



SCIOLOGY & GOVERNMENT

MGM

Sociology & Government

Sociology is the study of society.

Sociology is the scientific study of social behavior including its origin, development, organization, institution. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge of social order, disorder and change.

Sociology is the study of human social relationship and institutions. Sociology's subject matter is diverged ranging from prime two religion: from the family to state, from the divisions of rate and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture and from social stability to radical change in whole society.

Sociology's purpose of understanding how human action and consciousness both are shaped by surrounding social and culture structure.

Sociology is an exciting and illuminating field of study that analyses and explains important matters in our personal lives, our communities and the world.

At the personal level, sociology investigates the social causes and consequences of such things as love, racial and gender identity, family conflict, deviant behavior, aging and religious faith.

At the social level, sociology examines and explains matters like crime and law, property and wealth, prejudice and discriminations, school and educations, business firm, urban communities and social movements.

At the global level, sociology studies such phenomena as population growth and migration, war and peace and economic development.

Sociology emphasize the careful gathering and analysis of evidence about social life to develop and enrich our understanding of key social processes. The methods sociologists use are varied. Sociologists observe the everyday life of groups, conduct large scale surveys, interpret historical documents and analyze sensuous data, studying video-taped interactions. Interview participants of group and conduct laboratory experiment.

Students who have been well trained in sociology, knows how to think critically about human social life and how to ask important research questions. They know how to design good social research projects, carefully collect and analyze empirical data and formulate and present their research findings. Students trained in sociology, know how to help others, understand the way the social world works and how it might be changed for the better. Most generally they have learned how to think, evaluate and communicate clearly, creatively and effectively. These are all abilities of tremendous value in a wide variety of vocational callings and professions.

Scope and Subject matter of Sociology

01. Culture
02. Art, music and literature
03. Criminality deviants law and punishment
04. Sociology of law
05. Communications and Information technology
06. Media
07. Economics Sociology
08. Work, employment and industry
09. Sociology of education
10. Environment

11. Human ecology
12. Family, Gender and sexuality
13. Health, illness and body
14. Death, dying and bereavement
15. Knowledge and science
16. War, peace and conflict
17. Political sociology
18. Population and demography
19. Race and atonic relations
20. Religion
21. Social change and development

Relationship between Culture and Civilization

Culture refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, rules, spatial relations, concept of the universe and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving.

A culture is way life of a group of people like behaviors, beliefs, values and symbol that they accept generally without thinking about them and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to next.

Culture are two types-

1. Material Culture
2. Non-material Culture

Civilization

The term 'civilization' is derived from the Latin word 'civitus' which means 'city'. A civilization is generally defined as an advanced state of human society containing highly developed forms of government, culture, industry and common social norms.

Relations between Culture and Civilization

1. Civilization is the making of culture rather it's an embodiment of culture. They both go hand in hand, although culture keeps on hanging, with changing time but if does abide unique to a particular civilization which is quite evident from the existing civilization throughout the globe.
2. Culture is the totality of knowledge, beliefs, art and customs shaped by a human group. Civilization is the organized development of one or more cultures within an urban center.
3. Culture is mostly a subset of civilization.
4. Civilization has a precise standard of measurement but not culture.
5. Civilization is always advancing but not culture.
6. The products of civilization are more easily communicated than those of culture.
7. Civilization is borrowed without lose or change but not culture.
8. Civilization is external but not culture.
9. Civilization can be tangible or intangible whereas culture is something that is more tangible because it is what we see as a whole.

(See the questions of Government portion from last five years)

Urbanization and Industrialization

Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban area, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas and the ways in which each society adopts to the change. It is pre-dominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger and more people begin living and working in central area.

Effects of Urbanization-

1. Economic effects
2. Environmental effects
3. Health

Industrialization is the prior of social and economic change that transforms a human growth from an agrarian society in an industrial one. Involving the extensive de-organization often economy for purpose of manufacturing. As workers income rise, markets for consumer goods and services of all kinds tend to expand and provide a further stimulus to industrial investment and economic growth.

