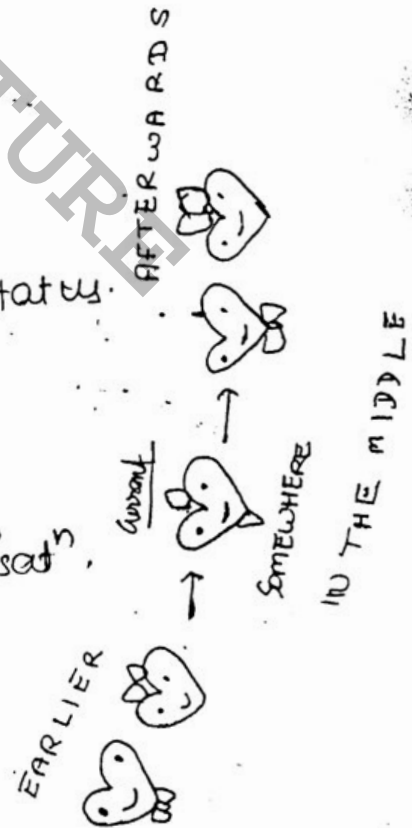


MEGA LECTURE

Sociology → basic unit on reduction → individual & its role and status.

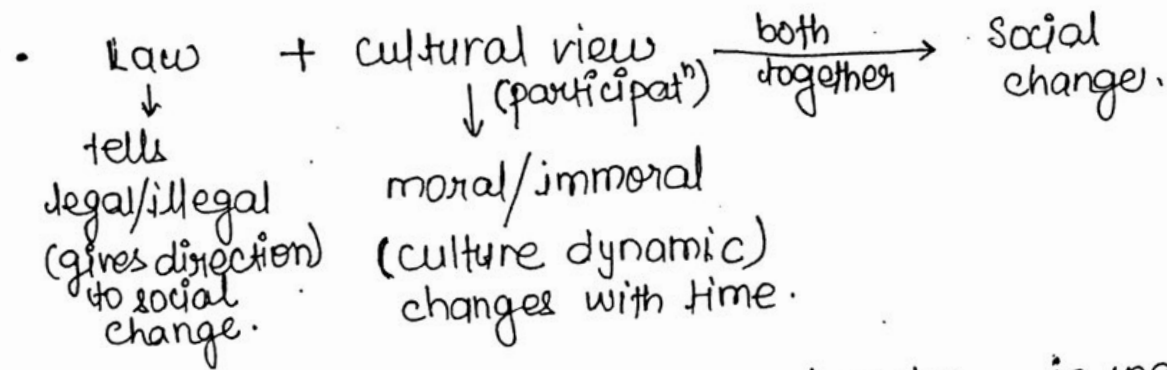
Society is a product of social interactions, and interactions come from socialisation.

↳ web of relationship in society any group: voluntary & associaⁿ.



- Sociology happens around us. Subject develops sociological insight and helps us interpret social reality.

11/11/13



- Culture gives us ethics \rightarrow moral codes \rightarrow in speech, dressing, behaviour, food, relationships, mannerisms and everyday life.
- Do use contemporary events - incidents in answers towards end. Add value. International comparisons, rural point of view etc.
- Social engineering - Manipulating/Rearranging identities of people for self-gain. Relevant in Indian politics. (Dalit + Brahmin - BSP - 2007)

How sociology began?

- Renaissance - humanism, enquiry, unshackled from church, modernity of ideas.
- French - American Revolution - Modernity of political ideas.
- IR, sea exploratⁿ - modernity of economic ideas, trade & science.

All these led to social change in Europe led by modernity in all forms. People reacted/reflected on this change, and thus sociology was born.

\therefore Sociology is a child or reflection of modernity.

Western sociologists reacted to western modernity and Indian sociologists reacted to Indian modernity.

So, sociology reacts, analyses and enquires a social change.
Any type of social change.

eg. Green Rev, Globalisatⁿ, govt. policies, changing youth,
family structure, SHGs etc.

Inter-related to all social sciences - focusses on social dimension.

History $\xrightarrow{\text{give}}$ data on which sociological imagination
(roots) develops.

- Psychology studies mind - but individual mind, but socio studies collective mind.

- Pol sci. studies state - nature, features, theories.
We discuss state and society and their influence on each other
eg. caste, religion etc. influencing state.

- Disease $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If looked as physiological - Medicine} \\ \text{If looked as social problem - Socio; leprocy,} \\ \text{superstitions etc.} \end{array} \right.$

* Sociology and Common sense:-

14/11/18

- Sociology starts with common sense but goes beyond to analyse social reality with social insight.

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Note:- Human beings are engaged in transaction of behaviour via - language, signs and symbols. so psychological being
= Identity is constructed by - society of which he is part - social being. also (norms & expectations)

Good Society - Ind. committed to society.
- society committed to individual > guided by rules of law.

reciprocal &
participative society.

* Ideology gives direction to social change.

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

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- Emperors conquer territory.
- Priests conquer minds.

All societies glorify ancient pd. (Golden age)
less populatⁿ, fraternity, close contact, knowledge, happiness
no poverty - modern problems.

"Give democracy to people, when they are ready for it"
- John Stuart Mill.

* Indian modernity:

Ripon, Benetton, British → institutional modernity - law, police, bureau admn etc.

Nehru → industrial/tech. modernity.

g) → economic modernity

but no ideological modernity - still traditional outlook persists
caste, kin, religion etc.

so, miles qualitatively diff. modernity in Ind than Europe.

⇒ Powerful ppl manifest action, powerless ppl simply raise their
voice."

European Modernity and Social Change

16/11/2013

- Modern → latin word 'modos' - thinking new/different - so, modernity is a kind of thought - novel/progressive opposing to the thought of traditional.
∴ It's comparative, not fixed; is dynamic, time-context specific.
- Modernity developed in Europe in different phases.
 - (i). Age of Ancient Pol./Pre-Christian era/Antiquity!
 - (ii). Dark ages - (1st - 12th) century (ideological mod.)
 - (iii). Renaissance & Reforms - (13th - 17th) century - enlightened phase.
 - (iv). 18th century - Revolution phase - French, US - (political modern)
 - (v). Industrial revolutⁿ phase - 19th cent - (economic modernity)

(i). Ancient Pol./Antiquity :-

Roman and Greek civilizations developed in Europe.
City-states were found. Collective decision making, equality, intellectual freedom, committed vocation for welfare of all.
Ruler is first among equals.
No classes, exploitation, private wealth.

- Antiquity was slowly getting polluted, declining - (autocratic rulers)
So, some intellectuals to restore glory of ancient phase, came out with some thoughts, ideas, writings that gave many disciplines of modern education.

eg. Plato - Pol Sc, Socio.

(Socrates - poisoned) by state.

1. Plato → Golden Men, Silver men, Iron men (natural ineq.)
Plato was critical of democracy. (wasn't a celebrated idea then).
democracy meant 'mobocracy'.
Game of numbers - not of characters.

So, go for golden people - [youtube.com/kingMegaLecture/](http://www.youtube.com/kingMegaLecture/)

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* Plato talks of two kinds of justice:-

(i). Individual Justice

(Today's FD's)

Role of a man/Indl. towards state and society.

(ii). Collective Justice

(Today's PR's)

Role of state towards individual.

a good state is one which works for well-being of its citizens, before they ask for it.

a good citizen is one who is conscious of duties.

A good state and good citizens are dependent on each other. (In Ind. neither are good, but expect transparency, and commitment from other).

* Plato talked of equality of sexes!.

Women upto 35: - reproductive role, family, child nurturing.
after 35: - work role - army, admn, any vocation.

* Plato talked of best form of governance - communism;
Private property - evil of all. No private family.
Communism of wives. Children property of state.
(later Marx inspired).

2. Aristotle:-

• student of Plato.

• Limitations of Plato's work highlighted by him.

• He said - "Man is a perfected being when is conforming to rules of law, when he is devoided, he is the worst of animal."

So, state must ensure order.

So, Plato's unquestioned faith in one individual -

Philosopher King - he may get corrupt - so don't make

man supreme - Make law supreme.

• Two kinds of Justice :-

- Distributive Justice - Justice distributed among the people through the direction of state.
- Corrective Justice: Powerful people encroach on rights of people, state needs to step in, correct it. Assert rights of weak and check powerful.

• Different kinds of good Govts -

- When one man ruling for well-being of everybody.
monarch - Good - but if self-motive - gets converted into tyranny.
- When a group of people working for well being of all -
aristocracy - but if motive self-interest - becomes 'oligarchy'
- When a grp. of people, representative of masses, working for collective well-being - making laws, policies - known as 'polity' - but if motive self-interest called 'democracy'.

So, motive determines good/bad not form of governance, so make rules supreme - check motives.

• Citizenship :

Duties and Rights respective to the state.

Aristotle said - 'Citizenship rights should not be extended to all.'

city states were expanding (territorial) - new people coming in new state.

So don't give citizenship rights to

- (i) poor - their deprivation may question their loyalty; endanger public property. Give them skill, job.
- (ii) women - can't control emotions, can't handle tough. They are objects of love, compassion, empathy.
- (iii) slaves - No personal freedom, no obligations to state.

But stressed for education for all - esp. women

Educateⁿ of women [youtube.com/c/Megalecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/Megalecture/)

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* Decline of Antiquity. Was a matter of concern for Plato and Aristotle. They found out autocratic rulers have made appearance in city states. They have gone for expansionism. Commoners are encouraged to join army. They appreciate personal loyalty to constructive criticism.

∴ voice of sanity is butchered. Public welfare is ignored. Landlords appear in diff. parts of country. They lease out land to commoners and subsequently establish control over them. These powerful lords regularly supply people to join army. As a result, ruthless leaders and feudal lords combinedly bring misery in lives of many. Traders and mercantils are also forced to pay huge taxes to state, as a result, public-well being suffers, participative democracy disappears. Hostility, suspicion affect collective life of people. Texts are written to glorify rulers as child of God, superior to all, and their authority is unquestionable.

Thus, economic disengagement, constant warfare, mixing of race, rise of psychopancy, hostility gave rise to decline of great age of antiquity.

To restore its past glory, Greek philosophers gave theories.

Plato → rule of Philosopher King, Cent. comm. state.

Aristo → rule of supremacy of law, Good governance, limited citizenship.

