

**GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ**  
**WORKSHEET- 1**  
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**CLASS : 11<sup>th</sup> D**  
**SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY**  
**CHAPTER : Origin and Development of Sociology and Anthropology**  
**(PART I)**  
**Emergence of Sociology and Anthropology as Disciplines**

**INTRODUCTION:** Sociology is the youngest of the Social Sciences. Its major concern is society, and hence it is popularly known as the “*Science of Society*”. “In all the ages and human times, ever since our erect and restless species appeared upon the planet, men have been living with others of their kind in something called *Societies*. Wherever these societies may be and whatever their chapter of history- whether primitive Polynesian or ancient Egyptian, classical Chinese or contemporary Russian, medieval English or modern American – *they all exhibit common elements and constant features*. These are the elements that give to society its form and shape, that constitute its structure i.e., comprise the social order. It is the task of Sociology to discover these constants, to describe them with an economy of concepts, and to delineate their inter-relations”.

**DEFINITIONS OF SOCIOLOGY:** ‘Sociology’ which had once been treated as social philosophy, or the philosophy of history, emerged as, an independent social science in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. August Comte, a Frenchman, is traditionally considered to be the **Father of Sociology**. Comte is accredited with the coming of the term Sociology (in 1839). “**Sociology**” is composed of two words: **socius**, meaning **companion or associate**; and ‘**logos**’ meaning **science or study**. The etymological meaning of “sociology” is thus **the science of society**.

1. August Comte – “Sociology is the science of social phenomena subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation”.
2. Emile Durkheim – “Sociology is the science of social institutions”.
3. Ogburn and Nimkoff – “Sociology is the scientific study of social lie”.
4. Henry Fairchild – “Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relation to each other”.

**DEFINITION OF ANTHROPOLOGY:** The study of Anthropology is the study of human beings: their culture, their behavior, their beliefs, their ways of surviving. The term “**Anthropology**” is derived from two Greek words, **anthropos** meaning **human** and **logos** meaning **study**. So, in the simplest terms, Anthropology is the **study of human beings**. Thus, an anthropologist tries to study and understand everything that can be related to humans and not limited by time and space. Thus, Anthropology can be defined as “**The study of human populations where we holistically explore the biological, socio-cultural, archaeological and linguistic aspects of human existence**.”

1. Triton College- “Anthropology is the study of humans in all areas and in all periods of time.”

### The Beginning of Sociology

**Sociology has a long past but only a short history.** It is one of the youngest as well as one of the oldest of the social sciences. **It is one of the youngest sciences because** only recently it came to be established as a distinct branch of knowledge with its own distinct set of concepts and its own methods of inquiry.

**It is one of the oldest of the sciences,** since the dawn of civilization, society has been a subject for speculation and inquiry along with other phenomena which have agitated the restless and inquisitive mind of man. Even centuries ago men were thinking about society and how it should be organized, and held views on, man and his destiny, the rise and fall of peoples and civilizations. Though they were thinking in sociological terms they were called philosophers, historians, thinkers, law-givers or seers. Thus, ***“Broadly it may be said that sociology has had a fourfold origin: in political philosophy, the philosophy of history, biological theories of evolution and the movements for social and political reforms..”***

Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies. We as human beings participate in all social activities, often unknowingly also and maintain an obvious relationship with immediate something specialized by sociologists. In fact, sociologists emerged much later to deal with society and formulate principles of sociology. Sociology is sometimes called the child of the ‘age of revaluation’, as it came into existence as an intellectual discipline in 19<sup>th</sup> century Western Europe, after revolutionary changes influenced the life of people there. Three major historical developments of society:

- 1. The Enlightenment or the Scientific Revolution**
- 2. The French Revolution**
- 3. The Industrial Revolution**

These three revolutions not only transformed European society, but also the rest of the world as it came into contact with Europe. Previously philosophers and religious thinkers attempted to describe the society and determine aims and objectives for each society in terms of values and norms. Sociology concerns itself primarily with the real life of people and the way they function in actual societies. It has from its beginning understood itself as a science. Thus 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed several changes in the society directing towards reasons and neutral observations replacing philosophical reflections or theological commentaries.

Sociology gradually emerged as a science considering the facts and observations only after testing those with evidences. Every conclusion in sociology is open to test and further analysis. It has a body of concepts, methods and data. This is the result of the three revolutions and need of the time in which the subject came into existence.

### THE ENLIGHTENMENT OR THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

1. During the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Western Europe saw the emergence of a NEW THINKING about the world.
2. In every respect of human civilizations waves of ideas were coming in series leaving in the form of QUESTIONS, DEBATES and DERIVATIONS. This is known as the era of ‘ENLIGHTENMENT’.
3. This era identified human being as RATIONAL and INQUISITIVE individual.

