

# *SOCIOLOGY*

It is the systematic study of the development, structure, interaction, and collective behavior of organized groups of human being

# INTRODUCTION 1/2

- ◆ The scientific study of society and human behavior.
- ◆ Study people in group situations
- ◆ Sociology offers a perspective, a view of the world
- ◆ Opens a new window onto unfamiliar worlds, and offers a fresh look at familiar world.
- ◆ Sociological perspectives stresses the social contexts in which people live, how it then influence people's life

# INTRODUCTION 2/2

- ◆ The sociological perspective look at the connection between history (events) and biography (experience)
- ◆ How groups influence people/how people being influenced by society.
- ◆ To find out why people do what they do, look at social location:
  - ◆ Jobs, income, education, gender, age, race

# GOALS OF SCIENCE

- ◆ To explain why something happens
- ◆ To make generalization: broader group or situation
- ◆ Look at patterns, recurring characteristics and events
- ◆ Predict: future

# SOCIOLOGY, CORE SCIENCES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

## CORE/NATURAL SCIENCES

- to explain and predict the events in natural environm
- eg. Biology, geology, chemistry, physics

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Anthropology: sister to socio. To u/stand culture, people's total way of life. Language, belief system, artifacts.
- Economics: concentrates on single soc. Inst. Product and distr of material goods and services of a society. Eg. Rate, cost, and distribution
- Political sci: politics and gov. how it related to other inst.
- Psychology: processes within individual
- Sociology: culture, belief system, comm. Good and services. Overlap with others.

# SPECIALIZED AREAS IN SOCIOLOGY 1/4

1. Applied Sociology
2. Collective Behavior and Social Movements
3. Community Studies
4. Criminology and Delinquency
5. Cultural Sociology
6. Demography
7. Deviant Behavior

# SPECIALIZED AREAS IN SOCIOLOGY 2/4

8. Environmental Sociology
9. Human Ecology
10. Industrial Sociology
11. Marxist Sociology
12. Marriage and the family
13. Medical Sociology
14. Methodology and Statistics

# SPECIALIZED AREAS IN SOCIOLOGY 3/4

- 15. Political Sociology
- 16. Race/Ethnic/Minority Relations
- 17. Rural Sociology
- 18. Social Control
- 19. Social Organization
- 20. Social Psychology
- 21. Social Stratification



# SPECIALIZED AREAS IN SOCIOLOGY 4/4

22. Sociology of Aging

**23. Sociology of Education**

24. Sociology of Emotion

25. Sociology of Sex and Gender

26. Sociology of Occupation and Professions

27. Sociology of Religion

28. Theoretical Sociology

29. Urban Sociology

# MAJOR THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY 1/3

## STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONAL THEORY

- ◆ The various part of society are interdependent and functionally related
- ◆ Social system are highly stable
- ◆ Social system is governed by consensus and cooperation
- ◆ FOCUS: the functional and dys-functional aspects of institutions and society

# MAJOR THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY 2/3

## SOCIAL CONFLICT THEORY

- ◆ Society is a system of accommodations among competing interests group
- ◆ Social system are unstable and are likely to change rapidly
- ◆ Social life involves conflict because of differing goals
- ◆ FOCUS: how social inequalities produce conflict, who benefits from particular social arrangements

# MAJOR THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY 3/3

## INTERACTION AND INTERPRETIVE THEORY

- ◆ Focus on individuals and how they form interpretations of the world around them
- ◆ Labeling and exchange are two types of interaction theory

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 1/6

## AUGUSTE COMTE

- ◆ A Frenchman
- ◆ The word sociology was first coined in 1838 by Auguste Comte in his work Positive Philosophy
- ◆ Comte is generally referred as the father of sociology
- ◆ He believed that the science of sociology should be based on systematic observations and classification, the same principles that governed the study of the natural sciences

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 2/6

## HERBERT SPENCER

- ◆ In 1876, Spencer, an Englishman developed a theory of "social evolution"
- ◆ Spencer applied Darwin's theory of evolution to human societies
- ◆ He believed that there exist a gradual evolution of society from the primitive to the industrial
- ◆ In his writings, he indicated that this was a natural evolutionary process that should not be interfered with by humans

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 3/6

## KARL MARX

- ◆ Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) was also an important figure in the development of sociology
- ◆ He proposed that all societies are made up of two basic classes that are in constant opposition – those who own or control the means of production and those who do not
- ◆ Those who control the means of production use this power to exploit and oppress others
- ◆ Social behavior of individual is determined by their position in the class society

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 4/6

## EMILE DURKHEIM

- ◆ In 1895, Emile Durkheim published *Rules of Sociological Method*, outlining the methodology used in his classical study of suicide in various population groups
- ◆ Durkheim, a pioneer in the development of sociology, firmly believed that societies were bound together by the commonly shared beliefs and values of their members



# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 5/6

## MAX WEBER

- ◆ Max Weber (1864 – 1920) believed that the methods used in the natural sciences could be applied to the problems explored in the social sciences
- ◆ He argued that social scientists must have certain degree of subjective understanding in their investigations
- ◆ To him, sociologists should be value free, never allowing personal biases to influence either their research or their conclusions

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 6/6

## LESTER WARD

- ◆ In 1883, Lester Ward, an American, published *Dynamic Sociology*
- ◆ In this work he advocated social progress through social action guided by sociologists