

## NEW IDEA'S IN SOCIOLOGY

**Nejkar D.G.**

Associate Professor Dept. of Social Work

Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science, Commerce and Education College Gargoti, Kolhapur (Dist)

### **Abstract :**

Concern with what's to come is to be found at the earliest reference point of the social science endeavor and of humanism as a free teach. It is personally attached to industrialization and the times of extreme political turmoil between the center of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. French social scholars specifically were noted for their deliberations to support advance and to take an interest in the production of another request. From a distinctive thought custom and political setting Karl Marx excessively looked for not simply to decipher however to change the world. These first social researchers were concerned to captivate with, recognize and shape their history really taking shape. They were intrigued not just to comprehend the future yet to help usher it in and to have impact in making the great life for the masses.

### **Introduction :**

The human science of information has a long and different history. Its capacity has dependably been that of endeavoring to extension the yearnings of the verbose and institutional establishing fathers of humanism with that of cutting edge endeavors to characterize the order through the investigation of the rise, part and social capacity of thoughts. Notwithstanding, since Mannheim initially plot his project in the 1920s, the social science of information has experienced numerous progressions. The field has ended up greatly separated and some of its best experts now cruise under distinctive banners and examine their work under diverse headings. This new arrangement outlines the advancement that has been made as of late - notwithstanding the distinctive marks. Be it scholarly history Cambridge-style, the new humanism of thoughts which is presently picking up quality in North America, or the more European social investigation which is connected with the name of Bourdieu, this arrangement goes for being comprehensive while at the same time striving for sociological knowledge and perfection. Very regularly advanced endeavors in the human science of learning, comprehensively considered, have just taken a gander at structure while they downplayed or slighted substance, substance of contention or importance.

The new social science of learning inspects how sorts of social association make entire orderings of information conceivable, instead of concentrating on the contrasting social areas and premiums of people or gatherings. The survey starts with the impacts on information of the media through which it is safeguarded, composed, and transmitted. We then investigate aggregate memory, inspecting social conditions that shape how information is transmitted through time. The survey then looks at how examples of power placed fit as a fiddle both the substance and structure of learning, taking a gander at

how power influences the degree, consensus, and definitiveness of information. We then audit late deal with how social force, especially that epitomized in institutional practices, shapes learning. We look at how learning reinforces social progressions and how the limits and classifications of frameworks of information are constituted. Taking a gander at force, sex, and information, we examine new forms of the viewpoint speculations that portrayed the customary humanism of learning. At last, we quickly audit late take a shot at casual information

### **Theory :**

Social science has been characterized from multiple points of view. We characterize human science as the investigative investigation of human association. There are two sections of this definition that we will investigate -humanism as (1) a logical attempt, with (2) human communication as the subject of examination. George C. Homans (1967:7) in *The Nature of Social Science* guarantees that any science has two fundamental employments to do: revelation and clarification. By the first we judge whether it is a science, and by the second, how effective a science it is. The primary occupation is to state and test pretty much general connections between observational occasions of nature. The second undertaking is to clarify these connections inside a hypothetical setting. An exploratory clarification will let us know why, under a given set of conditions, a specific wonder will happen (Homans, 1967:22). At the present time disclosure, the researcher is endeavoring to define general articulations concerning experimental variables that can be checked by deliberate perception.

Despite the fact that the case has regularly been made that humanism and the other social sciences contrast from the regular sciences on the grounds that they utilize a fundamentally diverse method for doing examination, Richard Rudner (1966:5) battles that the contrasts between the characteristic and social sciences are considerably less major than a distinction in approach. Both the common and social sciences utilize the same observational procedure. This experimental approach is focused around perception and thinking, not on heavenly disclosure, instinct, engages power, or individual theory.

Humanism, as a science, goes for both finding experimental regularities and clarifying these regularities by alluding to an interrelated set of exact recommendations, or articulations of relationship. The objective of social science is to create a collection of learning that won't just give an understanding of the causal courses of action impacting human collaboration, yet will empower the humanist to foresee future social practices.

This is the premise for Homans' controversy that human science is experimental. What makes a science are its points, not its comes about. In the event that it goes for creating pretty much general connections between properties of nature, when the test of reality of a relationship lies at last in the information themselves, and the information are not completely fabricated -when nature, however

extended on the rack, still has an opportunity to say "no!" -then the subject is a science. By these benchmarks all the social sciences qualify (1967:4).

Social science offers with the other social sciences the logical epistemology (investigation of information) and a sympathy toward comprehension human connection. The achievement of human science, in the same way as some other science, is judged by the logical force and prescient capability of the assemblage of information created by the exploration endeavors inside the order.