* Decline of Ant → Dark Age.

No progress of knowledge, lit, economy realised.

War, exploitatⁿ, aggression - experienced by Europe.

Diff. independent states emerged in Europe. Autocrats raised huge taxes from peasants, traders, artisans. Non-payment led to eviction, corporal punishment.

- Fear, loss of freedom, exploitation - greatly affected lives of masses. So, Dark Age manifested elements of economic decline and conflicts of race - rise of feudal lords. Rational blocked - falsified faith in God to explain things.
- At that time an institution emerged as a saviour - 18/11/2013 of masses. Fear was present, religion was glorified as a refuge to exploitation - Catholic Church.
- As church gathered mass support - Church empowered - so rulers too accepted doctrines of church - to enable them continuing ruling.
- church denied consumption, carnal, materialistic life - endorsed moral, love, compassion, ascetic aspects of life. Offered a singular identity to people. Blind faith developed.
Lord Acton says - "Power corrupts. Absolute power corrupts absolutely."
- Power corrupted priests, church officials - became autocratic institution started appointing Arch Bishops (advisors to king) in all states.
- Nature of punishment - decided by Church.
- Ideologically religious education propagated; Birth to death rituals controlled by church. Religious outlook implanted in people's life.
- Economically donations, superstitions, kings - all ensured Church became very powerful. Art, literature, culture all were controlled by church. Critics killed.

Started as a saviour of masses → finally evolved to give misery, superstition, exploitation, autocratic

Progress, wisdom, rationality etc
Freedom were not tolerated → Dark Ages.

* Society changes when people speak the truth without caring of their lives. Challenge existing ideologies. Question system - torchbearers - people rally around them. Ideas spread - revolution occurs.

Such a change happened in Europe.

* ERASMUS - book - The Divine Comedy.
THOMAS MOORE - " - Utopia
MONTAGINE - " - What do I know?
DANTE - " - In the praise of Folly

voice of rebellion, brewing dissatf. questioning

* Irrational doctrines started being questioned by science. Absolute Truths dispelled by church, blind superstitions started by being questioned by rational people; free your mind.

* Some philosophers emerged on the scene.

• Rene Descartes :- "I exist, because I think."
Because I am a thinking being, I can distinguish b/w good and bad.

New Thinking
(Renaissance)

- Truth
↓
explore
↓
by mind.
activation.

- Body - Material ; Mind - Non-material.
Body is controlled by mind. But when body controls over mind, man becomes an animal / indulgent.

• David Hume :- on Religion

- Every religion is glorifying a body of miracles.

These miracles are glorified by them who benefit by these miracles. They become men of knowledge, wisdom people develop faith. Generate fear - then exploit.

- People believe not coz these miracles are true but because it gives them strength. It gives them strength of associated identity. Affinity.

- Miracles are respected in barbaric society. But shouldn't have a place in a civilization. People should question, explore the truth.

* Religious Reforms :-

- Initiated by Martin Luther, Jean Calvin. - Protestants.
- protested against orthodox catholic church.

- Luther/Lutherians

denied idea of beautiful paradise and sinful earth.

→ man should love this earth and this life, to respect God;
don't worry about afterlife.

Don't let priestly class exploit you. Church

induces fear in your mind.

→ Life is predestined, destiny can't be altered by
rituals, donations etc. Life is now.

→ God made you human - with some purpose - use it -
love your work, work hard, harmony, co-operation, so use your
life. God will be happy. Man - divine child - god within.

→ One should be driven by notion of calling.
Minimise leisure, utilise life.

- Jean Calvin

Priests - corrupt ideas, corrupt practices - (donatⁿ, superstⁿ)
wisdom by Church and by Bible very different.
- don't follow - else dependency, inferiority.

State and religion should be separated completely.

Slavery should be abolished - all children of God, why
discrimination. Enslaving man is enslaving God.

(Today's - secularism & human rights).

Time is money, Duty is God - committed to vocation.

Renaissance — secularism, humanism, rationality,
scientific temper, free thinking.

* Two important things developed.

a). Rise of Science

b). religious reforms

- Galileo questioned glorified idea of earth centric universe. So, Science emerged as a tool to question religion and prove it wrong - Questioning priestly class not God/religion.
- Newton - universe functions as on account of motion and forces but who has set this motion - not known - God - created also rational thinking in mind - explore truth - liberate from religious orthodoxy. Philosophy of Science.
- Navigation developed - new worlds discovered. Idea of world transformed.
- Francis Bacon: Truth can be explored in two ways.
 - (i). assumption, presumption, supposition. (cultural explanation)
 - (ii) inductive method - step by step enquiry & explanation.Science gave new dirⁿ to man to explain things beyond church's explanation. Science - self-corrective - does not give absolute truth. Science - experiment, evidence. Religion - Faith.
a new voice; a new explanation.

19/11/2013

- * Constantine - Roman emperor - estbd. city Constantinopolis - modern flourishing city - link of trade between Asia and Europe.
- 1453, Ottoman Turks captured city - drove away European traders, scholars etc. Driven away, they settled down to Italy - Got exposure to Latin, Greek philosophy - translated in English - Also, printing press developed - text now spread among people - people now became aware - read bible - found church's lie - questioned them.
- Closed trade routed by land, necessiated exploratⁿ of new sea routes by traders and merchants.

Q. What was the ideological foundation of Renaissance?

- Driven by new ideologies of philosophy, science and reformers art, literature, architecture took a new turn - a new insight was born - of humanism - glorifying man - his problems; not god. Creativity and Potential of Man came out. Spirit of questioning, enquiry and exploring truth emerged.

* Political changes

- Inspired by this spirit of enquiry, people began questioning political institutions.

(i). Niccolo Machiavelli (Italy) (1469-1527) { ^{highlighted human weaknesses} advised Prince to control human traits to rule.

- France and Spain were powerful monarchies, drifted away from Catholic Church - developed own national Church. Italy - was sum of feudal states and under church.

- He said Fr, Britain, Spain are doing well because of political stability of monarchy - trade, economy, richness. Dreamt of centralised rule, one Italy - liberated from church. Wrote book - Prince.

- Denied the 'divine right' of King to rule - 'child of God' - nonsense. State - coward men love property, life, chose Heros who guarantee protection - social contract types.

man - coward, selfish, hates confiscation - maintains double standards: egoist, impatient

Since men coward - reluctant to join army. So when one dies, celebrated as hero. Man is stupid - doesn't learn from mistakes.

So, he advises his "Prince" not to expect much from people, don't trust your advisers - estb centralised rule.

(ii). Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) - political philosopher.

- Man initially lived in state of nature - lived like animal - no culture, literature, no rules, Engaged in war with another for survival. So, man became political before social.

Born political.

- To minimise conflict and ensure survival, (constant fear) negotiations - rules; laws, agreements need to be developed - to regularise things.

So, shift from animal to regularised society

(revolutionary approach)

- But, Man by nature - egoistic, self-centric - will break rules. So, tough to manage them. But still people fight for safety and security - power.
 - So, once again they sit together - make new institutions, new laws, education - limit his egoism - co-operation failed - 'State' emerges - a making of agreement for mutual war → for glory, happiness. Democratic inclusive state.
- War is inevitable coz man is political.

25/11/2013 -

John Locke (1632-1704): -

- Theory develops as a scepticism to existential system. Alternatives are evolved.
- was a progressive scholar. Developed a criticism to Hobbes.
more a man is civilized - more he becomes crook.
Self-interest dominates in the garb of civility; man is more happy in nature.
no peace, madness, chaos - more selfishness.
- Go for a society where selfinterest and selflessness are fused together, only then a good state.
- man's life in state of nature - happy, joyous life. {equality}
no private wealth - all property common. {primitive communism}
all possible freedoms - by instinct he lives - a natural man.
More you evolve - more you lose freedom.
- man - rational mind - using it - regularise his life
foundation of civilised life.
In civil society, power is controlled by wealthy and powerful. eg. Medieval Europe.
- arbitrary
inequality
egoism driven - (family, prt property - religion)

- Such state should be transformed into a society where selfishness and selflessness are fused - a rational society.

conflict choices in our life and relationships.

eg. elder siblings sacrifice for younger ones, progressive taxation.

So, self-interests are gratified but keeping the collective well-being in mind. There are freedom of choices, but agreed collective restrictions for everyone's well-being.

A society by fusion of equality in nature society and ineq. and laws of civil society, a 26/11/2013 new society of acceptable inequality ::

*Note - Communism enforces ~~ineq~~ equality by coercion.

- Democracy gets consensus for acceptable inequality.

eg. bureaucratic hierarchy, family relations.

• So state was an ideological construct evolved by John Locke. collective happiness goal - separation of powers commitment of individual and society.

- so ideological modernity of Renaissance.

Political Revolutions in Europe:

- American war of independence (1773):- (Anti-colonial Mov)

- America was a land of deported people, red-tribals, settlers.
living with traditional means. -
No history so called - 'new world'.

- Tocqueville - writes on 14-15th century America: -

"America has always been a land of small buyers and small sellers, small producers and small consumers & believe in ideology of equality".

No one inherits prt. property, so equality.

- For raw materials - America colonised - 13 colonies.
but culture of independence was there so -
provincial assemblies were estbd: - 2/3rd members
elected by people.

- Conflicts b/w people's interests & British interests.

Stamp duty, taxes, industry, Boston Tea Party.
economic reasons for American War of Independence.

- War started, guereilla warfare, huge territory, French
quite support, Ireland problem back home etc.

So, US had culture of participative decision making, but -
political and economic subjugation of natives. So War
of independence -

Most revolutionaries of French origin, so independence
sent tremors of idea back in France. Why not we also
go for democracy.

Same East Ind. Company colonised India then. So, Am.
War of Ind. led to colonisation of India.

