**BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE**

Introduction to sociology and anthropology

Sociology- the nature of human life with social interaction have been of concern to human society from time immemorial in ancient society, there were ways of maintaining cohesion in society.

Meaning and definition of sociology

-the term sociology is defined differently by different aurthors

-generally defined as the science of society

The social science which studies relationship among people as individual and as groups, and the influence of social and political conditions on this individuals and groups. And influence of social and political influence of this individuals and group

**ORIGIN OF SOCIOLOGY**

The word sociology, was first used by august compte (17 -1857) he combined the latin word , socius meaning sharing in a group with the Greek word, socius meaning sharing in a group with the Greek word logos meaning science .

When these words and their interpretation were combined, three meaning

1. Reasoning about companionship

2. Words about group sharing

3. Science or group sharing

**REASONS FOR EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY**

1. Social phenomena not adequately explained, there was a general feeling that discipline like history politics and others had failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for social phenomena
2. Intellectual shift in writing, prominent philosophers and historian eg carlimax, max weaver,etc shifted from writing ambitiously about the political structures of the societies to writing on industrial revolution of society, they found new interest in refrating upon issues like, the family, society, population, social institution and development
3. Impact of industrial revolution**,** Industrial revolution in Europe, resulted to migration of people from rural areas to urban center in search of employment and higher wages. These migrations led to family integration, poor work and living conditions, poverty. Child labor and abuse, crime, exploitation etc. It brought out new social problem that requiring a fresh approach.
4. New force, after the French and American Revolution new forces emerged in society, such forces promised to spawn new democratic system, to replace the odd feudal and aristocratic practices, which dominated European way of life for a long time.

Unlike before this changes, presented new challenges, and have a new discipline that could address their emerging issues.

**FAFCTOR THAT MAKES SOCIOLOGY A SCIENCE**

**SYSTEMATIC NESS-** as a quick method of investigation as to be systematic, this refers to systematic logical sequence of steps that leads to system of justifiable

**OBJECTIVITY**, scientific method employs way of investigation that reveals things as they are really are

**EMPRICISM**, one characteristics of scientific method is creating knowledge through observation of experiment rather than mere postulation, which is not based on search

**REPLICABBILITY** –In science, on research after another, can investigate the same phenomena in the same way, leading to the same explanation and prediction thus enabling the acquired knowledge, replicabbility is however only possible under the same prevailing conditions

**REDUCTIVITY**- The scientific methods have the ability to review the essential from the preview, necessity from chance, fundamentals from irrelevancies. Through this principle, sound generalization **can be formulated that’s bring up the board of knowledge in a discipline**

**CAUSATION**- scientist assume that an event occurs for reason, concept known as causation, and that all events have causes

**PURPOSE OF SOCIOLOGY**

According to kombo Waiyaki 2002 sociology perspectives in general helps people observe and obtain a new and better view of a familiar situation or occurrence and to explain it better, it also assist them to analyze and explain the strange social behavior and familiarize with social occurrences

**ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF SOCIOLOGY**

**SOCIOLOGY**- this is the study of social phenomena, it is concerned with everything that affect society, some of the social concern of issues are:

1. Social relationship and interactions
2. Social institutions and structure
3. Social behaviors and activities
4. Cultural forces and practices
5. Socialization patterns
6. System of beliefs, value, rituals and expectation
7. Social change and continuity
8. System of social communication
9. Social organization (formal and informal)

**BRANCHES OF SOCIOLOGY**

1. Sociological theory- this branch attempts to provide generalization concerning social phenomena, for example, why do people in a society behave as they do!
2. Sociology of the family,- this branch examines a family in terms of its evaluation , as an institution, its structure, functions ,problems, ways of rearing children, education approaches, significance within the society, relationship with the wider society. Etc
3. Sociology of education, it systematically observes, analyses and describe education in regard to the social use and significance in the society, its relationship with other social institution of the society , its impact or influence on the society. Etc
4. Historical sociology,- systematically studies the past event and activities of a society in order to discover the genesis and development of a particular way of life, being practice in a contemporary society
5. Sociology of religion,- is the study of the contest of the religion not only as a source of belief, morality and ritual practices but also its influences to the society and also by it
6. Sociology of knowledge;
7. Sociology of law
8. Sociology of crime and deviance
9. Sociology of work
10. Economics of sociology
11. Mathematics sociology
12. Urban sociology
13. Rural sociology
14. Sociology of health and medicine
15. Sociology of development
16. Sociology of earth
17. Sociobiology
18. Socio-linguistic

TERMINOLOGY USED

1. Anthropology- the study of the human race, especially of its origin, development , customs and beliefs
2. Culture
3. Social
4. Society
5. Socialization
6. Social control
7. Social group
8. Social interaction
9. Social mobility
10. Social networks
11. Social organizations
12. Sociological perspectives
13. Social relationships
14. Social roles
15. Social status
16. Social stratification

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

This is from the new Latin word, anthropologia, (the study of humanity) and shares its ultimate root in Greek,’anthropos’(human being)

EARLIER BACKGROUND AND BRANCHES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

***Early background***

Anthropology traces its roots to ancient Greek, historical and philosophical writings about human nature and organization of human society

And his book of history, Herodotus, describe the culture of various people of perssia empire which the Greeks conquered during the first half of 400’s BC

There are conditions in life in which people of today must contest but they have their origins in the processes that begun in the 16th century and accelerated

Institutionally anthropology emerged from natural history, who is the father of anthropology **Franz Boaz** employed scientific method in the study of anthropology, gave meaning to the term culture.

TYPES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Cultural anthropology- it focuses on the social life of living communities

Archaeology,- studies past cultures, by excavating sites, where people leaves,

Biological;- which focuses on evolution, genetics and primatology

Linguistic;- the study of language

**BRANCHES OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

1. Physical anthropology
2. Linguistic anthropology
3. Sociocultural anthropology
4. Ethnology
5. Archaeological anthropology

**PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY (BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY)**

Is the scientific discipline concerned with the biological and behavior aspects of human beings, their extinct homni ancestor, and related non human primates, particularly from evolutionary perspectives?

**LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY**

**T**his is the interdisciplinary study of how language influences social life, it encompasses most aspect of language structure and use,

**SOCIOCULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY;**

It focuses on the study of society and culture, while often it is interested in cultural diversity and universalism

**ETHNOLOGY**

This is the study of characteristic of different people and the differences and the relationship between them

**ARCHEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**T**his is the branch of anthropology, concerned with, the study of the extinct cultures, of man kind.

**IMPROTANCE OF STUDYING ANTHROPOLOGY**

1. Allows human to study interactions between human and the world
2. It covers the vast amount of knowledge about humans it is an aid for many other disciplines
3. It helps us, understand ourselves, and hence understand anything else

CULTURE

This is the characteristics and knowledge of particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, methods of cooking especial as characteristic of a particular country, religious or establishment, social habits, music and arts.

Tylor defines culture as complex hole, which includes knowledge, believes arts, moral, law, custom and any other capabilities and habit acquired by man as a member of society