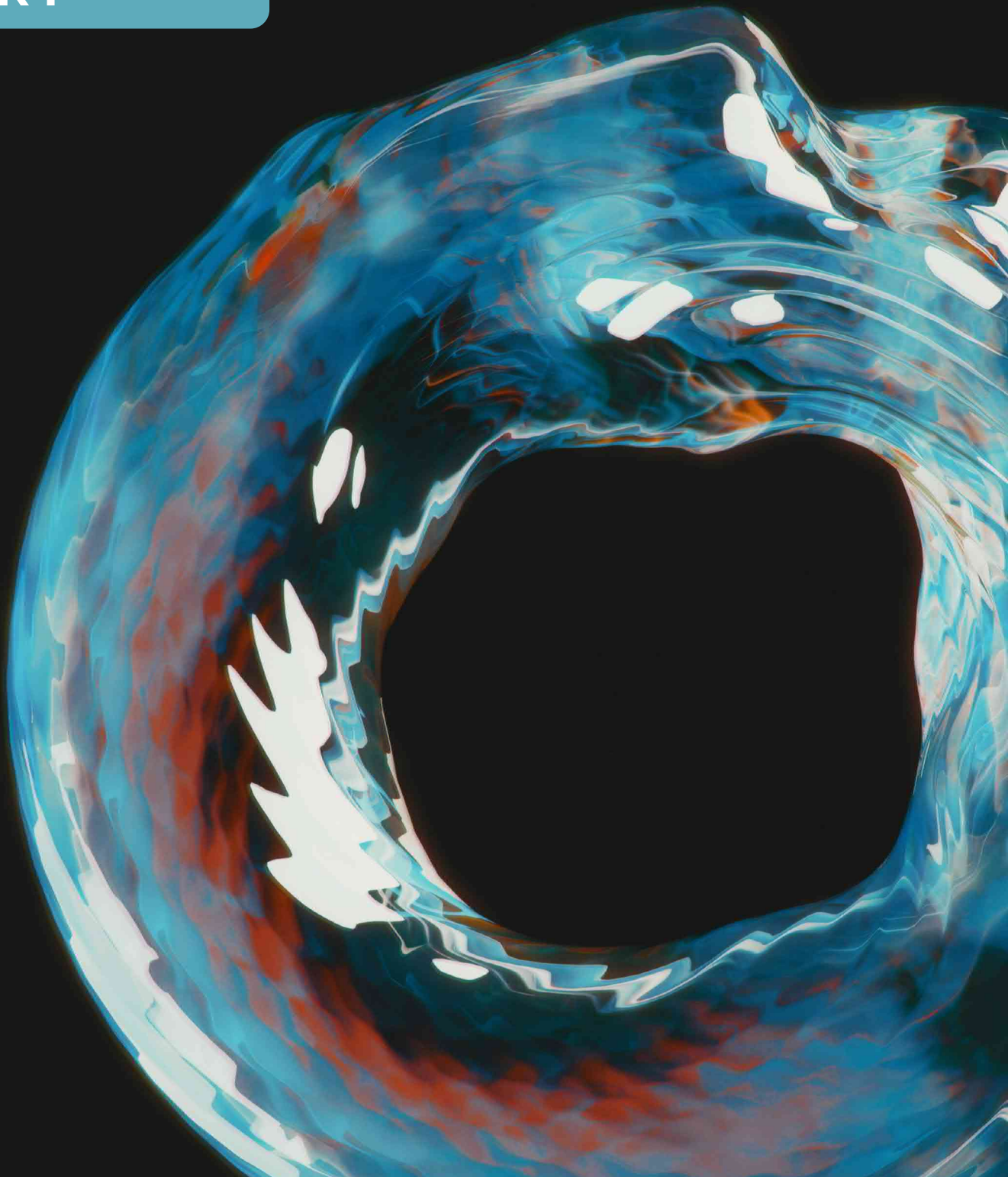
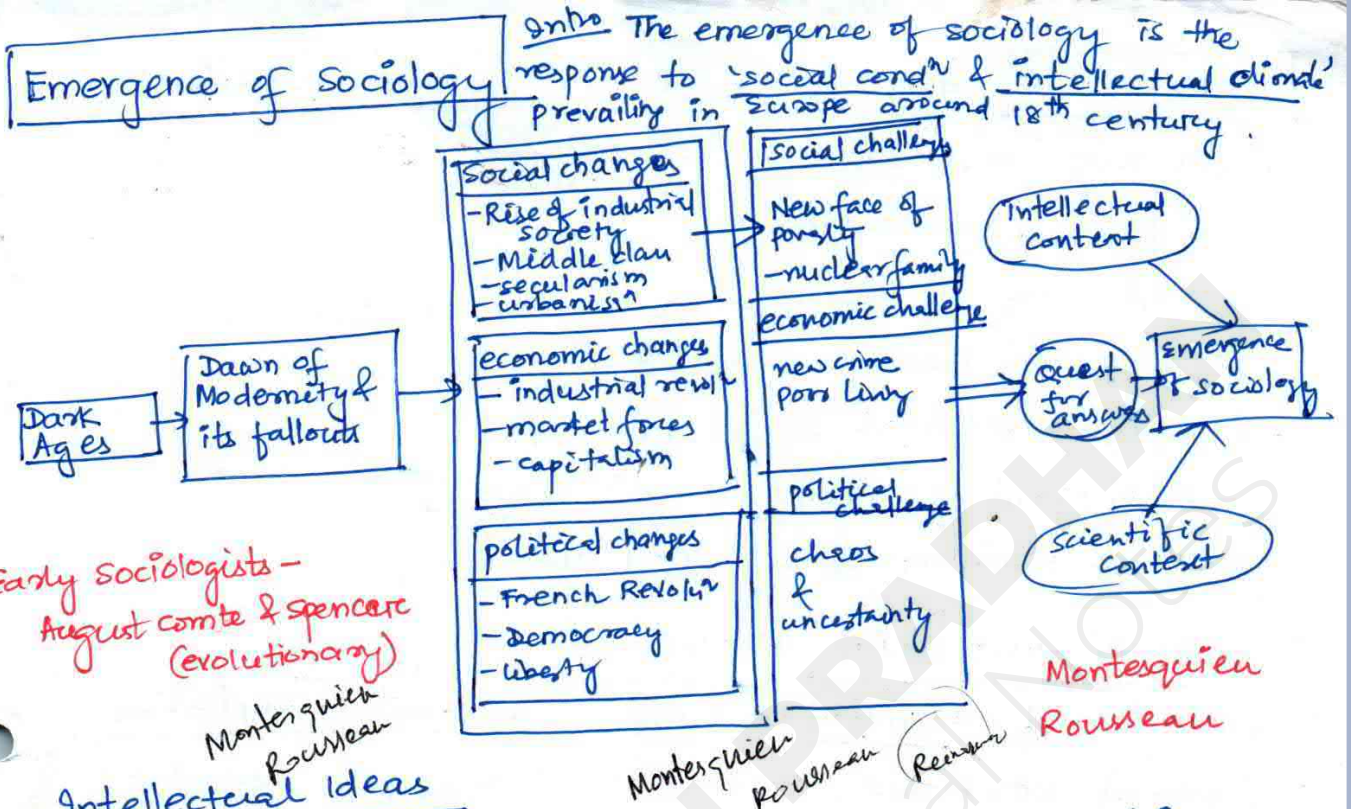


Sociology Optional Notes By

AIR 2, Animesh Pradhan

Sociology
PAPER 1





The Enlightenment as an European intellectual movement in the 17th & 18th century, led by Montesquieu & Rousseau. Rousseau emphasised upon reason & individualism influencing on emergence of sociology.

Zeitlin - 'Ideology & the Development of Sociological Theory' ⇒ 'Early sociology developed as a reaction to enlightenment'.

Darwin's idea about organic evolution inspired early sociologists that society too evolves in a similar fashion. Comte, founder of sociology believed that sociology would contribute to the welfare of humanity and approached it ~~with~~ as a scientific discipline.

TB Bottomore discussed certain intellectual antecedents influencing emergence of sociology —

- a) Political philosophy
- b) Philosophy of History
- c) Biological theory of evolution
- d) social & political reform movements
- e) Development of method of social survey
- f) Rise of Feminism & associated thought.

2) Material and social developments

in the form of Industrial Revolution and growth of capitalism influenced emergence of sociology. Industrial revolution dismantled feudal estates, gave birth to factory system of production & middle class.

3) Political developments

✓ Berger - sociology is one of the intellectual products of French Revolution. With French Revolution, new ideals of liberty, fraternity, democracy emerged, but were opposed by the old system. This tussle led to uncertainty and sense of insecurity that influenced early social thinkers like St. Simon, Comte, Spencer, Durkheim to find answers to the questions posed by the French Revoln.

★ Frankfurt School - Adorno, Bauman assert that modernity represents a departure from the core principles of the philosophy of process of alienation. enlightenment towards nefarious

Q. Discuss the historical antecedents of the emergence of sociology as a discipline.

Sociology emerged first in Europe as a response to the "social and intellectual climate" prevailing in Europe.

The Enlightenment appears as the most appropriate point in the study of emergence of sociology.

i) A scientific approach was influenced by the Enlightenment that used the methods of natural sciences.

ii) The 18th century thinkers upheld 'reason' as a measure to judge social institutions.

by other 'intellectual influences' in post enlightenment

period :

a) The philosophy of History - The basic assumption of this philosophy is that society must have progressed through a series of steps from simple to complex stage.
Contribution of August Comte, Spencer, Karl Marx were inspired with this trend.

b) Biological theories of evoluⁿ - considered society as an organism & formulated 'social evoluⁿ'. (Herbert Spencer, Durkheim)

c) Social survey - emerged due to the growing conviction that methods of the natural sciences should & could be extended to the study of human affairs. Poverty was considered as a social problem & not a natural problem.

Comte - Society passed through TMPP - Positive
Theological metaphysical

Spencer - compared society with living organism

- In India, the 'study of society' emerged as a need for smooth governance of the natives by the colonial masters.

3 phases

1769 - 1900

1901 - 1950

Post 1950

1774: William Jones founded Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal to study nature & man in India

1807: Francis Buchanan carried out a survey of the people of Bengal

1871: 1st Census

Herbert Risley (1916) = Racial theory of caste

(1901-1950) - "Professionalization of Sociology in India"

WHR Rivers did fieldwork amongst the Todas of the Nilgiris in Rivers - Geddes - Ghurye

1901-02

- In 1914, Patrick Geddes - first chairperson of the dept. of

sociology & civics at Bombay Uni.

→ GS Ghurye succeeded in (1924). (Students MN Srinivas, AR Desai, IP Desai, MSA Rao)

- RK Mukherjee & DP Mukherjee taught socio at Lucknow Uni.

Post 1950s

- Ghurye Indian Sociological Society (1951)

- MN Srinivas, SC Dube - village studies

1970s & 1980s - FYP - sociological studies - Agrarian reform, urban sociology, caste studies etc. → focused on suffrage & political rights

- Emergence of feminist sociology (1980-90s) → focused on social inequality b/w the genders

↳ globalization, post-colonialism/structuralism, modernism

Social position - social identity an individual has in a given group or society.

✓ Johnson discusses social posiⁿ has 2 parts: obligations (role) and rights (status).

A person is said to occupy a social position if he has a certain set of obligations and enjoys a certain set of associated rights within a social system. Linton

✓ Ralph Linton - 'You occupy a status but play a role'

Status has two meanings in sociology -

1) Relational term - status as position occupied by an individual in a social system.

2) Participatory status - since statuses are positions in social system, they exist independently of the particular individuals who occupy them.

Two types - ascribed & achieved

Role is the expected behaviour pattern attached to a status, carrying certain specific rights & obligations.

✓ A role is what an individual does in the status he occupies.

- Roles provide social life with order and predictability.

Status	Role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - structural phenomenon - concept of sociology - depend upon social structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - behavioural phenomenon - concept in social psychology - upon personalities & capabilities of individuals.

Social control refers to the social process, techniques and strategies by which behaviours of individual or group are regulated.

For a functionalist perspective social control refers to :

- i) the use of force to regulate the behaviour of the individual
- ii) enforcing of values and patterns for maintaining order in society.

→ conflict theorists : social control as a mechanism to impose the social control of dominant social classes on the rest of society.

Formal social control → law, state
Informal social control → agencies like family & kinship implement

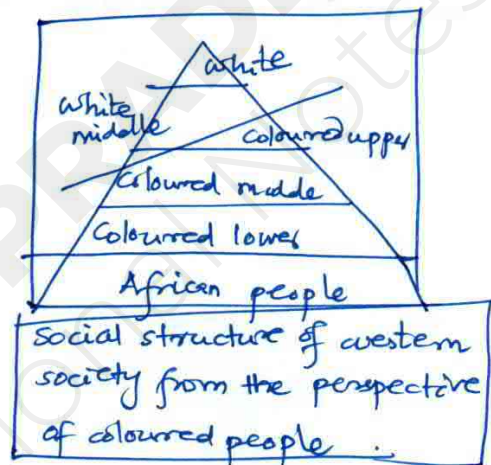
Social Structure

refers to the organised or patterned interactions among people. It represents social positions of different members of a social group or society.