### **The Conceptual Scheme**

Hypothetical ideas give the vocabulary to the hypothesis. They are ideas having unique properties and are not instantly irrefutable by immediate tangible perception. In 1958 Robert Winch created a hypothesis of mate determination in which he guaranteed that individuals are prone to wed people with comparative social foundations yet different identity sorts. In endeavoring to give an understanding of the mate determination in working class America, Robert Winch (1958) was concerned with social tenets or standards which obliged people to wed persons with whom they imparted numerous gathering enrollments. Winch asserted that these endogamous standards gave a "field of eligibles" for people in the "marriage market." It was Winch's conflict that inside this field of eligibles, one chooses that individual with a reciprocal identity sort, accordingly furnishing the single person with the best guarantee of need delight. The hypothetical ideas of endogamy, identity sort, and need delight are all extremely unique ideas and are not specifically noticeable by the scientist.

Interestingly detectable ideas are those ideas which are quickly helpless to run tangible perception. Operational definitions change over hypothetical ideas into observables by characterizing hypothetical ideas regarding methodology by which these ideas may be consistently watched. Winch's hypothesis of integral needs says that one's field of eligibles would be an endogamous gathering of people of comparable financial status. The ideas of word related notoriety, family wage, and number of years of formal training are observables and regularly serve as pointers for the hypothetical idea "financial status."

### **The System of Propositions**

Notwithstanding the calculated plan, hypothesis must have an arrangement of interrelated suggestions, or explanations of relationship between variables. The arrangement of recommendations serves to unite the ideas of the hypothesis. These recommendations will typically fluctuate concerning all inclusive statement. Subsequently, the ideas of the hypothesis are united and interrelated through the arrangement of recommendations.

To show this point we will consider a set of recommendations identified with Winch's hypothesis of mate determination based upon correlative needs.

The eventual fate of social science relies on the nature of speculation which sociologists do. That reasoning will be dualistic in the sense it will be both conceptual and cement, the one ceaselessly in agreement with the other. The sociologists are persistently in need of corresponding dynamic intuition with lab exercises. The interest upon branches of social science is progressively in this course. One division of humanism has as of late rearranged its exercises accommodating a connection of sociological thought and social practice. It is getting sorted out its courses of study, not as indicated by the subjects which are taught (as is standard), yet as per the sorts of readiness which these subjects manage. For instance: It has an exploration division, preparing understudies for unadulterated examination work in both social hypothesis and practice. It has a showing division, offering preparatory preparing for the instructing of social science, and the sociological establishment for the educating of history, English writing, et cetera. It has an Americanization division for the planning of Americanization laborers and home instructors. It has an expert social-work division for the preparation of case laborers and institutional specialists. It has an unique religious-social-work division for the arrangement of social-administration laborers in the chapels and in the mission fields. It has a social division for those understudies who wish to establish a framework in humanism before practicing along expert lines.

Sociological thinking about the future will be dualistic as in it will perceive that the social methodology is portrayed by a juxtaposition of both clash and co-operation powers with not one or the other in outright strength, however with the recent having a stronger case to control over life-forms. Sociological deduction will be dualistic in that it will consider life first as procedure and second as association. It will be dualistic in that it will treat life as both material and otherworldly, the first stage being more subject to exploratory request, and the second, to logical thought.

Sociological thinking about the future will be dualistic in that it will be basically goal but to a certain degree subjective. It will be goal in so far as life's exercises can be measured as far as conduct. By the by, it will be distinctly mindful that likely not about existence can be told regarding objectivity and conduct. Sociological intuition will be dualistic in that no subtle element of life will be so minute it is not possible escape its consideration, and in that no issue will be considered excessively worldwide to be immaterial and, henceforth, to be ignored.

**References :**

- 1) Camic, C. and Gross, N. (2004) The New Sociology of Ideas, in The Blackwell Companion to Sociology (ed J. R. Blau), Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford, UK. doi: 10.1002/9780470693452.ch17
  - 2) <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/futures/newsociologyofthefuture.pdf>
  - 3) Adam, B. 1995 Timewatch. The Social Analysis of Time, Cambridge & Malden, MA: Polity Press.
  - 4) [http://www.blackwellreference.com/public/tocnode?id=g9781405122672\\_chunk\\_g978140512267219](http://www.blackwellreference.com/public/tocnode?id=g9781405122672_chunk_g978140512267219)
  - 5) [http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=5097&series\\_id=514&calcTitle=1](http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=5097&series_id=514&calcTitle=1)
  - 6) Societal Taxonomies: Mapping the Social Universe, *Gerhard Lenski* Sociobiology and Sociology, *François Nielsen* The New Sociology of Knowledge, *Ann Swidler and Jorge Arditi*
  - 7) <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2FBF02691845>
  - 8) <http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/sociology/news/new-book-key-concepts-in-migration-published>
  - 9) [Stephen Vertigans and Philip Sutton](http://www.socresonline.org.uk/7/1/vertigans.html) (2002) 'Concept Development in Sociology: A Comment on Steve Fuller's, 'Will Sociology find some New Concepts before the US finds Osama bin Laden?'" *Sociological Research Online*, vol. 7, no. 1, <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/7/1/vertigans.html>
1. Global Energy Network Institute, GENI.