Effects of Industrialization:

1. Steam engine
2. Rail-road system
3. Road transportation
4. Working environment in factories
5. Child labor

Urban Ecology

It is the scientific study of the relation of the living organisms with each other and their surroundings in the context of an urban environment. The urban environment refers to environments dominated by high density residential and commercial buildings paved surfaces and other urban related factors that create a unique landscape dissimilar to most previously studied environments in the field of ecology. Urban ecology is recent field of study compared to ecology as a whole. The methods and studies of urban ecology are similar to and comprise a subset of ecology. The study of urban ecology carries increasing importance because more than 50% of the world's population today is living in urban areas. At the same time, it is estimated that within the next 40 years, two third of the world's population will be living in expanding urban centers. The ecological processes in the urban environment are comparable to those outside the urban context. However, the types of urban habitats and the species that inhabit them, are poorly documented. Often explanations for phenomena examine in the urban setting as well as predicting changes because of urbanization are the center for scientific research.

Effects of Urbanization

- i. Modification of land and water ways
- ii. Trade, shipping and spread of invasive species
- iii. Urban heat
- iv. Greenhouse gases
- v. Acid rain and pollution
- vi. Sustainability

Sociology of Education

Education is a process and an idea exists within a social context. Whether formal or informal learning, education is organized in the society by individuals who are members of a particular group, community, states and nation.

Concept and Origin

The sociology of education is the study of how social institutions and individual experiences affect education and its outcome. Education as it is concerned with all forms of education i.e. formal and informal education systems of modern industrial societies. It is relatively a new branch and two great sociologists Emile Durkheim and Max Weber were the fathers of sociology of education. Emile Durkheim's work on moral education as a basis for social solidarity is considered the beginning of sociology of education.

After the Second World War, it gained entity as a separate subject of knowledge. Technological advancement and engagement of human capital (work force) in industrialization, America and Europe gave rise to social mobility. Now it is easier to move up to the upper strata of society gaining technical skills, knowledge. People who were farmers earlier, became workers in factories. In that period social mobility was at top gear. And sociologists began to think that education promotes social mobility and undermines the class stratification.

It gained interest and a lot of sociological studies were done on the subject. Statistical and field research across numerous societies showed a persistent link between an individual's social class and achievement, and suggested that education could only achieve limited social mobility. Sociological studies showed how schooling patterns reflected, rather than challenged, class stratification and racial and sexual discrimination. But sociology of education is a branch of study and very helpful in finding the relation between sociology and education.

The sociology of education is the study of how social institutions and forces affect educational processes and outcomes, and vice versa. By many, education is understood to be a means of overcoming handicaps, achieving greater equality and acquiring wealth and status for all (Sargent 1994). Learners may be motivated by aspirations for progress and betterment. Education is perceived as a place where children can develop according to their unique needs and potentialities. The purpose of education is to develop every individual to their full potential.

What is Sociology?

The word Sociology originates from Latin prefix *-socius*, "companion"; and the suffix *-ology*, "the study of", from Greek *lógos*, "knowledge".

Sociology is the systematic study of society. Sociology encompasses all the elements of society i.e. social relation, social stratification, social interaction, culture. Scope of sociology is wide and it ranges from the analysis of interaction of two anonymous persons to the global social interaction in global institutions, like UNLSCO, UN etc.

Sociology can perhaps be best regarded as an attempt to name that which secretly keeps society going (Whitty and Young, 1976).

What is education?

Education is a broad concept, referring to all the experiences in which learners can learn something. It is a social endeavor designed to get the maximum from the ability of each of the members of the society. Education covers both the teaching and learning of knowledge and values. It thus focuses on the cultivation of skills (communication, intellectual and specialized skills), advancement of knowledge and spreading of secular view (values).

Education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by professional teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy. Teachers depend on many different disciplines for their lessons like psychology, philosophy, information technology, linguistics, biology and sociology.

Relation between Sociology and Education

The relation between sociology and education has always been a subject of debate. One concept says education is meant to overcome the inequalities of society whereas the other says the prime function of education is to promote the equilibrium status of the society i.e. it tries to maintain equality/inequality whatever state is prevalent in the society.

