

Chapter

11



## SOCIOLOGY : WHAT? WHY?

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# Creative writing

## PLAY

*Appunni started later than usual for the school. His gruel was delayed. For some days he had not been getting food on time. All the paddy had been utilised completely. Valyammama sold all the paddy in the granary to the truckers. When asked for paddy, he would mouth only bad words so he disgusting to hear. He would be rarely at home. If he went to Poonthottam, then he would return only after plucking*

*arecanuts and coconuts. He behaved as if taking care of the household was not at all his responsibility. Kuttammama also is no better. He is also not bothered about providing food for the family. When he comes home, if there is no food on time, he scolds Meenakshiyedathi.*

*It is she who borrows paddy and rice from the neighbouring houses. She often murmurs "it's all my fate."*

(Nalukettu)

M.T. Vasudevan Nair

A portrait of Robin Jeffrey, an older man with white hair, smiling. He is wearing a blue and white checkered shirt. The background is a bookshelf filled with books.

# Robin Jeffrey

**Robin Bannerman Jeffrey is a Canadian-born professor. His primary research interest is the modern history and politics of India, especially with reference the northern area of Punjab and Kerala in the south. He is also interested in Indian media studies and development studies.**

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# Study of Sociology

*Ancestral homes were becoming more and more helpless in managing financial crisis. Big joint families might have received profit due to the rise in price of their left over paddy. However, this also became the cause for fights and difference of opinion in the family. Regarding small joint families, the abolition of slavery, the*

*rise in the wages of labourer and the rise in the price of paddy weakened the financial condition. Moreover, members of the ancestral homes gave importance to their self interests more than the interests of the joint family.*

Robin Jeffrey

(The Decline of Nair Dominance)

# Study of Sociology

സാമ്പത്തികതരംഗങ്ങൾ താങ്ങാൻ തറവാടുകൾ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ ശേഷിയില്ലാത്തവയാകുകയായിരുന്നു. വളരെ വലിയ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ മിച്ച നെല്ലിന്റെ വിലയേറ്റം മൂലം ലാഭം നേടിയിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതുതന്നെ തറവാട്ടിൽ തമ്മിൽ തല്ലിനും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനും വഴിയൊരുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ചെറുകിട തറവാടുകൾ

കളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ അടിമസ്വന്ദായം നിർത്തലാക്കിയതും തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കുലികൂട്ടിയതും നെല്ല് വില വർദ്ധിച്ചതും ധനവിഭവത്തെ ശോഷിപ്പിച്ചു. അതിനും പുറമെ, തറവാട്ടിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ കുടുംബ താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളെക്കാളും സ്വന്തം താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ പരിഗണന പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

റോബിൻ ജെഫ്രി

(നായർ മേധാവിത്വത്തിന്റെ പതനം)

## M.T. Vasudevan Nair

## Robin Jeffrey

### Nalukettu

- The literary genre - novel
- Imaginative
- Emotional response

### Decline of the Nair dominance

- Research study
- Objective
- Logical analysis

# What are the difference between creative writing and the study of sociology?

## Creative Writing

- Writing is based on imagination and creativity.
- Social events are depicted on aesthetic realms.
- The goal of creative writing is appreciation.

## Study of Sociology

- Social issues/subjects are analysed scientifically
- Social conditions are analysed on the basis of cause-effect relationship
- Society is objectively analysed.

# Areas of study in the field of Social Science.

Study of economic activities	<b>Economics</b> .....
Inquiry into the past and the culture	<b>History</b> .....
Study of the state and the rights of the people.	<b>Politics</b> .....
Study of the origin and racial evolution of man	<b>Anthropology</b> .....
Study of human mind and behaviour.	<b>Psychology</b> .....



# Sociology

**Sociology is a distinct subject area which undertakes a comprehensive study of the relation between man and his social environment.**

**By what name is the 19th century known in history?**

**'Age of Revolutions'.**

**What were the 3 revolutions that led to the emergence of sociology?**

- Renaissance or scientific revolution.**
- French Revolution.**
- Industrial Revolution.**

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# Where did sociology originate?

**-Western Europe.**

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# AUGUSTE COMTE



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# Who is the father of sociology?

**-Auguste Comte the French thinker is regarded as the father of sociology.**

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A portrait of Herbert Spencer, an elderly man with a receding hairline and sideburns, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark bow tie. He is seated in a room with dark wood paneling and a bookshelf in the background. The name "Herbert Spencer" is overlaid in white text on the left side of the image.

