b. Scope Of The Subject And Comparison With Other Social Sciences
TOPICS OF CHAPTER -1

1. Sociology - the discipline:

a. Modernity and social changes in europe and emergence of sociology.

b. Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.

c. Sociology and common sense.
WHAT IS MODERNITY

Modernity
(Ritzer) –

Thinking new or thinking different.
Opposing the tradition.
A comparative process.
Renaissance gave Secular ideology
French revolution gave Equalitarian ideology
Industrial revolution gave Utilitarian ideology
Certain developments to be noted

1) Age of enlightenment
   Belief that people could comprehend and control the universe by means of reason and empirical research
   Belief of universal social laws
   Society can be made better

2) New inventions
   Discoveries

3) Revolutions
   Political
   Economic
   Social
   Commercial
   Intellectual
Ushering an era known as Modernity
As a result of Modernity

Following Social Changes Occurred

Transition from Feudal to Industrial Society
Rise of Liberal Democracy
Middle Class emerged
But there were problems associated with Modernity

**Industrialisation brought**

Poor Working Conditions for Workers

Nuclear Families - Domestic Violence, Frequent Separations, Faith in Religion Decreased, Absolute Poverty

Survey in early 19th Century Europe showed that poverty is socially created
But there were problems associated with Modernity

**Rise of Liberal Democracies brought**

Abrupt changes

Chaos in France

People did not understand how it will work and will they be better off

A number of groups emerged advocating going back to middle ages feudal system
But there were problems associated with Modernity

**Rise of Middle Class**

Created a class of aspirations

Structural divide

They were more demanding

And could not be contained in present system
All these developments could not be explained by present Body Of Knowledge
So there was need of another discipline
Which could
Explain these changes
Find solutions to these
Even Predict these changes
Therefore

Emergence of Sociology
Emergence of Sociology
Can be understood at two Levels
General Context
Immediate Contest
SOCIAL FORCES IN DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Political Revolution
(French Revolution - positive and negative- Comte, Dukheim – social order)

Industrial Revolution and Rise of Capitalism
Karl Marx, Weber, George Simmel, Durkheim (dol)

Rise of Socialism
(Weber and Durkheim against, Marx- favour)

Feminism
(liberationist movement(Europe), progressive era of us (for rights)),

Urbanization
(Chicago school to defend democracy and capitalism)

Religious changes
(many initial sociologists came from religious background)
Development of Sociology in Various Parts

Development of French sociology
(Saint simon, Comte, Durkheim)

German sociology
(Hegel, Marx, Weber, Simmel)

British sociology
(Adam smith - laissez faire brought the idea of independence of agencies
Herbert Spencer - Evolution of societies, social Darwinism)
TB Bottomore
(on early Sociology)
Encyclopaedic
Evolutionary
Positive
Science of new industrial society
Radical + Conservatism
Intellectual Antecedents of Sociology

TB Bottomore

Intellectual Antecedents –

1) Origin in Political Philosophy
(Hobbes, Locke, Descartes, etc.)

2) Philosophy of History
(Giam Battista, Saint Pierre, Hegel, Saint Simon – first to say that society is more than political society)

3) Biological theory of evolution (Spencer)

4) Movements of sociological and political reform

5) Social survey
In writings of Sir John Sinclair and FM Eden
Poverty social problem,
Methods of natural sciences can be applied to social sciences