- The ideas of social reproduction and social structure are very closely related.

Characteristics

- Norms, values & sanctions - The roles performed by the people are based on some accepted norms. Values provide the soul to norms as they are the basis on which norms are followed. To ensure the norms are followed, there is a sanction system of reward & punishment.



- Position system - refers to the status and role of individuals in the social structure

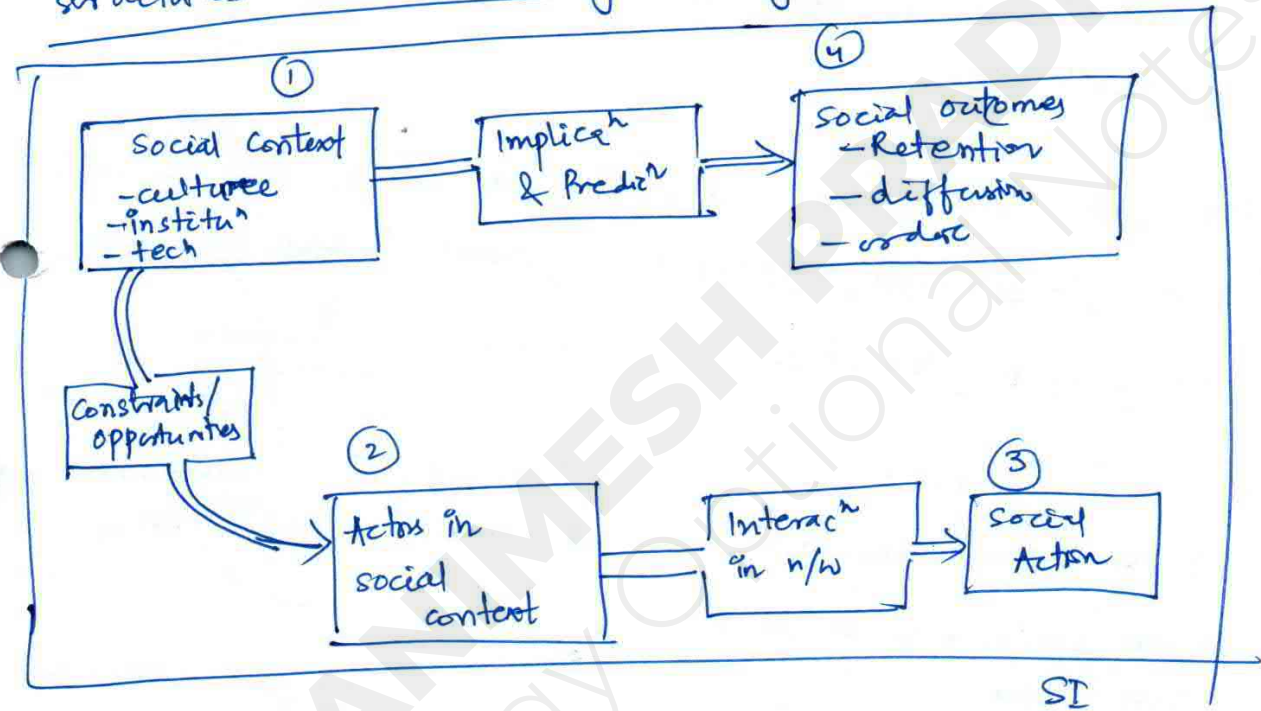
- Anticipated Response system - There is an expected behaviour in specific social instituⁿ & events based on one's role and position in the society.

Bases of social structure

1) Need to pursue a goal - A pursuit of common goals lies at the root of social inter relationship.

- 2) Preparedness to accept one's role & status - status & roles are determined by customs & conventions which give birth to institutions, agencies & patterns.
- 3) Norms and mores - play an important role in allocating status & roles to members of a society. This helps to make it sustained & stable.

Gill and Mitra-Khn - Female infanticide is a manifestaⁿ of a deliberate choice to raise sons in lieu of daughters due to the 'economic disincentives for having girls' whilst boys offer greater financial & social benefits within kinship structures characterized by dowry & patrilineal structures'



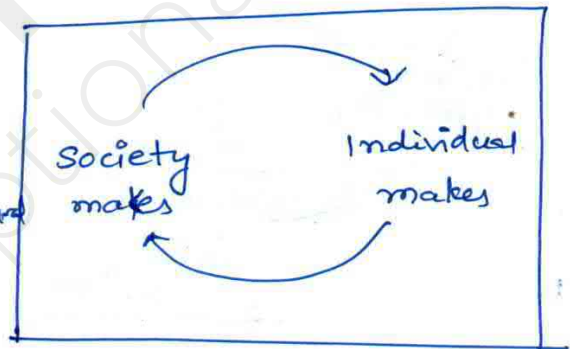
Sociological Imagination

Sociological imagination is an ability to connect personal challenges to larger social issues. CW Mills wrote his vision of the SI in unravelling of how the personal & public are related. ex, ^{lack of} Adequate shelter appears to be a problem of the individual, but SI helps to understand 'homelessness' as a public issues

- One of the most fruitful distincⁿ with which the SI works is b/w 'the personal troubles of the milieu' and 'the public issues of social structure'

- SI allows us to :

- link the personal to the structure
- locate one's self in the larger social context
- link the personal to history
- locate today's society in the larger context of history in order to achieve an understanding of the intersection of an individual's biography & the larger movement of history.



Mills identified troubles (personal challenges) & issues (larger social challenges), also called biography & history respectively.

SHORT NOTES

Gunnar Myrdal →
"chaos cannot organise itself into
cosmos, we need view points"

A. Problems of Objectivity

Objectivity being one of the goals of scientific method employed in sociology demands freedom of prejudice and subjective biases in all steps of the research. Durkheim emphasized on the same in his book 'Rules of Sociological Method' stating that social facts must be considered as things and all prejudices about social facts should be abandoned. Similarly, Max Weber advocates objectivity when he emphasized that sociology must be value free.

However objectivity continues to be an illusion at practical level, as advocated by Gunnar Myrdal who states that total objectivity is an illusion which can never be achieved. He points out the fact that subjective biases embedded in view points creeps in various stages of research. Merton holds the opinion that the very choice of research topic is dependent on personal views and biases.

Besides personal ^{Tepostalan} biases, ideological biases also put a constraint on achieving objectivity. This can be illustrated with the study of Tepostalan village in Mexico, where Robert Redfield studied it with functionalist approach & concluded harmony; on the contrary, Oscar Lewis studied it with Marxist approach & concluded conflict. Subjectivity also creeps in during empirical data collection, both in case of participant (because of nativism) observa" and non-participant observa" (prejudices).

Similarly, field research is posed with limita", as in case of Andre Beteille, who during his study of Sripuram village was not allowed to interact with the untouchables.

Thus, complete objectivity, although desirable, is an elusive goal. The researcher must clearly state his value preference and field limita". Various data collec" methods must be employed and cross-checked to derive meaningful results.

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN
Sociology Optional Notes

B. Theory and Facts

Although theory and facts share a complex relationship, they are often misunderstood to be diametrically opposite. Facts are considered to be empirically verifiable observations, whereas theory is considered to be more speculaⁿ which becomes a fact upon being proved to be valid. But, this conception is invalid and outdated.

Scientists are very much concerned with both theory and fact because they are intertwined. Facts are empirically proven observations and theory summarizes the relationship b/w facts in a meaningful way. Facts of science are the product of observations that are not random but meaningful, i.e., theoretically relevant.

Theory is a productive tool of science as it :

- i) summarizes facts into empirical generalizⁿ and systems of generalizⁿ
- ii) it predicts facts
- iii) it points to gaps in our knowledge.

Similarly, facts are also productive of theory as

- i) facts help to initiate theories
- ii) helps to falsify theories
- iii) helps in formulaⁿ of existing theories
- iv) they clarify & redefine theory.

It is the responsibility of sociologists to understand the inter-twining ~~responsibility of the~~ propensity of facts & theory and help in achievement of scientific truth in the realms of social behaviour.

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN
Sociology Optional Notes

C. Sociology as a value-free science

- values are an integral part of a research. values play a direct role when they provide direct motivation to accept or reject a theory. values are present in the i) selection of object of study ii) research design iii) data collection & analysis

But, the major crux of any science lies with the fact that to what extent personal biases/prejudices are kept away from study and research.

Sociology can be assessed on the broader framework of science as follows:

- Inter-subjective reliability - It is the extent to which other researchers are able to reach the same results if they were to replicate one's study. Ex: Sociology has concepts like family, religion which has universal meaning.
- Objective & value-free: although not completely possible, but can be achieved using techniques like Weber's Verstehen and ideal types.
- Generalization & theoretical orientation - possible as Durkheim's theory of religion and Parson's theory of social system claimed to be universal theory.
- Quantifiability - Social phenomenon can be observed - Durkheim's social facts & Weber's ideal types
- scientific methods like questionnaire, interview, comparison etc.

⊛ different from science because falls short on empiricism, testability, universalism and absolute objectivity.

— write problems of objectivity (orientation, data collection, interpretation, choosing a subject, field limitation etc.)

Conclu Max Weber argued that while complete value freedom was not possible, he did argue that it was possible for sociologists to be personally objective in their research.

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN
Sociology Optional Notes

at D. Interpretive Sociology

Interpretive sociology is an approach developed by Max Weber that centers on the importance of meaning and action when studying social trends and problems. This approach diverges from positivistic sociology by recognizing that the subjective experiences, beliefs, and behaviour of people are equally important to study as are observable, objective facts. This is noted in Weber's Verstehen methodology where the sociologist attempt to walk into the shoes of the subjects under study.

Other school of interpretative sociologists identified as symbolic interactionist accept the meaning that the actors attribute to social phenomena at the face value and proceed to erect their systematic interpretation on these foundations. This methodology as advocated by Herbert Blumer demands the sociologist to immerse himself in the area of life he seeks to investigate. (documentary method)

Phenomenology Critique

- Bourdieu - social structure
- Foucault - power
- Peter L. Smith - individualistic & apologetic → social movement
- Gaofinkel - over-emphasize on subject experience & neglects methods & practices employed in social exp.

Phenomenology is a research approach aimed at study of the variability of human experience of a social phenomenon.

Husserl founded philosophical movement of phenomenology. He believed that phenomenology suspended all suppositions, was related to consciousness & was based on meaning of individual's experience.

Peter Berger, Schutz

— Not making grand theories

"Phenomenology is reqd. to explicate (explain) the concepts which positivists take for granted in order to measure them."

Reject positivism —

1) Husserl — objectivity/mind is never value-free.

2) Subject matter is fundamentally different.

3) Husserl believed in mind-body continuum, hence rejecting two extremes, thinking alone or objectivism, & mere embodiment or subjectivism.

4) Peter Berger — puppets (Dramaturgical analysis)

— Pheno. focus on what people think, ethno → what people actually do.

— Ethno → 'social facts' subject matter (Garfinkel) but they treat SF as accomplishment of members.

— Ideas: Indexicality (context imp.) + Reflexivity (order doesn't exist on its own but created by individuals compare particular instance to analyze pattern)

— Neither interested in micro/macro struct. but concerned with the artful practices that produce both types of struct.

Ethnomethodology → "how" of the social interⁿ

Ethnomethodology means the study of the methods used by people. It is concerned with examining the methods and procedures employed by members of society to construct, account for & give meanings to their social world. Garfinkel *

Ethnomethodologists believe that there is no real social order, as other sociological perspectives assume. For them social order is constructed in the minds of social actors as society confronts the individual as a sense of sense impressions & experiences which he/she must somehow organise into a coherent pattern.

Social life appears orderly to members of society only because members actively engage in making sense of their social world. * CONVERSATION Analysis + Participant observⁿ

The point of ethnomethodology according to Zimmerman is to explain how the members of society go about the task of seeing, describing and explaining order in the world they live in.

Accounts are the ways members describe or explain specific situaⁿ. For example, the explanaⁿ given by a husband for arriving home late at night is an account. The ethnomethodologist is interested in both the account & the methods used to convey that account. Whether the account is factual or not does not interest the ethnomethodologist.

Critique: labeled as conventional or 'folk' sociology.

- its critics have argued that the members who populate the kind of society portrayed by ethnomethodologists appear to lack any motives/goals. ⇒ (Piddens) (Goldthorpe) → what members don't recognise don't exist for them → faulty
- Alvin Gouldner scorns upon ethnomethodology for dealing with trivial aspects of social life & revealing things which everybody know.
- have failed to give due consideraⁿ to the fact that members' accounting procedures are conducted within a system of social relaⁿ ships involving differences in power.

