

# [Dandaneau summary](https://assignbuster.com/dandaneau-summary/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Sociology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/sociology/)

Sociological Imagination al Affiliation Sociological Imagination Dandaneau’s text is a book that is a current, accessible and uncompromised introduction to the sociological imagination that C Wright Mills had once cited. By taking it Big, Dandaneau demonstrates and explains the importance of sociological imagination in the modern world. He critically outlines how the demands and wants of the postmodern world influence the development of the modern society and encourages students to adopt self-consciousness to develop free thinking (Mills 1993).   
Dandaneau’s perspective of the modern world is just the same as the one C. Wright had. He argues that sociological imagination is the most critical aspect of consciousness in the modern world today. Dandaneau encourages students and pupils in particular to have a wide view of thinking that can be drawn from various topics that may include; panic disorder, ecological crises, sociological disability, hyperrealist, and last from generation X to the next generation. Dandaneau argues that it does not depend on how much one has learn the truth but it all depends on how one participates with others to solve problem and face the challenges in the modern world. It is a profound and elegant reflection on one thinking sociologically (Dandaneau, S. P. 2001). Dandaneau is optimistic that with sociological thinking the world will be a better place to live in because individuals will apply that thinking in solving the challenges they face in today’s life.   
Steven Dandaneau further puts it that there are three aspects that limit the sociological imagination in human beings that include; the failure of the Utopian thinking, impoverishment of the public life and lastly the changing nature of sociology from one person to the next. Steven emphasizes on the role that sociology plays in the making of history as a critical theory in which it develops individuals who can think freely and possess self-knowledge to change the world through the tackling of the most difficult challenges in the world. He also argues that when a person possesses sociological imagination he or she is able to be pure, simple, be able to achieve a mimetic, be humble, awe-filled, and respectful and be a conceptual instrument.   
Sociological imagination incorporates in individuals the flexibility and mutability of the society. Therefore, one can realize postmodern times crisis of persons through various forms and diversities in reflection of styles. Dandaneau argues that, the choice to develop sociological imagination is driven by political interests and that is upon individuals to make choice or else they face the consequences that are characterized by the threat to the extinction of species and the extinction of free thinking among individuals (Dandaneau, S. P. 2001). This leads to individuals not having the free will to make independent decisions leading to challenges in all the undertakings they partake in this world.   
Sociological imagination helps individuals to reflect on the views existing in the. Mills argues that individuals should learn to develop sociological imagination. He further asserts that it is through sociological imagination that individuals are able to be knowledgeable and understand facts better. It also helps individuals connect the patterns of one’s life with the course of the world history and also man and the society, history and biography or world and one self (Mills 1993). Therefore, sociological imagination connects one’s personal life with social structure and issues in the society. Every individual should in one way or the other integrate sociological imagination for a fast, flexible and better way to overcome challenges in the world.   
References   
Dandaneau, S. P. (2001). Taking it big: Developing sociological consciousness in postmodern times. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.   
Mills, C. W. (1993). The sociological imagination. New York: Oxford University Press.