4. Now individuals are no more believers or followers of religious norms and instructions, they were transformed into INTERPRETERS and CREATORS.
5. This new society gave birth to sociologists who wanted to know the society with all its intricate details without blindly following the dictates of nature and divinity.
6. The ENLIGHTENMENT led to the development of SECULAR, SCIENTIFIC and HUMANISTIC WAYS OF THINKING reflected through various scholarly discipline of which sociology is one.

### **THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

1. The French Revolution opened a new era in the realm of POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING. **MONARCHY** as a rule was questioned and humanity started its journey towards **LIBERTY**.
2. No more they were ready to accept rule from above but *sought equality*.
3. As free citizens of Sovereign Republic, individuals won their right *to be treated equally, a separation between public life and private life was attained and the responsibility of the nation-state was established.*

### **THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

The changes in the sphere of ideas gradually began to have a great impact on material life. Industrial Revolution took place in the late 18th century that led to the systematic application of Science and Technology to industrial production. New machines were invented making production easier and cheaper, extending market to a great extent and involving more people in the system of production. Gigantic machines producing in uncountable amount widened the need for raw materials in a very large scale, motivating people in power to expand as widely as possible. On one hand, colonialism came into existence opening and ending opportunities to the people with wealth and power, on the other hand, capitalism gave birth to a number of workers struggling for survival. All these made society a complex web of relationship and power equations. This definitely necessitated to add a new science for society.

Society changed its character, pace and objectives in a remarkable way in this period. As a result the need for understanding that newly developed society emerged. Sociologists like Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber initiated a consistent study to unfold the interests of the society, to identify the features of the society, to identify the features of this new society and to make the people aware about the demands and directions of the society. Later with colonization these ideas and studies were shared by the entire world.

Sociological research started in India also as a part of the process of extending Western thinking in the colonies. Surveys and data collection endeavors were initiated for the convenience of colonial administration. Indian sociologist came into being as a consequence of their attempts on the part of the British. social Anthropology in India moved gradually from a preoccupation with the study of primitive people to the study of peasants, ethnic groups, social classes, aspects and features of ancient civilizations and modern Industrial Societies.

## Anthropology

Anthropology is the **study of man** so it is very difficult to trace its origin. This study may have been initiated as early as the ancient man began to settle down in a human society framing rules and regulations for a social existence and look back to the rules of universe for his own origin. For the Genesis of systematic thinking we usually refer back to the classical Greek Civilization specially to the writings of Herodotus in the fifth century BC. other social thinkers of Greece like Socrates Aristotle, Hippocrates, Plato all expressed their significant interest in man's affairs considering the perspective of universe. Their approach was mainly humanistic and they postulated a social theory from Organismic point of view.

Roman thinkers also contributed to the development of the concept that man is a part of the universe which is ever changing as a result man and his society also have undergone through the phases of evolution. In each stage of this evolution man also evolved himself and this entire process is interesting to be researched. However, the studies of ancient Roman or Greek thinkers were not focused specifically to observe and conclude on any organized study of man.

### The Emergence of Anthropology

The emergence of anthropology as a distinct discipline occurred only recently in 19th century. The intellectual interest in study of *Man* initiated by the Greek and Roman thinkers was muted considerably by the Christian theology and was revived with expansion of ideas and industries in the 18th century. The explorers reached different destinations, met new people and a new era of discovering the unknown began.

As a result, in 1800 a society named as '**observers of man**' was founded in Paris by Union of naturalists and medical men. This society initiated the study of natural history by providing guidance to the travelers and explorers of faraway places. But meanwhile, for the long series of Napoleon wars, the commerce and the foreign travel were interrupted. Naturally the study of natural history was neglected and instead, the questions of Philosophy, Ethnology and Politics came forward. The society could not continue.

In 1838 another Society for the protection of **aborigines** was established in London. Eminent scholars joined in that society whose aim was political and social, rather than scientific. Subsequently several ethnological societies were formed to find out a correct scientific way to take up the study of '**Man**'. The establishment of such analytical societies can be taken as an important landmark in the emergence of anthropology.

Charles Darwin's '**Origin of Species**' published in 1859 perhaps influenced scientists in different fields. He showed that life had evolved from the unicellular organism and went to the way of complex multicellular organism through the process of evolution. This idea not only opened the new avenues for Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Philosophy, Paleontology, Archaeology and Geology; it also accelerated the pace of socio cultural studies.

A group of intellectuals namely Spencer, Morgan, Tailor followed ideas of Darwin and came to a conclusion that evolution did not operate in case of physical aspect of mankind but also in cultural life.

