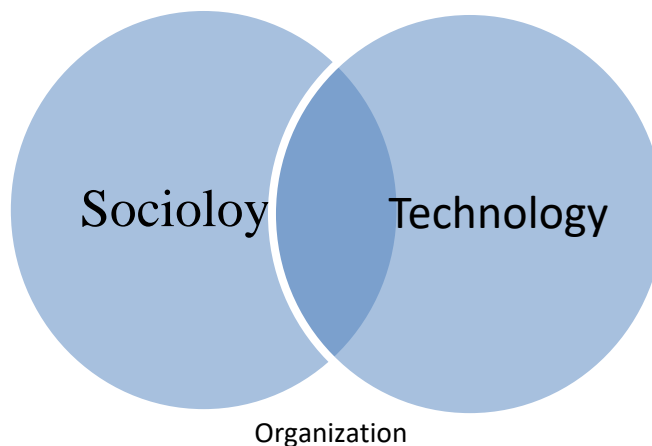


Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

- Sociology is the Science or of Social Phenomena
- Sociology is the Science that deals with social groups. Process of Socialization that tends to maintain or change these forms of organization and relationship between groups.
- It is the theory of human living together overallly. It is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life from each and every perspective objectivity as well as subjectivity. It is overall study of human relationship.



Nature of Sociology

Some of the Salient features of Nature of Sociology are:-

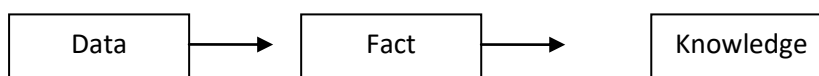
1. Field work is hallmark in sociological Research
2. Sociology is social Science not physical Science.
3. Sociology is an independent Science.
4. Sociology is Pure Science & Applied Science
5. The contents of sociology are abstract but Methods and methodologies are concrete.
6. Sociology is generalizing Science not Particularizing Science.
7. Sociology is rational, Emperical & Holistic Science.

(Rational) → Correct

(Empirical) → Experiment.

1. Field work is hallmark in sociological Research

- Fieldwork is hallmark in sociological Research. A researcher (Group) goes to the field and collect the releant data.



Some of the Research tools and Techniques include.

- Observation
- Interview
- Case Studies
- Social Survey
- Other as per the needs and requirement of topics.

2. Sociology is social Science not physical Science.

➤ SOCIOLOGY Deals with

- Social Institutions
- Group Behavior
- Social Life

- By Connections human relationship with other science.
- Researcher Conduct the research in society focusing on issues by Deploying the tools and technique and analyze the data statically & conceptually.

3. Sociology is an independent Science.

- It has developed its own research areas and Research Method.
- It has developed its own tools and techniques and procedures.
- It has its own Domain (Area) of research with massive Subject Matters.
- Hence it is independent Social Science.

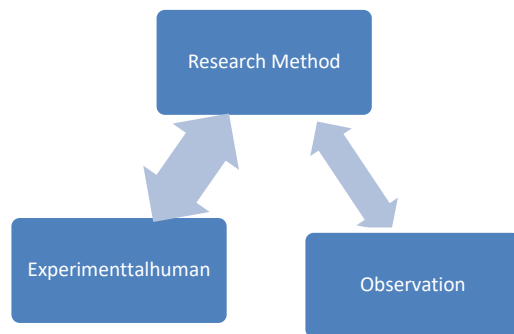
4. Sociology is pure science as well as applied Science.

- Sociology = Pure science + Applied Science.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It generates new knowledge2. Widens the horizon of thinking due to the knowledge3. Therefore problems can be investigated academically.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Knowledge about a particular problem domain can be applied to carried about the Solution.(Sustainable).2. Applicable in social engineering3. Applicable for marketing predications
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5. The Content of sociology are abstract but method and Methodologies are concrete.

- Human Relationship is abstract in Nature.
- Research Procedure are Transparent.
- Generates Primary data Through Social Survey, Case Studies, Questionnaire & Interview.
- Tools, Techniques Procedures & Methods are concrete.
- Research Method



SOCIOLOGY

Socio = Involves Research = Generates data through tools & Technique Concrete.

Logy: - Social science about human relationship abstract

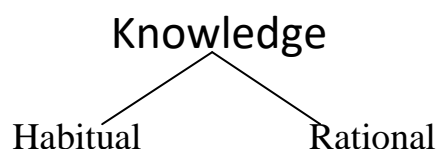
Questionnaire:-

1. MCQ(Objective)
2. Binary Q (BQ)
3. Subjective

6. Sociology is generalizing Science not Particularizing Science

- Sociology deals with human interactions and human life in general
- Does Survey in a mass
- Draws Conclusion for generalization
- Doesn't study individual level but generalize as a whole.
- From the mass survey. it draws Conclusion.

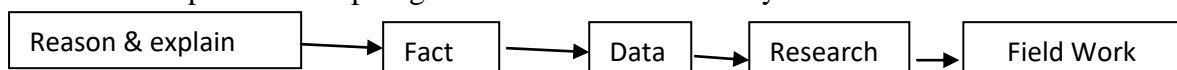
7. Sociology is Rational, Experical & Holistic Science.