The sociologist who favors second theory says that education is a social effort hence it runs the way society wants. And society moves in the direction the dominant group of society wants. According to them, the second theory is a propagated myth by the promoter of first theory. The first theory is said positive and second is leveled as negative thought. Although there is conflict which theory is most relevant; one thing is crystal clear that education is social effort and it reflects rather than directs society. If education is said to direct society it is true only because there is a social force favoring this.

Both the theory has a role to play in defining the relation between sociology and education. This relation plays a great role in learning outcome.

Crime

In ordinary language, the term 'crime' denotes an unlawful act punishable by a state. The term 'crime' does not in modern criminal law have any simple and universally accepted definition. Though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes, the most popular view is that, crime is a category created by law. In other words, something is crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that, a crime or offence (or criminal offence) is an act harmful not only to some individual or individuals but also to a community, society or the state (a public wrong) such acts are forbidden and punishable by law.

Elements of a crime:

- i. Physical elements/ actus reus
- ii. Mental elements/ mens rea

Three sides of crime:

- i. Criminology
- ii. Victimology
- iii. Juvenile delinquency (কিশোর অপরাধ)

Cyber Crime

Cyber-crime or computer crime is any crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime or it may be the target. As internet usage is growing daily, the world is coming closer. The World Wide Web sounds like a vast phenomenon but surprisingly one of its qualities is bringing the world closer making it a smaller place to live in for its users. However, it has also managed to create another problem for people who spend long hours browsing the cyber world which is cyber-crime. While law enforcement agencies are trying to tackle this problem, it is growing steadily and many people have become victims of hacking, theft, identity theft and malicious software. One of the best ways to avoid being a victim of cyber-crimes and protecting your sensitive information is by making use of impenetrable security that uses a unified system of software and hardware to authenticate any information that is sent or accessed.

Types of Cyber-crimes:

- i. Hacking

- ii. Theft
- iii. Cyber stalking
- iv. Identity theft
- v. Malicious software
- vi. Child soliciting and abuse

Political Science

Government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, administration and judiciary. Government is a means by which state policies are enforced, as well as a mechanism for determining the policy.

In political science, it has long been a goal to create a typology or taxonomy of polities, as typologies of political systems are not obvious. It is especially in the political science fields of comparative politics and international relations. Like all categories discerned within forms of government, the boundaries of government classifications are either fluid or ill-defined.

Different forms of government

- i. Autocracy
- ii. Aristocracy
- iii. Democracy
- iv. Republics

In terms of political entity, a **state** is any politically organized community living under a single system of government. States may or may not be sovereign. For instance, federated states are members of a federal union, and may have only partial sovereignty or hegemony, in which ultimate sovereignty lies in another state. States that are sovereign are known as sovereign states. The term 'state' can also refer to secular branches of government within a state, often as a manner of contrasting them with religious institutions and civilian institutions.

Organs of State

- i. Executive
- ii. Legislature
- iii. Judiciary

Different forms state [Edit]

Relationship between Sociology and Political Science

Sociology and political science are so closely and deeply related to each other that one becomes meaningless without the other. According to Morris Ginsberg "Historically, Sociology has its main roots in politics and philosophy of history". The state, which is the center of political science in its early stage, was more of a social than political institution.

Sociology is the fundamental social science, which studies man's social life as a whole and attempts to discover the facts and the laws of life as a whole. Political science, on the other hand, is concerned with the political life of a man, which is one part of his total life. Sociology is the science of society where as the political science is mainly concerned with the state and government. These two social sciences are very common in certain spheres. Political science is a branch of sociology, which deals with the principles of organization and government of human society. The subject matter of political science thus comes within the field of sociology.

Sociology depends very much on political science in every aspect. The state and governments make laws for the welfare of the society; the government removes social evils such as poverty, unemployment, dowry and so on from the society. The undesirable customs are uprooted from the society by the government. The government gives financial assistance to people at the time of natural calamities such as floods, famine, cyclone and drought. Social institutions and social organizations are regulated by the state and government. Sociology studies various aspects of political activities through the help of political science. The government can bring about changes in the society with the help of laws.

