

**Sociological Concepts
For
HS 2nd Year, 2020-21**

A. Basic Concepts and information about Sociology:

1. The word Sociology is derived from Latin word Socius and Greek word Logos
2. The word Sociology was coined by August Comte.
3. Sociology is the scientific study of Society.
4. Sociology is a social science not natural science.
5. G.S Ghurey is known as father of Indian Sociology.
6. Positivism is a method of scientific inquiry used by A. Comte.
7. Classical Western Sociologist: August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber etc.
8. The first Department of Sociology was set up in Bombay University (1919)
9. Indian Sociologist: R. K Mukerjee, M.N Srinivas, K.M. Kapadia, Irawati Karvey, A.R. Desai, S.C. Dube etc.

B. 1. Society: According to MacIver and Page, ‘Society is a system of usages and procedures, authority and mental aid, of many groupings and divisions of controls of human behaviour and of liberties.’

2. According to H. M. Johnson there are four types of characteristics of Society. i. Definite Territory ii. Progeny iii. Culture iv. Independence
3. F. Tonnies divided human society as i. Gemeinschaft and ii. Gesellschaft

C. 1. Norms are rules and regulations governing behaviour in a society. It is a social expectation.

D.1. The term ‘Folk Ways’ was coined by William Graham Sumner

2. Social values are cultured standards that indicate the general good deemed desirable for organized social life.

E. 1. According to Kimball Young, ‘What the individual does or performs in society we call it as his Role.’

2. Status is the social position that a person occupies in Society
3. There are two types of Status i. Ascribed (Based on birth, sex, age etc.) ii. Achieved (based on education, own quality)

G. Structure: 1. Structure consists of the relatively stable interrelationships among the parts.

2. There are two types of social structure: i. Formal: legality of authority and hierarchy in office; as for example, administrative, political, economic organization; ii. Informal: The social structure, which is not in the regular order is considered as informal structure.

H. Institution: 1. According to MacIver and Page, 'An institution is the established forms or conditions of procedure of characteristics of group activity.'

2. An institution consists of a concept (ideas, notion, doctrine or interest) and a structure.'
3. Some example of Institution: Religion, marriage, economic, education etc.

J. Association: 1. An association is a group of people organized for a particular purpose. For example: Bus owner association, Rickshaw owner association, Music club etc.

2. Difference between Institution and Association: i. Association is temporary but Institution is permanent; ii. Association indicates memberships; Institution indicates procedure of work and a mode of means of service.
- iii. Association has some property, institution has no such property
- iv. Association has no specific structure; but institution has a definite structure.