Phenomenology

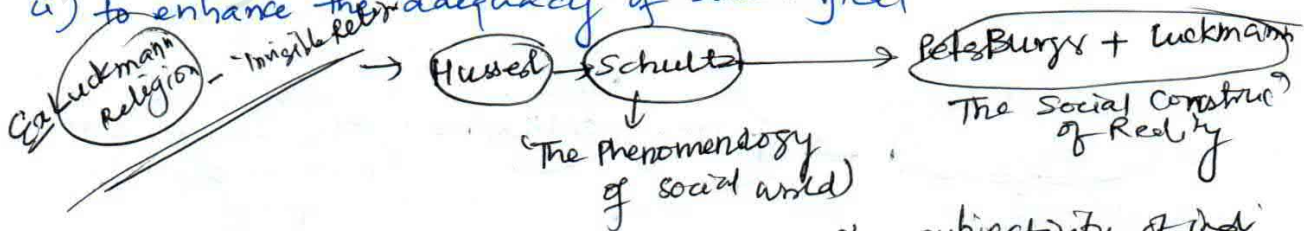
Social phenomenology is an approach within the field of sociology that aims to reveal what role human awareness plays in the production of social action, social situaⁿ and social worlds. It emphasises on the internal workings of the human mind & way humans classify and make sense of world around them.

Phenomenological perspectives in sociology argue that the subject matter of the social and natural sciences is fundamentally different. To understand and explain the behaviour of matter, it is sufficient to observe it from outside. But, from a phenomenological perspective, man does not merely react and respond to an external society, he is not simply acted upon, he acts. In his interacⁿ with others he creates his own meanings and constructs his own reality and therefore directs his own actions classified as per previous step.

Schutz tried to explain how phenomenology can be applied in social world. Humans developed typificaⁿ, what he called which are not unique to each person but are shared by members of a society. For ex: a common way to write addresses make sure letters reach right place.

Phenomenology is used in 2 basic ways of sociology:

- i) to theorise about substantive sociological problems
- ii) to enhance the adequacy of sociological research methods.



→ There is no subject of reality beyond the subjectivity of individuals
 → Sociologists must immerse in her 'some Reflexⁿ on Phenomenology'
 → no causal expl. in (*) Method (2014) - Ph. is neither a philosophy, nor a doctrine but mostly a style of thought & method by which investigators can have diff. exp. and results each time.

Symbolic Interactionism ^{→ Herbert Blumer coined (Student of Mead)} (social meaning out of social interacⁿ)

The symbolic interactionist perspective views social meaning as arising out of process of social interacⁿ. Basic premises:

- Human beings act towards things on the basis of the meanings that they attach to them.
- These meanings are derived from, or arise out of, social interacⁿ with others.
- These meanings may be changed or modified through the processes of interacⁿ & interpretaⁿ.

Proponents of this termed as interactionist perspective, engage in microlevel analysis of society. Major concepts:

a) Meaningful Symbols: [G.H Mead] insisted that the ongoing process of social interaction and the creating, defining & redefining symbols make society possible. Meaningful symbols are sounds, objects, colors and events representing something
ex: language

b) Definition of the situaⁿ: People define social reality through a process of give & take (interacⁿ). Once a definiⁿ is established, it shapes all further consequences.

c) The looking glass self: Refers to the idea that an individual's self-concept is largely a reflectⁿ of how he or she is perceived by other members of society. Dramaturgical

d) Dramaturgical Analysis: A theoretical framework that uses the analogy of the theatre to analyze social behaviour. People are viewed as actors occupying roles as they play life's drama. In reality, they take an active part in the drama, manipulating the interacⁿ to present themselves in the most positive light.

e) Labelling Approach: A theoretical viewpoint which contends that people attach various labels to certain behaviours, individuals, groups that become part of their social identity. ex:

[Howard Becker] explored the fascinating world of jazz musicians & how their non-traditional music, penchant for marijuana & open racial integraⁿ led mainstream Americans label them "deviant".

Criticism

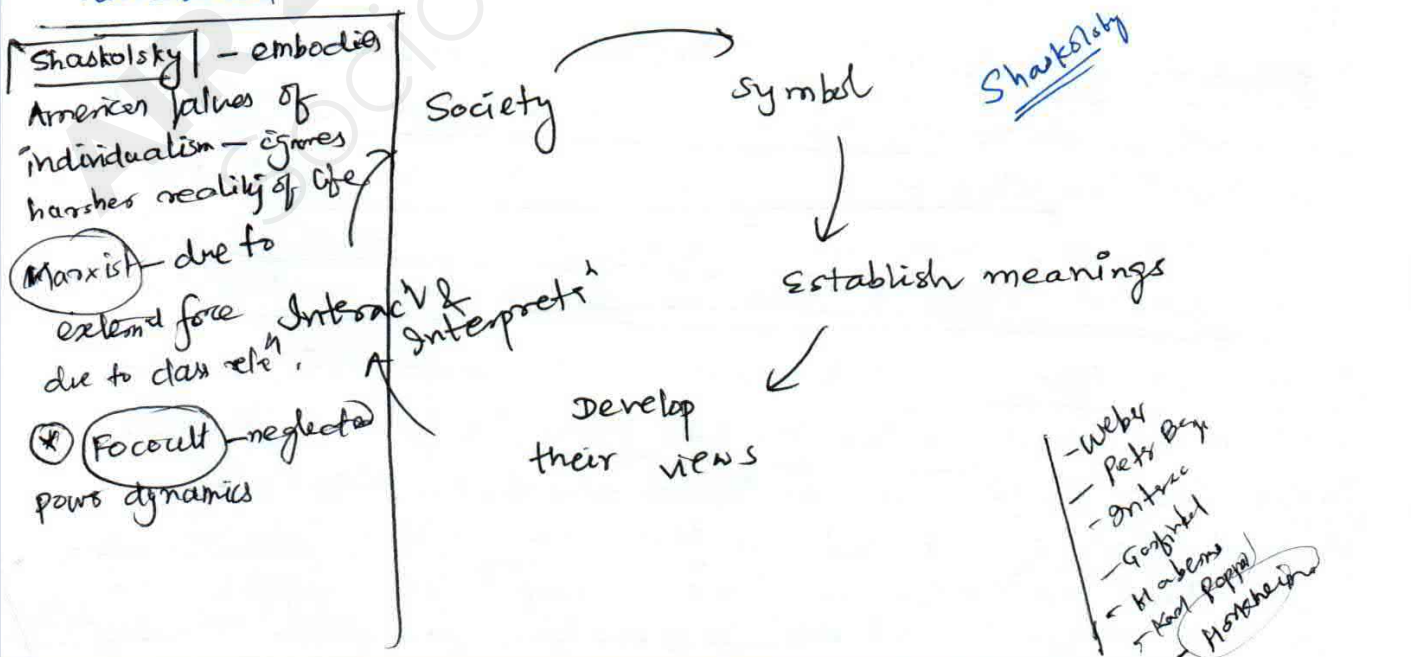
1) Interactⁿ in vacuum : Critics claim that symbolic interactionism neglects the macro level of social interpretaⁿ — the "big picture". They give little importance to historical & social settings.

2) Constraints on action : In stressing the freedom and flexibility of human action, interactionists tend to downplay the ~~constraints~~ constraints on action. Ex: In North Korea, social behaviour is stringently regulated by the state and may stifle interaction in natural manner.

3) source of meaning : critics argue that interactionists fail to explain the source of meanings to which they attach so much importance to. Meanings, according to them, are not spontaneously created but are a product of systematically generated social structure.

4) ~~It~~ Some theorists criticise it for its lack of testability.

Skidmore → interactionists largely fail to explain 'why people consistently choose to act in given ways in certain situations, instead of in all the other ways they might possibly have acted'.



c) Value neutrality : & objectivity core ideas

d) factual : Durkheim in his study of suicide tried to establish sociology as a distinct discipline of social facts.

Critique →

hermeneutic
historical

They do not
behave, they act.

1) Human beings are complex and possess consciousness, hence the method of studying inanimate matter cannot be applied to them.

2) Social action perspective Weber argues that humans do not just react to a stimulus. They do not behave, they act. It is imp. to observe & interpret subjective states of mind. Verstehen and Ideal types should be used to supplement positivism.

3) Horkheimer criticized positivism as a conservative philosophy that focuses on status quo. Truth is subject to change & is not always quantifiable.

4) Habermas says that 3 types of knowledge exists — empirical analytical, hermeneutic historical & critical — but positivist method only talks about the first. It reduces acts to passive entities determined by natural forces.

5) Peter Berger in 'Sociology of Everyday life' — society is not a puppet theatre as viewed by positivists where human react passively to external stimulus. They actively create their own meanings in interacⁿ with others.

6) Interactionists like Mead & Blumer see actions & interacⁿ as driving force behind social acⁿ.

7) Ethnomethodologists like Harold Garfinkel say that reality should be studied from people's perspective and not from researcher's perspective, using "documentary method".

8) Karl Popper — positivism kills the critical spirit of science as it presumes hypothesis to be true & accordingly analyzes the data.

a) Sometimes there is no empirical referent

10) No laboratory setting to control variables

ii) Variables may change, as human behaviour is not like matter.

Positivism and its Critique

Positivism is an approach of studying sociology which aims at applying principles similar to those in natural sciences.

Comte : 'Positive Philosophy' has described positivism in 2 ways:

- a) positivism as a doctrine (philosophy)
- b) " method

Durkheim is a proponent of positivism having used the same in his study of suicide. The idea of positivism coincides with the fact that the infant sociology was being attempted to establish as a serious discipline during 19th century amidst European modernity that celebrated science.

Assumptions made by the positivist approach

- i) The behaviour of man can be observed and measured objectively.
- ii) With such measurements, it will be possible to accurately predict human behaviour.
- iii) Cause-effect relationship can be inferred and theories can be devised to explain behaviour.
- iv) Factors which cannot be observed, like meanings, feelings or purposes should not be considered. Ex: marriage and procreation are observable facts, while underlying causes of marriage are not observable & hence are inconsequential.

Positivist method

- a) Reductional analysis : Positivists consider society to be a structural unit made up of institutions and roles and thus is subject to continuity. Thus, they believe that every society can be broken down into smaller parts which can be studied factually to give a larger picture about the society.
- b) Causal analysis : Positivists find correlaⁿ b/w different variables to establish causal analysis, thus attempting to build generalisaⁿ.

hermeneutic

Roots of positivism

Auguste Comte
(scientific sociology)

Francis Bacon
(Empiricism)

Emile Durkheim
(social facts)

cannot study 'absolute truth'
+ Paul Lazarsfeld

Talcott Parsons
(structural functionalism)

Karl Popper
(falsification)

Paul Lazarsfeld

Robert Merton (middle range theory)

Paul Lazarsfeld

Paul Lazarsfeld (Columbia School) → multivariate analysis

Read Fact, value, objectivity - from NOTES.

Positivism aims at understanding the world as cause & effect relations that can be observed. It draws from —

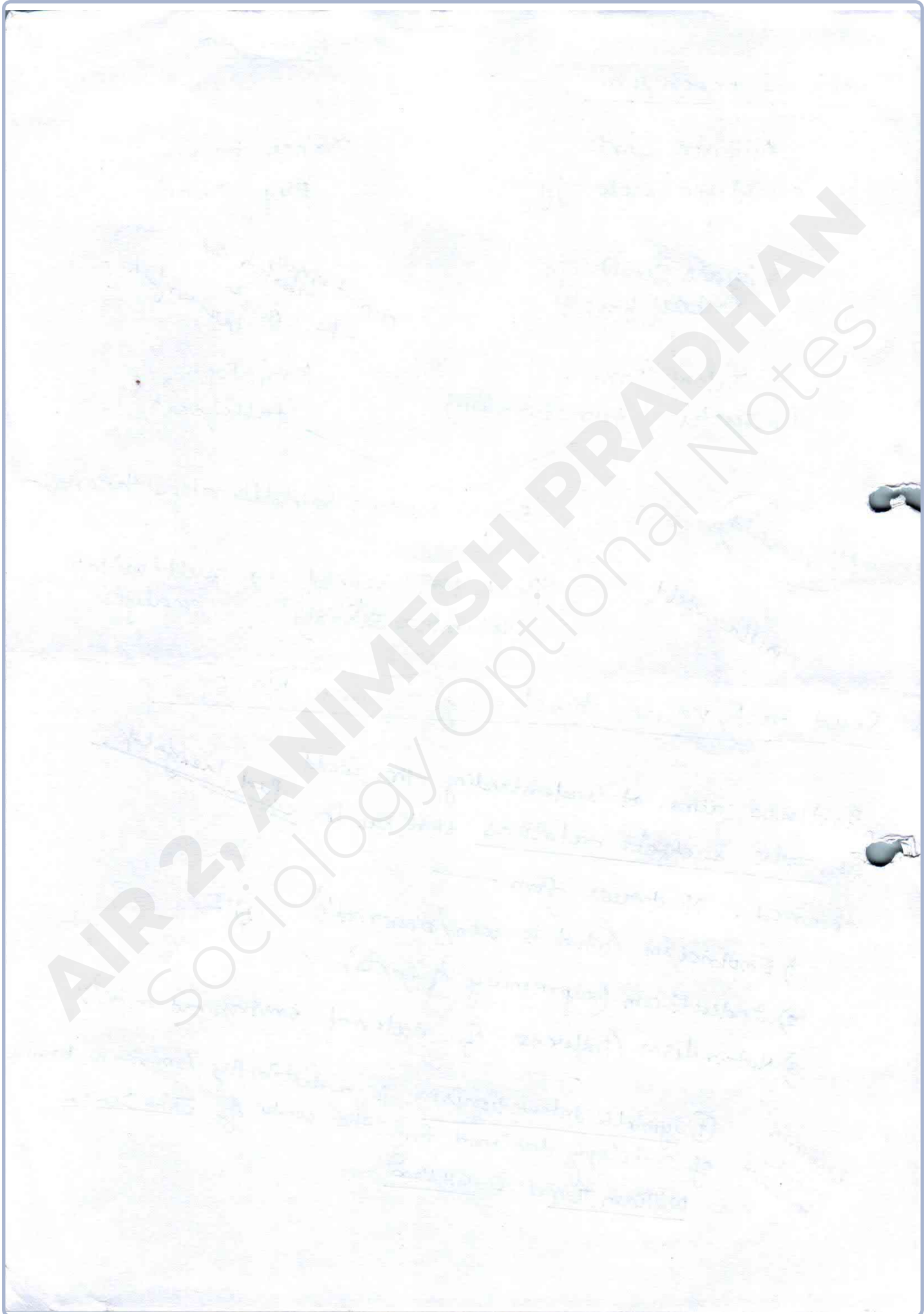
Paul Lazarsfeld

- 1) Empiricism (what is seen/observable)
- 2) Inductivism (supremacy of facts)
- 3) Naturalism (influence of external environment on act)

NIE

empiricism
inductivism
naturalism

* Symbolic Interactionism is a distinctly American branch of sociology developed from the works of John Dewey, William Thomas & GH Mead.



