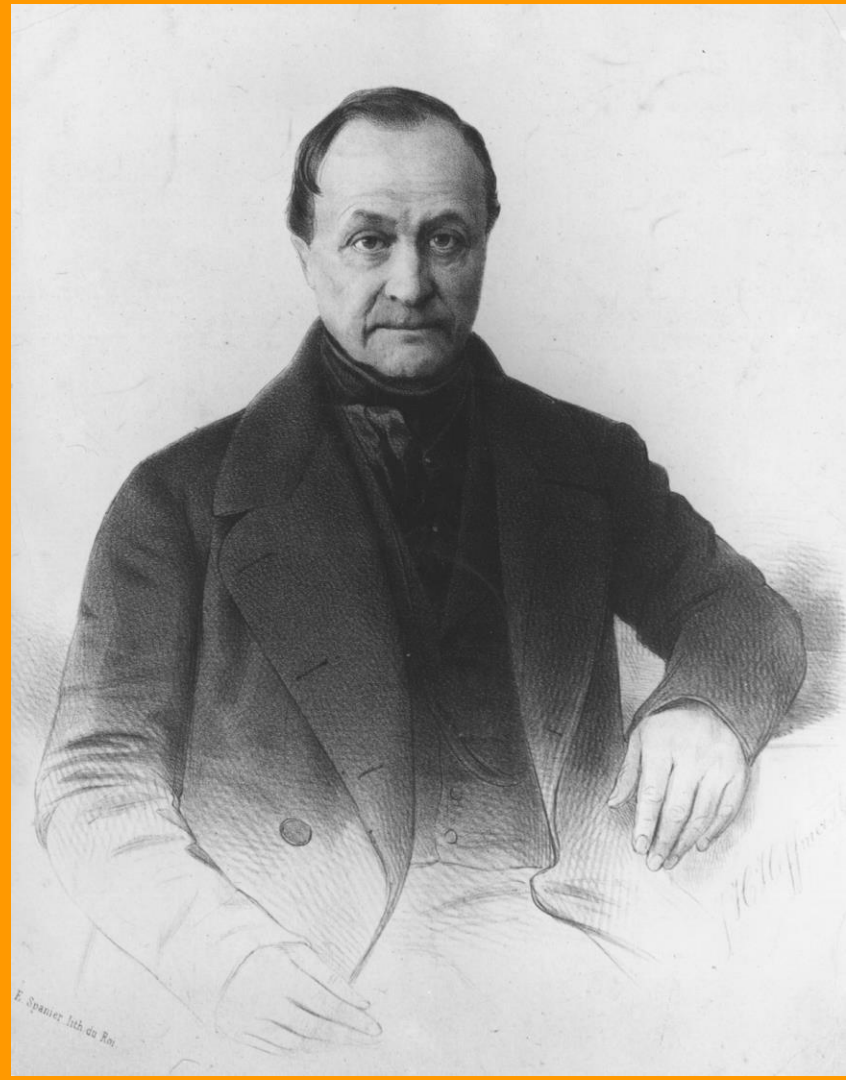


INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY



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Semester I Honours



Overview

- ❖ A dictionary defines **sociology** as the **systematic study of society and social interaction**.
- ❖ The word “sociology” is derived from the Latin word **socius** (companion) and the Greek word **logos** (speech or reason), which together mean “reasoned speech about companionship”.
- ❖ Sociology is actually much more complex. It uses many different methods to study a wide range of subject matter and to apply these studies to the real world.
- ❖ Sociology is the systematic study of all those aspects of life designated by the adjective “social.” These aspects of social life never simply occur; they are organized processes.



Overview

- ❖ It is the youngest of the social sciences.
- ❖ Auguste Comte, the father of sociology, first conceived the word 'sociology' in, 1839.
- ❖ He had intended to name the new science social physics, but he rejected this term after a Belgian scholar, Adolphe Quetelet, began to make statistical studies of society and to call his area of Endeavour social physics.
- ❖ Sociology is the science of society as a whole.
- ❖ No other social science endeavours to study society in totality. Social sciences like history, economics, political science, anthropology, psychology etc. deal with particular aspect of society.
- ❖ It essentially and fundamentally deals with that network of social relationships we call society.



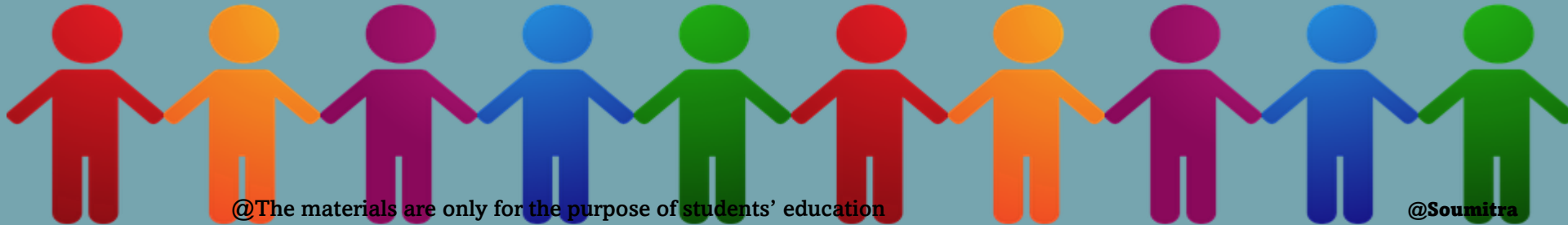
Overview

- ❖ Sociologists study all aspects and levels of **society**. A society is a group of people whose members interact, reside in a definable area, and share a culture.
- ❖ A culture includes the group's shared practices, values, beliefs, norms and artifacts.
- ❖ Sociology has been defined in number of ways by different scholars.
- ❖ There are as many definitions of sociology as there are sociologists.



Overview

- ❖ The impetus for the ideas that culminated in sociology can be found in the three major transformations that defined modern society and the culture of modernity:
 1. The development of modern science from the 16th century onward,
 2. The emergence of democratic forms of government with the American and French Revolutions (1775–1783 and 1789–1799 respectively), and
 3. The Industrial Revolution beginning in the 18th century.





**THANK
YOU**

