, media, etc

- peer groups

→ reinforce the dominant culture  
→ play significant role  
- globalization: inherit cultural activity from different culture.