Sociology and Common Sense

Based on practical observations and accumulated experiences, common sense is quite often based on ignorance, prejudices and mistaken interpretation. These form the general consensus within public's mind without having any objectivity and justified explanation. Common sense is often contradictory and inconsistent when seen with a wider social perspective.

On the other hand, sociological knowledge is based on scientific observations with verifiable evidence or systematic body of proof. Sociology employs various tools and research methodologies that helps to build laws and knowledge, which have ample scope for testability and verification.

Common sense might advocate: man is more intelligent than women, married people remain happier than single people; high caste people are more talented than lower-caste. Ironically, these observations lack scientific temper and widely contradictory.

- widen perspective (David Cooper - family)

Common sense can employ various perspectives while advocating phenomena —

- 1) Biological perspective — women rear child because they have a maternal instinct
- 2) Pseudo-psychological perspective — people commit suicide when they are mentally unbalanced.
- 3) Moralistic perspective — criminals are people who have not developed a conscience regulating their actions.

Sociological researches explain how these prejudices lack sociological knowledge and reveals the inconsistency in them

For example, with regard to the popular common-sense belief — 'women will engage in child-rearing & domestic tasks & that men will make sexual advances & will work outside the home',

Mead's study of New Guinea 'Sex & Temperament in Three Primitive Societies' revealed that such claims are not universal.

- The common sense explanations are generally based on individualistic explanation. There is no attempt to understand or explain the phenomenon in terms of wider social forces.
Ex: Jointness
- Common sense is unreflective since it does not question the origin of its views. But sociology carries a tradition of scientific investigation based on systematic & questioning approach.
- suicide by Durkheim
= dependency theories

For example, w.r.t poverty -

Common sense - People are poor because they are afraid of work, come from 'problem families' are unable to budget properly, suffer from low intelligence and shiftlessness

Sociological - Contemporary poverty is caused by the structure of inequality in class society & is experienced by those who suffer from chronic irregularity of work & low wages.

Common Sense

- Based on opinion
- lacks objectivity
- may be individualistic or naturalistic

Sociological Knowledge

- Based on particular theory which has been tested through research
- attempts to be objective
- attempts to be value free

RESEARCH METHODS & ANALYSIS

- (a) Quantitative & Qualitative methods
- (b) Techniques of data collection
- (c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability & validity

Quantitative Methodology

It adopts the methods similar to that of natural sciences. Methods termed as - positivism. (Comte)

Positivism was advocated by Emile Durkheim - classic study of suicide & social facts. He believed that scientific study of society should be confined to collecting information about phenomena that can be objectively measured.

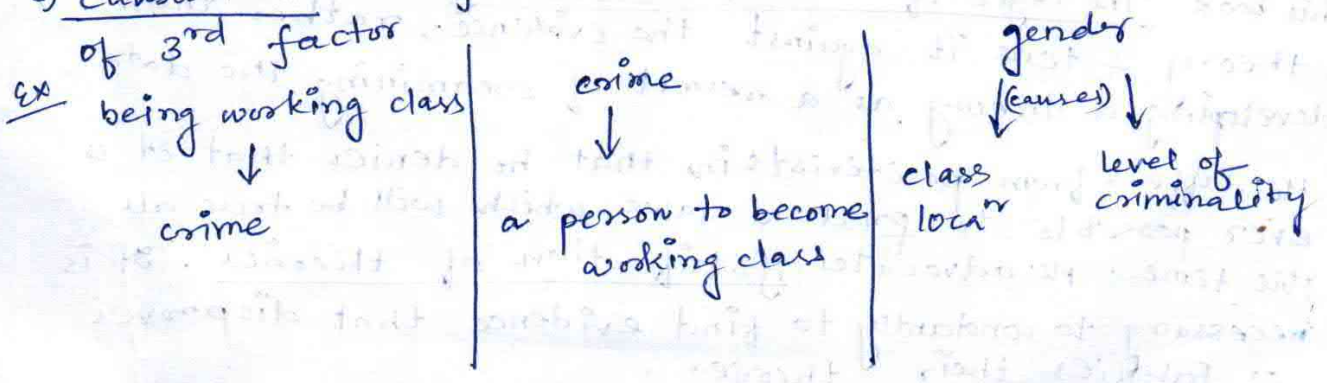
- He agreed that sociologists should confine themselves to studying 'social facts' and consider them as things. The belief systems, customs & institutions of the society - the facts of the social world should be considered as things in the same way as the objects & events of the natural world.

Approaches

1) Statistical data - Durkheim collected data on social facts such as the suicide rate & membership of different religions.

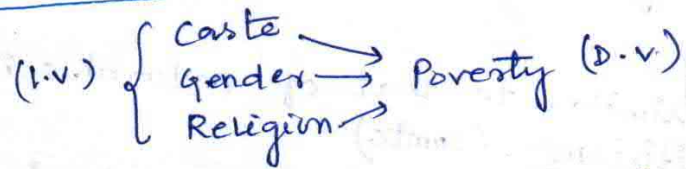
2) Correlation - Looking for correlation between different social facts. Durkheim found an apparent correlation b/w a particular religion, Protestantism & a high suicide rate.

3) Causation - To find cause-effect but there is a possibility of 3rd factor



Multivariate analysis

To overcome the spurious correlation, Durkheim devised multivariate analysis. This involves trying to isolate the effect of a particular independent variable upon the dependent variables.



- Positivists can analyse the relative importance of many different variables by using tests of statistical significance.

Laws of human behaviour \rightarrow Theorisation.

Positivists believe that multivariate analysis can establish causal connections b/w two or more variables. If these are checked in variety of contexts, then the researchers can be confident that they have attained the ultimate goal of positivism: law of human behaviour.

Ex: According to Durkheim, the suicide rate always rose during a time of economic boom or slump.

- Comte believed he had discovered a law that all human societies passed through 3 stages - the theological, the metaphysical & the positive (TMP).

\rightarrow Positivism is based upon an understanding of science that sees science as using mainly inductive methodology. It starts by collecting data, data analysis & then theories developed & then can be tested.

Karl Popper - advocates deductive methodology in his book 'The Logic of Scientific Discovery'. It starts with a theory & tests it against the evidence, rather than developing a theory as a result of examining the data.

- He differs from positivists in that he denies that it is ever possible to produce laws which will be true all the time. He advocates falsification of theories, it is necessary to constantly find evidence that disproves or falsifies their theories.

Laboratory Experiment

Not suitable for sociology because :-

- 1) Laboratories are unnatural situations. Because the results obtained in a laboratory, the results of experiments lack external validity \Rightarrow extent to which you can generalize the findings of a study to other situations, people, settings & measures.
- 2) Artificiality of situation can lead to loss of ecological validity \Rightarrow ability to generalize study findings to real-world settings.
- 3) Payne & Payne - Getting informed consent is difficult without altering behaviour (ethical concerns).
- 4) Payne & Payne - Genuine matching of humans to enable another variable/variables to be altered may be impossible.
- 5) Alan Bryman - humans an independent variable cannot be manipulated beyond an extent, ex: changing male to female.
- 6) Impossible to fit entire society into lab.
- 7) Longitudinal studies cannot be conducted.

Ex: Howell & Frost conducted laboratory experiment into the effectiveness of different types of leadership.

Field Experiments \leftarrow JW Sissons
St. Helena in Atlantic - violence post TVs

- JW Sissons observed the reactions of members of the public when an actor asked them for directions (dressed as businessman & then as labourer).

A natural experiment is an experimental situation that occurs without the intervention of the researcher. Ex: Research in St. Helena in Atlantic included direct observation of children playing, found no evidence of an increase in violence after introducⁿ of TVs.

Drawbacks

1) It is not completely possible to control variable as directed. (In Sisson, two exp. can't be done simultaneously)

2) Hawthorne effect

Elton Mayo
Room temp. / ~~light~~ lightning / breaks \rightarrow productivity

But workers were productive as they knew they are being observed.

3) Raises moral issues if subjects not informed.

4) These are confined to small scale.

Andre Beville

Comparative Methods

It involves the comparisons of different societies or of groups within one or more societies & comparisons at the same or different points in time.

Victor Jupp points out that a variety of research tech. make use of the comparative method ↓

i) Content Analysis (comparison of documents)

ii) Historical Analysis (comparison of time periods).

iii) Analysis of official statistics (comparison of areas, groups or time periods in terms of social indicators).

Benefits

- Moral problems are not as acute as in experiments.
- The researcher is less likely to affect artificially the behaviour of those being studied, since the data, at least in theory, come from 'natural' situaⁿ. (no Hawthorne effect)
- study the causes of large-scale social change over long periods of time.
- Hawthorne effect minimised.
- Used in both qualitative & quantitative techniques.

Ex Marx compared a wide variety of societies to develop his theory of social change.

Durkheim used it in his study of DoL & the change from mechanical to organic solidarity.

In 'Protestant ethic & the spirit of capitalism', Weber systematically compared early capitalist countries in Western Europe & N. America with countries like China & India to try to show a correlaⁿ b/w early capitalism & calvinism.

Cicourel's comparison of juvenile justice in two Californian cities.

Drawbacks

- There is no guarantee that the available data will make it possible to isolate variables precisely when comparing.
- Paucity of desired data.

Qualitative Methodology

Compared to quantitative data, qualitative data are usually seen as richer and more vital, as having greater depth & as more likely to present a true picture of a way of life, of people's experiences, attitudes & beliefs.

Interpretative Approach

The advocates argue that the whole basis of sociology is the 'interpretation' of social action.

They argue that the causal explanation of human behaviour is impossible w/o some understanding of the subjective states of the individuals concerned.

Weber - defined sociology as the study of social action. According to him, understanding motives could be achieved through Verstehen - imagining yourself to be in the posⁿ of the person whose behaviour you were seeking to explain. In 'Protestant Ethic & the Spirit of Capitalism', he interprets the beliefs & motives of the early Calvinists. He was interested in causality.

Symbolic Interactionism

- Do not reject the attempt to establish causal relationships within sociology, but believe that statistical data do not provide any great insight into human behaviour.
- Interactionists believe that individuals possess a self-concept, or image of themselves, which is built up, reinforced or modified in the process of interacⁿ with other members of society.

- Herbert Blumer developed the implications of these views for sociological methodology. He argues sociologists must immerse themselves in the area of life that they seek to investigate & not attempt to fit data into predefined categories.

→ (not what we know but how we come to know)

Phenomenology - The nature of social reality
Titchner & Hobson says that phenomenology is the study of lived, human phenomena within everyday social contexts in which the phenomena occur from the perspective of those who experience them.

- Reject the possibility of producing causal explanation of human behaviour.
 → diff. with symb. inter.

- There is no objective reality beyond these subjective meanings. Rejects the idea of imposing meanings.

Ex: Cicourel questions the stereotypical definition of delinquency by officials.

- The job of the sociologist is simply to understand the meanings from which social reality is constructed.

- Uses qualitative methods.

Ex: Charlesworth used interviews in his study 'A Phenomenology of Working Class Experience' which examined working-class life in Rotherham.

Dawn Hobson used observation & informal interviews to study the ethics of nurses on a cancer ward in a London teaching hospital.

Criticism

- challenges very existence of sociology.

Quantitative & Qualitative Methodology

- 1) Even those who have strongly advocated either one approach have not necessarily stuck rigidly.
 Ex- Durkheim in his study of suicide strayed away from basing his analysis entirely on 'social facts' & dealt with the subjective states of individuals.
- Payne & Payne point out that qualitative techniques draw on quant. techniques. For ex- ethnomethodologists carry out research into how people talk, which they call conversational analysis. This involves detailed measurement of the time spent saying diff. things.
- 2) Ray Pawson - 'methodological brawl' is 60s hangover. Many sociologists advocate methodological pluralism, mixture of both.
- 3) Critical social science, particularly feminism & postmodern sociology offer distinctive perspectives on methodology which do not fit neatly into either camp in the dispute b/w both.
- ⊗ Constructivists - believe that data are a social construction rather than real/objective (Ex - Phenomenologists)
- Objectivists - believe that data represent objectively real phenomena (Ex - positivists)

Critical Social Science Methodology

Critical social science embraces all those approaches in sociology that aim to be critical of society in order to facilitate social change.

