

Paper ; Principles of Sociology
Paper Code ; 18BPO14A.
Class ; I BA Political Science
Faculty name ; Mr P , SELVAKUMAR
Contact Number ; 9688188993
mail id ; sengaiselvap@gmail.com

UNIT -1

NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY ;-

- ❖ *Meaning of sociology ; the study of all human begins social activities, Sociology refers social, behaviour ,society patterns of social relationships the word sociology, "Latin ,,socius ,, meaning companion. And the Greek word ,,logos" knowledge "The English word sociology was coined by Auguste Comte –French Philosopher in 1839 , He is consider as a father of Sociology .*

FATHER OF SOCIOLOGY

- ❖ *Sociology is the youngest of all the Social Sciences.*
- ❖ *The word Sociology is derived from the Latin word , " Societus " which means Society " and the Greek word " Logos " means science or study or advanced study Science of Society or study of society.*
- ❖ *" Sociology was later defined independently by French philosophy of science Auguste comte in 1838 as a new way of looking at society come had earlier used the term ,, "*
- ❖ *social Physics ,, " but it had been subsequently by others, most notably the Belgian statistician come endeavoured to unify History , psychology , and Economics through the scientific understanding of Social life .*

1

- ❖ *Comte gave a powerful impetus to the development of Sociology an Impetus which 33bore fruits in the later decades of the nineteenth Century .*

ORIGIN OF SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

- ❖ *Formal university Teaching of Sociology began in 1919 University of Bombay and later in Calcutta and Lucknow*
- ❖ *The detailed study of Society was first begun during the Colonial period.
Reviewers of Indian Society generally trace its origin to work of several British civil servants . Missionaries and western scholars during 18th and 19th Century.*
- ❖ *Christian missionaries were interested in learning Local languages, folklores and culture to carry out their activities.*

- ❖ **SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY ;-**
- ❖ *Scope of sociology study is external wide . it offers a specific way of looking and helps us to understand it in a better way.*
- ❖ *It can focus on national issues such as unemployment and even global social issues.*

❖ *Sociology is inter Related with all other Social sciences as it cover not only one or two aspects but study the society in its totality.*

❖ *SOCIOLOGY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES ;-*

❖ *The scope of sociological study is extremely wide , It can focus its analysis of interactions between individuals and examine global social processes .*

❖ *Sociology is one of a group of social sciences which also includes ,Anthropology Economics ,political science and History . All share a certain range of common interests , concepts and methods .*

❖ *To differentiate the social sciences would be to exaggerate the differences and gloss over the similarities .*

❖ *There is a greater need to interdisciplinary approach.*

A . SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS .

❖ *Economics is the study of production and distribution of goods and services.*

- ❖ *The sociological approach looks at economics and in a broader context of social norms , values ,practices and interests .*
- ❖ *The large investment in the advertisement industry is directly linked to the need to reshape lifestyles and consumption patterns.*
- ❖ *Trends within Economics such as feminist economics seek to broaden the focus, drawing in gender as a central organising principle of society .*
- ❖ *Economists known for the precision of their terminology and exactness of their measures .*
- ❖ *Sociology encourages questioning and critical perspective thereby facilitates discussion .*
- ❖ *Recent trends have seen a resurgence of economic sociology because of its wider and critical perspective.*

B . SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ;-

- *The father of political science Aristotle ,according to ” man is Social animal .“*

- ❖ *Sociology is devoted to all aspects of society . Sociology stresses the inter—relationship between sets of institutions including Government where as Political Science tends to turn attention towards the processes within the government .*
- ❖ *Politics study the state and government basic fundamental laws*
- ❖ *Sociology long shared similar interests of research with political science Studies have conducted in membership of political organisations, processes of decisions making in organisations reason for support of political parties , the role of gender in politics etc .*

C . SOCIOLOGY and HISTORY;-

- ❖ *History studies concrete details while the sociologist moves to abstract from concrete.*
- ❖ *Historians today are equally involved in doing sociologist methods and concept.*
- ❖ *History is more sociological as it looks at social patterns gender relation , mores, customs and important institutions.*

D. SOCIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY

- *Psychology is defined as the science of individual behaviour.*
- *Social psychology serves as a bridge between psychology and sociology and concerns itself in which the individual behaves in social groups, collectively with other individual.*
- *Sociology attempts to understand behavior as it is organized in society,
That is the way in which personality is shaped by different aspects of society.*

SOCIOLOGY and SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Sociology and social anthropology are considered "sister disciplines" because.

- + *Sociology is the study of existing society whereas social anthropology tends to study small and simple societies, which are relatively unchanging and lacking in historical records.*
- *For social anthropologist the field is small whereas for sociologist field can be large.*

- ❖ *Social anthropologists generally live in the community that they study in order to record what they see.*
- ❖ *On the other hand, sociologists rely on collected data.*
- ❖ *In spite of obvious differences between the two, in 19th century, there had been a great deal of convergence between the two disciplines because with rapid development the areas of study of anthropologists is shrinking .*

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION,-

- ❖ *Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society . in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards .*
- ❖ *Four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies “(I) slavery , (II) caste, (III) class and estate.*

Stratification on the basis of slavery ;-

- ❖ *It is an extreme form of inequality in which individuals are literally owned by others.*

- i• *As a formal institutions slavery has been eradicated but we do continue to have bonded Labour often even of Children*

Stratification on the basis of Estate System , -

- i• *Estate characterized feudal Europe . The estates comprised of three states i.e Clergy , nobility and common man.*

•+• CASTE ; -

- i• *In a Caste , stratification system an individual's position totally depends .*

- *On the status attributes a scribed by birth rather than achieved, all other and the panchamas*

- i• *The traditional system is generally conceptualised in terms of the four Varna's Brahmins , Kshatriyas , Vaishyas and shudras*

STRATIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF CLASS ; -

- *ceBirth . but it depends on profession , ability , skill , education , science etc .*
- i• *Class is an open institution .*
- *An individual can change his7her class and can acquire high status in Social stratifcation .*
- i• *Kinds of class ; higher class , Middle class , Lower class Agriculture Class .*

Difference between Caste and Class between :-

<i>CASTE</i>	<i>CLASS</i>
<i>1) It depends on Birth</i>	<i>1) It depends on Social circumstances</i>
<i>2) It is closed Group</i>	<i>2) Class is an open system.</i>
<i>3) There is Rigid rules regarding Marriage eating— habits ,etc .</i>	<i>3) Class has no rigidity.</i>
<i>4) Caste system is a Permanent 7stable</i>	<i>5) It is less stable than caste system .</i>
<i>5) it is notprodemocracy</i>	<i>5) It is not an obstacle for Democracy and Nationalism</i>