* French Revolution: - 1789 (destroying hier. → promoting democracy)

- By 1660 - strong monarchy emerged - encouraged trade, economy grew. Large army. Patriotism glorified.
- France was 1st to be delinked from Catholic church: Established a national church. Emperor appointed church officials.
- Went for decentralisation. Formed Provincial Govts. - headed by nobility - sufficient powers given.
- Ruler - was all powerful.
- Louis - XIV - "I am the State". Divine Right to rule. (moral right) Priests also glorified him. Advisors and nobility all were loyal to him. expansionist policy. Continuous Warfare.
- nobility, clergy - luxurious life.
Third estate - tax burdened, forced public labour, regular army replacement was needed - exploited, church - 10% income
largest population - 90% estates 3 - resented this rule.
- Louis XV - indulgent - Wine, Wealth, Women.
Provincial leaders powerful - exploitation unhindered - class power conditions for revolution brewing.
nobility, clergy (priests) { (upper clergy) priests, Bishops, Arch Bishops, Cardinals, (lower clergy) (indulgent) (empathetic to masses)
- targets of revolution.
- Middle class was there, as trade had flourished in Louis XIV times
So, they became disenchanted with anarchy and disorder.
started writing strongly against nobility and clergy - voice of masses (Church & monarchy)

* Voltaire :-

- known for his satirical writings.
- Told people religion professes moralism. So, church people should practice moralism; but are indulgent.
- Tried to create divide b/w nobility & clergy by filling nobility's ear.
- "If there is no God, the dominant class will create one for his self-gratification." - religion (class pt)
- "I may not be agreeing with what you speak. But I must give ^{you} compassionate chance to speak, what you want to speak."
(indirect attack on nobility) (hidden meanings).
(Freedom of speech - beginning)
stood committed to human freedom.
- free thinking curtailed by state, free speech & movement curtailed by state. Asked people to question them.
- spoke of 'liberty' of people - in occupation, religion, state from all bondage.

* attacked church & monarchy - liberate you

* stood for freedom of masses.

* stood for human liberty.

Ignited minds of mass → power of pen.

→ a better state
common man's
state.

* Montesque :-

- was born in an aristocratic family. (was sensitive, empathetic)
- observed - If power is concentrated in hands of one or few will manipulate it to their own advantage.
So, was the first to advocate separation of powers.
checks and balances in the system. (balance of power)
- Any public policy should be debated - pros and cons discussed.
General Assembly - representatives of people - for laws to be made - cater to everyone's interests.
∴ Monarchy should be replaced by democracy.
- Spoke of Constitutional state - rules of law supreme.

→ All these writings ignited minds of masses and gave them political ideology for modernity.

* Didrot :-

- was a revolutionary writer - spent major part of life in prison.
- published 17 volumes of encyclopedia → on economy, history and politics of France.
- observed inequality caused by growth of prt. property.
private prt. controlled by family.
So, holders of property made laws to protect their property and others accepted these laws coz of the economic dependence on powerful families.
Moral support needed - rules, obligations of church.
Ultimately, class self-gratification of itself.
- Books banned, but more circulated among masses.

* \ J.J. Rousseau

Naepolian - "Had there been no Rousseau, there had been no ~~pe~~ French Revolution."

- most imp. contributor to French rev. engineered it.
- was a failure in life - tried many vocations but failed.
- ardent lover of nature - was deviant/abnormal.
- said primitive man - happy man - humanistic, no ego, jealousy.
modern man - wicked man - self-centred, lust for power, exploitation of others.

Said - "Human Beings driven by two kinds of instincts:
Self-love and Sympathy."

Everything wanted & desired should be made available.
(egoism, self-gratification, glorification)

driven by spirit of cooperation & well-being of others.

Achieving balance b/w both mark of a rational, intelligent man.

How much of self-love/sympathy apt. for a situation determined by conscience.

conscience develops from social conditioning.

Applying conscience, decision making in situations.

- These instincts stimulate, motivate us to manifest us two diff. kinds of behaviours - wills.

Actual Will

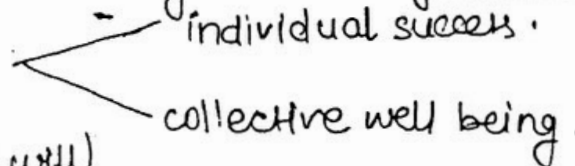
→ directed by 'self-love' instinct
motive - self-interest.
(egoism)

Real Will

→ driven by 'sympathy', for well being of others. (collective)
(Gandhi, Mother Teresa)
(altruism)

- In primitive man - real will civilization - couldn't grow
current society - glorifies actual will so suffering in this
civilization - couldn't grow.

So, Actual will and real will are synthesised together
then only a progressive and good society. ~ make general will

General will be guaranteeing 
individual success.

eg. constitution India (General will)
Taxation - prt. property

Rules of law made in a democratic society are a product
of general will. Public institutions.

General will - deliberative, rational

Collective will - mob psychology, spontaneous, immediate, judgemental
(group behaviour) (herd mentality)

- When in a society, where G. will is present, an individual is
converted into a citizen, natural right becomes legal right,
people respect rules of law and enjoy restrictive freedom.

It makes an inalienable relation between individual and
society - permanent.

→ Rousseau said - let monarchy fall. We'll make a
society driven by General will. ind. happ & coll. happiness.
Laws, freedom, citizenship, legal rights.

Rousseau was a great visionary, who was not only
instrumental for not only spearheading French rev., rather
his revolutionary ideas offered foundation to the rise of
modern society.

He advocated that society can be altered in a better way
with human intervention. Societies driven by general will can
guarantee collective happiness. G. will is driven by the
spirit of rationality & deliberation. General will contributes for
the rise of constitution, democratic state, supremacy of

rules of law, separation of powers, legal rights, citizens, legitimate restricted independence.

◦ General well-being state guided by collective wisdom, so can guarantee ind. needs & coll. well being.

So, French Rev. was a mass movement that questioned to nonarchical state, orthodox church, exploitative feudalism and spoke about the rise of democratic state respecting to the values of liberty, freedom, constitutionalism, rules of law & common citizenship. It glorified the idea that human world can be altered in a progressive way through rational human intervention.

Society made by God respects hierarchy, society made by man respects equality.

Thus, F. Rev. offered a strong foundatⁿ to political mod. in Europe. Inspired by its success, masses in other countries of Europe challenged monarchy, initiated reforms in polity, formed parties & subsequently democratic pol. system replaced autocratic states in Europe.

~~technical~~
technical, education, transport,
entrepreneurial, printing
revolution = Ind. Revolⁿ.

Industrial Revolution - Economic Modernity

- Began in Britain. Eco. dev. is a result of demographic compulsions 18th century - Britain population increased. Geographical limitations. So, it intensified production & pushed people out of Britain.
- Pushed out people - started trading with different lands via sea routes. (risk taking - imp. for industry). exploring routes. Targetted profits with exchange of goods. led to economic colonialisation.
- Science emerged - tech - machines. coal available - industrial fuel. raw material & capital - colonies. labour - abundant. merchants & traders - to carry goods - market.
- Political stability - monarchy - gave support admn. & military to traders. State & traders - good relations.
- For fast movement of goods, transportatⁿ & communicatⁿ revolution. For skilled labour, education had to transformed. Migration for opportunities took place to cities. Urbanisatⁿ. Class structure emerged. - gave rise to Capitalism.
- Printing press - books spread about ^(autobiog.) entrepreneurs - influenced by idea of ~~surpris~~ enterprise; advertisements - creating markets.
- Merchants with so much economic power - wanted political power - representation - House of Commons created. Autocratic monarchy - converted to constitutional monarchy.
- ~~Ruler~~ Govt. encouraged people with surplus money to open banks, thus promoting trade and enterprise - new employment opportunities. ~ migration urban.
- Successful industrialists & traders became idols for new generation.

* Laissez faire :- by Adam Smith

- stood opposite to mercantilists theory.
 - wrote book - "Wealth of Nations and economic exploitation of division of labour."
 - Market - minimum intervention by state. Market should be driven by its own spirit. Govt - sovereignty, admin, welfare, laws etc. (Invisible hand of God).
 - Monopoly - destructive - no competition, incentive, quality suffers.
 - In a free market, every individual can enter the market, try his luck, if they are acceptable to market they sustain else disappear. So, equality for all.
 - For consumers, quality good @ competitive prices. Choices.
 - entrepreneurs get identity, recognition from markets & profits.
 - skilled labour's demand inc - employment & wages.
 - State gets - tax - welfare - growth.
 - Success of entrepreneurs - inspires - spirit of enterprise.
- So, go for free market.
- ~~So, we go for~~
 - 'We get our dinner not because of the benevolence of brewer, baker or butcher, but because we have money in our pockets.'

* Adam Smith gave another theory - Absolute advantage Theory :-

- Every country has some advantage (raw mat, skill, capital, tech). Leveraging on its own advantage, absolute advantage (monopoly) can be gained in world market. - open market system.
- One country will have one such product, other will have another. So, no each country can become rich. No 1 can be rich on cost of other.
- So 'Wealth of Nations' - reflected in skill manpower of the population. → manuf. consumer goods.

Adam Smith on ethics

- Culture gives you ethics and it is transferred to us through various social institutions of society.
- Renaissance transformed - culture of society.
 - *R religious ethics to rational ethic, secular values
 - spiritual happ. to materialistic happ.
- legitimate way to make money - business ethics.
- utilitarianism - material possession, market source of happiness.

- He says - Behaviour ethical if has two components.

sympathy - rational.

Keeping yourself in place of others, and then evaluating their behaviour

evaluating behaviour of others without any prejudice & passion.

* RICARDO :-

29/11/2013

When you produce a commodity @ a lower opportunity cost than your competitors, then you are @ at a comparative advantage in the market.

So, that countries become rich, where lower opportunity cost to produce stuff. So, we can diversify - capital, labour - saved resources.

So, why monopolise one good, diversify - variety will keep economic momentum & employment

comparative advant → current World too → Reliance, Rate diversificⁿ.

* Jerry Bentham :-

- makes a distinction b/w pleasure and pain.
- two facets of pleasure and pain - spiritual & materialistic
- we can measure these by two scales - ethical & materialistic.

"So, in search of happiness, don't go for religious/ethical explanation, go for materialistic/rational explanation."

Material Well-Being (pleasure) — Money — Go for economic growth.

* John Stuart Mill :-

→ Progressive Taxation is a mild form of slavery.

Business - Risk - Money
Job - hardwork - Money

Govt. takes this money — so disincentive to work, risk, nothing

Those doing good work penalised. Remove it. {advocated for Capitalism}

→ To put an end to idleness/leisure of people, inheritance tax should be introduced. All should be encouraged to participate in productive activities.