- This approach does not believe that you can simply discover the truth by using the appropriate quantitative or qualitative methods. Instead, it believes that 'knowledge is a process' in which you move towards understanding the social world.

Ex Paul Will's study of working-class 'lads' in the education system.

Main features (Lee Harvey)

- 1) Abstract concepts & ideology - critical social research uses abstract concepts like housework, but goes beyond simply carrying out empirical studies based on such concepts.
 - Distorted ideological beliefs may be related to dominant classes/patriarchal/racist beliefs.
 - ex: wage labour as free & fair exchange b/w employer & employee - in MOP (Marx).
- 2) Totality, structure & history
 - According to Harvey, it is necessary to relate each bit of a society to a totality.
 - Critical social scientists see societies as possessing structures. Structures constrain what people can do, but also make social actions possible.
 - Studies of society need to be related to particular historical contexts. ex - studies of the working class need to take account of how the economy & the labour market have changed since the advent of capitalism.
- 3) Deconstruction, essence & reconstruction

In the process of deconstruction, the diff. elements of particular areas of social life are taken apart in order to try to discover an essence.

The essence is the fundamental concept that can be used as the key to unlocking the deconstructive process.

Reconceptualisation - thinking of familiar aspects of social life in unfamiliar ways - is the key to discovering essences through deconstruction.

1) Praxis

Harvey defines it as 'practical reflective activity'. Praxis is what changes the world.

Research Methods

Use full range of methods, including questionnaires, interviews, case studies, ethnography & semiology, as long as it allows the researcher to get beneath the surface of social life & has the potential to change society.

Criticism

Martyn Hammersley criticises —

- 1) There are problems in identifying sources of oppression in order to orientate research.
It is not clear to distinguish b/w oppressor & non-oppressor. Many people may be simultaneously oppressor & oppressed.
- 2) There are problems with the whole concept of oppression, there might be very different viewpoints on what a group needs & what their interests are.
- 3) Critical researchers argue that 'there is a single set of values that everyone would agree on if it were not for the effects of ideology on our thinking'. Further, the interests of diff. oppressed groups might clash. Ex- religious minority oppressed because of patriarchal beliefs.
- 4) Critical researchers try to establish the truth of their agreements either by getting oppressed groups to agree with their findings or showing that findings successful in combating oppression. But both flawed, none happens.

Feminist Methodology

3 approaches

- The attack on 'malestream' research. Involves criticism of previous, male-dominated, mainstream research which were based on sexist & patriarchal principles.
- The claim that there can be distinctive feminist research methods. The conventional 'scientific' methods are not particularly good to understand social reality, particularly the reality of women.
- The claim that feminism can reveal a distinctive epistemology or theory of knowledge, which is superior to other epistemologies.

Postmodern methodology ^{Harvey + Lyotard + Derrida}

There is no single type of methodology accepted by all postmodernists. Some like David Harvey, see postmodernity largely in terms of changes in society. So, they use conventional methods & conventional sources of data.

But most are critical of conventional techniques —

- Epistemological postmodernists argue that there is no basis even for ruling out some knowledge as being untrue.

- Lyotard rejects the claims of all 'scientific' subjects & believes that all knowledge is essentially a form of story telling.

Deconstruction involves examining texts & taking them apart. In this process, Derrida believed that the inherent contradiction built into existing knowledge could be revealed.

Criticisms of epistemological postmodernism ^{Carlspecken}

→ widely accused of adopting a posⁿ of complete relativism. It argues that knowledge simply depends upon your point of view & that one person's view is as good as any other person's views.

For ex. critical social scientists like Phil Carlspecken believe there are always ^{ways} of evaluating diff. truths, claims.

- A number of writers have pointed out that if there is no way of distinguishing fact from fiction then, there is no way to show that postmodernists' stories is better (or worse) than others.

Phil Carlspecken

B. Techniques of data collection

choosing a primary research method :

- 1) Source of funding
- 2) Theoretical & practical consideraⁿ
- 3) Practicality
- 4) Ethics

sample is a part of a ^①larger populaⁿ, representative of that populaⁿ & chosen as a cross section of larger group. ②

stages

- 1) Identifying target population that includes all relevant sampling units. Sampling unit → individual person or social group in that population.
- 2) Obtaining / Producing a sampling frame (source of data)
Ex: census, electoral register (Telephone directories can have distorted data)
- 3) sample should have same proportion of people having relevant characteristic.
- 4) Generalize results.

Types of Sampling

Random Sampling - Each unit has equal chance of being chosen. (Less costly & less time consuming)

Systematic sampling - Every 10th / 20th item to be selected.
→ not ideal because relies on statistical probability to ensure the representativeness of the sample.

Stratified Random Sampling

Division of sample frames into groups to ensure sample is representative. It is often not practicable. Even if a sampling frame is available, it often does not contain the information necessary to divide the populaⁿ into groups.

Quota sampling

Quota is filled for particular category and ~~till~~ ^{after} then no responses will be collected.

- Allows researchers to control variables without having a sampling frame.

- It is not truly random because each person within the population does not have an equal chance of being chosen.
- It usually requires the researcher to ask a number of personal questions to determine whether the respondent has the characteristics of a quota group on which info is reqd. Asking these at start might put interviewees off.
- Difficult to fill quotas of minority.

Multistage Sampling

Sample is chosen from sample. (Ex: opinion poll)

Snowballing

Involves using of personal contacts of one sample entity to bring in others.

- Most appropriate where there is no sampling frame, where examples of the people to be studied are rare & scattered.

Ex: Laurie Taylor used it when he persuaded John McVicar a former criminal to obtain introductions to members of the London underworld of professional crime.

Volunteer Sampling

Clive Seale - this has advantage of ensuring that those who takes part are keen participants.

But such people may have different experiences and views compared to people who don't volunteer.

Non-representative sampling

Probability of chosen of each unit is not same.

Convenience Sampling: getting a sample that is easily available & accessible to the researcher.

Karl Popper - Researcher should try to falsify their theories by looking at untypical examples.

Herbert Blumer - study best informed members of social groups rather than cross-section of a group.

Case Studies

- Makes no claims to be representative
- It involves the detailed examination of a single example of something & is therefore bound to lack external validity

Howard Becker described one aim of it as the attempt to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the group under study.

Naomi Klein carried out case study research in a free-trade zone to examine how MNEs treated the workers manufacturing their products.

Tim May: Case studies emphasize contextual nature of social life.

Uses

- According to Becker, they can be used to develop more general theoretical statements about regularities in social structure & process.
- can be used to falsify a general theory. ex: Gough's study of Nayar society showed that family structures based upon a marital bond are not universal.
- can be used to produce typologies or a set of categories defining types of a social phenomenon. Douglas suggested that case studies could be used to discover the diff. types of suicide by uncovering the different social meanings of suicide.
- can be used in generating new hypotheses, which can then be tested against other data or in later studies.

Paul Will's study of a single school produced a number of hypotheses about the relationship betⁿ educaⁿ & capitalist socities.

Yin distinguished case studies into :-

- 1) critical: a particular example is useful for testing a hypothesis. ex study of a religious cult that examined how members reacted when the world failed to end on the day predicted by their religion.

Uses → generalize? (Becker) → falsify theories (Gough's) → categorize? (Douglas) → make hypothesis (Paul Will) → subst. (IT)

- 2) Extreme/Unique case : where only one example is known, Margaret Mead carried out research in Samoa where she believed that gender relaⁿ were unlike other societies.
- 3) Revelatory case : Gain access to an aspect of social life which was previously inaccessible. Elliot Liebow into unemployed black people in USA
- 4) Longitudinal : study the case at two/more points in time to see social change.
- 5) Representative/Typical : one case might not be representative but it can illustrate or exemplify a common social phenomenon.

Drawback

- Generalizaⁿ not possible.

Bryman suggests to overcome this by carrying out multiple case studies. Ex: Shoshana Zuboff carried out case study in 8 org. to make generalizaⁿ about impact of IT.

Thomas Kuhn - Case studies help in furthering the paradigm of the methodologies.

Shoshana
Zuboff

- Life Histories ^{→ critical researchers & post-modernists} Bryman + feminist Thomas & Znaniecki
- are a particular type of case study - the whole study concerns one individual's life. called as biographical method (Bryman)
- Uses extended, unstructured interviews or use of personal documents.
 - Ex study of life of a Polish peasant by Thomas & Znaniecki.
 - can be used as a sensitising & motivational tool. Znaniecki
Ken Plummer claims that Bogdan's study shows how transsexualism can be seen as a rational & reasonable choice from the actor's point of view, rather than a sickness, as it appears to be by some psychiatrists.
 - can be used to falsify theories & is of considerable value in developing sociological theory.
Plummer - calls it 'analytical induction' as life histories provide starting point of study or to falsify old ones.
 - Feminist have used this method to highlight exploitation.
 Ex: Mania Mies found that discussion of domestic violence helped women to come out. Squire
 - Critical researchers help to raise awareness & self consciousness.
Post-modernists also use life-histories with emphasis on the fluidity of social life & variations in people's experiences.
 - Recently, studies use life-history approach which involve simultaneous studies. Ex: C. Squire used the life histories of 34 people who were HIV +ve to study people's experiences of living with HIV. Znaniecki

Pilot Studies

is a small scale preliminary study conducted before the main research in order to check the feasibility or to improve the design of the research.

Useful for :

1) If interviews or questionnaires are to be used, the questions can be tested to make sure that they make sense to respondents. Improve the reliability & response rate of their research.

2) They may help researchers develop ways of getting full cooperation of those they are studying

Ex. Hannah Garson found it necessary to establish a rapport with the respondent.

3) They may be used to develop the research skills of those taking part.

4) Researcher might discover insurmountable practical problems that lead to them dropping project.

5) Convince a funding org of the usefulness of a particular project.

Social Survey ^{standardised dat}
 can be defined as research projects that collect standardised data about large number of people. Ackroyd & Hughes

Stephen Ackroyd and John A. Hughes distinguished 3 main types of surveys :-

- 1) Factural survey - collect descriptive info. (Ex - census)
- 2) Attitude survey - carried out by opinion poll org. Instead of descriptive info, focus on subjective states of individuals.
 Ex - 2007 Global Attitudes survey in 47 countries
- 3) Explanatory Survey - goes beyond both & tries to test theories & hypotheses or to produce new theories.
 Ex - Marshall tested the theory that routine white-collar workers had become proletarianised.

Questionnaires - consists simply of a list of pre-set questions.

Administered through

- 1) Structured Interviews - Used in the annual Crime Survey for England & Wales.
 - trained interviewers present to clarify any ambiguity;
 but interviewer bias present.
- 2) Postal questionnaire :- return rate low, only interested parties respond.
- 3) Administer the questionnaire to a group like class of students or workers at a union meeting.
 - Higher return rate, less expensive, care to be taken that they don't discuss.
- 4) Telephonic - Market research firms common.
Aldridge & Levine → hard to establish rapport in such interviews.
 - Disadvantaged groups left out.
 - cannot be expected to remember a wide range of possible answers.
 - no visual aids
 - low return rate

Aldridge & Levine

5) Email/online :

Payne & Payne - might be useful way of contacting dispersed groups of people or those who might not wish to be questioned face-to-face.

- Anonymity might not be preserved in e-mails.

Producing questionnaire

1) Researchers have to operationalise concepts. This involves breaking the concept down into various components or dimensions in order to specify exactly what to be measured.

2) Selection of indicators of each component.

3) Indicators are put into form a series of questions.

- closed/open ended questionnaire

- Likert scale

- in open ended questionnaire - coding is employed.

Advantages

1) Practical way to collect data.

2) Used to collect large quantities of data from considerable numbers of people over a relatively short period of time.

3) Inexpensive

4) Little personal (researcher's) involvement, danger or sacrifice.

5) Quantitative data can be considered more reliable than qualitative data. Generally use larger sample than qualit. data.

6) From a positivist point of view, statistical data from questionnaires can be analysed so that new theories can be produced.

7) Produce causal relati^on

Disadvantages

- Interactionists often see statistical data as inadequate for producing sociological explanations of human behaviour.

- Phenomenologists see the data produced as an artificial crea^on of the researcher.

- Questionnaires lack validity.

- 1) It cannot be assumed that different answers to the same question reflect real differences b/w respondents.
- 2) Interpretation to same words could be different - 'cuptight' in low-income black American areas refer to close relationship b/w friends but in mainstream America, means anxious & tense.
- 3) In designing questionnaire, researchers assume that they know what is important. Form of researcher imposition - a situation where researchers impose their own assumptions.
- 4) Questionnaire research involves the operationalisation of concepts & some interpretive sociologists argue that such procedures also involve researcher imposition & consequently produce a distorted picture of the social world.
- 5) Validity of data may be reduced by the unwillingness or inability of respondents to give full & accurate replies to questions. Faulty memory of respondents.
- 6) Distance maintained b/w researcher & subject especially in postal questionnaire.
- 7) Feminists & critical social scientists also object, they believe it is important to involve the subjects of research in the research process.
- 8) In open-ended questions, coding is employed, so the differences in answers might be coded in same category.

