

QUESTION NO 3:

WRITE A DETAIL NOTE ON ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY?

1. INTRODUCTION:

Sociology is a branch of the social sciences that uses systematic methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social structure and activity, sometimes with the goal of applying such knowledge to the pursuit of social welfare.

2. MEANING OF SOCIOLOGY:

According to Ward and Graham Sumer:

"The science of society".

3. DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY:

➤ According to William E. Cole:

"Sociology is the study of social systems."

➤ According to Simmel:

"The science of studying human relationship."

4. INSIGHT BEHIND THE ORIGIN OF SUBJECT:

The beginning of sociology took place from the logic that "Basically man is a social animal. (Aristotle)". "The existence of society is not our habit but it is a matter of our existence" (Robertson). We pass our life whether good or bad in the society and in our opinion after our death, the society will exist. We are all born in human groups and get our identity, hopes, determination, fear, problems and satisfaction from these groups.

5. VIEW OF C.W MILLS (1959) SOCIAL IMAGINATION:

10. BRANCHES AND SUBJECT MATTER OF SOCIOLOGY:

Sociology is divided in several fields of inquiry as follow:

- Sociological Theory.
- Historical Sociology.

11. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY:

It analysis the principles and concepts as generalization of the science. "Self- critical" approach of science is practically applied and in view of the latest investigations the previously existing knowledge is verified. It is a tug of war between theory and fact while fact being an undeniable existence of a reality. Scientific methods used in social research are tools of collecting new facts while theory is previously existing knowledge.

12. HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY:

Primitive and pre literate societies of recent past are the subject matter of study. With the information received, an answer for origin and explanation to our present ways of life is discovered. Remote cultures of ancient societies have been studied by anthropologists, which are a source of huge information for comparative study of cultures past and present.

13. SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY:

Some of the questions which is under discussion for inquiry as part of sociology which are following:

- How did the oldest institution originate, and how did it evolve?
- What are the universal functions of this institution?
- What form it has been adopted in different times?
- What are the recent trends of a modern family?

14. SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNITY:

The organization and problems in both rural and urban types of communities are different and analyzed in this branch. Rural life differs from urban in important characteristics. On the criteria of differentiation the field is divided into rural; and urban sociology.

15. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION:

We study the origin and development of the institutions of mosque. The institution performs certain functions for the integration of social groups. These functions and problems of the institution are of the equal importance.

16. EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY:

The aims and objects of educational institutions are studied in the field. The activities of the institutions and problems arisen and relationship with other institution are also important topics of inquiry.

17. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY:

The origin, development, functions and problems of the government and various social implications in political movements are the areas of study in this field.

18. SOCIOLOGY OF LAW:

It study the formal social control of society. How laws regulates and systematize group life? Conformity and non-conformity to laws and sociological factors responsible for such behaviours are of much interest in this field.

19. SOCIOLOGY OF TERRORISM:

The sociology of terrorism seeks to understand terrorism as a social phenomenon and how individuals as well as nation states address Common topics part of the discourse of the sociology of terrorism include the "War on Terrorism," the Algerian War of Independence, and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

20. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:

It is concerned with socialization processes of individual's life. How an individual becomes a member of society by inculcating cultural norms in himself. Collective behavior like the public, mass crowd, mob, strikes and other group movements are the studies of interest to sociologist.

21. SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY:

The fight between society and individual and its impacts upon the individual organization resulting in his mental disorders and anti-social behavior are the separate fields of inquiry. The situation thus produced between individual and society is remedied in this field.

22. SOCIAL DIS-ORGANIZATION:

QUESTION NO 5:

DEFINE CULTURE AND ITS COMPONENT. ALSO DEFINE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE CRIME AND LAW?

1. PREFACE:

Culture is a basic concept of sociology. Its study is of great importance because to understand the function of a society, the analysis and study of culture is very helpful. In common sense, cultured man is understood to have civilized, polite in speak and good manners, but in sociology, culture has vast and different meanings. Everything that is learnt socially is culture. "culture is everything which is socially learned and shared by the members of a society. It is entire social heritage which is received by the members of society as participating members therein. "(S.M. Barqui).

2. INTERPERTATION OF TERM CULTURE:

According to Merriam Webster Dictionary.

"The beliefs, customs, arts, etc., of a particular society, group, place or time".

3. DEFINITION OF TERM CULTURE:

➤ **R.T. Schaefer:**

"Culture is the totality of learned socially transmitted behaviour."

➤ **Ralph Linton:**

"Culture is a social heritage, transmitted from generation to generation."

4. HISTORY OF CULTURE:

All the human societies have complex ways of life that differ greatly from one another. These ways have come to be known as culture in 1871.

Edward Taylor gave us the first definition of this concept

5. ELEMENTS OF CULTURE:

There are some basic Culture Elements given below:

- Language.

- Symbols.
- Norms.
- Values.
- Beliefs.
- Cognitive Elements.