In the same way, political science depends upon sociology and sociology provides material to political science that is the political life of the people. Therefore, some sociologists regard political science as a special branch of sociology, it can be said that without sociological background the study of political science is quite impossible. Political science deals with the social group organized under the sovereignty of the state. The forms of government, the nature of governmental organs, the laws and sphere of the state activity are chiefly determined by the social processes. The laws which are formed by the government are based on the social customs, traditions, mores, norms etc. of the society. Most of the changes which have been taken place in the political theory, during the past times have been possible due to sociology. For understanding of political problems, some knowledge about sociology is very essential because all political problems are mainly corrected with a social aspect. In this connection F.H. Gidding says "To teach the theory of the state to men who have not learn the first principle of sociology is like teaching astronomy or thermodynamics to men who have not learnt Newton's laws of Motion".

Thus, both sociology and political science depends upon each other. Both are inter-related and inter-dependent. Truly, it can be said that society is the mirror of politics of the country. According to G.E.G. Catlin, "Sociology and political science are the two faces of the same figure". In the opinion of E.G. Wilson, "It must be admitted of course, that it is often difficult to determine, whether a particular writer should be considered as sociologists or political theorist or philosopher".

Differences between Sociology and Political Science:

In spite of the above relationship, both sociology and political science are however different from each other in certain respects,

1. Sociology is the science of political science. On the other hand, it is the science of state and government. Sociology studies society as a whole and man as a social being where as political science deals with a particular aspect of society, which is regarded as a politically organized unit. Therefore, political science is a more specialized science than sociology.
2. Sociology has wider scope than that of political science. Sociology deals with social, political, economic, cultural and other aspects of society and studies will be the social institutions such as family, marriage, religion, kinship, caste and so on. But political science deals with political aspect and studies a specific political institution like state and government only. Thus, sociology is regarded as a general science while political science is viewed as a specialized social science.
3. Sociology studies forms of associations and institutions where as political science deals with the state and government which are known as specific forms of association. That is why professor Garner remarks "Political science is concerned with only human form association such as state, sociology deals with all forms of association."
4. Sociology studies all kinds of social relationship in a general way. But political science studies only the political aspect of social relationship in a particular way.
5. Sociology studies both organized and disorganized societies. But political science studies only the politically organized societies.

6. Sociology deals with both formal as well as informal relations of the society, which are based on customs, traditions, folkways, mores, norms etc. But political science deals only with formal relations based on laws and order of the state.
7. Sociology is the study of all means of social control. Political science, on the other hand, is the study of only government recognized means of control.

Socialism

Socialism is a range of economic and social systems characterized by social ownership and democratic control of the means production, as well as political theories and movements associated with them. Social ownership may refer to forms of public, collective or co-operative ownership, or to citizen ownership of equity. There are many varieties of socialism and there is no single definition encapsulating all of them, though social ownership is the common element shared by its various forms.

Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system and an ideology based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system and competitive markets. In a market economy, decision-making and investment are determined by the owners of the means of production in financial and capital markets, whereas prices and the distribution of goods are mainly determined by competition in the market.

Communism

In political and social sciences, communism is the philosophical, social, political and economic ideology and movement whose ultimate goal is the establishment of the communist society, which is socio-economic order structured upon the common ownership of the means of production and the absence of social classes, money and the state.

UNO

UNO stands for United Nations Organizations, also referred as UN. The UN is an intergovernmental organization tasked to promote international co-operation and to create and maintain international order. A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was established on 24 October, 1945 after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; there are now 193. The headquarters of UN is in Manhattan, New York City. Further main offices are situated in Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. Its objectives include maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, fostering social and economic development, protecting the environment and providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster and armed conflict. The UN is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world.

Public Opinion ^[Edit]

Public opinion consists of the desires, wants and thinking of the majority of the people; it is the collective opinion of the people of a society of a state on an issue on a problem.

Relationship between Local and Central Government ^[Edit]