Interviews

- Structured & Unstructured

Ann Oakley - advocate of unstructured interview in which the researcher & person being interviewed become collaborators in the research.

styles :

1) Non-directive - refrain from offering opinions, to avoid expressions of approval & disapproval.

Howard Becker - calls it as 'bland, polite style of conversation'.

2) Aggressive

Becker recommends it but says the overuse can antagonize respondent. He believes that interviews should be empathetic towards interviewees rather than aggressive.

Group Interviews

- Paul Willis : in his study of 'educs', interviewed several of the 'lads' together. Produce more valid data than one-to-one interviews.

Holstein & Gubrium - argue that group interviews are valuable because they allow diverse categories & sentiments to emerge.

Focus Groups - Alan Bryman defines it as having several members & moderator discuss a topic that has been carefully specified.

Bryman - believes that the focus group fits well with aspects of symbolic interactionist theory. This is because it allows the researcher to observe how a group of people, through interact with each other, arrive jointly at meaning & understanding.

Wilkinson - argues that focus groups are more 'naturalistic' - closer to real social life than one-to-one interviews.

- Extended period of observaⁿ means behavioural changes can be observed.

- Feminists believe that focus groups are more egalitarian (Interviewer dominates less)

✓ High ecological validity.

Wilkinson - focus groups are less useful for making systematic comparisons b/w social groups.

Fran Tonkiss - increased use of focus groups in online research.

Advantages

- Produce quantitative data; interviews can utilise larger samples, so generalisations are more justified.
- Easier to make direct comparisons.

Simon Winlow

Simon Winlow - study of crime in Sunderland, interviews helped him to develop novel theories about ways in which crime had changed in the city.

Howard Becker - used interviews to study 50 marijuana smokers, via interviews he was able to explore the whole of the deviant career of the drug users.

Bridget Byrne - believes they can produce valid data about suppressed views & sensitive issues, which can be teased out as trust b/w interviewee & researcher grows & the interviewer is able to probe deeper.

William Labov

Disadvantages

- 1) Respondents may lie, forget or lack info; neither reliable nor valid.
- 2) Interviewees may also be influenced by the presence of the researcher. William Labov → found that young black American children responded differently when interviewed in diff. contexts.
- 3) Age, sex, colour, clothing of interviewer affects.
- 4) Interviewer bias - consciously or unconsciously, respondents might give the sort of answers that they believe the interviewer wants to hear, rather than saying what they truly believe.

5) Internal feelings, motives, intentions & so on cannot be adequately expressed through verbal responses in interviews.

Hammersley & Gomm call this 'discursive psychology' approach.

6) Interviews are unnatural social situaⁿ & the context affects the behaviour of interviewees. Lacks ecological validity.

discursive psychology

Observation

Qualitative social researchers have frequently used observaⁿ. For ex, numerous interactionist sociologists have observed interacⁿ in the classroom when studying educaⁿ.

Limitations

- considerable situaⁿ where presence of an observer is prohibited. (Ex British cabinet, private conv. in family)
- Alan Bryman in vegetarianism, the researcher could not become involved enough in vegetarians' lives to find out all the reasons & motives for their choice of vegetarianism
- Hawthorne effect ✓ (Ethnomethods)
- Dangerous / unethical ✓

JW SIMON asking direct

Trobrina (Alm)

Ethnography

Payne & Payne - 'the producⁿ of highly detailed accounts of how people in a social setting lead their lives, based upon systematic & long-term observaⁿ of, & conversaⁿ with, informants'. — Essentially study of way of life.

→ Introduced by Anthropologists like Malinowski - study of Trobrina Islands.

→ widely used by symbolic interactionists & critical ethnography.

→ Participant observaⁿ / In depth interview / Studying qualitative data

Participant Observaⁿ

- Covert vs Overt
- In overt, it is morally correct to reveal identity
- Howard Parker, when studying Liverpool delinquents, could refuse to take part in the theft of car radios without damaging his relationship with the people he was studying.
- Sudhir Venkatesh took an overt approach in studying drug gangs in Chicago.
- Teeta Sanders was open about her research with workers in the sex industry.

Disadvantage

- Affects behaviour of the subjects in overt

Covert

- does not affect the behaviour of the subjects
- Nigel Fielding argues that he would not have been able to conduct his study of National Front without covert because of members' hostility to sociology.
- says → in collecting data, one must maintain a certain detachment in order to take the data & interpret it.

Advantages

- It is least likely to lead to sociologists imposing their reality on the social world they seek to understand.
- Symbiotic interaction can be closely observed.
- ✓ Beverley Skeggs → argues that she was able to obtain valid data on the sexuality of young women because of the closeness of the relationship she developed with them.
- Appropriate for symbolic interactionists.
- Extended period of observation means behavioural changes can be observed.
- High ecological validity.

- For some researchers, such as ethnomethodologists who adopt a constructionist posⁿ, participant observaⁿ can be one of the most theoretically appropriate methods → helps in seeing how members construct society around themselves.

Disadvantages

- 1) Very time consuming. Cicourel spent 4 years studying juvenile justice in California.
- 2) Personal life affected.
- 3) Indulge in illegal activities.
- 4) Safety concerns; ethical issues; legal/moral issues.
- 5) Higher class & more powerful groups in society, in particular may exclude participant observers.
- 6) The samples used are too small & untypical for generalisatⁿ.
Ex Winlow may not have been justified in making claims about crime in cities other than Sunderland.
- 7) Studies cannot be replicated. *external validity is low*
- 8) Validity of data affected by the presence of the researcher.
↳ David Walsh suggests, this can be dealt by:
 - i) Member validaⁿ → subjects check research findings
 - ii) triangulaⁿ ✓
 - iii) Grounded theory, i.e., theory formed from analysis of data. ✓

Critical Ethnography

is the sort of ethnography advocated by supporters of critical social science.

- can be used both to develop and to test theories.

Ex Paul Will's study of the transiⁿ from school to work among group of working class 'lads'.

✓ Beverley Skegg's study of working-class women who had been to a further educaⁿ college.

Phil Carspecken argues that critical ethnographers are concerned about social inequalities & they direct our work towards positive social change.

Martyn Hammersley - hostile to critical ethnography. He questions the belief that the subjects of research can check the validity of theories.

- Also criticised for using circular arguments, to overcome,

* Patti Lather proposed:

- 1) Triangulation → the extent to which the measure 'behaves' in a way consistent with the theoretical hypotheses.
- 2) Construct validity - involves a ceaseless confrontaⁿ with & respect for the experiences of people in their daily lives to avoid theoretical imposⁿ.
- 3) Face validity - is achieved through recycling the findings through at least some of those being studied, while being aware that they may be suffering from false consciousness.
- 4) Catalytic validity - refers to the degree to which the research process reorients, focuses & energizes participants towards knowing reality in order to transform it.

Postmodern ethnography

Postmodernists do see themselves as opposing oppression, but they do so by undermining all claims to discover the truth.

Tyler → this should acknowledge that there can be many different viewpoints within a social group. It is not the ethnographer's job to decide b/w these diff. viewpoints & produce a single account, but to record the variety of perspectives.

→ Highly abstract. Tyler provides no concrete example of conduction or suggestⁿ on how to do it.

→ By arguing that ethnography is really no different from fricⁿ he makes a case for abandoning ethnography altogether.

→ suffers from the same problem of extreme relativism.

Longitudinal Research

- Research over an extended period collecting data at intervals.
- Ability to pick up changes in attitude.
- More valid data; do not have to rely upon fallible human memories.

Beverley Skegg - study of a group of young women during & after their studies at a further educⁿ college followed the women for a total of 12 years.

Disadvantages

- difficult to select people who are accessible & willing to cooperate over an extended period.
- Rutterford - it is hard to disentangle age effects (i.e. the effects of getting older) from cohort effects (i.e. effects of a common experience such as being born in a particular year).
- People will become conscious.

Rutterford

Combining Methods

— Triangulaⁿ or methodological pluralism.

Ex

Simon Winlow used participant observaⁿ, informal inter-
viewing & secondary sources such as previous studies of working-class life in Sunderland in his study of bouncers & crime in the city.

Reasons

Martyn Hammersley : 3 approaches —

- 1) Triangulaⁿ : quantitative & qualitative research methods are used to cross-check the findings produced by the other methods.
- 2) Facilitaⁿ : involves using one research method to assist in the use of another method.
- 3) Complementary : involves combining two research strategies so that the study can cover diff. aspects of what is being studied.

Bryman : 10 ways —

- 1) logic of triangulaⁿ — increases confidence in the research findings
- 2) Qual. facilitates Quant.
- 3) Quant. " Qual.
- 4) Filling the gaps — Whyte interviewed 'Doc', a leader of the street-corner gang he was studying using participant observaⁿ.
- 5) static & processual features
 - ↳ quant. (stable aspects)
 - ↳ quali. (study changes)
- 6) Researcher's & participants' perspectives → complement

Researcher uses qualitative data to understand the point of view of the people being studied & ~~qualitative~~ quantitative data to examine specific issues to be investigated.

7) The problem of generality Qualitative employs small sample; could be supplemented by Quant. for generalisation

8) Qualitative research facilitating the interpretation of the relationship b/w variables

Quant. research might identify general patterns but qualitative research can help to explain why those patterns exist.

9) Studying diff. aspects of a phenomenon

10) Solving a puzzle - can get unexpected result; then further investigate

Reliability

Data are seen to be reliable if other researchers using the same methods of investigation on the same material produce the same results.

- Consistency of scores
- Reproducibility

1) Temporal stability - With time examinees should retain their relative ranks

2) Internal stability - consistency from two equivalent set of items of a single test.

Estimating Reliability

1) Test-Retest method

2) Equivalent form method (Parallel form)

3) Internal consistency method

4) Scorer method - when scoring requires making judgements, two or more persons should score the test.

Factors affecting reliability

- Extrinsic factors

1) Group variability

2) Guessing

3) Environment

- Intrinsic factors

1) Length of the test

2) Homogeneity of the items

3) Difficulty index

→ Quantitative methods : reliable

Validity

Data are 'valid' if they provide a true picture of what is being studied.

→ relative term

→ matter of degree

→ not an ending process - as new concepts make old ones useless.

Alan Bryman outlines 4 types of validity :-

1) Measurement validity (construct validity) - concerns whether a measure being employed really measures what it claims.

For example, some sociologists have questioned whether IQ tests really measure innate intelligence & whether church attendance statistics really measure the strength of religious beliefs.

2) Internal validity : relates to causality. If one thing is said to 'cause' another, this explanation is internally valid if that causal relationship seems to be true.

3) External validity : concerns whether the results of a particular study can be generalised to groups or situaⁿ other than those of the study itself.

Beverley Skegg's study of 83 working class women in a single town in northwest England may lack external validity in relaⁿ to working-class women elsewhere.

4) Ecological validity : problem of how closely a research study mirrors the normal or natural setting of people's real experiences.

5) Content validity (Intrinsic validity) - Degree to which test measures an intended content area.

6) Criterion validity - comparing the scores of test with some other available criteria.

7) Construct validity - if the construct is not propitious.

Hypothesis

A hypothesis is a tentative generalizaⁿ, the validity of which has got to be tested ← GA Lundberg

Advantages

- adequately explains all the facts connected with the hypothesis.
- enables us to direct enquiry along the right lines. It suggests experiments & observaⁿ. It helps to collect necessary evidences in order to discover the order of nature.
- determines the method of verificaⁿ and procedure for enquiry.
- leads to discovery of laws.

Babbie

Conditions for a valid hypothesis

- It should be empirically verifiable.
- It should must provide answer to the problem, which initiated enquiry.
- If we have ≥ 2 hypotheses, we should prefer the one which has a strong power of predictability & which can explain the consequences better.
- Generally does not go against the traditionally established knowledge.
- must be clear, definite & certain. Not vague/ambiguous

Babbie - variable is a logical set of attributes. These are characteristics that are manipulated, controlled or observed by the examiner.

Ex Illiteracy of mothers (IV) → female infanticide (DV)

Secondary Sources

Data that has already been produced.

Ex: census, letters, diaries, survey, newspaper, autobiographies.

- These could be contemporary or historical
- could be qualitative/quantitative.
- Used for practical reasons: saves time & money.
- Used when primary data is tough to yield, as, if the event occurred in past.

Official Statistics

Phenomenologists like Cicourel & Atkinson regard official statistics as social creations.

Cicourel claims that the stereotypes held by the people & juvenile officers lead to youths from lower social classes being more likely to be seen as delinquent.

- conflict theorists argue that official statistics consist of information that is systematically distorted by power structures in society.

Miles & Irvine argue that official statistics are presented so as to support the modern capitalist system.

Alan Bryman: All official data not incorrect.

Life documents

- personal records of an individual's experiences and social actions.

- qualitative & offer insights to people's subjective minds.

- Thomas & Znaniecki used in their study 'The Polish Peasant in Europe & America'.

