

SOCIOLOGY:- Systematic/scientific study of human society.

MOTHER OF ALL SOCIAL SCIENCES

ORIGIN/DEVELOPMENT:-

1) Allama Abdur Rahman (In-i-Khuldun) [1332-1406]

2) Historian, Tunisian, called his study "Ilm-ul-Imran" study of people.

3) Famous work "Al-Muqaddimah".

4) **AUGUST COMTE** (1836)

5) Coined the term "Social Physics".

6) Human society can be studied by applying laws of sciences.

7) Concepts of "Social Statics", forces for stability & "Social Dynamics", forces for change in society.

EARLY SOCIOLOGISTS:-

(1) **AUGUST COMTE (French)**

(2) **HERBERT SPENCER (British)**

3) Human society just like a living organism. Human organs

perform different functions likewise different institutions play different roles in society.

4) Evolution necessary for survival of human race.

(3) **KARL MARX (German)**

- 1) Father of Marxism/Communism
- 2) Contributions in fields of philosophy, economy, politics, sociology & history.
- 3) Class conflict, class consciousness, exploitation, alienation etc.

(4) **EMILE DURKHEIM (French)**

- 1) First real sociologist/teacher.
- 2) Concepts of Social ^{Facts} Statics, Study of Religion, Suicide etc.

(5) **MAX WEBER (German)**

- 1) Concept of Bureaucracy, Power, Authority, Protestant Ethic etc.

NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY:-

Robert Bierstad:-

- 1) Independent Science (not a part)
- 2) Social Science (not Natural)
- 3) Categorical discipline (not Normative)
- 4) Relatively abstract science (not concrete)
- 5) Generalizing science (not particular)

6) General Science (not specific)

7) Rational & Empirical Science

BRANCHES OF SOCIOLOGY:-

- 1) Sociological Theory
- 2) Historical Sociology
- 3) Sociology of Family
- 4) Sociology of Community
- 5) Sociology of Religion
- 6) Sociology of Education
- 7) Sociology of Politics
- 8) Sociology of Law
- 9) Sociology of Economy
- 10) Sociology of Knowledge
- 11) Sociology of Terrorism
- 12) Social Psychology
- 13) Social Psychiatry
- 14) Social Disorganization
- 15) Human Ecology & Demography

SCIENCE:- Body of organized, verified knowledge which has been secured through scientific investigation. (Horton & Hunt)

TYPES OF SCIENCE:-

- (1) **Natural:-** Natural Phenomenon
 - (a) **Physical:** Matter & Non-living
 - (b) **Biological:** Living organism
- (2) **Social:-** Social Process & human behaviour

SOCIOLOGY AS SCIENCE:-

- (1) Sociology itself is knowledge.
- (2) Sociology employ scientific method in investigating social conditions.
- (3) Sociological knowledge achieved organization in its knowledge.

OBJECTIVITY:- Negative of personality or putting aside personal liking & disliking.

SOCIOLOGY & OTHER SOC. SCIENCES

- 1) Sociology & Economics
- 2) Sociology & Pol. Science
- 3) Sociology & History
- 4) Sociology & Anthropology
- 5) Sociology & Psychology
- 6) Sociology & Criminology
- (- Education - Statistics)

APPLICATION OF SOCIOLOGY

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Education & Research | 5) Health |
| 2) Agriculture | 6) Pop. Planning |
| 3) Industry | 7) Social welfare |
| 4) Trade & Business | 8) Social Policy, Planning & Dev. |

SCOPE

- 1) Professions
- 2) Research
- 3) Administration

IMPORTANCE

Very important as it helps in understanding society & suggest measures to overcome those problems (social)

PERSPECTIVE = Broad assumption about society &

Focuses on how societies originate over period of time

EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

social behaviour that provides a point of view for study of specific problems

Focuses on modern day social structures / society / social processes
(1990's - to date)

POST-MODERN PERSPECTIVE

MACRO-LEVEL APPROACHES

STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONALIST

- STRUCTURE
- FUNCTION

Society comprises of different parts just like organs in a body that perform specific functions

Framework for building theory that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote SOLIDARITY and STABILITY.

- HERBERT SPENCER
- EMILE DURKHEIM
- AUGUST COMTE

SOCIAL CONFLICT

Focus on the processes of tension, change & competition

Framework for building theory that sees society as an arena of INEQUALITY that generates CONFLICT and CHANGE.

- MAX WEBER
- KARL MARX → (Bourgeoisie)
→ (Proletariat)
- C.W MILLS

MICRO-LEVEL APPROACH

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST

Interaction through symbols, gestures & body language

Focuses on social structures that shape society as a whole. This perspective focuses on:-
- Day-to-day &
- Face-to-face
Interaction among individuals & groups in daily life.