→ There are two kinds of happiness :-

Qualitative & Quantitiveness. (perpetual)

(temporal) maximising qualitative happiness is ethical to J.S. Mill.

Good society is a product of good economy.

- All these economists were founder of utilitarian theory.
(The prime source of happiness is materialism)

U. Theory

Rule

Act

- judicious invest. Capital
- non-emotive behaviour
- recruit on merit
- analysis of market dynamism.
- prudent reinvestment
- Accumulatⁿ of profit.

- effective identifiⁿ of goal.
- use various means.
- evolving strategy

3. How European modernity gave rise to sociology?

Renaissance - brought cultural change. — history
French rev - brought political " — pol. sc.
Ind rev - " economic " — economic.

All combined brought change in every sphere of society.
This impact on total change in social life could not be understood by any specialized discipline.

∴ To understand this change, necessity of evolution of a discipline called Sociology.

To understand this modernity, Soc. was born.

* Saint Simon :- (wrote an article).

- Each aspect of social life when experiencing change it also affects other aspects of social life too.

He thought of a discipline — social physics.

- believed it can use objective methods — branch of natural sciences.

* Lucien Erskland

- wrote an article on "Social relevance of Physics".

Physics affecting everyday life of man → "Social physics".

- ~~had an~~

* Auguste Comte :-

- was assistant of St. Simon.

- had borrowed ideas of Simon.

- took → social + logos (Greek word)

↓
society

↓
scientific study

coined term
→ "Sociology"

- is - Father of Sociology

* How European sociologists reacted on impact of modernity in Europe?

- Multi-dimensional view-points on change - theories born.
- Some compared traditional & modern society social structure & change.
- Some celebrated modern society, some took evolutionary approach. (evolutionist)
(modernists)
- Some denounced modernity, missed old traditional society. (conservatives).
- Some thought modernity, capitalism grounded on economic exploitation. One group benefitting at cost of others. Those who are makers of modernity - don't benefit.
So, Good mod. soc - where makers are the stakeholders of modernity. (Communist Soc)
(Marxist)
- Modernity a very elastic phenomenon, very difficult to reflect on every aspect of modernity, so should concentrate on specific aspects of modernity. Let us compare with others why modernity developed here. (Comparative Analysis)
or infinite/dynamic
- Modernity is not having identical impact on every structural aspect of the society.
technology → maxm tradition, norms → least.
So, impact of modernity on various structures of society should be studied. (structural functionalists)
- Modernity → form of consciousness/ideas → they direct actions → Mod Society (idealists)
- Modernity → form of behaviour in mod. society. (behaviouralist)

30/11/2019

• Sociology did not want historical events & dates used to understand change. (Historical methods)

So, new methods and theories were needed - to explain change and develop a new identity of sociology.

• Sociology ^{studies} - modernity - face of modernity changes with time. rise, growth, maturity of sociology - constant reflecting on modernity.

• Methodology - a procedure adopted to conduct research.

- to understand change due to modernity, many advocated scientific methods (empirical data on all social institutions), then develop a generalisation.

Also, verify the authenticity/objectivity of data.

Establish comparison between areas where modernity has come and where it has not.

Impediments/stimulants for acceptance of modernity.

⇒ Scientific Method (Causal analysis, comparison analysis)

Those who used scientific method in sociology to explain social change due to modernity were called positivist. (Theory - positivism)

August Comte, Emile Durkheim

Anc. Eur - dark age - Theological

Med Eur - Metaphysical stage

Modern Eur - scientific stage

positivist & evolutionary approach.

- Simple Polysegmental Soc. (tribal) no specialis

- Polysegmental simple compound

society. (agrarian) little specialis

- Polysegmental compound society.

(modern - society of specialists)

* Impact of modernity can't be uniform. Different societies accept it differently, affected by.

- personal preferences
- culture
- history

∴ Impact not uniform - (critic of scientific method)

So, scientific method can't explain, ppl are ~~ex~~ accepting or rejecting modernity - so interpretative method.

(2) ↳ liberal approach.

- George Simmel
- Max Weber

* Those who believe modernity product of ideas/consciousness.

Ideas keep evolving - with debates, contests with other ideas - a new idea emerges - Idealists - Idealistic method/theory

(3)

- Immanuel Kant
- Hegel

* Those who explain modernity in materialistic terms. Modernity transforms material culture of society.

Capitalism → exploitative modern society. both wage & market exploits him.

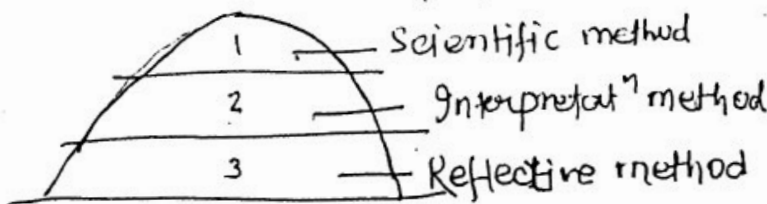
Dialectical Method ——— Marrxian Theory.

* Those who criticize modernity - state, market, etc. (Frankfurt school)

Critical Theory - Reflexive method

- Habermas
- Luchas
- Adorno
- Horkheimer

Truth 3 levels



criticized state.

✓ State is exploitative.
 ✓ rules by kiss or kick.

- So, don't celebrate modernity.

* France

Enlightenment

1712 - 1778.

- Rousseau - (~~1689~~ - 1775)
- Montesque - (1689 - 1775)

Conservatives

- De' BONALD - (1754 - 1840)
- De' MASTAIRE - (1753 - 1825)

Positivists

- Saint Simon — (1760 - 1825)
- August Comte — (1798 - 1875)
- Durkheim — (1858 - 1917)

* Germany :-

- Kant : (1724 - 1804) - Idealist (Historicists)
- Hegel (1770 - 1831)
- Fuerback - (1804 - 1872)

- Karl Marx - (1818 - 1883) - Marxism
- DITHEY - (1833 - 1915) } Liberals
- G. SIMMEL - (1858 - 1918) } Interpretation
- Max Weber - (1864 - 1920) }

* ITALY

PARETO ——— (1848 - 1923)

MOSCA ——— (1858 - 1914)

* BRITAIN :

ADAM SMITH ——— (1723 - 1790)

RICARDO ——— (1772 - 1823)

SPENCER ——— (1820 - 1903)

- 1st Sociology dept. started in University of Chicago, USA in 1890
- 1st Sociology Journal - American Journal of Sociology 1895.
- Durkheim started Socie dept. at Univ. of Bourdeaux (1896)
- LSE established in 1905 & Max Weber started sociology dept. in Germany in 1906.
- In India, Soc. dept. in Bombay Univ by Sir Patrick Geddes (1916).
nationalist, Marxist

USA

- CH Cooley
- PRITRIM SOROKIN
- Ginsberg.
- Robert Parsons
- Robert K. Merton

→ US sociologists had the task of defending capitalism/democracy.
→ had that individualistic/liberal character.

2nd December, 2013

Q. Asked or can be asked

Write a short note on emergence of sociology as the outcome of modernity, keeping sociological perspective in mind?

Ideological foundations that gave rise to sociology

Interface b/w Sociology and Modernity is both historic and contemporary.

Sociology is concerned with the study of social continuity and social change, how it is reflected through the origin of sociology, or a by product of European modernity.

Intellectual background for the rise of sociology.

- ↳ Modernity gave 3 ideological orientations
Sociologists now reflected - developed diff ideologies
to see impact of modernity - types

Nature and Scope of Sociology

- evolution
- structure
- change (comparison)

- scope - subject matter.
- nature - what kind of discipline socio is?
- methods - How to study sociology.

(formalist school)

• One group of sociologists consider sociology makes abstract generalisations about concrete reality.

• considers all behaviours as actions - social actions.

Divides into - affectual action, traditional action, rational action
(emotion) (custom) (driven by rule, disciplined)

On the basis of these abstract variables, sociology tries to explain/study reality.
concepts

• looks into one reality from different perspectives. (Theories).
eg. family.

So, sociology studies reality by developing abstract concepts or abstract theories.

It studies objective reality as subjective perspective.
(analytical).

Nature and Scope is an intellectual debate among sociologists.

- Formalists were mostly German - ~~Marx~~, Gimmel, Kant, Max Weber, He-Von-Weise, Ferdinand Tonnies.

↓
- Socio is a branch of social science diff. only in terms of methodology.

Sociology - study of society

→ George Gimmel

- Humans manifest different behaviour.
- Sociology classifies into two - associative & disassociative.
- Associative behaviour brings people close to each other. co-operatⁿ, compromise, adjustment, negotiations. etc.
- Disassociative behaviour - that puts people apart. conflict
- Between Ass/Diss - neutral form of behaviour. eg. classroom - (competition + friendship)

→ Veit Kandt :-

- Sociology is concerned with the sumtotal of social and psychic behaviour of man, that can be explained thru abstract conceptual designs.
- eg. Psychic phenomena - Alienation.

→ He Von Weite

- All human behaviour — Associative, Disassociative. (gestures, symbols, language, action etc)
- categories — Strongly, Moderately, Weakly — ass/diss.

→ Max Weber :-

- uses a concept to explain modernity - 'rationalisation' - a historic process distinguishing it with rationality.
- (A behaviour which uses means to get goals)

A process every social institution is separated from traditional values, customs and moxims.

- Prime concern of Sociology is to interpret. Explaining behaviour with own concepts.
- Weberian concepts for ineq. - class, status, power.

→ Ferdinand Tönnies :-

- divides society

GEMEINSCHAFT

- small poplⁿ
- community behaviour
- direct face to face relⁿ
- common language
- unity maintained

GESELLSCHAFT

- poplⁿ - heterogenous
- not personally known to each other
- diff. work/religion
- but still dependent on each other.

explains modern society
- diversity tolerated.

03/12/13

Synthetic theory or school :-

- Bringing all together. Sociology is all inclusive in character. Can study any topics of all social sciences.
- Sociology is qualitatively superior discipline as against other branches of social sciences.

- celebrates sociology. - "socio-centrism". (celebrating own without giving imp. to others)

- August Comte - "Sociology is the queen of all social sciences".
Developed by French Sociologist.