- These are open to interpretation.

- Growing relevance of e-mails & photographs.

Alan Bryman comments that the advent of e-mail may have meant a reduction in the number of letters written, but e-mails offer an alternative documentary source.

- Personal doc. like letters and autobiographies may be written with an audience in mind.

Visual Analysis

- consists of mass media to life documents & historical resources.

✓ Suki Ali : Studying the visual aspects of culture & society have been important to the fields of sociology, anthropology, cultural studies & media & communication studies.

- could be moving images (films & TV programmes) ; still images (paintings & photographs)

- Ex: Photojournalism

Number of methods to study visual images —

1) Content Analysis

• Semiotic Analysis — interpretation of signs through analysing how they interrelate with other images.

3) Discourse Analysis — involves studying visual sources in relaⁿ to dominant discourses in society, & can be used to help understand the meanings behind visual images.

4) Photo elicitaⁿ — involves using visual sources to facilitate other research methods, ex, interviews.

5) Making images — can be used in primary research.

Content Analysis

• Researchers analyse the content of documents.
• could be qualitative/quantitative/both

Ray Pawson gives 4 major approaches

1) Formal — emphasis on reliability & objectivity and ignores the inherent meanings. Ex: No. of words devoted to topic

2) Thematic — aimed at discovering the ideological biases of journalists and others involved in the producⁿ of mass media documents.

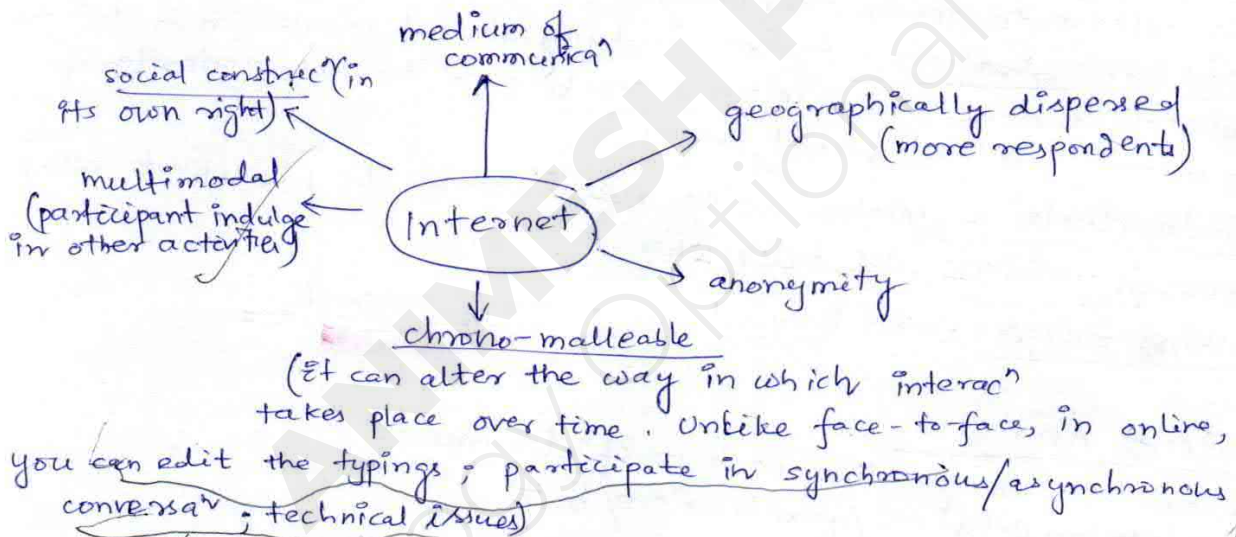
3) Textual — This approach involves examining the linguistic devices within the docs in order to show how texts can be influential in encouraging a particular interpretaⁿ.

4) Audience — focuses on the responses of the audience

John Scott - Assessing Secondary sources

criteria :

- 1) Authenticity - Genuineness : soundness & authorship .
- 2) credibility - issue relates to the amount of distortion in a document .
- 3) Representativeness - Sampling of docs must be handled as carefully and as systematically as the sampling of respondents in a survey .
(time & accessibility)
- 4) Meaning - concerns the ability of a researcher to understand the document . Translaⁿ reduces meaning .



Teela Sanders - used internet to seek sex workers who were willing to be interviewed .

Alienation — Karl Marx

*CW Mills
Gorz & Marcuse
Robert Blauner*

In his 'Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts (EPM)' - 1844, Marx analyzes various aspects of alienation:

Alienation of proletariat

a) Alienation from product: In capitalist production, the worker has no power to determine the fate of what he produces. The workings of the market act in such a way as to promote the interests of the capitalist at the expense of those of the worker. Thus, 'the more the worker produces the less he has to consume; the more he creates, the more worthless he becomes'

① work become means to an end

b) Alienation from process: Since labour is imposed on worker by force of external circumstances alone, work becomes a means to an end rather than an end in itself.

The extreme DoL coerces worker to do a part of the whole work. The repetitive nature of work doesn't satisfy workers.

c) Alienation from Human being: In capitalism, human relationships tend to become reduced to operations of the market. His alienation from fellow workers occur with whom he competes for scarce jobs.

d) Alienation from species being: Alienated labour reduces human productive activity to the level of adaptation to, rather than active mastery of nature. He is not able to identify his true character.

Bourgeoisie

Alienation of bourgeoisie: Bourgeoisie is also alienated due to anarchy of market forces. He does not produce what he wants or what is needed by others but those commodities which is to procure more profit.

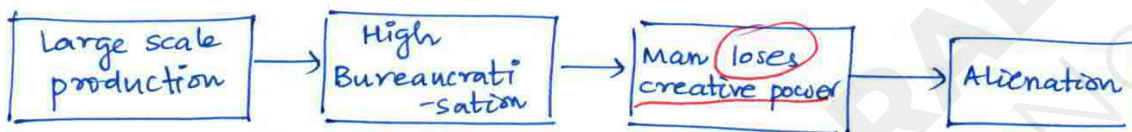
anarchy of market forces

Solution

According to Marx, alienation can be overcome only with the establishment of communism. Measures to reduce it:

- i) The condition imposed in his work is humanised
- ii) The labour time reduced so that the workers get time to do other things he wanted.

Weber on Alienation



The ideal type of bureaucratic organisations have formal rules, and impersonal attitude towards work. This makes him a machine.

Weber sees world heading towards greater bureaucratisation putting man in an iron cage from which he will be unable to come out. Contrary, Marx sees the solution in the establishment of communism.

CW Mills personality bought & sold in open market

In the study of American middle classes entitled 'white collar', Mills applies Marx's concept of alienation to non-manual workers. Just as manual workers become like commodities by selling their skills with things, a similar process occurs where non-manual workers sell their skills with persons on the open market. Because aspects of personality are bought and sold like any other commodity, individuals are alienated from their true selves.

Ex: salesman, airhostess, conference room meeting

Gorz and Marcuse

Andre Gorz; Herbert Marcuse - Alienation from work & leisure

Gorz argues that just as the capitalist system shapes his working day, it also shapes his leisure activities. It creates the passive consumer who finds satisfaction in the consumption of the products of manufacturing & entertainment industries. Leisure is simply a 'means of escape & oblivion'.

Herbert Marcuse in 'one Dimensional Man' opines leisure is based on 'false needs' which are largely imposed by a mass media controlled by the establishment. They picture a mindless 'happy robot' compulsively chasing 'false needs'.

happy robot → false needs.

Criticism of Marx's theory of alienation ^{vague generalised} _{dismiss false consciousness}

1) Marx's theory is based partly on a rather vague picture of what man could and ought to be perhaps it says more about the values of particular sociologists than it does about man's essential being.

2) Marx & Marxists tend to ignore the meanings held by members of society. if people claim fulfillment in work and/or leisure, there is a tendency to dismiss their views as a project of false class consciousness.

3) Marxian perspectives are very general. They tend to lump together diverse occupations and leisure activities and created a simple model of 'man in industrial society'.

① Robert Blauner - Alienation and technology

In his article 'Alienation and freedom', he criticizes that aspect of Marx's theory which advocates that workers in a capitalist economy are uniformly alienated irrespective of the nature & technology. He sees production technology as the major factor influencing the degree of alienation that workers experience. ✓ Robert Blauner

He evaluated alienation in terms of powerlessness, meaninglessness, isolation & self-estrangement

* For Marx, the history of mankind is not only a history of class struggle but also of the increasing alienation of man.

Critics

① Braverman & John Scott

↳ managerial revolⁿ taking place whereby managers involved by capitalists and labourers.

'Labour Monopoly' by Trade Unions

② MANDELL → competitive and exploitative capitalism replaced by collaborative & welfarist capitalism.

③ Seeman - feeling of alienation is personal & degree of anomie subjective.

④ Weber - alienation due to disenchantment & loss of meaning due to bur.

⑤ Durkheim - positive aspect of DoL

⑥ Fromm - alienation not solely economic but social & psychological factors like fragmentation of social identity + loss of authentic human connection.

Mode of Production - Karl Marx

According to Marx, each society has two aspects - economy as infrastructure and rest constituting the super structure. He considers that forces of production along with relations of production form the basis of economic and social history of every society. Infrastructure = FOP + ROP

Forces of Production : society's capacity to produce and control nature which is a function of i) scientific knowledge
ii) technological equipment iii) organisation of collective labour

* Labour Power is the capacity to do such useful work which increases the value of products. Labour is the actual exercise of one's power to add value to commodities. The category of labour power is used by Marx to explain the source of surplus value. labour power

The source of surplus value in capitalist system of production is located in the process whereby the value paid by capitalists for labour power is smaller than the value labour power adds to a commodity.

Relations of production : are the social relations found among the people involved in the process of production.

FOP & ROP are strongly related; the development of one leads to a growing incompatibility or contradiction with the other. The contradictions between the two aspects of production act as the motor of history. FOP/ROP

Mode of production : is the relationship between the forces of production and relations of production. The crucial element in defining MOP is 'the way in which the surplus is produced & its use controlled'.

Four modes of production

- 1) Asiatic MOP is characteristic of primitive communities in which ownership of land is communal. These communities are still partly organised on the basis of kinship relations. This forms the transition from classless to class societies.
- 2) Ancient MOP : The relation of masters to slaves is important characteristic. In this system, master has the right of ownership over the slave and appropriates the products of the slave's labour. The slave is not allowed to reproduce.
- 3) Feudal MOP : The feudal lords exploit their tenants or 'serfs'. Serfs, being legally unfree, were deprived of property rights, though they could use the lord's property.
- 4) Capitalist MOP : Capital is the dominant means of production. Features:
 - i) Goods are produced for sale rather than own use.
 - ii) For a period of time, labour power is exchanged for money wages; labourers enter into a contract with employers.
 - iii) The use of money as a medium of exchange.
 - iv) The production process is controlled by the capitalists or their managers.
 - v) Financial decisions are controlled by capitalist entrepreneurs.
 - vi) Individual capitalists compete for control over the labour and finance.

Historical materialism - Karl Marx

Clearer exposition of the theory of historical materialism is contained in Marx's 'Preface' to A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. He says that the actual basis of society is its economic structure.

He was influenced by Hegel's "dialectic" "dialectic idealism" as the guiding principle of development, but he said it is not ideas which are in dialectic relationship but material conditions.

The main mechanism of historical movement is the contradiction within the infrastructure i.e. between forces of production & relations of production.

Whenever new source of energy is invented, FOP develops; with the development of FOP, old ROP does not fit to new FOP. This internal contradiction leads to the change of ROP. The dialectical relationship between the forces of production and relations of production provides a theory of revolution. His analysis produces 4 types of society in course of history:

Types of society

Primitive communism
Ancient society
Feudalism
Capitalism

Characterized by

absence of property
slavery
serfdom
wage earners

The proletarian revolution will ~~finish off~~ the antagonistic character of society. Communism will be preceded by socialism.

Socialism → Communism

Change from capitalism to communism ^{use exchange value}

According to Marx, every commodity has two aspects :

i) use value which is realized only in the process of consumption, has reference to the needs which the properties of a commodity as a physical artefact can be employed to cater to.

ii) exchange value refers to the value of a product has when offered in exchange for other products.

It follows that both exchange & use value must directly related to the amount of labour embodied in the production of commodity. Marx, says, exchange-value cannot be derived from use value.

In capitalism, the existence of a group of chronically unemployed class → Industrial Reserve Army (Relative surplus population). During periods of prosperity, when demand for labour increases, part of reserve army becomes absorbed into labour force, in other times, it provides a potential source of cheap labour inhibiting any attempt of the working class to improve their lot.

* Concentration ^{capital accumulates} refers to the process whereby a capital accumulates, individual capitalists succeed in expanding the amount of capital under their control.

* Centralization ^{capital merge} refers to the merging of existing capitals.

The effect of both leads to larger & larger productive units and in turn, these larger units tend to drive smaller ones out of business & to absorb their capital.

* Dahrendorf → differential authority structure is the root cause of conflict.

Socialism will pass through :

① Socialization of production is completed by putting an end to private property. Collective ownership of property & wages are distributed according to contribution to society.