- George Simmel.
- G.H Mead
- C.H Cooley

KARL MARX'S CLASS CONFLICT

BOURGEOISIE
(HAVE'S)

EXPLOIT

PROLETARIAT
(HAVE NOT'S)

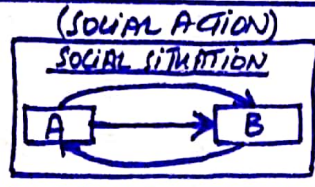
SOCIAL ACTION (فعل اجتماعي)

Definition :-

"Any action done with the intention to influence the behaviour or action of one or more other persons".
(Duncan Mitchell)

CHARACTERISTICS :-

- (1) Done by one or more persons.
- (2) Influences others.
- (3) Performed in face of some social situation
- (4) Relationship with some social system (actors interdependent on each other)



ELEMENTS :-

- (1) ACTOR :- Who performs an act. (1 or more persons)
- (2) GOAL :- Aim/Objective for which action is done.
- (3) SOCIAL SITUATION :- Action is done in some social situation. (time & space)
- (4) NORMATIVE ORIENTATION :- Action performed on some social pattern
- (5) ENERGY :- Physical exertion/movement required to perform an action.

TYPES OF SOCIAL ACTION :- (MAX WEBER)

- (1) Traditional Social Action :- Action on the basis of traditions & customs.
- (2) Affective Social Action :- Emotional actions without thinking about consequences.
- (3) Rational-(Value) social action :- Rational action influenced by morals/ethical principles.
- (4) Rational-(Instrumental) social action :- Actions carried out to achieve specific results.

EXAMPLES :-

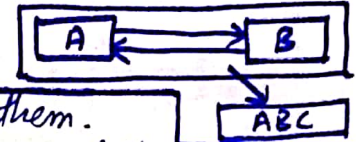
- (1) Farming
- (2) Teaching
- (3) Helping Patients
- (4) Helping needy.
- (5) Speeches

SOCIAL INTERACTION (تفاعل اجتماعي)

"A process which influences the overt behaviour or state of mind of the individuals". (Corkiness)

ELEMENTS :-

- (1) 2 or more than 2 persons.
- (2) Reciprocal relationships among them.
- (3) Influence the event, behaviour, brain of the persons.

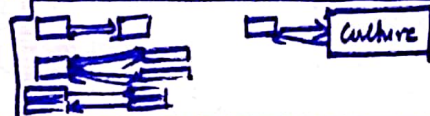


TYPES OF SOCIAL INTERACTION :-

- (1) DIRECT/PHYSICAL INTERACTION :- Physical interaction among individuals (pulling, pushing)
- (2) SYMBOLIC INTERACTION :- Involving symbols & Gestures.

FORMS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION :-

- (1) Individual-to-Individual
- (2) Individual and group
- (3) Group and Group
- (4) Individual and Cultures



MEASUREMENT OF SOC. INTER.

- (1) Frequency :- How many times interaction takes place.
- (2) Duration :- Time spent on interaction
- (3) Intensity :- Importance & results of interaction.
- (4) Focus :- Subject-matter/ Common Interest in interaction.

DIFFERENCE B/W SOC. ACTION & SOC. INTERACTION :-

- (1) Social action is one way process while social interaction is a dual process.
- (2) Social action can be performed by an individual while social interaction is performed by 2 or more persons
- (3) Actor in social action is attached with a social system while no such condition in social interaction.
- (4) Social condition is produced due to social interaction (social action in focus)

Repetitive forms of behaviour commonly found in social life

SOCIAL PROCESS

ASSOCIATIVE

Process of helping each other in social life

A Process in which man attains sense of harmony with environment

COOPERATION

Help
Team work
Marriage
Festivals
Politics

Two or more persons work together to gain common end

DIRECT

Shared things in common & performed

INDIRECT

Unlike things for similar goals. Division of labour & specialization

ACCOMODATION

(New Natural Condition) (New Social Condition)

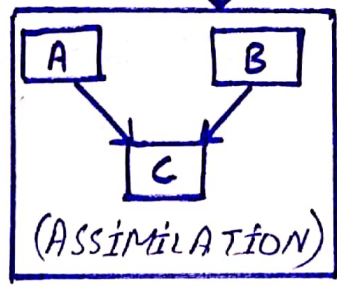
FORMS :-

- 1) TRUCE :- (rivalries stopped for a period)
- 2) COMPROMISE :- (parties come down an agreement)
- 3) TEMPORARY SUBORDINATION :- (one party gets upper hand)
- 4) ARBITRATION :- (3rd Party)
- 5) TOLERATION :-

ASSIMILATION

- Exams
- Race
- Wealth
- Power
- Prestige
- Business

Fusion or blending of two distinct groups into one. (cultures)



DISASSOCIATIVE

Process of getting apart/ animosity with each other

COMPETITION

Struggle for possession of rewards which are limited in supply.

ABSOLUTE

Competition is for one item/seat/post only

RELATIVE

Competition on the continuum of wealth, power & prestige

PERSONAL

Competitor strives to defeat this rival in fields of life

IMPERSONAL

Collective instead of personal interest is involved is known as impersonal competition

- Fighting
- Litigation
- Killing
- War
- Disputes
- Conflicts

CONFLICT

Process of seeking to monopolize rewards by eliminating/weakening the competitors.

DIRECT

In which people seek to attain some objective by restricting/destroying the other

INDIRECT

People don't restrain/injure others to achieve their goals. An obstruction in rival's goal is created.