**In 1859 R. R. Market termed Anthropology as Child of Darwin and Paul Broca founded an ‘Anthropological’ Society in Paris.** Thus, Anthropology was accepted as a study of man synthesizing all specialized studies in order to understand man both as biological and social cultural being. James Hunt declared almost in the same time Anthropology as *whole science of man* which deals with the origin and development of humanity.

It took 30 years from 1842 1870 to decide a debate on two terms- *Ethnology* and *Anthropology*. This was also debate between the humanitarian and the pure scientists. Gradually different related terms like Anthropology, Ethnology, Archaeology, Pre-history and Linguistics were firmly established with their into individual connotation. Within a short time Anthropology earned as honored position as a scientific study of man in both America and Europe.

Empirical field work tradition of Europe had an influence on America but slowly an indigenous style of scholarly works on ‘man’ was spread in the continent. Thomas Jefferson, the third President of United States is said to be the first Anthropologist in America. He not only studied the origin of man in his own country, but he also studied Indian Tribes and their languages. In the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some anthropologists became interested in the race and biological evolution of man.

All the above developments in the realm of ideas have their origins in material evolution of man. This way Anthropology, as a discipline could flourish and enrich itself with variety of data and observations. This is the reason for which Anthropology is often referred as the study of primitives or tribes.

By the end of the second World War, Anthropology no more remained a study based on measurements of different kinds, rather it turned into a study of growth and development as a result of the rediscovery of Genetics. The progress in the study of human genetics provided a firm basis of integration between physical anthropology and social anthropology. Anthropologists took more interest in analyzing the past to relate the same with present and to conclude on future.

### **Anthropology in India**

Anthropology in India emerged as a part of process of collecting data initiated by the British researchers. Indian anthropologists began their work, following the style and course of Western anthropologists. However, they could work with their own social cultural issues which was a self -study rather than mere data collection to understand others societies which was force behind western research. The choice of data, assumptions and criteria of relevance were completely different for Indian anthropologists which finally led to the development of an indigenous process of farming anthropology as a new discipline here.

The establishment of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1774 is considered as the beginning of scientific study of nature and man in India. A series of journals, gazettes and handbooks came out containing ethnographic notes on tribes and castes. The objectives to make the government aware of the socio-cultural traits of variety of tribes and castes of India. This encouraged the scholars to know more about

the people of the country and in a way Anthropology here originated as a part of ethnographical mapping of India.

The British anthropologists inspired works in this field growing in India. W.H. R Rivers put his attention on the Todas of Nilgiri Hills, A. R. Radcliffe Brown dealt with the Andaman Islanders, G.H. Seligman and B.G. Seligman concentrated on the Vedas of Ceylon, P.R.T. Gurdon wrote a monograph on khasis, J.B. Mills on Lotha Nagas, N.E. Perry on Lakhers and T.V. Grigson on Maria Gonds of Baster. Inspired by these work some Indian scholars took the initiative to carry on extensive studies on different areas of the country. S.C. Roy wrote detailed monographs on different Tribes of Chotanagpur like Munda, Oaon, Ho, Birhor, Hill Bhuiya and Kharia. He was designated as the **Father of Indian Ethnography**.

Once the study of man received the attention of scholars gradually the subject drew popular attention as well. Anthropology was included in the postgraduate curriculum of the University of Calcutta in 1920 and the Department of Anthropology was being built up in the universities of Delhi, Lucknow and Guwahati respectively. Consequently, with this development the interest in studying different aspects of man and his society was growing. D.N. Majumdar conducted a number of racial and ethnic surveys in Bengal, Gujrat & Uttar Pradesh. K.P. Chattopadhyay worked on kinship, M.N. Srinivas had a detailed study on marriage and family, N. K Bose attracted scholarly attention towards temple art and architecture, Iravati Karve contributed to pre-history and socio-cultural anthropology.

In 1945, research institution, anthropological Survey of India was established under the guidance of Dr. Guha who conducted anthropometric studies in different parts of India and worked out a racial classification based on ethnic differences. This way anthropology was not gaining ground in India but also opening new directions with the effort of internationally acclaimed anthropologists.

Anthropology is no longer mere data collection and data analysis rather now it is to envision the present and future of man comprehending and evaluating his past. Only by taking the role of the other we become self-aware. We assess ourselves in the line of other's assessment. Individual initiates an action depending on the response of others. However, individuals are the creators as well as the imitators of the behavior of others, they play the key role in their own socialization, in acquiring attitudes of others towards himself the individual is not merely passive.

An individual has powerful incentive to comprehend other's attitude towards himself, otherwise he cannot predict or control what happens to him. Everyone has to co-ordinate between the self and the society for mere existence of a meaningful living human being. Erik. H. Erikson identified eight stages of human development each linked to a major life-challenge-

**\* infancy: the challenge of Trust versus mistrust**

**\*Toddlerhood: the challenge of autonomy versus doubt and shame**

**\*Preschool: the challenge of initiative versus guilt**

**\*Pre adolescence: the challenge of industriousness versus inferiority**

**\*Adolescence: the challenge of gaining identity versus confusion**

**\*Young adulthood: the challenge of intimacy versus isolation**

**\*Middle adulthood: the challenge of making a difference versus self-absorption**

**\*Old age: the challenge of integrity versus despair**

These challenges imply the relation between individual and society, the action and interaction. his process continues throughout life - the individual is a catalyst, is also a product of this process.

**Is sociology a science:** To understand this we will first understand - **What is science?**

**1. Weinberg and Shabat: “Science is a way of looking at the world.”**

**2. Green: “Science is a way of investigation.”**

**3. Karl Pearson: “Of unity of all science consists in its method, not in its material.”**

### **Scientific method**

Scientific Method follows the following steps:

**1. Observation:** The first or initial step in the scientific method is a minute and careful observation of the subject matter of research. This observation often necessitates the use of apparatus which must be accurate.

**2. Formulation of Hypothesis:** When the problem to be tackled things is known we must have some idea to the new aspects that are likely to be discovered. These primary ideas which may guide us in our study may be termed as hypothesis. It is tentative explanation of a phenomena. it is a provisional supposition which is not yet proved but is anticipated to be correct.

**3. Recording:** This step of the scientific method is a careful recording of all the data obtained observation. This necessitates an unbiased objectivity.

**4. Analysis and synthesis & Classification:** After the data has been collected it must be processed and analyzed in order to draw proper inferences. This requires the classification of the data. Classification means arranging the data in different groups of classes according to their similarities and dissimilarities so that they exhibit a symmetrical pattern. In this way the subject matter is systematically arranged on a logical basis.

**5. Generalization:** The next step in the scientific method is the extraction of general laws on the basis of the patterns exhibited by the classified material or briefly generalization. This general law is known as the scientific law. Such a law is simply another name for a carefully described and uniformly recurring sequence of conditions.

**6. verification:** the scientific method does not stop only at the formulation of general laws. the general principles must also be verified. the validity of scientific principles can be ascertained by examination. this validity is there essential condition, in the absence of which day forfeit their claim of scientific laws.

### **Sociology is a science**

Examining Sociology on the basis of the six foregoing essentials it will be known that sociology possesses all the essential characteristics of a science.

- A. Sociology employees scientific methods:
- B. Sociology is factual
- C. Principles of sociology are universal
- D. Sociological principles are veridical

- E. Sociology delineates cause effect relationship
- F. Sociology can make predictions

**Nature of sociology :**

Sociology as a branch of knowledge has its own unique characteristics. It is different from other Sciences in certain respects and real analysis of its internal logical characteristics helps one to understand what kind of science it is. The following are the main characteristics of sociology:

1. Sociology is an independent science
2. Sociology is a social science and not a physical science
3. Sociology is a categorical and not a normative discipline
4. Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science
5. Sociology is relatively and abstract science and not a concrete science
6. Sociology is a generalizing and not a particularizing or individualizing science
7. Sociology is a general science and not a special social science
8. Sociology is both a rational and an empirical science

**Reference Books:**

1. Sociology-Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Sociological Thought by C N Shankar Rao
2. ISC Sociology – For Class XI by Manjir Ghosh

**Websites:**

1. <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/the-emergence-and-development-of-sociology-2874-words/8484>
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_anthropology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_anthropology)

**Note: Parents please ensure that your ward refers to the Reference Books and Websites for 2 days to read the topics.**

**I. Answer the following questions briefly:**

1. Define Sociology.
2. Define Anthropology.
3. Why do we consider sociology as a ‘science of society’?
4. Define Science.
5. How did Anthropology receive the attention of scholars and became popular?
6. Why was the research institution ‘Anthropological Survey of India’ established?
7. How did Charles Darwin’s ‘Origin of Species’ influence scientists in different fields?
8. Erik. H. Erikson identified eight stages of human development each linked to a major life -challenge. Explain any two.

**II. Answer the following questions in detail:**

1. Examine the Emergence of Anthropology as a discipline of Social Science.
2. Discuss in detail how the three major revolutionary changes influenced the life of people in Western Europe.
3. Discuss any five characteristics of Sociology.
4. Explain why ‘Sociology is a Science’?

**-The End –**