6. LANGUAGE:

A group of words or ideas having common meaning and is shared to a social situation is called language. Language is the entrance to a culture. Language is a set of socially sound pattern, words, and sentences having specific meaning and terminology common to the same culture.

7. NORMS:

Norms as elements of culture are the rules and the guidelines which specify the behavior of an individual Norms keep a person within the boundary of society and its culture. It gives us restriction about something which to do and which not to do. Norms can be divided into:

- ❖ Folkways.
- ❖ Mores.

8. BELIFES:

Every sect within a culture having some beliefs for cultural refuge. These beliefs are responsible from the spiritual fulfillment of needs and wants

9. SYMBOLS:

Culture is a system of symbols. Symbols are anything used to represent express and stand for an event situation. Symbols direct to guide our behavior. It is used to show an event of past, present or future.

For example; the heap of ash show that the something has been burnt or the wet street shows that it has rained.

10. VALUES:

Anything getting importance in our daily life becomes our values. The origin of values is not biological but it is social production while living in society the values develop. Values depend upon the culture. Culture varies from society to society and thus values are different in every social situation. Values are what we like and what we say will in our society values are the good idea and thinking of a person.

This section deals with the problems of mal-adjustment such as the problems of crime and delinquency, poverty, in health, are specially studied in Crime and delinquency are specially studied in Criminology.

23. HUMAN ECOLOGY AND DEMOGRAPHY:

Relationship among communities, neighbourhoods and their spatial distribution are of major concern in this field.

24. OTHER FIELDS OF SOCIOLOGY:

There are so many other fields of specialization in sociology such as Folk Sociology, the Sociology of Art, Industrial Sociology, Medical Sociology, Military Sociology, and sociology of consumer behaviour etc.

25. FINAL REMARKS:

To conclude that Sociology is one of the oldest of the sciences. Since the dawn of civilization, society has been as a subject for speculation and inquiry along with other phenomena which have agitated the restless and inquisitive mind of man. Even centuries ago men were thinking about society and it should be organized and held views on man and his detesting, the rise and fall of the peoples and civilizations.

The part of culture on which most of the people are acting upon despite the fact that culture is useful or not or is liked by all or is not liked by the society. For instance, telling a lie is a common thing. Bribery is thought a social need, in spite of dislike much is spent on marriages. Spending theft and pomp and show have become part of our life. Quarrels on petty things or matters are common and disorder is our recognition culture.

17. QUALITIES OF CULTURE:

- "Culture is never stagnant, it is always changing, but the change may be slow or fast."
- "Culture is a learnt behaviour, it has the quality of transmission. It can be from one generation to another."
- "Culture is a mutually shared heritage or thing."
- "Culture is product of social interaction. It is peculiar to man. It provides social acceptable norms for meeting biological and social needs."
- "Culture must also adapt to force outside itself. The most obvious kind of adoption involves the geographical environment."
- "Culture has meaning for man, because of its symbolic proportions."
- "Culture depends, for its existence, upon members of society and actual behaviour of them."

18. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE, CRIME AND LAW:

"Culture is the patterned behavior resulting from social interaction to become a heritage for the succeeding generations." In general, the culture is not a biological phenomenon but is learned by the members of society to follow a given way of life. It is the matter of adaptation in environment by people which paves their way of life in society.

19. FINAL NOTE:

In general culture is not a biological phenomenon but is learned by the members of society to follow a given way of life. It is the matter of adaptation in environment by people which paves their way of life in the society. culture include the shared belief systems, rituals and conversational style of small groups.

11. COGNITIVE ELEMENTS:

Cognitive elements of culture are those through which an individual know how to cope with an existing social situation. How to survive, how make shelter from storms and other natural calamities, how to travel and transport etc. are the practical knowledge which make a culture. Such knowledge is carefully thought to every generation.

12. TYPES OF CULTURE:

Following are the kinds of culture:

- Material Culture.
- Non Material Culture.
- Ideal Culture.
- Real Culture.

13. MATERIAL CULTURE:

"Material culture refers to the physical or technological aspects of our daily lives, including food items, houses, factories and new materials, etc. (W.F Ogburn). With reference to Pakistani culture, shalwarqameez, bullcart, ajruk, turban, lehnga, specific design of houses, biryani, sawayan, daggers, drums and pitcher etc. are parts of material culture.

14. NON-MATERIAL CULTURE:

According to Ogburn definition:

"Non-material culture refers to ways using material objects and to customs, beliefs, philosophies, government and patterns of communications."

Non-material culture includes all things which can be felt but not touched like knowledge, art, views, customs, language and values. They show the behaviour and trend of an individual and point out the culture of a way of living. In Pakistan, Urdu is our language, Islam our religion and code of life. Ideology of Pakistan is our non-material view and our non-material recognition.

15. IDEAL CULTURE:

That part of culture or life style that is liked by the society and which is desired to be acted upon by the society, is called Ideal Culture. It is the goal of every culture. Morality, beliefs and thoughts persuade and determine the love of action towards this goal. For example, mutual regard, unity, good treatment, respect for norms, honesty and obeying the orders of religion are called ideal culture.

16. REAL CULTURE: