

# Rise and growth of sociology

B.A.I

## Origin of Sociology

1838 - 'Sociology' - Auguste Comte  
Science of Society.

Responsible scholars for the growth  
of sociology - Auguste Comte, Karl  
Herbert Spencer.

- Discussed about social evolution

19th Century - German scholars contrib.

F. Tönnies, George Simmel -

French - Emile Durkheim

Tönnies - Communities & Associations

Simmel - Formal School

Max Weber - German scholar

Beginning of 20th century sociology

Some American Universities

U.S.A. - Thorstein Veblen, Frank Wood.

& E.A. Ross.



Vilfredo Pareto<sup>②</sup> - Italian Sociologist  
discussed about 'circulation of elite'  
Stages of growth & development

1) First stage - Europe but  
Indian scholars do not agree.  
Because the contents of Sociology  
have been found in Indian  
literature - Vedas, Upanishad,  
Purans, Mahabharata & Smriti  
~~Vedas~~ Varanashraf Dharma,  
Artha Kama, Moksha, etc.

i) In western society study of  
society started from the works  
of Greek scholars - Plato & Aristotle

Plato - "The Republic" (427-347 B.C)

Aristotle - "Ethics & Politics" (384-322 B.C)

- systematic details of the social  
problems & events of the social  
life. Also discussed about



family life, <sup>(3)</sup> रीति-रिवाज, traditions, status of women, social codes etc.

ii) Antiquarian Scholars also contributed like Livy (96-55 A.D.)

Cicero (106-43 A.D.) St. Augustine (354-430 A.D.)

iii) Indian Scholars Manu and Kautilya

Manu - Manu Smriti - discussed about Indian social system  
Kautilya - Arthashastra - discussed about social & political system

2) Second Stage

6ठी शताब्दी से चौदवी शताब्दी तक

Religion & Philosophy were used to study about social and social system for a long time.  
- 13th century A.D. - systematic & logical तार्किक ढंग से of society



④  
Use of reason & logic grew in the study of social sciences.

- i) Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274 A.D.)
- ii) Dante (1265-1321) considered man as a social being & stressed the importance of the Govt. for the systematic control of the society. Study of social phenomena scientifically.

⑤ 3rd Stage - Use of scientific method started in social sciences from 15th century A.D. Diff. aspects of society like social, economic, political, religious started studying independently. With the result that special social sciences like economics, psychology, political science, history, etc. were studied.

i) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau - Social Contract Theory

ii) Thomas Moore - "Utopia" - day to day social life & problems



could rise & growth of sociology  
Montesquieu - The Spirit of Laws  
discussed about the impact of  
physical environment on the  
human society.

Malthus - Population theory

Adam Smith - "The Wealth of Nations"  
discussed about economic humans.

James Harington - historical facts  
economic system of history

4) 4th stage - Auguste Comte's teacher

St. Simon - सामाजिक विज्ञानों के समान  
समाज को एक ऐसा विज्ञान माना - चाहे कि  
जिसमें सामाजिक घटनाओं का व्यवस्था एवं  
क्रमबद्ध अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण किया जा सके।  
इसके परिणामस्वरूप सामाजिक विज्ञान का पता  
लगाना जा सके। Auguste Comte इस विचार  
को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए प्रयत्न किया।  
Comte called "social physics", but  
later called it "sociology".



Soviet - latin <sup>②</sup>

logos - Greek, that's why known  
as the 'Father of Sociology'

1849 - John Stuart Mill introduced  
it in England, later H. Spencer

H. Spencer - Synthetic Philosophy  
के वा, मात न "Principles of Sociology"

"Organic Theory" - presented &  
compared society from human  
body.

First of all Yale University - USA

later Emile Durkheim tried to  
make it independent & with  
subject. Durkheim - (1858-1917) French.  
Separated it from Philosophy,  
psychology & history

Max Weber (1864-1920) - gave it a scientific  
Paradigm (1848-1923)