- Emile Durkheim - Three branches of sociology address diff. issues.

i). Social Morphology - composition of human society - population

ii). Social Physiology - parts & structure of society - connections

iii). General Sociology - concerned about building theories/concepts to understand reality.

cultural, life, economic, political, religious

* MORRIS GINSBERG

- was born in USA, but was empathetic to French scholars.
- Sociology studies.
 - Social Morphology.
 - Social Processes. (isation)
 - Social Deviance.
 - Social psychology.

Social

processes are product of series of behaviours, continuous in nature. Can provide us a guideline thru which we can understand our action and consequences.

war, economic dev, demog transform, urbanis,

* PRITRIM SORDKIN :-

- i). General Sociology - General condns. common to every society. Common institutions and activities.
- ii). Specific Sociology - look into unique condns of a society. caste in India, Race in America, Feminism in Europe.

* Karl Mannheim :-

- He says two kinds of sociology.
 - General Sociology. (same)
 - Historical/comparative sociology.
Comparison to understand social changes. Temporal change compared.

SOCIOLOGY & ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES

* History and Sociology

- History - oral, cultural, documented, authenticated documented.
types
↓
sacred texts myths history.

Sociology compares changing nature of social phenomena in past and present context. (caste, family, state etc).

∴ Historical data and ~~analysis~~ ^{description} is needed to develop comparative analysis to infer generalisations.

So, socie without history is rootless.

Because it studies change, so past important.

eg. Ramayana, Mbta → used to look 'status of women' there.

History → gives direction, inclusiveness and refinement ideas to sociological research.

Sociology without history rootless - directionless.

Imagining, reasoning of sociology impossible without history.

History explains - classifies - society - Types of society.

Borrowing ideas from there we develop concepts, using these concepts we explain change & evolution.

← some barbaric civilisations
Theological
Metaphysical
Scientific.

- (facts) chronological info of society → History (development)
- sociology not possible without comparison. - To make this possible, history gives facts.
- myth, cultures, traditions → give sociological insight.
rituals.

we have guided MISSILES & misguided men.

Democracy is the freedom to elect our own DICTATORS.

05/12/2013

- Interface b/w History and Sociology is not contemporary.
 - Since the birth of Sociology, it was felt close co-ordinatⁿ b/w History and Sociology needed.
 - Annales School by FEBVER - (supporter of Durkheim).
Historians and Sociologist, Economist gathered together collected data to understand sociology better.
 - Some sociologists developed compatibility b/w Socio & Hist.
Karl Marx. - Human history - economic history.
↓
Society founded on economic conditions.
Exploiters v/s Exploited
economic history foundation of Sociology.
 - Mark Bloch (Britain) wrote a book - "The Feudal Society."
(diversity in feudal society)
 - economy doesn't define society. All aspects of society need to be studied to know what forms society.eg. Feudalism in India brought in by British - from above. So Historical data important.
- "Where history ends, socie begins, and sociological generalisⁿ is different from historical explanation.
- WEBER says - political hist, economic hist, cultural history
↓
(authority change)
to understand social changes.

In contemporary times, Historians are taking sociological methods and theories to explain things, so the lines between historical and sociological explanations are blurring.

So, sociology is giving - theories, concepts, guidelines, methodologies. So bland narration of history becomes rich. So, Fruitless without sociology.

→ sociology studies what happening today, but tomorrow it would become history.

→ "History is past sociology, Sociology and Past history."

D:

21st century sociology is committed to interdisciplinarity. ∴ It's evident that one discipline makes meaningful contribution for the rise of other disciplines. It would be inappropriate to conclude that diff. branches of social sc. go for boundary maintenance today. Frontline academic journals like Economic & Political Weekly, Journal of Peasant Studies, Journal of economic and historical reviews and journal of women studies are enriched with the contributions of economist, historians, sociologists and pol. scientist. History today is no longer is concerned with explanatⁿ of facts as facts. INM, Colonial Rule in India are historical facts, that are explained by historians from multiple ideological/theoretical perspectives. (Marxists, Nationalist, Subaltern). So History is going for interpretⁿ of same reality in diff. ways, borrowing theories from sociology

Sociology evolved as a discipline borrowing ideas & concepts from history. Early historians collected empirical evidences on social institutions, tech. conditions and on the basis of that explained societies in diff. ways.

Sociologists like Morgan, Durkheim, Tonnies used these explanations to explain social structure & change.

So, sociology borrowed data, ideas from the descriptive analysis of history to develop universal generalisation during its formative stage.

Sociology — concerned with — Soc. Structure, Culture expanded the definitⁿ of history. It believed oral, cultural documented history provide sufficient input to understand social conditions in past. Comparative analysis from present, sociology developed an understanding about social change in time and space.

So, Comparative Sociology can't grow as an independent discipline without academic inputs from history.

As present becomes past, what is the subject ^{interest for} matter of sociology today becomes matter of history tomorrow. Dynamic relation.

Understanding the interface b/w History and sociology, Febver, Mark Bloch created forums where historians & sociologists deliberated on same topics and offered acceptable generalisation.

Interconnectness b/w both discipline glorified by Marx and Weber.

Today are so strongly interconnected that a branch of sociology known as — historical sociology.
And in case of India — a sub branch of historical sociology is known as indology.

History → Theories & Methods of Socio.
Socio → Historical data for comparative analysis.

Political Science and Sociology

- Pol. sc. much older discipline. From Plato, Aristotle imagined state, citizens
- Prior to 19th century, Political thought - Philosophy - dominant branch of Pol. Sc.
- Around 19th cent, comparisons began b/w diff states - monarchy, democracy, multiparty democracy, socialism, constitutions so 'Comparative Politics'.
- Further evolution, study for 'Political Behaviour' began.
- By mid 20th century, diff. political systems emerged - Nazism, Fascism, Socialism, Democracy. People celebrated their own form.

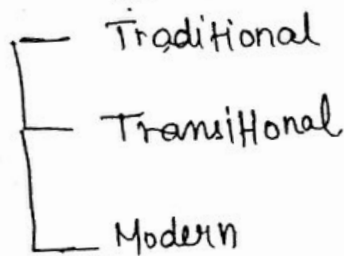
Pol. Sc. said - State creates power greed. Lion
Fox
Concept of 'power elites' developed.

- Both disciplines merged with the writings of - Marx, Max Weber and Critical School.

social change through Political Action → Politics - socio - change.

- Some pol. scientists used sociological theories to explain Pol. Sc. (Parsons)
thus they came further close: - Political Sociologist - David Easton.

- ALMOND and COLEMAN - "Politics of developing areas" - book.



- Political system operates in a social context where it is operating.

- System too depends upon - political socialisation, interest articulation, political communication.

7/12/2019

(Think from Political structure syllabus
of sociology point of view).

wherever there is power - rights exist - political struggle
in society.

→ Pol Sc. studies power in State, sociology studies spread of
power in every sphere of society. Hence, they need to meet
eg (family, citizen-state, child) etc.

requires support of sociology to study this.

→ sociology indebted to Pol. Sc. as subject matters of
philosophers are today discussed in sociology.

→ protest, movement, rights etc. in society for political
mobilisation.

Economics and Sociology

- studies — production, markets and consumption.
 - productive behaviour, exchange behaviour

man engaged in prodⁿ — for gratification of his needs. (materialistic)

Sociology says — Man is engaged in productive activities in conformity to his culture — not coz of material needs.

eg. Brahmins refused to touch leather in British industries.
High Caste can't work as farmers.

Weber — Protestant ethics — culture — economic behaviour.

So, to understand holistically economic behaviour of man — economics needs sociological explanation to complement its viewpoint

- Alfred Marshall (father of welfare economics) — participative growth — reasons and remedies — sociology.

- common interests (themes) for both subjects:-
but look at the same issue with differing viewpoints.

Capitalism, Globalisatⁿ, Consumer behav, Division of Labour, Class Poverty, Green Revolution. Colonial Hangover.

Adam Smith → Div of Lab → economic fact — individual voluntary dec.
Durkheim → Div of Lab → social fact — societal options

Class → eco → income levels.
class → soc. → status, power, class behaviour.

Economy says — economy — economic facts influence ~~society~~ ^{economy} and ~~culture~~ but sociology says society and culture influence the economy and is influenced by economy. Socio studies it.

eg. Market — eco — profit, utility, exchange goods.
— socio — show off
[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
+92 996 7801123

→ Meeting point - economic sociology - welfare economics
Impact of economy on social life
Sociology - all inclusive
Economic is the means, social well being is the end.

MEGA
LECTURE

Pink
Pen



Psychology and Sociology

9/12/2013

- Sociology emerged with distinction from Psycho, clearly given out by Durkheim.
- Sociology → social combined behaviour, classify societies, org of society, evolution, change, norms, value consensus.
Individual driven by outside forces (society), (collective mind) sharing of this consensus by socialisation, and change emerging.
- Psychology → studies individual mind in isolation with society, and gives direction to this think.
- Synthetic theory guys said no relation b/w Socio, Psycho.
- Sociology can't study group behaviour, institutions without studying individual minds. Need to read minds of others, researcher must understand meanings attached to an individual's behaviour; symbols, language, objects etc.
Interpretative sociology says both very close,
Every social inst → sum of meaningful behaviour of actors → these meanings dynamic → so for deciphering a good sociologist should be a good psychologist.
- Mead - Society is a product of dynamic mixture of presentation of self.



Imp

Sociology and ~~Anti~~ Philosophy

10/12/13

- Social philosophy - reforms, direction for future, was natural course of humanity's progress.
 - Philosophers - give visions of future and give their judgements for future. (imagination, speculation, Assumption) (romantic opinion of future)
Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Hobbs & Locks
- political and economic philosophies emerged.
- So, early sociologists too gave vision of future society as a philosophy - Saint Simon advocated ethical socialism. (philosophical imagination).
 - Sociology is the child of philosophy - early sociologists were philosophers from Aristotle to Spences
- ① received input from political & economic philosophers sociology emerged.
- August Comte wrote a book - Positivistic Philosophy. Sociology provides space for scientific enquiry as well as philosophical generalisation.
 - Herbert Spencer - a British sociologist was influenced by Darwin's evolution theory - so thought society too evolved from simple to complex. celebrated modernity even before it had come properly, so were philosophising society rather than studying it.
- So, early sociologists - philosophers

"Nietzsche" said -
- suffering is the ~~name~~ other name of social life & more the society progresses, higher is the intensity of social sufferings."
- post-modern theories borrow from him.

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- Subsequent Sociologists were not philosophers but connected both disciplines as they realised pursuing sociology was not possible without it.

② Sociology does generalisation on empirical data - but invents abstract concepts and imagination to explain reality.
So, needs a philosophical touch. (Durkheim)
Therefore, sociological conclusions are philosophical.
But our generalisations diff. from philosophical generalisations.

① Sociology studies — society → institutions → human behaviour.
Human behaviour has facets of meanings and perceptions, underlying reasons, prejudices, opinions. — socialisation
Sociology has to understand imagination, speculation
So close to philosophy. (beware of value bias)

⑤ - Knowingly or unknowingly sociologists theories reflect real life, ^{own} experience, subconscious bias of author. So bound to be little philosophical -
eg. Marx - anti-society
Durkheim - functionalist.

⑥ - Theory - Framework/guidelines of research - supplemented by facts.

but if strong bias for theory - moralising theory - then theory becomes philosophy - Marxism, feminism, Dalit sociology.

- Sociology and Philosophy explain same subject matter in diff. dimensions, say religion.
abstract ideology of religion.
impact of religion on society.

Sociology and Anthropology

(close to Bio)
(stages)

- Anthropology
 - Physical - evolution, genetics, fossils
 - Cultural
 - Social
- Cultural → Geography influences culture. Nature, environment has strong connection with culture. Evolution.

Cultural Anthro studied this relation of culture & nature, and diffusion of culture - when two cultures are communicating with each other. Cultural contact.

Dominant culture will influence subordinate culture. eventually local culture dies. (eg Christianity in NE, Westernisⁿ).

So cultural anthropology close to geography and history.

Social Anthropology -

An anthropologist should blend into a society a community and understand every aspect of their social life and explain them.

(participative method - cover community wise, later compare). ethnographic / field study.

started by MALINOWSKI.

- uses functionalist perspective to explain small society. structures integrated here, co-ordination exists. so functionalist by compulsion.

- A.R. RADCLIFFE BROWN - student of MALINOWSKI, was influenced by writings of Durkheim. said - "other name of social anthro is ~~sociology~~ comparative sociology". - method too same, theory same.

But we study small society, they study larger society.

- BROWN'S student - M.N. SRINIWAS.

SRINIWAS started studying Indian villages - class, caste, kinship

so sociology and anthropology

Sociology and Common Sense

11.12.13

- Animals develop common sense by instinct, experience.
- Humans draw common sense through culture (shared cultural experi) through the process of socialization.
- members of part community share cultural body of knowledge is called common sense. (relative cultural concept). ①
- Using common sense, people try to make sense of the world around us. Different common senses have diff. interpretatⁿ ~~thea~~ of same reality. ②
- Scientific and Cultural knowledge clash. But scientific knowledge comes only from questioning to cultural knowledge.

eg. cultural/common sense → earth centre - sun rotates -
knowledge
sci. ~~nots~~ knowledge → sun centre - earth rotates.

→ Common sense impacts our understanding very deeply.
Our day to day experiences are gauged and reacted by common sense. Rationality is still limited in modern society.
Culture bound behaviour.

→ Sociology → scientific method — rejects common sense
→ participatⁿ " — respecting people's common sense
interpretative soc.
→ value-judgemental soc. — value bias of interpreter,
giving credence to own's
common sense.
eg. Brahminism, Feminism.

→ objective knowledge captured thru senses is processed thru cultural mind it becomes common sense.

→ Relationship b/w common sense and sociology is like relation b/w siblings.

Where common sense ends, sociology starts. (Positivism school)

Socio - analyses data, events, comparison, looks for patterns and then develops generalisation.
- empirical data - scientific method.

so no space for common sense here - poles apart.

→ Human behaviour unpredictable - not objective -
so interpretative method.

behaviour driven by assumption, instinct, culture -
caused by common sense - so give importance to it.

People's world → driven by common sense.

so, sociology & common sense are strongly integrated
to each other.

→ A researcher may be driven by personal
common sense or sociological common sense to explain
reality.

Science, Scientific Method and Ethics to it

- Science - an organised body of knowledge, grounded on interconnected facts.
 - self-corrective in character, results subjected to continuous scrutiny.
 - objective in nature. No place for subjective opinions.
 - has empirically verifiable evidence.
 - reductionist method.
- Science develops theories on the basis of reflex and reasoning. (no ideological bias or personal exp.) but based on facts.

Lock says

17th century

- Natural Philosophy

- planets
- weather
- forces

(physical science)

Social Philosophy

- Truth regarding lives of people.
- people centric - much more imp. discipline

18th century

- Science transformed lives of people. Technology gained importance. Science dominates.

19th century

- Science is celebrated at peak: glorified. Sociology born at this time, claims to be science.

20th century

- Science changed face of world. But problems too. War, poverty, class etc. Debates on.

12/12/13

Today, Science

- Natural Sciences
- Social Sciences

- material world.
- human world.

→ A.R. Radcliffe Brown

contradicted Neo-Kantians - compared Hist-Soc.

- said History - specific analysis

- data - facts

- goes for "authenticat" & "verificat"

so should be nomothetic in character, all Soc. Sc. are not

same.

- see sociology - goes for generalisation.

- fact → ideas → theories.

- qualitative analysis.

- so, it's ideographic discipline.

- Also, Positivist argued

(Durkheim, Comte)

sociology - study specifics - structure

- scientific data → theory.

- verifying data.

so, should be nomothetic discipline.

max Weber (non-positivist) argued :- (ideographic)

• Both study specifics, both are different.

structures in their - lifeless objects, static.

structure ours - thinking beings, agile, unpredictable, dynamic

• Their hypothesis correct always.

Our hypothesis - indicative/generalised - based on prejudices.

• so, ideographic discipline - an interpretative discipline.

- SCIENCE → Pure Science and Applied Science
- engaged in theory build^{ing}
 - exploration of knowledge research
 - Applicatⁿ of knowledge

Pol Sc.
Mathematics
Theo. Physics

Pub Ad.
Statistics
Thermodynamics

SCIENCE →

Normative Science

- gives credence to norms & values of people to explain reality, in a scientific way.

eg. Gallantry award in Army
Tattoo in Tribal Soc.
for bravery. - Facts.

but norms needed to be given credence.

Sociology - N.S.C.

Stone is stone - is god is (cultural explanation).

Practical Science

→ What you see - that you explain - objective science.

Stone is stone is stone.

all disciplines have scientific elements and procedures

Scientific Method

- Method - procedure followed while conducting a research.
- Scientific methods give conclusions which questions established knowledge so knowledge progresses.

Stage 1: Identification of the Problem of Research.
(such problem w/z scientifically verifiable).

Stage 2: Review of Literature:
(Reading prev. writings on topic, get a sense of work).

Stage 3: Construction of Hypothesis.
(Tentative generalisation, the validity of which is yet to be verified).

If hypothesis matches with reality, thinking idea becomes general law/theory.
If not, new dimensions of problem are explored.

Stage 4: Collection of Data.

Stage 5: checking reliability/validity of data.

Stage 6: Testing hypothesis with Facts.

Stage 7: Developing General Laws/Theories.

Stage 8: Presentation of Data.

- needs to be objective, no place of prejudice, emotions.
a scientific mind, a sceptic mind, creativity, imagination.
(self)

Criticism of the Scientific Method.

- Method - just means to an end. Just a mechanism, a medium.
- Sc. Method - one among many methods. To be used as per need, problems, conviction.

It's not good or Bad.

↳ But the celebration of scientific method is bad. Glorification (the best method) is suicidal for growth of knowledge.

Science based on induction. (seen few white swans, say All swans are white).

Knowledge comes out of refutability. (contradicting arguments).
Science doesn't promote
It teaches/inculcates its knowledge. Didactic.

• Science - evolving in new form of 13/12/2013:
'GOD' in contemporary times -
a solution to all problems - social, human, political.

• Science makes relative prediction.
meteorology, medicine, engg.

Some true, some fail.

Karl Marx also makes relative prediction.
Then what's the need for Socis to be sciences.

• Data - on which science is based
issues of reliability and validity.

• demarcation of science and Pseudo science.
Where science ends and speculation begins is very difficult to gauge. eg. Sigmund Freud's Theory.

** Thomas Kuhn - Imp.

- wrote a book - "Scientific Revolution".
- Scientific revolution a continuous, collective effort.
- Following non-scientific methods too, many disciplines experienced revolution, have grown and matured.
Philosophy, History, Sociology etc.
So, why we need such method.
- A researcher in scientific way has tentative idea what his conclusion is gonna look like.
Based on a degree of assumption, speculation.
A mechanical pursuit. So, don't glorify.
Today, science colonised by State or Capitalist.
Science should be given freedom, no procedural bondages.

* ADORNHO :-

- One of the founders of critical theory.
- 17-18th century science attempted to study nature. 19th century science made an attempt to exploit nature.
- 20th century science - warhead, destructive power of science.
- 21st century science - colonised by State and Capitalists.
Technology - tool power of Market & Govt.
curtails our ~~for~~ choices and freedom.
So, today we shouldn't celebrate science.

* Karl Jung : + Jacques Lacan !.

- subjective things - happiness, beauty, knowledge, ^{pleasure} - can't be measured with science/scientific method.
very imp. aspects of man's life.

Human behaviour - study topic - scientific method falls short short
so such method not divine.

Methodology ——— Discipline specific

* PAUL FREYRABAND :- Anti-methodological approach.

- Scientific method is a form of EPISTEMOLOGICAL ANARCHISM. (a new fundamentalism).
(higher line of thinking)

Science established anarchy that any discipline following non-scientific methods, should not to be taken seriously.
Only scientific method is great.

• Science gratifies material happiness, can't deal with human problem, which are human in nature.

- Nations states competing to control science and its products - technology. (1st, 2nd, 3rd world).

- Behavioural Science - researcher should be given freedom, reflection on situation, attachment.

Methodology gives misdirection to research in behavioural science.

Positivism - (A Tradition).

- Positivist are a group of sociologist, who consider sociology as science. Being a science, they advocate scientific method for sociological enquiry and explanation.
- Reject fanciful, ideological, speculative explanation to sociology - a critique to it.
- Favour - collecting empirical data, comparative analysis and evolve explanations without any ideological bias.