Habitual: - Acquired by day to day activities

Rational: - Gained Through quality education by reasons & Explanation

- It is empirical because it's generates knowledge through fields work based experiences.
- It is holistic because it studies the social issues from every view point.
- All viewpoints are kept together to make result worthy.



SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1) German/Specialist/Formalistic school of thought.
- 2) French/Synthetic/informal School of Thought.

1. German/Specialist/Formalistic school of thought.

- Established by George Simmel and his Followers, Max Weber, Vierkandt, von Wiese and Tönnies.
- Aims to include
 - Social Institution
 - Group behavior (1. Inter-Hindu, Christian, 2. Intra-Hindu to Hindu)
 - Formal Social facts
 - Social Actions
 - Social Process
 - Division of labor
 - Social Structure
- Introduced Sociology as pure understanding & independence Science.
- Max Weber Sociology should interpret Social behavior through cause & effect relationship.
- They encompass the limited area

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2. French/Synthetic/informal school of Thought.

- Founded by Emile Durkheim. (**Founder of Sociology**).
- They weren't satisfied with German school of thought and their view toward making society as a pure understanding encircle the limited contents.
- They were unsatisfied in making Scope narrow superficial (Superficially).
- As per their thought, Sociology Should be encyclopedia (all everything) in nature.
- Sociology should include all types of Social Phenomena of society.
- Sociology content can be VIVID (Clear), formal & informal.
- But the tool, Techniques & Methodology Should be Rational & Trustworthy
- ❖ **Durkheim has Prescribed 3 major principal Division.**
 - 1) Social Morphology
 - 2) Social Physiology
 - 3) General Sociology (Philosophical)

Depth Study

Their Thought

1. Social Morphology:-

Morphology:- Form, Shape, Structure

- Basically concerned with territorial basis of people life and its relation to social organization.
- Concerned with the problem of population
- Deals with population density & Distribution.
- EG:- Territorial life of
 1. Sherpa Community
 2. Major Community
 3. Tribal Community

Depth Study

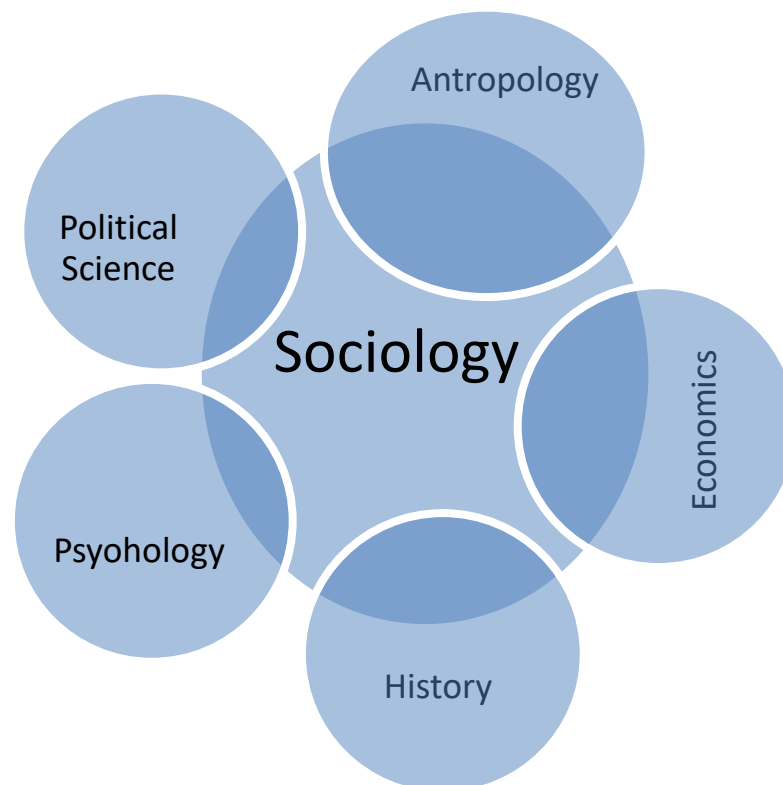
2. Social Physiology:-

Physiology:- Functions

- Simply Social Physiology means
 - **Social Functions :-** Marriage, Family, Kinship Religion, Academic
 - Political, Economic, Socio-Cultural entities.

- As per him, Social System and its dynamism is basic unit of investigations.
- 3. **General Sociology:-**
 - It is philosophical part of sociology.
 - Major Focuses on general theoretical aspect of Sociology
 - Include Social norms, values, Practices, Morals, Ethics, and others Social laws, Rules & Regulations.
 - Also focuses on emerging issues like Poverty, Crime, Depression, and Disorder of Society.
 - GM berg Focuses on hardware & Software of Society
 - Social System, Processes, Changes. (----Software)
 - Social Structures, Associations & Organizations.

#Q. Relationship of Sociology with other Social Science?



