SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Emil Durkheim

WINTER TERM 2023

What does it mean to apply the sociological perspective according to Durkheim? What is solidarity in society (any implications for today's world)? What kind of collective actions fullfill the function of religion in contemporary society?

(1858-1917)

EMILE DURKHEIM



sociology as academic discipline

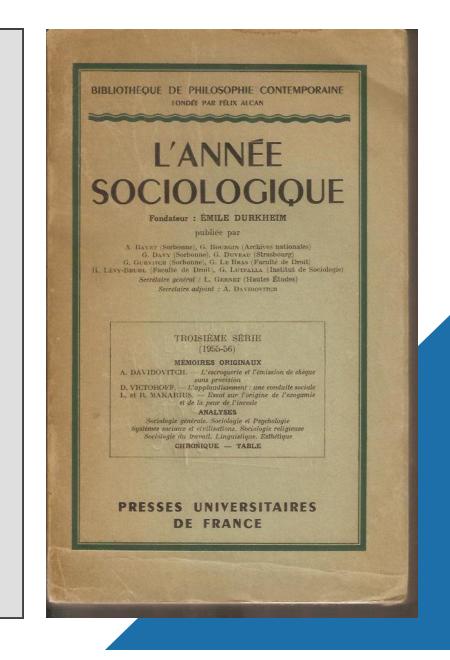




DIFFERENT THAN PHILOSOPHY – BASED ON EMPIRICAL RESEARCH DIFFERENT THAN PSYCHOLOGY – FOCUSED ON THE OVER-INDIVIDUAL PHENOMENA

sociology as academic discipline

- 1896 first Department of Sociology, University of Bordeaux
- 1902 Sorbonne University
- L'Année Sociologique (1898)



The Rules of Social Method (1895)

SUBJECT OF SOCIOLOGY: TO STUDY THE SOCIAL FACTS (SOCIAL REALITY IS OBJECTIVE)

SOCIAL FACTS ARE TO BE TREATED LIKE THINGS

SOCIAL FACTS TO BE STUDIED EMPIRICALLY



SOCIAL FACTS (material and non-material)

CULTURAL NORMES

SOCIAL ROLES

VALUES



environmental crsis as social fact?

The Division of Labour in Society (1893)

SOCIETY

MECHANICAL SOCIETY

- ✓ undifferentiated structure
- ✓ little or no divison of labour
- ✓ mechanic solidarity
- ✓ increasing competition

ORGANIC SOCIETY

- ✓ highly differentiated structure
- ✓ divison of labour
- ✓ organic solidarity
- ✓ greater cooperation and complimentarity

what kind of social world is that?



- SUI GENERIS (en. unique)
- EXTERNAL TO AN INDIVIDUAL -OBJECTIVE
- COLLECTIVE CONSCIENCE

what holds society together?

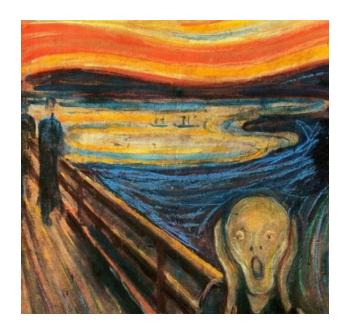






The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (1912)

- Religion is a nonmaterial social fact
- Religion plays a certain FUNCTION in society
- The source for modern religion? A SOCIETY



- the state in which individuals do not have a clear concept of what is and what is not a proper and acceptable behaviour
- moral connotations

anomie



To explain the differences in suicidal rate among groups

EGOISTIC (low integration) ALTRUISTIC (high integration) FATALISTIC (high regulation)

ANOMIC (low regulation)

Le Suicide (1897)