- give analogy of matter to prove sociology a science:-

Matter

- don't change overnight - continuity, persistence
- Study structure present fixed - atoms, p⁺, e⁻, n⁰
- data can be collected and verified.
- deductional analysis
- cause-effect analysis
- study facts

Society

- continuity, persistence
- study structure - economic, political, religious, family etc.
- data can be collected & verified.
- ∴ Science - Use scientific methods
- deductional analysis.
- causal (cause-effect) analysis.
- study facts.

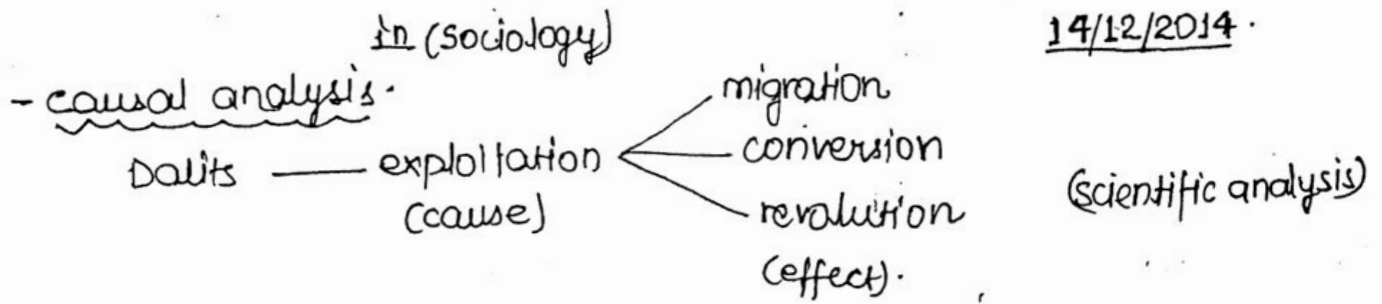
• Positivism understanding of reality.

Eco	Rel	Pol	Family	Edu	Value
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 → structural component of society.

- empirically verifiable observable facts — rejects common sense.
- a Macro-sociology.

14/12/2014



- Positivist say sociological research should be "value-neutral."

- Values driven by different perceptions and prejudices.
- Major source of value is religion.
- Values also come from ~~value~~ family, peer group, caste, society.
- Education - Formal & informal imparts values.

We are all driven by values in our day to day life and decisions."

But a researcher, should leave his opinions/prejudices aside and pay attention only to facts. — objectivity to be maintained.

- Facts are objective. They exist. Science studies facts. (natural facts)

There are facts present in society, they exist, called 'social facts'. — war, crime, suicide, love.

So, sociology is science

Positivist argued as how science can explain both natural and social world, so modernity is the age of unified science. (unity of science - idea)

Positivism and Sc. both :-

- Structural analysis by empirical data.
- causal analysis — specific cause — specific consequence.
- objectivity and value neutrality.
- reductional analysis.
- comparative analysis.
- study facts — offer grounding for laws/theories.

August Comte as a Positivist - Positivist philosopher.

- Comte was a product of changing times. IR, FR, Rev.
- Two philosophies emerged. (no methodologies existed in his times).
 - Liberal - give freedom to man, national being.
 - political (Rousseau, etc).
 - economic (utilitarian).
 - Social - Give freedom to state, will curb the egoism of man.
 - Driven by general will, well being of all.

- Comte said these two are extreme theories. A balance needed. State's power, individual's freedom both needed for collective well-being.

- Said - Societies evolves and change - coz ideologies of people change

European society evolut ⁿ	Till 1300 AD	Theological	→ explained reality thru religion
	1300-1800 AD	Metaphysical	→ detached from religion but abstract philosophy prevails
	1800-onwards	Scientific/Positivist	→ everything explained from scientific view.

'Positivistic Philosophy' - Book.

So, All disciplines go for positivism. It's need of time, a necessity. Unity of Science.

- Theories developed should be tested against facts. If they support theory, accept it else needs to be rejected. Don't be awed by philosophers. Hegel, Kant etc.

- Every society is driven by two laws. ②

- law of statics - (continuity)
- law of dynamics - (change)

They govern all social institutions in society.

So, theories are not abstract philosophy, but are systematic^{ally} developed to explain facts in an organised manner.

Human intentions	Social Institutions
Motire, Desire, Wills.	Family, School, Rel, state, economy.

When imbalance b/w human intentions/expectations and social institutions capability to deliver. conflict appears. dynamics appear (change happens). If fulfilled → continuity.

- Human behaviour - dynamic, diverse at individual level.
- ③ but there exists a regularity/continuity coz of values, norms, rules in all spheres of society.
- This continuity gives rise to structures.
- so can go for scientific ways.

* Emile Durkheim - as a positivist (Positivist methodology)

- Durkheim applies scientific method to study suicide.
- Argues not an individual psychological phenomenon but a social fact. subj. matter of sociology is to study social facts.
- Present in all societies and rates almost same.
- collected data from hospitals, police, court on suicide.

• Says every society has two things:

Regularity (society regulates) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{High intensity} \\ \text{Low intensity} \end{array} \right.$

Integration (individual integrates) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{High Int.} \\ \text{Low Int.} \end{array} \right.$

- When regularity is too high, chokes individual choices... fatalistic currents emerge. - suicides happen. (fatalistic suicide).

- Too little regulation, no rules, no norms, no respect for law chaos, indiscipline - anomic situation - anomic suicide.

- When integration high - ind. lives for society, society larger than individual (ex. soldier for country) ~ altruistic current (altruistic current).

- When integration is low - in search of glory - ppl lose out on life. - egoistic suicide - successful ppl, industrialist, professional commit it

Marxian sociology

15/12/2013

- fanciful, imagining ideas - revolution - socialist society - romanticising.
 - value bias - negative outlook towards capitalism.
- so not positivistic, but

talks about evolution of society - primitive, slave, feudal, industrial.
collects empirical data to support this theory, tests reliability & validity of data. So positivist.

Marx - till he talks about Capitalism - Positivist.

- when he talks about exploitatⁿ of Capitalism - Revolutionary scholar.
- when he celebrates socialism as panacea - romantic philosopher.

So, Marx has been a positivist yet not a positivist.

Karl Popper, a critic of Science, says knowledge develops from refutability - to refute we need arguments substantiated by data. So, somewhere he is emphatic towards positivism.

* Positivism is concerned about the glorification of science & extension of scientific methods in the field of sociology.

Comte → Theories need to be philosophical, but need to be tested and verified against reality.

→ but departs from person centric, classical approach.

Durkheim →

criticism of Positivism

* HORKHIMER :-

- says - Positivism is engaged in an 'Objective Anarchism' (obsession to study everything objectively).
- Human behaviour is highly unpredictable, symbolic, indicative, influenced by culture, family etc.
- Human life full of emotions, passions, prejudices, are not quantifiable, motives.
- Horkheimer, mentor of Max Weber, father of this non-positivist tradition.

* JURGEN HABERMAS :-

- says - Positivism is greatly engaged in inter-subjectivity & speaks about complete separation of facts and values, which is not possible in sociology.

Inter-subjectivity - the argument of unified science, all disciplines should be going for science.

But reality exists in multiple forms, to study such reality, specific disciplines need specific method. Different perspectives exist. Don't glorify positivism.

value fact separation - not possible:
people study people - humans get involved
perceptions, ideas, emotions, opinions come in.

* PETER BERGER :-

- Facts never fall from the sky, and researcher is not supposed to collect them in a basket to gather them, and we are not supposed to seal that basket to prevent them from being diluted.
- Social realities are made, dismantled, remade, questioned, revised — dismantled — again to be remade.
situations, circumstances and individual together evolve reality. changes with factors and time — dynamic.
eg. UPSC preparation, Love life, Parent-child relationship
Facts come out of our everyday life.
So, social reality can't be studied by scientific perspective.
Positivism is not concerned about making of sociology, but is concerned about making a science ^{out} of sociology.

* MAX WEBER :-

- says - subject matter of sociology is not social structure but social action.
(Premise of Positivism — structure continuity — so scientific)
- Weber says - Structures are lifeless. Roles and Action by individuals gives rise to structure.
role → prescribed, norm, rule bound behaviour. (~~subjective~~) (normative)
action → driven by motives, manifestation of behaviour. (subjective).
and ~~roles~~ and actions → values, perceptions.
So, reality dynamic, so no scientific method.
Sociology — Understanding & Interpretation.
Science — Explanation

* ANTHONY GIDDENS:-

Theory known as - "Double HERMUNETICS"

Hermunetics (German Word) means understanding.

eg. Sindoor, Sacred Thread, Mangalsootra, Ganga Jal
all these need to be understood, not explained objectively.

Social life needs to be understood not explained. to
(Material life needs to be explained.) understands dynamic
nature of reality. (so interpretation) -

- Science establishes understanding about reality by evidences
& comparison of facts. (single hermunetics).

- Sociology - double hermunetics.

sindoor - women display marital status in public - culture
- patriarchal society.

So, don't go for positivism.

Non-positivistic Methods

16/12/2013

* HERMUNETICS

- conveys purpose of sociology to understand society.
Dynamic behaviour, diverse beliefs makes society. Highly subjective factors. So explanation not possible, emphasis on understanding.

- Hermunetics introduced by German scholar HEIDEGGER.
talks about

- interpretation of text - what it ought to be
- interpretation of context - what it is.

Sociology needs to understand reality and interpret the difference b/w text and context.

girl born → Lakshmi born
→ burden born
understand it. → child born (neutrality).

* DILTHEY :-

- Reality shud be understood in three different ways.
 - experience - 1st hand interface
 - expression - opinions of others
 - comprehension - interpreting information
- Advocates field study method.
- Its not anti-positivist method; but supplementary to them.

* George Simmel

- Reality is objective. But knowledge about reality is subjective. (when we make sense of reality, it becomes subjective).
- We go for subjective understanding of objective reality. (sociology complete objectivity as prescribed by positivism not possible. People look @ same reality in different ways.
- cause - consequence relationship not constant in behaviour. Same cause can have diff consequences

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depending on mood, intentions, situations etc.
Not like Science, positivism should accept it.

* Max Weber :-

- In society, reality exists in a context. If you skip context reality becomes meaningless.

