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Feedback from Students

*Hello sir,
 Hehe! I am your "Shaktiman". First of all thank you very much I have been the most naughty and spoiled child in your class but you never get angry you explained every concept very well but I am crying a lot. I know that you will always be with us but today I feel so bad this is going to be your last class today Sir! please :-: don't go I ~~want~~ don't know what to write. I wish I had the power like real Shaktiman so, I stop you. Hello Sir don't forget me ~~the~~ who pronounce Gougerous as "Gua ji".
 I will miss every single moment with you.
 Thank you so much sir for making sociology so interesting I will not be able to write further, I have tears in my eyes.
 your Shaktiman Sonalika 😞*

September 30

Sir I still remember that on 8 June I took subscription and I watched your first lecture. But unfortunately I didn't watch your live classes today but after watching past lecture I am really very emotional. 😭😭
 I was very much confused about sociology then my girl friend suggested me about you To be honest sir I have not seen any Educator who is really very kind and attached to their students.
 Thanks you from my core of heart sir for making sociology very easy for me ❤️❤️🙏

Thank you dear

Hello Ankur sir.
 Thanks for being my dronacharya in sociology..In society there are all good teachers but there is something in you. Your teaching style exploring topic and all..ahha best..

Paper 1 fear is almost fade away..and continuing paper 2 ; halfway now..!
 Again thank you so much sir.. happy and confident about my process..!

Your's student: Pratik Pawar (Pune)

I feel proud to be ur student the way u give such great path of perfection to see life in new way
 U r true gem of teaching n motivating u r only reason I joined this platform happy to see u new phase of life to motivation n spreading best thought to other n few more students love u miss u ❤️❤️❤️

All the best for new beginning Gurudev

Thank you dear 🙏



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UNIT-1

(SOCIOLOGY-THE DISCIPLINE)

- (a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and Emergence of sociology.
- (b) Sociology and common sense.
- (c) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.

(A) MODERNITY AND SOCIAL CHANGES IN EUROPE AND EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is the systematic and scientific study of human behavior, social groups, and society. Sociologists examine structural and institutional forces that shape our everyday lives, behaviors and social values and look at how we help create those social structures and institutions.

Ancient people tried to figure out how social life works. They asked questions about why war exists, why some people become more powerful than others and why some are rich but others are poor. However, they often based their answers on superstition, myth, or even the positions of the stars (Tradition) and they did not test their assumptions. Science, in contrast requires theories that can be tested by research. Measured by this standard, Sociology emerged about the middle of the 1800s, when social observers began to use scientific methods to test their ideas.

Sociology joined the family of social sciences relatively at a later stage i.e. in the 19th century, for it had no independent existence before. Prior to the middle of the 19th century, the study of society was dominated by social philosophers rather than by social scientists. These philosophers were less concerned about what society actually is like, than what they thought it ought to be like. Writings of philosophers, poets, and religious leaders of the ancient civilization of Babylon, Egypt, India and other parts of the world reflect substantial interest in interpreting social life. Most of the early writers however were less concerned with discovering what society was than with describing what it should be. Although social thinkers had long pondered the influence of society on human behavior, and the tenets of sociology probably have been practiced informally since humans first appeared, the term sociology was not coined and the formal discipline of sociology did not emerge until the early nineteenth century. Sociology was born in France, gained impetus in Great Britain and Germany, and eventually made its way to the United States as each of these countries experienced radical changes in social conditions and the intellectual explanations for them.

Sociology by Ankur Aggarwal

Social Discourse Before Auguste Comte:

Sociology has a long past but only a short history. Sociology which is known as the science of society is one of the youngest as well as one of the oldest of the social sciences. It is one of the youngest sciences because.... only recently it came to be established as a distinct branch of knowledge with its own distinct set of concepts and its own methods of inquiry.

Sociology is also one of the oldest of the sciences. Since the dawn of civilisation society has been the subject for speculation and inquiry along with other phenomena which have agitated the restless and inquisitive mind of man. Even centuries ago men were thinking about society and how it should be organised and held views on man and his destiny, the rise and fall of people and civilizations. Though they were thinking in sociological terms they were called philosophers, historians, thinkers, law-givers or seers.

Sociology came to be established as a separate discipline in the 19th century due to the efforts of the French philosopher Auguste Comte, it is wrong to suppose that there existed no social thought before him. For thousands of years men have reflected upon societies in which they lived. In the writings of philosophers, thinkers and law-givers of various countries of various epochs we find ideas that are sociological. For instance, in the writings of Plato, Aristotle, Manu, Kautilya, Confucius, Cicero and others we find major attempts to deal methodically with the nature of society, law, religion, philosophy etc: Plato's Republic, Aristotle's Politics, Kautilya Arthashastra, the Smriti of Manu, Cicero's "On Justice" are some of the ancient sources of social thought.

