

# Introduction to Sociology

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# Introduction

- The word sociology is derived from the Latin word “Societus” which means `society` and the Greek word `Logos` means `science, study or advanced study`.
- Science of society or study of society.
- The word “Sociology” was coined by August Comte-French Philosopher in 1839.
- He is considered as a father of sociology

# Introduction

Sociology is the youngest of all social science because of four scientific methodology:

1. Observation
2. Experimentation
3. Analysis
4. Conclusion



# What is Society

- A large group of people who live together in an organized way, making decision about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done. All the people in country, or in several similar countries, can be referred to as a society.

Cambridge dictionary

- The community of people living in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws and organizations is known as a society.
- Oxford dictionary

# Definition of Sociology

- Acc. To Emile Durkhiem, “Sociology as a science of social institution”.
- Acc. To Morris Ginsberg, “Sociology is the study of human interaction and interrelation of their condition and consequences.”
- Acc. To Ogburn and Nimkoff, “Sociology is the study of social life”.

# Definition

## August Comte

- He defines sociology as the science of social phenomena “subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation”
- Acc. To Kimball Young, “ Sociology deals with the behaviour of men in group”.
- Acc. To L.F. Ward, “Sociology is the science of society or of social phenomena.”

# Definition

- Robert Park  
“Sociology is the science of collective behaviour”.

- Marshal Jones  
“The study of man-in- relationship to men”.





# Nature of Sociology

1. Sociology is an Independent Science
2. Sociology is a Social Science and not Physical Science.
3. Sociology is a pure Science and not an applied Science.
4. Sociology is relatively an Abstract Science and not Concrete Science.

# Nature

5. Sociology is Generalizing and not a Particularizing or Individualizing Science.
6. Sociology is both a rational and an Empirical.
7. Sociology is a Categorical and not a Nominative Discipline.

- **Sociology is an Independent science**
  - a. Sociology has now emerged into an independent science.
  - b. It is not treated and studied as a branch of any other science like philosophy or political philosophy or history.
  - c. As an independent science it has its own field of study, boundary and method.

# Sociology is a Social Science and not a Physical Science

- a. As a social science it concentrates its attention on man, his social behaviour, social activities and social life.
- b. The fact that sociology deals with the Social universe it distinguishes from astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics and other physical sciences.

# Sociology is a categorical and not a Normative Discipline.

- a. Sociology “confines itself to statements about what is it, not what should be or ought to be.”
- b. But it does not mean that sociological knowledge is useless and serves no purpose.
- c. It only means that sociology as a discipline can not deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, and moral and immoral.

# Sociology is a Pure Science and not a Applied Science

- a. Each pure science may have its own applied field.
- b. For exam: physics is a pure science and engineering is its applied field
- c. Sociology as a pure science has its applied field such as administration, diplomacy, social work etc..

# Sociology is Relatively an Abstract Science and not a concrete Science:

- Sociology tries to find out the general laws of principle about human interaction and association, about the nature, form, content, and structure of human groups and societies.
- It does not study each and every event that takes place in society. It is not possible also.

# Sociology is Both a Rational and Empirical Science.

- Rationalism, stresses reason and the result from logical inference.
- Empiricism, is emphasises experience and the facts that result from observation and experimentation
- In sociological inquiry both are significant.



# Subject Matter of Sociology

- The Scientific study of society.
- The Science of Social Life.
- The Study of Social Relationship.
- The study of Social Actions.
- The Study of Human Behaviour in groups.
- ..... ..THE END.....