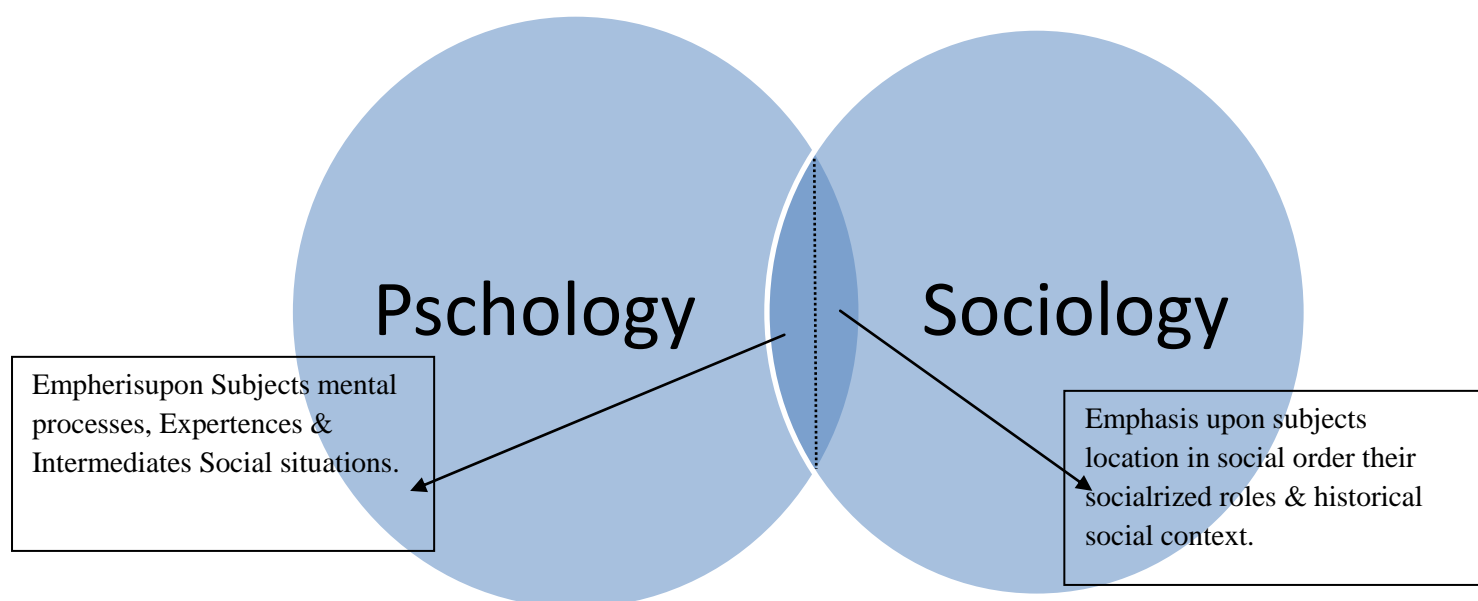
- **Sociology & (Antropology)**
 - Antropology is the study of human and human behavior and societies in past and present.
 - Focuses on the physical & Cultural evaluation of mankind.
 - Researching plays crucial role in finding the society of past and presents.
 - Antropology deals with culture sociology deals with society.
 - There is no culture without society & there can be no Society without culture.

➤ **Sociology and History:-**

- History studies the past, While Sociologist are more interested in the present or recent past.
- Historians tell us in great detail how a particular past event actually happened in sociology like to compare a set of similar events in order to find out why some turned out a way & some another way.

➤ **Sociology & Psychology**

- As a very general distinction, Psychology deals with individuals and Sociology deals with what goes on among individuals.
- Psychology emphasizing the personal & Sociology emphasizing the interpersonal\



➤ **Sociology & Economics**

- Economics study relationship & interaction among people also economics are interested in the exchange of goods & services.
- Sociology has a more larger scope, Sociologist study non-economic relationship & interactions as well.

➤ **Sociology & Political Science**

Political science studies different kind of government and interpersonal processes, Focuses on power relationship among people, Power relations are important to Sociology.

Assignment1:- Presentation on Sociology and Political Science.

- Introduction
- What is Sociology and Political Science?
- Relation ship
- Example
- Difference between

- Conclusion
- Reference
- Content

Subject Matter of Sociology

- Social institution
- Social organization
- Group Behavior
- Social Change
- Social Structure Control unit of investigator
- Social System
- Emerging social issues }----- Concern of sociological issues

Emergence of sociology

- 1800 – No word such as sociology
- 1900 - Sociology known to intellectual
- 2000- Around 25,000 Sociology Major Graduates (USA)

Competing Stories concerning the origin of sociology

1. First Origin Myth
 - Max Weber, Durkheim
 - The conventional story
2. Second Origin Myth
 - Non-Conventional story

August Comte (1798-1857) →DOB (Date of Birth)

- Father of Sociology
- Focused on 2 aspect of society
 - Social Statics. (Order and stability)
 - Social dynamics (Change)

Sociological Imagination

- i. First coined by American Sociologist C.wright mills to describe the types of social issues.

- Based on sociological “cause an effects”

Example.

✓ “Drinking Tea”

- Can be seen as sign of good health
 - Traditional
 - Types of drug and may causes addiction
 - Social Activity Meeting for tea
- Focuses on drinking beverage and more