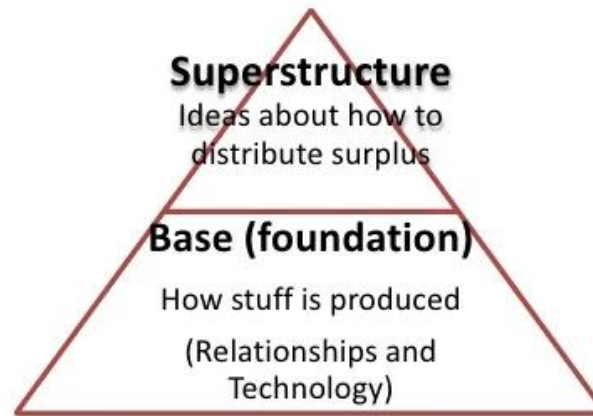


Department of Sociology

Materialist Theory of History

- How stuff is *produced* is what matters most. This is the '**base**' of society. Marx calls the rules, customs, laws, and beliefs determining how the wealth should be *distributed*, the **superstructure**.
- "**Economic base**" (from book, pg 73): "Economic relations determine social relations, and social institutional practices (i.e. superstructure)." [see note below!]



Name and Qualification of the Staff

- Assistant professor Parul (HOD)

M.A. Sociology, B.ed, Mphil, UGC NET

- Assistant professor satinder singh

M.A. Sociology, Mphil

Career opportunities

- Civil services
- Teaching
- Human resource management
- Child and women development
- Impact assessment
- Ngo's

Departmental activities

- Study tours
- Group discussions
- Guest lectures



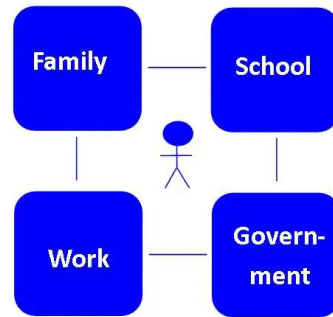
Basic elements of community:

- **Locality**

Locality means a community occupies a territorial area permanent or changing. The people are having belonging to their locality and develop "we" feeling with each other.

- **Sentiments**

The community sentiment is the social coherence, which the people inculcate within themselves. This sense of belonging together and to the residence is the real sentiment of community. Hence a common way of life of people along with its awareness on a common territory is a community.



Society

‘Structured relations and institutions among a large community of people which cannot be reduced to a simple collection or aggregation of individuals.’ (Giddens and Sutton, 2007)

The concept of society has long been part of sociology’s self-identity, often bound up with the idea of the nation state.
In the 1950s Functionalists suggested that society constrains the individual.

John Urry (1999) suggests that globalisation has rendered the concept of society less relevant.
He suggested sociology might move ‘beyond societies’ – and focus instead on ‘mobilities’.