During the middle ages and early modern times the teachings of the Church dominated the human mind and hence most part of the human thinking remained as metaphysical speculation far away from the scientific inquiry. Intellectuals became more active since the 16th century onwards. Their quest for understanding human society, its nature, socio-political system and its problems now received new impetus. The literary works of some prominent intellectuals of this period clearly reveals this urge to understand and interpret man's socio-political system.

Machiavelli's "The Prince", Thomas Hobbes's 'Leviathan' Rousseau's "Social Contract", Montesquieu's "The Spirit of Laws", Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations", serve as examples of such literary works. Thinkers like Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia", H.G.Wells in his "A Modern Utopia" - had made attempts to project a picture of an ideal society free from all shortcomings.

However, it was only in the 19th century, with The Modernity and social changes in Europe that systematic attempts were made **by Auguste Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber and others to study society and to establish a science of society called "sociology".**

1. Modernity and Social Changes in Europe and Emergence of Sociology

Sociology is the youngest of the recognized social sciences. The emergence of sociology is often credited to the sudden changes occurred in late 18th and 19th century Europe. Founding fathers of sociology viz. August Comte (1798 – 1857), Herbert Spencer (1820 –1903), Emily Durkheim (1858 – 1917), Karl Marx (1818 –1883) lived in this era of profound upheavals in European society. These changes encompassed almost each dimension of the life of society be it economics, politics, culture etc. **August Comte** in France coined the word 'Sociology' in his **Positive Philosophy** published in 1838. He believed that a science of sociology should be based on systematic observation and classification not on authority and speculation. The word 'Sociology' is derived from the Latin word 'Societus' meaning 'society' and the Greek word 'logos' meaning 'study or science'. Thus, the etymological meaning of sociology is the 'science of society' in its simplest meaning or the **study of society and the social institutions scientifically**.

Modernity: 'Modernization' refers to a series of rapid social, economic, political and cultural changes that were taking place in 18th century Europe. Commercial and Scientific Revolution between the 14th and 18th centuries, along with the culture saw a revival in medicine, art, literature, astronomy, navigation, chemistry, philosophy and so on.

Ideological modernity - The Enlightenment Period introduced a new way of thinking and looking at reality, like:

1. Faith in human progress
2. Ability of science to offer solutions and improve human conditions
3. Rational thought and empiricism
4. A spirit of questioning
5. A belief that nature follows universal laws and can be studied scientifically

The ideas from these movements, percolated to the masses to give shape to the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution.

Political modernity - French Revolution brought with it:

1. Overthrow of 'divinely ordained' monarchy and the 'Estate' system.
2. Ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity.
3. 'Rule of Law' and universal laws
4. Political instability and reign of terror.

Economic modernity - Industrial Revolution led to:

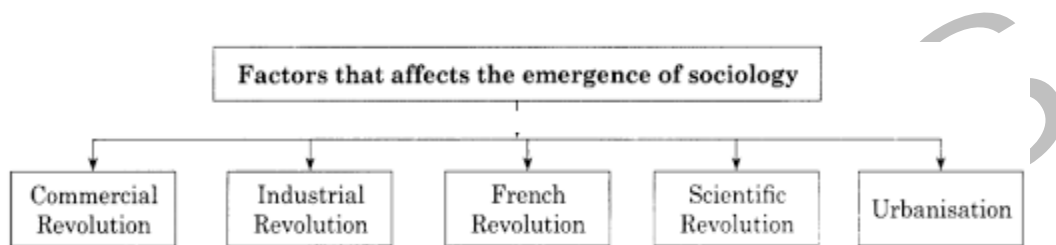
1. Rapid urbanization, changes in kinship structures and status of women
2. Mass production, mechanization and world trade
3. Shift from agrarian to industrial economy
4. Change from feudalistic to the capitalistic society
5. Emergence of the middle class
6. Poverty, disease and exploitation
7. Religion being displaced by science as the omnipotent force

Sociology by Ankur Aggarwal

The central concepts of society, namely, religion, community, power, wealth, etc. were all taking on new bearings and new implications. The contrast between present and past seemed stark. In such a backdrop, sociology, with its belief in the power of science, emerged as a discipline which aimed to provide solution to this social crisis.

