b. Scope Of The Subject And Comparison With Other Social Sciences
TOPICS OF CHAPTER - 1

1. Sociology - the discipline:
   a. Modernity and social changes in europe and emergence of sociology.
   b. Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.
   c. Sociology and common sense.
### Sociology and History

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sociology</th>
<th>History</th>
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<td>Similarities in different events</td>
<td>Differences in similar events</td>
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<td>Focusses on pattern of events</td>
<td>Focusses on personalities, events (Trevor – Roper)</td>
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<td>Analytical</td>
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<td>Generalising</td>
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<td>Nomothetic</td>
<td>Idiographic (by Radcliffe Brown)</td>
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</table>
SOCIOMETRY AND HISTORY

Concepts used by

Marx
(historical materialism)

Durkheim
(empirical evidence, evolution of societies – mechanical, organic solidarity)

Weber
(pesc)

Indology
(gsg, Louis Dumont)
Socio without history is rootless, history without socio is fruitless

**EH Carr** – the more sociological the history becomes and the more historical the sociology becomes, the better it is.

**Lucien Febvre** and **Mark Bloch** formed **Annales** school to study long-term social history.

History is past sociology, sociology is present history.

Historical concepts such as ethnicity, caste, used to mobilise people socially.
SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMY

Concepts used by

Marx – economic determinism

Weber – PESC

Alfred Marshall – father of welfare economics

Thomas Piketty – In 21st century capitalism is causing extreme inequality.

Advertisements – to study consumer behaviour, values, norms, culture

Pierre Bourdieu – economists shall look into all costs of economy including crime and suicides.

Neil Smelser – put forward the idea of industrial sociology for better understanding of modern society.

Adam Smith – put forward the idea of possibility of independence of institutions (laissez faire)

Goldthorpe, Veblen - technology available to a society, determines the character of its culture


Francois Simiand – principles of economy need to be verified sociologically
SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Birth of socio related to political upheaval of French Revolution

Concepts used by

Marx – use of sociology to bring about political change (communism)

Weber – bureaucracy, concept of power

Pareto, Mosca, Robert Michels (oligarchy), CW Mills – elite theories, democracy

Parsons – in AGIL. Politics gives goals to society

Dependency theories (Wallerstein) – convergence of international politics and global level sociology.

Colemans – politics of developing areas

David Easton – a system analysis of political life

Social concepts such as ethnicity, caste, gender, social class, religion used to mobilise people politically and formation of political parties

Sociology helps in determining political behaviour (including voting pattern, psephology)

Reservation

Neil Smelser - protests, social movements and right movements

Pressure groups

Nation – Political organisation of a society

Secularism – Withdrawal of religion, a social phenomenon, from political life

Citizenship
**Anthro Studies**

Human evolution

Physical, cultural, social Anthro (evolution, genetics, fossils)

**Archaeology**

Concerned with pre-literate societies
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Primarily uses **Structural-Functionalist** ways

Both influence by Darwins evolution theory

**Spencer** – social darwinism

**Sumner** – studied folkways (society + tradition)

**Malinowsky** – religion theory using anthro methods

**Durkheim** – ethnography of Arunta Tribes, DOL theory

**MNS, AB, SC Dubey**, etc – field study (borrowed from Anthro) to study Indian villages

**Social Anthro**

Studies small society

Origin in colonialism

Takes western societies as benchmark (ethnocentric viewpoint)

**Malinowsky** - another name of social anthro is comparative sociology
Ideas borrowed

Survey method

Quantitative data

Field work

Ethnographic research
Sociology and Psychology

Psycho: science of behaviour. Focus on individual

Social psychology – behaviour in a group

Weber – importance to meanings attached by the actor

Cooley – looking glass self

Mead – symbolic interactionism

Parsons – effective role of mother

Durkheim – suicide not a psycho phenomenon. Social currents causing deviance

Ginsberg, Nadel – sociological studies can be enriched by psychological interpretations

Gerth and Mills – “role” as the meeting point between social structure and individual character

George Simmel - forms of interaction (formal & informal) and types of interactants (whether known or strangers. Behaviour varies)

Alfred Vierkandt - sociology is sum total of social and psychic behaviour of man which can be explained by abstract conceptual design

Leopold Vanwiese - all human behaviour can be divided into associative and dissociative

Radcliffe Brown – contrasts the two fields. One studies social system and other the mental system
Sociology and Philosophy

Socio emerged largely as a Philosophical ambition

As a separate BoK

Sociology raises a lot of philosophical questions and tries to answer them

Giam Battista - philosophy of history – separating society from political society

Karl Manheim – ideas of sociology of knowledge had direct contribution to epistemological questions and thus to philosophy

Marxist sociology has, with time, become marxist philosophy or marxism

Alfred Vierkandt – sociology is productive only when it has a philosophical base. Philosophical orientation gives meaning to otherwise what are just facts and figures

Gunnar Myrdal – chaos cannot organise itself into cosmos, we need viewpoints