∴ To understand context is more important.

eg. sacred thread, Mangalsutra, Animal sacrifice.

So, scientific study of reality not possible.

Historical & cultural context thru interpretation of reality.

* Interpretative method says entire society can't be studied, as reality is too dynamic. Only a part of society can be studied and compared temporarily.

specific structures to be compared with specific str. of another society.

* Interaction Theory :- (talks of subjectivity) (anti-positivist)

- Neither study structure nor study historical & cultural context of reality but the subject matter of sociology is action and counteraction among individuals.

From this action and counteraction, reality develops, that sociology should study.

Every situation is dynamic.

* G.H. Mead - Looking Glass - self

- Who I am, that I am, because you made so.
 - Every person looks others as mirror to gauge one's image, if they see disapproval, they rectify their behaviour.
- self is dynamic → reaction to others.

* G.H. Mead :-

- Everyday life is a presentation of self.
- understanding mind of others + reading situation, you present yourself and adapt accordingly.
- When born, child doesn't have conception of self.
Family, School, Peers = socialisation - learn to present urself.
imitation of behaviour of others, as idols, role models - seeking appreciation.

So, structure is a myth, contextual reality is a myth.

Reality is presentation of self. by actors.

- Advocates we and psychology both study individual mind and actions, so we are close.

Self → constructed → presented

That a cute catalyst in ur life is
I love you because I see
myself in your face. ♡
16/12/13
UK

* Phenomenology :- (anti-positivist theory) (offshoot of interactⁿ theory)

- Founder ~~EDWARD~~ EDMUND HUSSEL & ALFRED SCHUTZ.
- Any phenomenon isn't static, but we look at phenomenon in different way, applying mind.
- Everything subjected to interpretatⁿ of mind. Reality not fixed, its interpreted. [Oneness of thought is the dullness of mind].
Death - murder, accident, natural death, suicide
Perceptions of same phenomenon. ^① (apply mind to categorise)
- Knowledge is subjective.

.17/12/2013:

eg. Child born.

.microsociology.

Doc - A healthy child born.

Priest - A Gift of God.

Eco - No production till 18. Only consumption.

Psycho - Not yet ready for cognition.

Socio - Not yet ready for social interaction.

So, child is a phenomenon, looked by different people in different people.

Social world -
our own making -
how we reflect on
phenomenon.

- They reject ^② structure. Feel its sociological imagination.
- ** structure is regularised norm bound, role relationship of the participants.

Teacher - student → class

Buyer - Seller → Market.

Structure ignores individuals, moods, motives which are dynamic. +ivism takes into account structure, phenomenology rejects structure.

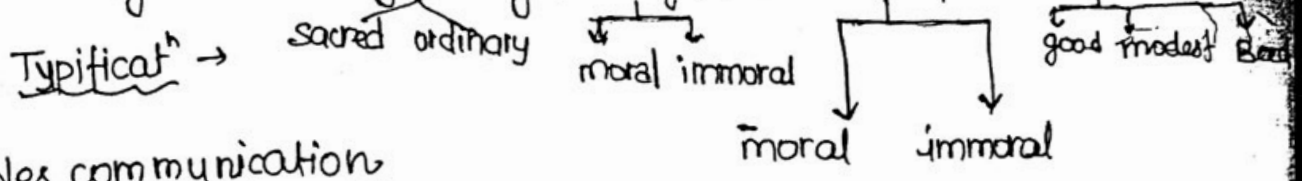
- * Cultural knowledge, norms being common in a society, makes us react to situations identically. (common sense). central to social life & order.
- eg. Temple - all think sacred.
- Parents - all need to respect.

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* Clifford Geertz

- culture gives us identical knowledge - \bar{c} - common sense, using that knowledge we classify things, beings, relationships, behaviour etc.

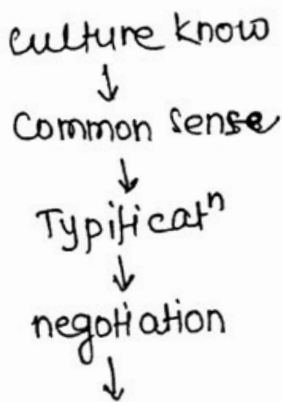


enables communication

culture provides direction to dynamic minds to establish social distinctions and enables us to reflect identically on things. establishes social order.

• Our life world - result of negotiated order with others in our different roles by all - so very dynamic. So, positivism isn't able to look into it.

• Common sense has a role in sociology - Positivism denies it.



∴ Mind filters culture.
 reflects on culture
 reflexive knowledge of mind -
 different degree of conformity.

* ETHNOMETHODOLOGY (Anti-positivistic theory).
(people's method).

- founded by HAROLD GRAFINKEL
- offshoot of phenomenology theory.
- Instead of studying society from sociological perspective, we should apply people's method.

People's typification - obj, people, behav, relations

eg. sacred tree - Banayan $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{haunted Banayan Tree} \\ \text{Worshipable " " } \end{array} \right.$
commercial tree - Teak, Sal

People's Typification must be respected by researchers.

Culture \rightarrow common s. (fixed) knowledge. \rightarrow Typification \rightarrow negotiated order
 \downarrow
social order (static).

Typification $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brahmin - Pure} \\ \text{Temple} \\ \text{Priesthood} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dalit - impure} \\ \text{Graveyard} \\ \text{Shoemaking} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{difference with} \\ \text{phenomenology} \end{array} \right.$

So, ditch all sociological method, go for people's method.

Studies - structure - tivism
- Action - anti tivism -
- action + structure - Interpretative method.

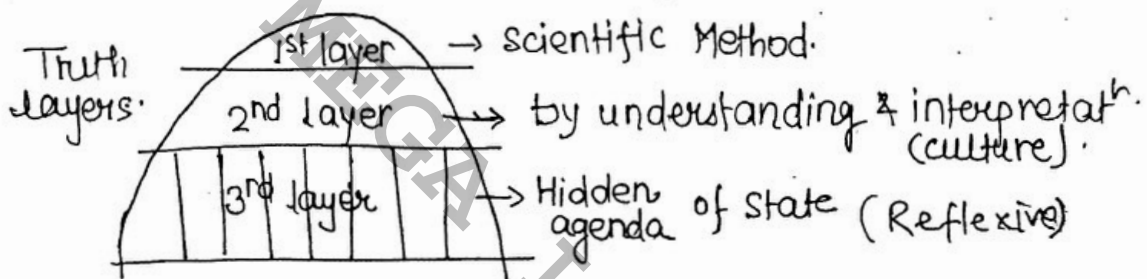
- Post modern theory \rightarrow anti ~~positivism~~ modernity, money can't full fill all needs. We need religion. Market, educat.
- Feminist \rightarrow anti-patriarchy
media, Democracy - all driven by power, money.
Man being enslaved with modernity.
Unhappy consciousness -

* Critical Theory :- (reflexive method)

- Positivist method engaged in celebration of science and modernity
- Modernity has empowered state (resources, legitimacy, technology) but has not empowered people. People are so dependent on state, no criticism of state possible.
 eg (CMS, Metro rail, employment, subsidy).
 Falsified happiness.

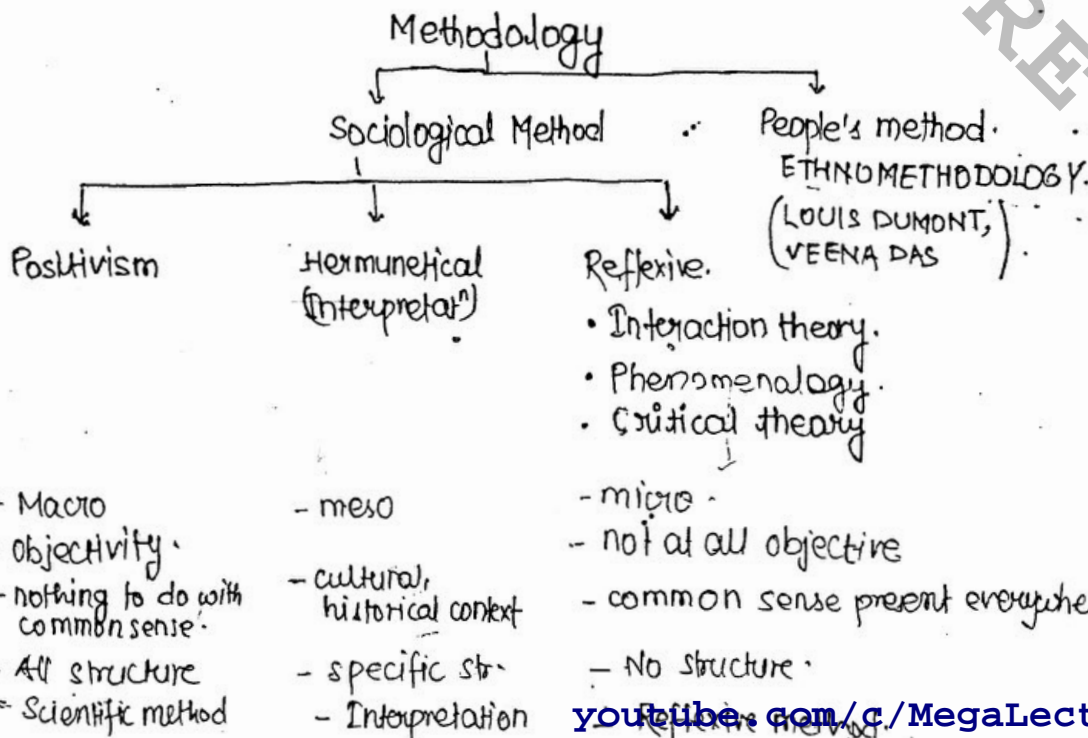
- Criticizes mechanical, statistical superficial explanation of positivism.
 Objective of social sciences to bring out the hidden truth.
 Civil Society movement.

Habermas



Corpor/state colonises choices of individuals, so positivism only helps state, as it only explains 1st layer and blinds people.

state exploits by .kiss or by kick, so don't celebrate modernity



+ No method
 research
 freedom.
 J.P. Fryerband

Sociological Theories :-

18/12/2013.

Every sociology product of time and space. Social situation important.

Time changes. Old theories become obsolete. Are questioned, revised. Knowledge progresses.

Theory a product of social imagination accompanied by personal experiences. Theories offer space for domain of subjectivity in sociology.

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