

## **Chapter-11**

# Sociology- What ? Why?

### Introduction

Society is constantly changing. The child learns to form a correct understanding of the society in which he or she belongs, and to realize that individuals are part of society and that everyone has a responsibility to uphold values. Man is a social animal and he could live only in a group or society. For that mutual relations with different societies is necessary. It studies human life.

### Ideas

1. Sociology is a branch of science formed for the study of various levels of complex social life.
2. The study of social sciences is as great as any other branch of science.
3. Sociology is a revolutionary work.
4. History is written, so it is subject to objective and rational analysis.
5. Different learning methods are followed in the social sciences. It helps to subject the society to scientific study.
6. The social life of man is related to various fields. Their interaction enhances the practicality of the social sciences.

### Questions

1. What are the difference between creative writing and the study of Sociology ? (4)
2. What were the 3 revolutions paved the way for the emergence of sociology ? (3)
3. By what name is the 19<sup>th</sup> century known in history ? (1)
4. Where did sociology originate ? (1)
5. Who is the father of sociology ? (1)
6. Who utilized the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society ? (1)
7. Who are the thinkers have made important contributions to the development of sociology (3)
8. In which university was the department of social studies first started in India ? (1)
9. Who were the main contributors to the study of sociology in India ? (3)

10. Define sociology ? (2)
11. Why do we study sociology ? (4)
 

or

 What are the importance of the study of sociology ?
12. What are the main areas of study in sociology ? (4)
13. What are the different methods of study in sociology ? (4)
14. What are the features of census ? (4)
15. What are the different means used to collect data during a survey ? (3)
16. What is a questionnaire ? (4)
17. What are the things to consider when interviewing ? (4)
18. What is the difference between interview and questionnaire ? (4)
19. Define observation ? What are the different types of observation ? (4)
20. What are the applicability areas of sociology ? (4)

## Answers

1.
 

<b>Creative Writing</b>	<b>Study of sociology</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Writing is based on imagination and creativity</li> <li>♦ Social events are depicted on aesthetic realms.</li> <li>♦ The goal of creative writing is appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Social issues / subjects are analysed Scientifically</li> <li>♦ Social conditions are analysed on the basis of cause - effect relationship</li> <li>♦ Society is objectively analysed</li> </ul>
2. "Age of Revolutions"
3.
  - ♦ Renaissance or scientific revolution
  - ♦ French Revolution
  - ♦ Industrial Revolution
4. Western Europe
5. Auguste Comte

6. Herbert Spencer
7.
  - ♦ Karl Marx
  - ♦ Emile Durkheim
  - ♦ Max Weber
8. The University of Bombay
9.
  - ♦ G. S. KHUREY
  - ♦ A. R. DESAI
  - ♦ S. C. DUBEY
  - ♦ M. N. SREENIVAS
  - ♦ D. P. MUKHARJEE
10.
  - ♦Sociology is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life
  - ♦It studies human life
  - ♦Study of the mutual relationship between man and his environment
11.
  - ♦Helps to formulate the right perspective of society
  - ♦Helps to get an objective knowledge of one's society and other society
  - ♦Helps to know the relation between the individual and the social institutions.
  - ♦Studies social problems precisely
  - ♦Helps to find solution for social problems
  - ♦Benefits social planning and development
  - ♦Provides guidance to social welfare measures by conducting studies on the backward sections, the exploited and people who have faced discrimination and oppression
12.
  - ♦Social institutions
  - ♦Social groups
  - ♦Social relations
  - ♦Socialization
  - ♦Social control
  - ♦Communities
  - ♦Social changes
  - ♦Social problems
13.
  - ♦Social survey
  - ♦Interview
  - ♦Observation
  - ♦Case study

14. ♦ Census is a type of survey which collects details about the total population of a nation  
♦ But census is not practical in sociological studies, because usually data is not collected from all the people under study but only from a selected group of people.  
♦ Such studies are called sample survey
15. ♦ Social media  
♦ Telephone  
♦ Questionnaire
16. ♦ A questionnaire is a set of questions that researchers used to collect data  
♦ Questionnaires are given to the respondents from whom data is collected  
♦ The group under study is called respondents  
♦ Study is carried out using the response in the questionnaire.
17. ♦ Identifying the apt persons  
♦ Formulating an idea of the information to be collected  
♦ Preparing of suitable questions  
♦ Effective communication  
♦ Management of time  
♦ Proper organisation of the information collected and preparing the report

18.	INTERVIEW	QUESTIONNAIRE
	♦ Interview is a conversation between the researcher and the respondents	♦ Researchers use questionnaire for data collection
	♦ Information is collected orally	♦ Information is given in writing
	♦ Researcher records the information	♦ The respondent provides information

19. **Observation**  
Observation is a method by which what ever is seen, heard, and experienced is recorded truthfully.  
There are two types of observation
  1. Participant Observation
  2. Non participant observation

### **1. Participant observation**

- ♦ When the researcher himself / herself collects information directly from the area under study, it is called participant observation.
- ♦ The sociologist stays with the population under study and understands their life directly in such observation.
- ♦ The researcher learns their language, culture and becomes a part of their daily life.
- ♦ Through this method, even the behaviour which are not explicit can be studied.
- ♦ This method is also known as field work
- ♦ The participant observation method is mostly employed by anthropologist to study early human societies

### **2. Non participant observation**

- ♦ In non participant observation, the researcher does not stay with the group under study
- ♦ They are observed from outside
- ♦ An example of this is the way in which police track down suspected criminals without uniform

20. ♦ Commerce
- ♦ Town planning
  - ♦ Advertisements
  - ♦ Media
  - ♦ Educational Activities

## **Supporting Material**

1. What is case study ? (2)
2. Identify the contribution of Herbert Spenser to society ? (4)

### **ANSWER**

1. It is used to make an in depth study on rare and different social issues and problems. Such studies will be exact and comprehensive. The topic under study using this method is called a case. The detailed study of the case is case study.
2. Herbert Spencer was the thinker who utilised the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society. He clarified that just as biological evolution, the society had passed through various stages and reached the present stage.