

Sociology

The first authoritative yet accessible guide to this broad and popular topic Sociology is the study of human and societal interaction, and because society is constantly changing, sociology will always remain a crucial and relevant subject. Sociology For Dummies helps you understand this complex field, serving as the ideal study guide both when you're deciding to take a class as well as when you are already participating in a course. Provides a general overview of what sociology is as well as an in-depth look at some of the major concepts and theories Offers examples of how sociology can be applied and its importance to everyday life Avoiding jargon, Sociology For Dummies will get you up to speed on this widely studied topic in no time.

Twenty-two articles on social structures, the state, poverty, religion, culture and gender, all of which are in some way particular to Namibia, its society and the country's embryonic, but promising, academic discipline of sociology. The work is organised into four major sections: economy, labour and environment; social inequalities and institutions, traditionalism, culture and art; and sexuality and health. Some examples of the subjects dealt with are: gender aspects of labour migration in Namibia; the complexities of class formation; social exclusion and poverty amongst Namibia's youth; cultural identities in contemporary musical traditions; Namibian society in fiction and the Namibian novel; sexuality as culture, sexual cultures in tradition, and sexuality and reproductive health; and the possibilities of the co-existence and collaboration between western and traditional medical systems. The book is jointly edited by leading sociologists at the University of Namibia.

see copy for volume one.

The sociological study of organizations encompasses both planned and formal organizations as well as spontaneous and informal ones. Sociologists examine organizations with attention to structure and objectives, interactions among members and among organizations, the relationship between the organization and its environment and the social significance or social meaning of the organization. The ways of defining and examining organizations vary depending on the theoretical emphasis. This book focuses on three things: * providing a wide and historically accurate portrait of the diversity of sociological theories and their application to organizational studies * updating selections that reflect a variety of ways that new technology affects methods of organizing and types of organizations * including readings that examine a range of both formal and informal structures, and both deliberate and impromptu interactions. Lively and provocative, this textbook is theoretically rigorous, disciplinarily informed and representative of heterogeneity within organizational studies.

????Processual Sociology University of Chicago Press

This is an excellent overview of theoretical sociology. Theoretical means that the book tries to understand society in a general sense. The book has a historical perspective but it also deals with the issues as they stand today. So the book is not just of historical interest. Thankfully, there is nothing about sociology of gender, religion, crime or this and that in this book.

This two-volume set presents writings that explore the nature of knowledge,

which has been a central problem of philosophy at least since Graeco-Roman times. In the introduction, Meja (sociology, Memorial U. of Newfoundland) and Stehr (Peter Wall Institute of Advanced Studies, U. of British Columbia) discuss the sociology of knowledge as it has developed despite the fact that philosophers in general have attempted to demonstrate that it is neither possible nor desirable. Volume I (29 articles) discusses the field in terms of its intellectual precursors, its emergence, its classical form, and the relevant disputes. Volume II (31 articles) presents the classical sociology of knowledge revisited, contemporary ideas, and prospects.

Steiner argues that there two stages in Durkheim's approach to the economy-a sociological critique of political economy and a sociology of economic knowledge. In his early works, Durkheim critiques economists and their categories, and tries to analyze the division of labor from a social rather than economic perspective. From the mid-1890's onward, Durkheim's preoccupations shifted to questions of religion and the sociology of knowledge. --

Women in sociology have shaped and changed the development of their field. This first extensive reference on female sociologists documents their work and their impact over 150 years. It covers the entire era of women's sociological influence from the 1840s to the present day--despite the flawed belief that women entered the field only after 1930. The influence of these "founding sisters" is of such magnitude that their neglect among sociologists is hard to believe. This book documents the life and works of over 50 prominent women sociologists in detail, and an appendix lists many more of note.

Sixteen distinguished sociologists reflect on broad developments in their areas of interest over the past two or three decades -- the questions that have been asked, the data and methods used, the knowledge generated, and possible future developments in such fields as the sociology of science, racial and ethnic relations, and biosociology. S N Eisenstadt reviews the various theoretical schools, and other contributors discuss broad issues such as: why is sociological knowledge not more cumulative? `In many ways this work does for the cohort that entered the discipline in those decades (60s and 70s) what Merton's Sociology Today did for the cohorts of the 1940s and 1950s, and will, I believe, be seen to have comparable merit.

