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SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND PREDICTION

***Dr. Virendra Singh Chundawat,**

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, M.S. University of Baroda

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ABSTRACT

Addition of history, political science, economics, geography, philosophy is one quarter of sociology. Other quarter is made of psychology. Half of sociology is still developing with its research and methodology as the lab is complete globe and solution is required for whole human species. With different agents of socialization we develop the prime called prediction. Whatever step we move on first we have a prediction of result. These predictions may develop from common sense, observation or experience but they are reasonable for risk taking capacities, social action etc. Bringing constant & empirical result from Sociology is to create "Human Robot" where we need controlled environment for experiment.

INTRODUCTION

The term Sociology was coined by Auguste Comte, a French philosopher, in 1839. The teaching of sociology as a separate discipline started in 1876 in the United States, in 1889 in France, in 1907 in Great Britain and in 1919 in India. Sociology is the youngest of all the Social Sciences. The word Sociology is derived from the Latin word 'societus' meaning 'society' and Greek word 'logos' meaning 'study or science'. The etymological meaning of 'sociology' is thus the 'science of society'. There is a great controversy about the nature of Sociology. There are some critics who deny Sociology to be regarded as a science. But there are others who assert that sociology is as much a science as other social sciences like Political Science, History, Economics, etc. What is science: science refers to logical, systematic method by which knowledge of the universe is obtained and to the actual body of knowledge produced by these methods. The sciences are divided into two main branches – the natural sciences and the social sciences. Sociology as a science: A science may be defined in at least two ways: (i) a science is a body of organized, verified knowledge which has been secured through scientific observation (ii) a science is a method of study whereby a body of organized, verified knowledge is discovered.

If the first definition is accepted, then sociology is a science to that extent that it develops a body of organized, verified knowledge which is based on scientific investigation. To the extent that sociology forsakes myth, folklore and wishful thinking and bases its conclusions on scientific evidence, it is a science. If science is defined as a method of study, then sociology is a science to the extent that it uses scientific methods of study. All natural phenomena can be studied scientifically, if one is willing to use scientific methods. Gillin and Gillin have defined sociology by saying that "Sociology in its broadest sense may be defined to be the study of interaction arising from the association of living beings". Maciver has defined sociology by saying that "Sociology is about social relationship, network of relationships we call society". H.M. Johnson has said that, "sociology is the Science of that deals with social groups, their internal forms and modes of organization the processes that tend to maintain or change these forms of organization and the relation between groups ... sociology, like any other science, abstract from the concrete world of experience".

Sociology and solutions

Dealing with past, present and future is what sociology does. Addition of history, political science, economics, geography, philosophy is one quarter of sociology. Other quarter is made of psychology. Half of sociology is still developing with its research and methodology as the lab is complete globe and

***Corresponding author: Dr. Virendra Singh Chundawat,**
Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, M.S. University of Baroda

solution is required for whole human species. It is the only subject studying groups, group dynamics, social psychology etc. In general, effect of society on individual and effect of individual on society or the effect of group on society and effect of society on group. These individuals or groups could be community, caste, religion, region sharing common in them to crowd on a street having nothing common, even may not have seen each other. Studies on these broad floors is never done under any discipline else than sociology. Sociology can discuss all the discipline and may provide solutions to them where humans are concerned.

Science of prediction

A prediction is a forecast, but not only about the weather. Pre means "before" and "diction" has to do with talking. So a prediction is a statement about the future. It's a guess, sometimes based on facts or evidence, but not always. Natural sciences are not sure about the actual causes of cancer or treatment for AIDS or about the death patterns. Every few decades we keep on adding the new diseases where humans are constant and diseases are variables. Doctors will give medicine with advice to see him after 3 days or week. If medicine worked, than fine, otherwise changes in course will be done. Here, doctor predicted the cause of disease by symptoms but then also it is not 100% sure about the cure. Common pattern of symptoms, observation technique, learning experience etc. helps doctors to predict the problem. Similarly, sociology focuses on cause of problem, its effects and its solution. Sociologist will implement research tools and methodology (Observation, participant observation, case study, questionnaire, interview etc.). Here, sociology is concern not only with individual but its effect on society and effects of society on him.

Social predictions in sociology try to provide the reason for cause and implementation of good social policy on its line can put a check on social issues (Social Diseases). Periodic table is still not complete and chemical scientists are not sure which new element and with what properties may come into existence. Every science has limitations as finally it is human who is dealing with it. We have biological limits as our eyes could see three dimensions only. We may use technology to see further dimensions but where will it end. "Energy can never be created nor be destroyed" but where and in what form it move after death no answer is there in natural science as well. Questions are taken by sciences and studies are going to search the answer. Sociology being the youngest social science requires time and indigenous social scientists to understand their labs (geography) well.

Behaviorism and chemical equations

As the different chemical mixtures produce different result similarly different socialization creates different behavior. Soon after the birth, starts, the socialization. With different agents of socialization we develop the prime called prediction. Whatever step we move on first we have a prediction of result. These predictions may develop from common sense, observation or experience but they are reasonable for risk taking capacities, social action etc. Where a brain don't get time to predict, soon after the act we start predicting the cause

and effect and whatever we visualize is result of the way we socialized ourselves. It is a linear process of understanding. What society teach is as important as what we learnt from society. And this learning is based on predictions. Reaction of different elements and chemicals product different results which we note and claim objectivity of reaction. But these reaction may produce different results under different temperature, atmosphere etc. Similar is the case of brain. Just like non living elements and chemicals, it's non living if we put it out of body. It acts only with the support of socialization that is by process of learning, it acts with predictions and reacts to every situation. Earth is non-leaving but produces different element or minerals under different environment by different reactions. Similarly brain produces different personality with different predictions.

Individual as element

Individual is an element. Elements produces different results in different temperatures, different resultants when react with different elements or chemical, etc. Similarly, physical characteristics of individual (element) at birth are somewhere resultant of properties of parents. Than it (he/she) starts gaining social characteristics (chemical characteristics). It is considered as chemical because socialization is mixture of social situations. Interaction with different humans in different situations, knowing about different characters etc., produces different social individuals. As soon as individual gets in society he starts reacting with or against social action. This reaction of individual with other individual or group is the process of socialization. This is a life time process.

Conclusion

Study of humans is more intricate than study of non-humans. To understand the social action and social facts we need to perform study in the constant social phenomenon to bring steady results. When we keep humans as object and try scientific study, it will produce general results rather than pragmatic. Reason is the dynamic character of society. Bringing constant & empirical result is to create "Human Robot" where we need controlled environment for experiment. That is, its complete social past should be known than present will be programmed and future actions will be controlled until it encounters new reaction (socialization) till then behavior will be as expected. Sometime "suicide bombers" are holding the behavioral characteristics of "Human Robots". Sociology is a science which is above pure sciences and social sciences. In broader term we can define sociology as "study of reasons and solutions of human action" or "study of evolution, distribution (structure) and function of society" or "study of behavioral reactions".

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