# Herbert Spencer

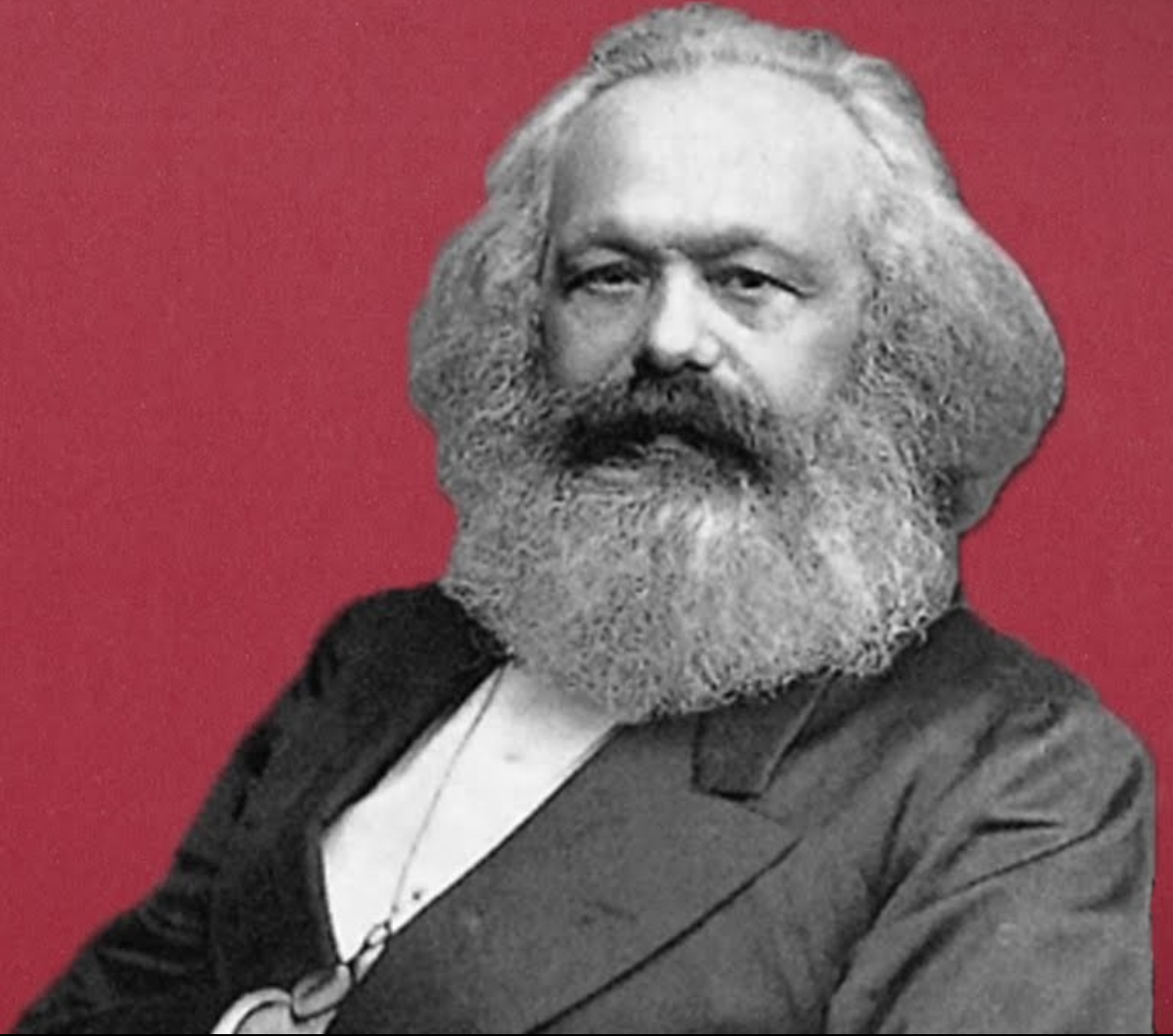
**Who utilised the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society.**

**-Herbert Spencer**

**-He clarified that just as biological evolution, the society had passed through various stages and reached the present stage.**



# KARL MARX



# MAX WEBER



**Who are the thinkers have made important contributions to the development of sociology.**

- Karl Marx,**
- Emile Durkheim,**
- Max Weber.**

**In which university was the  
Department of Social Studies  
first started in India?**

**-The University of Bombay.**

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# Who were the main contributors to the study of sociology in India?

- G. S. Khurey,
- A. R. Desai,
- S.C. Dubey,
- M.N. Sreenivas,
- D.P. Mukharjee,

# Define sociology

**Sociology is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life.**

**According to this definition**

- Sociology studies human life.**
- Studying the relationship between man and society.**
- The study of human mental processes.**

# **Why the study of sociology?/What are the importance of the study of sociology.**

**-Helps to formulate the right perspective of society.**

**-Helps to get an objective knowledge of one's society and other societies.**

**-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.**



# What are the main areas of study in sociology

- Social institutions
- Social groups
- Social relations
- Socialisation
- Social control
- Communities
- Social changes
- Social problems.

# Methods of study in sociology

- Social survey
- Interview
- Observation
- Case study

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# Social survey

**-Survey is the most suitable method for the study of sociology.**

**-It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of selected people.**

**-Survey method is used when data is to be collected from a larger population.**



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# What are the features of census?

**-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.**

# Sample survey.

**Sample survey is a method of conducting a study of the entire community by gathering information only from selected individuals.**

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# What are the different means used to collect data during a survey

**-Social media**

**-Telephone**

**-Questionnaires** are commonly used in social surveys.

# What is a Questionnaire?

- A questionnaire is a set of questions that researchers use 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 respondents' responses in the questionnaire.





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# Interview

PLAY

**-This is a method by which information is collected orally.**

**-Interview is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee.**

**-As a method of study interview helps to know and analyse the attitudes, views, beliefs, habits, etc. of the individuals.**

# What are the things to consider when interviewing?

- 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.

# What is the difference between interview and questionnaire?

## Interview

**Interview is a conversation between the researcher and the respondents.**

**Information is collected orally**

**Researcher records the information**

## Questionnaire

**Researchers use questionnaire for data collection**

**Information is given in writing**

**The respondent provides information**

# Observation

**-Observation is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.**

**-It is more relevant where methods like interview are not practically feasible.**

**-Such data collected directly helps in accurate assessment.**

**There are two types of observation.**

**1. Participant observation.**

**2. Non participant observation.**

# 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, etc. 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 anthropologists to study early human societies.**

# 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.**



# Case study

## Videos

**-Case study is used to make an in-depth study on rare and different social phenomena 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.**

# Applicability areas of Sociology

- Commerce,
- Town planning,
- Advertisements,
- Media and
- Educational activities.

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**ALL THE BEST**

**BY**

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