A unique collection of interviews with some of the world's most significant sociologists.

For the past twenty years, noted sociologist Andrew Abbott has been developing what he calls a processual ontology for social life. In this view, the social world is constantly changing-making, remaking and unmaking itself, instant by instant. In 'Processual Sociology', Abbott first examines the endurance of individuals and social groups through time and then goes on to consider the question of what this means for human nature.

Online version of the 5 v. encyclopedia published in 2000.

A new edition of a successful book from one of the biggest names in the field of the sociology of religion. The first edition is widely adopted and cited throughout the world, and readers will be keen to see this revised and updated version.

21st Century Sociology: A Reference Handbook provides a concise forum through which the vast array of knowledge accumulated, particularly during the past three decades, can be organized into a single definitive resource. The two volumes of this Reference Handbook focus on the corpus of knowledge garnered in traditional areas of sociological inquiry, as well as document the general orientation of the newer and currently emerging areas of sociological inquiry.

John Hannigan argues that society's unwillingness to recognize and solve environmental

problems rests primarily upon the claims making activities of a number of 'issue entrepreneurs' in science, mass media and politics.

?The provision of many amusing examples from Corsaro?s own research experience with children make his book a thoroughly enjoyable read as well as a valuable critical sociological analysis of childhood? - Sociology The Sociology of Childhood is the Second Edition of a text that has been universally acclaimed as the best book on the subject available today. It is the only text that thoroughly covers children and childhood from a sociological perspective. The second edition retains the same quality coverage of social theories of childhood, the consideration of children and childhood in historical and cultural perspective, children?s peer cultures from preschool through preadolescence, and the social problems of children. The book has been updated to include new research, information, and discussions on the latest social indicators regarding children in the United States and around the world. Key Features New chapter on up-to-date methods of research for studying children. New chapters on theory, cultural change, and children?s peer cultures. New section on children?s rights including a description and discussion of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Updated chapter on the Future of Childhood addresses current policy debates and changing demographics related to children in today?s societies. Contains many examples of children?s actual play and behavior. Provides photographs and charts that capture the complexity and diversity of children?s lives. The Sociology of Childhood is highly recommended for use as the core text in courses on the sociology of children and childhood, as well as for parents, teachers, and other adults interested in the social lives and development of children. It can also be used in early education, child development, and child psychology courses, and as a supplemental text in the area of family studies. William A. Corsaro is the Robert H. Shaffer Class of 1967 Endowed Professor of Sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington, where he teaches courses on the sociology of childhood, childhood in contemporary society, and ethnographic research methods. Corsaro is the author of Friendship and Peer Culture in the Early Years (1985) and "We?re Friends, Right": Inside Kids? Culture (2003). He was a Fulbright Senior Research Fellow in Bologna, Italy, in 1983-84 and a Fulbright Senior Specialist Fellow in Trondheim, Norway, in 2003. His research has been featured on NPR, the BBC in London, and in the New Yorker.

A critique of modern sociological theory, this brilliant new work rather than announcing the twilight of man accepts the event both as an intellectual conclusion and an empirical fact, and proceeds systematically to examine the alternatives beyond the Weber-Durkheim-Parsons episteme. Addressing himself to the issues of pluralism in sociological theory, Lemert rigorously examines representative writings of important theorists in America and Europe, including the writings of Homans (Lexical Explanation), Blalock (Theory Constructionism), Parsons (Analytic Realism), Blumer (Symbolic Interactionism), Schutz, Berger, Luckmann (Phenomenology), Cicourel (Ethnomethodology), and Habermas (Critical

Theory). Lemert challenges the celebrated pluralism hypothesis in his argument that recent sociological theory is not so pluralistic after all and has not made particular use of available styles of thinking. *Sociology and the Twilight of Man* is an important contribution to the modern sociological enterprise for several reasons. First, it raises basic questions about the progress made beyond earlier theoretical writings. Second, it questions the explanatory force of current theories. Third, it questions whether contemporary theory can continue to develop in a meaningful way without a profound reexamination of its assumptions and premises. And fourth, it demonstrates the value of discursive analysis to theoretical studies. Lemert's critique could lead to fundamental revisions of sociologists' perception of their discipline.

[Copyright: 995b603f02d9a1d9bcc30de50535099e](#)