The modern era in Europe and the conditions of modernity were brought about by following events. They are:

1. **Renaissance and Commercial Revolution** - (era of intellectual and scientific quest)
2. **The Enlightenment** - (dawning of the 'age of reason')
3. **The Industrial Revolution** - (the system of mass manufacture)
4. **The French Revolution** - (the quest for political sovereignty)



The Commercial Revolution

The “Commercial Revolution” refers to a series of events between 1450 to approximately 1800. These events signaled to a shift from the largely subsistence and stagnant economy of medieval Europe to a more dynamic and worldwide system. The Commercial Revolution in this sense signified the expansion of trade and commerce that took place from the fifteenth century onwards. It was of such a large scale and organized manner that we call it a Revolution. This expansion was as a result of the initiative taken by certain European countries to develop and consolidate their economic and political power. These countries were Portugal, Spain, Holland and England.

- ✓ One of the important features of the Commercial Revolution was the **growth of banking**.
- ✓ Credit facilities were expanded, making it easy for merchants all over Europe to do business.
- ✓ The “cheque” was invented in the eighteenth century.
- ✓ Paper money came to replace gold and silver coins.
- ✓ Growth of companies: As trade and commerce expanded, new kinds of business organizations had to be devised to cope with this growth.
- ✓ “Regulated companies” arose in the 16th century.
- ✓ These were associations of merchants who bonded together to cooperate for a common venture.

Feedback from Students

Good afternoon sir 🙏

I am definitely not going to say anything like good bye and all the best for your journey as I know you as a teacher, as a mentor will always be in contact with me and all the other fellow aspirants 😊

When I joined this platform I was in doubt about my optional but then after your classes I felt more confident not only about the optional but also for the exam as a whole... I am grateful to god that I met up.

I still remember and cherish the day I called you when I was thinking to give up then you guided me so well that now I have started preparing again.

Thank you so much sir for each and every lesson you taught me in this journey not only for sociology but also for every aspect of the exam.

I hope you will be guiding me through out my journey till the day I crack with exam and say thanks to you in front of everyone. Will miss you sir.

Regards

15

Thank you for all the help, support, and guidance you have given to us over the years. Your outstanding advice and efforts to bring out the best in us are immeasurable.

22:40

सर आपने हमेशा। एक पिता एक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में सही दिशा दिखाई, आप

22:41

हमेशा मेरे लिए खड़े रहे

22:41

मेने जब भी आपसे प्रॉब्लम शेयर की आपने हमेशा हेल्प की

22:42

सर दिल से धन्यवाद और आभार

22:42

आप अपना आशीर्वाद हमेशा रखना

22:42



22:42

Hello sir. Thank you so much sir. Even I'm not your students of sociology class but still you treat me as your students without any lecture I had watch. But still you suggest me a good way to approach an optional sub. Sociology test built confidence. You are Not like other like if you are not seen my lec than why I'm giving you time. 🙏

No any other words. But i will give you result.

22:37



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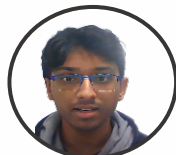
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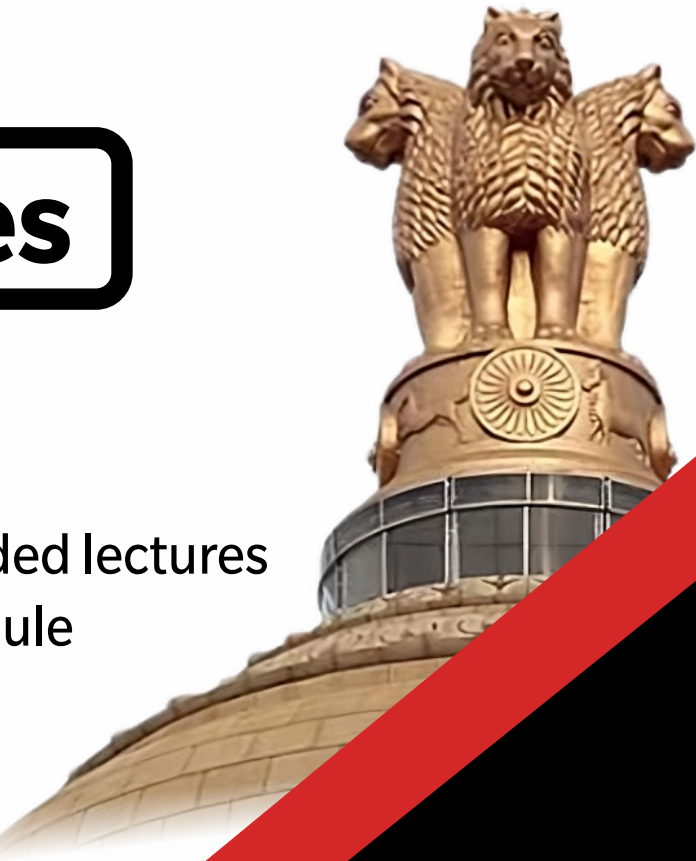


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