Labour is still treated as an exchange value but instead of this being confined to proletariats, it is universalised.
universalisation of labour being treated as an exchange value.

② Dictatorship of the proletariat. All capital from bourgeoisie in the hands of state; alienation will remain.

③ Dol that exists in bourgeoisie society abolished ending alienation. It will replace the workers of today by a fully developed individual.

Use value refers to the ability of a commodity to render 'a particular service to an individual'.

Exchange value - characteristic of capitalist society, refers to value of a product when offered in exchange for other products.

3 consequences of exchange of commodities

1) When commodities are subjected to exchange, it is abstracted from their use. In exchange, qualitative distinction b/w commodities & their use values recedes to the background.

2) leads to elimination of distinction b/w diff. kinds of labour that is expended in diff. commodities. (Quantity of labour is measured by its duration)

3) Impact on social relations - In contrast to earlier societies where individuals are valuable in themselves, in capitalist societies all relationships are subject to buying & selling.
Ext. relation b/w capitalist & worker determined by exchange value of the worker's labour.

→ Dual character of labour — 2 kinds of labour expended on a commodity :

— useful labour & abstract labour

← measured in terms of duration of labour (only in capitalist)

— There is a generalisation from the useful labour that is expended on a commodity & it is known as abstract labour which forms the basis of exchange value of commodities.

Critique

1) Weber → sole focus on economic determinism is inadequate

2) Anthony Giddens — criticised HM for its neglect of agency and individual action/creativity in social change.

3) Emile Durkheim — emphasised on loss of social integrity, collective consciousness, moral values to explain social change.

4) Foucault → criticised HM for teleological perspective. Marx neglected the possibility of multiple paths & alternate social routes.
power relations → Emphasised on importance on analyzing [Singapore directly Cap. | India: Mix of ancient/feudal]

5) Raymond Williams — cultural theorist — Marx theory affected to account for ways in which cultural practices, discourses & ideologies shape social relations & influence historical dev.

6) Pierre Bourdieu — social inequality not just by eco-factors but by cultural & symbolic dimensions. Concept of cultural capital → highlighting role of education + cult. knowledge & social N/W perpetuating inequality.

Class Struggle - Karl Marx

'The history of all societies up to the present is the history of the class struggle'. A new historical epoch is created by the contradiction between the forces and the relations of production.

The class struggles of history have been between minorities. For example, capitalism developed from the struggle between the feudal aristocracy and the emerging capitalist class.

Marx distinguished between 'class in itself' and a 'class for itself'. A class in itself is simply a social group whose members share the same relationship to the FOP (MOP?).

When members have i) class consciousness & ii) class solidarity, social group becomes a class for itself. They become fully aware of their true position, recognize their shared interests and unite producing class solidarity. The final stage of class consciousness & solidarity is reached when members realize that only by collective action can they overthrow the ruling class.

All the revolutions of the past were accomplished by minorities for the benefit of minorities. The revolution of the proletariat will be accomplished by the vast majority for the benefit of all.

The following aspects of capitalist society would eventually lead to the proletariat developing into a class for itself:

i) Firstly capitalist society is by its very nature unstable. The basic conflict of interest involves the exploitation of workers by the capitalists. This conflict would be highlighted by the contradiction b/w social production and individual ownership - illuminating the exploitation of the proletariat.

social production also makes it easier for workers to organize themselves against the capitalists. It facilitates communication and encourages a recognition of common characteristics & interests.

2) Homogenisation : The increasing use of machines will result in a homogeneous working class. The differences b/w skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers will tend to disappear. (use/exchange value abstract labour)

3) Pauperization : The difference in wealth between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat will increase the accumulation of capital proceeds. Even the real wages & living standards of proletariat might increase, its members will become poorer in relation to bourgeoisie.

4) Proletarianization : Competition will depress the intermediate strata, thus the 'petty bourgeoisie' will 'sink' into the proletariat. By concentration & centralization, companies will grow larger and capital will be concentrated into fewer hands.

The above three factors lead to polarization of class.

With the proletariats converting into class for itself, their revolution will mark the end of classes. The proletariat will jointly own means of production and distribute the produce according to the needs of the members of the society. This stage is 'dictatorship of proletariat'.

This stage will later on convert into a stateless society where the communist system will finally be established in the society.

a) Gramsci → places great emphasis on importance of divisions within castles classes + b/w classes. Ex. agr. & industrial workers might to some extent have diff. interests, & the state might exploit the existence of these divisions in order to maintain ruling class hegemony.

Critique

Ralf Dahrendorf • Lenski
 Frank Parkin — Ken Roberts
 Weber

1) Criticizing Marx's idea of homogenisation of workers due to growing dependency on machines, many sociologists believe that although many industrial workers became unskilled during 19th century, the trend was reversed in the present century.

2) Ralf Dahrendorf argues that contrary to Marx's prediction, the manual working class has become increasingly heterogeneous. → Decomposⁿ of labour + capital.

3) Industrial capitalism has grown stronger today. Socialist experiments failed miserably worldwide and communism is still a utopian concept.

4) Frank Parkin - 'Class Inequality and Political Order', classes exist even in socialist countries. CIPD

5) Contrary to Marxian prediction that class struggle will intensify, it has moderated in most of Europe which was the epitome of capitalism. Workers themselves have become affluent and have stake in the capitalist economy.

6) Weber and others have highlighted that apart from economic basis, there are other basis of stratification in society.

7) Lenski asserts that even breakdown of capitalism may not lead to socialism, as other basis of stratification in society.

8) Ken Roberts states that most of the manual workers still see themselves as working class, but there is a little evidence that they are developing a class consciousness which is critical for class struggle.

Commodity Fetishism → describes the relationships of production & exchange as social relations among things & not as relationships among people

The Fetishism of Commodity & Its Secrets

ch.

The exchange value does not take into account the quantity of labour (value) that is embodied in its making.

- Commodities possess extraordinary powers in relation to exchange value & not use value.

→ to characterize the perception of social relations under the sway of commodity exchange

→ In capitalism, the belief that objects have extraordinary powers is known as commodity fetishism. "Relationships are not only mediated by things BUT people who are involved in the relationship are treated as things"

⇒ In capitalist society, social relations are relations b/w commodities and not b/w people as the real producers of commodities remain largely invisible.

- Social prestige (Veblen)
- Reification (Lukacs) - is a specific form of alienation. comm. fet. is a "reification"
- Industrialised culture (Adorno)
- Ethical consumption

Adorno
Veblen

Semiotic
sign

- Jean Baudrillard → subjective feelings of men towards goods to encourage buyers to purchase goods to construct cultural identity.

Jean Baudrillard

Division of labour — Marx

Marx pinpoints two types of division of labour, namely, social DoL and DoL in manufacture.

1) Social DoL: It is universal to all societies. It is a process that is bound to exist in order that members of a society may successfully undertake the tasks that are necessary to maintain social & economic life. Ex, some individuals produce food, some produce handicrafts, weapons, & so on. Social DoL promotes the process of exchange of goods b/w groups.

2) DoL in industry or manufacture: Unlike social DoL where independent producers create products and exchange them with other independent producers, DoL in manufacture completely divorces the worker from his product. This leads to: i) profits accruing to the capitalist ii) workers lose control over what they produce iii) Dehumanisation of the working class where labour-power becomes a commodity iv) alienation.

Comparison with Durkheim's DoL

1) Causes of DoL: Both agree that DoL is an inevitable and necessary aspect of socio-economic life of any society.

Durkheim explains DoL in industrial societies as a consequence of increased material & moral density.

Unlike Durkheim, Marx does not see it as a means of cooperation and coexistence. He views it as a process forced upon workers.

2) Consequences of DoL

For Durkheim, DoL is a process that would help individuals coexist and cooperate. The social bonds would become more firm & enduring.

Anomic DoL based on inequality & inadequate organisation are pathological forms. They are not caused by DoL as such, they are the result of society being in a state of flux.

For Marx, the DoL leads to dehumanisation of the work force. Alienation results. Their creativity, their control over their creation is taken away.

3) Solutions to the problems related to DoL
Anomie according to Durkheim can be handled by making workers conscious of their role in society. can be handled by creation of corporates - associa to increase people's social integrat.

For Marx, capitalism itself is the problem. The way out is through revolution through which workers gain control of MOP.

So, Durkheim produces a 'functional model' of DoL, whereas Marx talks about the 'conflict model'.

Critique

Suicide (Durkheim) - 1897

✓ Every case of death resulting directly or indirectly from a positive or negative act performed by the victim himself and which strives to produce this result is called suicide.

In his observaⁿ, he found that the frequency of suicide in a given population is relatively constant i.e., suicide rate is constant.

Durkheim found that the statistical data contained in the records of suicidal deaths could be categorized according to age, religion, sex, occupaⁿ, marital status etc., & this led directly to a search for the role played by social factors in cause of suicide.

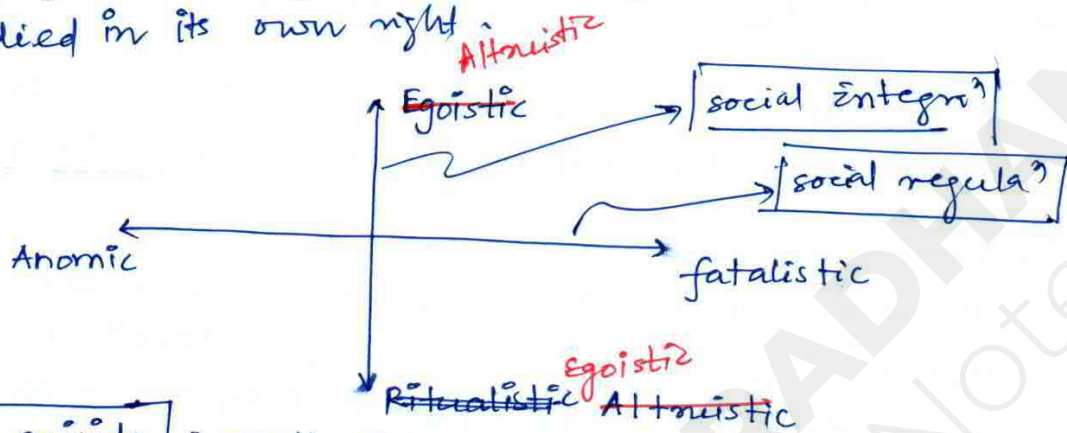
Durkheim uses concomitant variations method in examining suicidal rate in various societies and proves there is no correlaⁿ b/w the frequency of psychopathological states & that of suicide. (For ex, Jews). He tries to show that there is no correlaⁿ b/w hereditary tendencies and the suicide rates.

Durkheim also statistically refutes the conception that the suicide rate is essentially determined by phenomenon of imitation. The distribuⁿ of suicide in geographical map is irregular.

He speaks of suicidal currents (suicidogenic impulse) as collective tendencies that dominate some very susceptible individuals and catch them up in their sweep.

He opined that suicidal rates' stability within a particular society meant that each society produces a quota of suicidal deaths.

He took the posⁿ that the social suicide rate must represent a 'factual order' that is separate from individual disposition and therefore he thought it had a regularity which could be studied in its own right.



Egoistic suicide: results from the lack of integration of the individual into his social group. For ex., Catholics show far less suicides than Protestants because Catholicism is able to integrate its members more fully into its fold.

- Similarly, marriage integrates more, joint family (so common sense defying that with increased life's burden suicide more)
- Contrary to common belief, great political upheavals increase no. of suicides, but this stimulates patriotism and national integratⁿ → less suicide. (elderly suicide - loneliness, NCEB, agri labour suicide every 2 hours (2022))

Altruistic suicide: results from the over integratⁿ of the individual into his social group. Ex: sati, Danish warriors killing themselves in old age.

So, longer service men might be expected to become accustomed to barrack life, their commitment to the army & aptitude for suicide increase. (Ex: Burari deaths, Delhi)

Anomic suicide: results from normlessness or deregulation in society. He attributed anomic suicide to unlimited aspiratⁿ and breakdown of regulatory norms. Ex: Anomic suicide high among wealthy and divorced. sudden upward changes in the standard of living or breakup of marriage puts norms in a flux. (Blue whale challenge, suicide after crypto failure)

Fatalistic suicide : when regulation is excessive.
 Ex: slaves taking their own life.

He concludes, "rate of suicide is inversely proportional to the degree of solidarity" (Kota suicide, women due to domestic violence)
 - Indian women 36% of all global suicides (15-39y)
 - Under-rials suicide

Solution

Family no longer offers protecⁿ against suicidogenic impulse, state is too far/authoritative & abstract.
 - Need of a different instituⁿ based on occupational groups.
 Termed as **corporates**. This is superior to labour unions / employer associaⁿ which served only to intensify the differences b/w owners, managers and workers.

Criticism

- Scholars criticized this extreme sociological realism approach and rather advocated a more comprehensive 'causal pluralism' approach.

- Factors like **Marcus** → biological & psychological aspects should be explored along with social factors.

- **Atkinson** raised doubts over the reliability & validity of the data used (value biased) **Atkinson** **Doyle**

- **Gibbs and Martin** - He argues that Durkheim's method cannot be seen as positivist as measurement of suicidogenic impulses not possible empirically measured - no scale.

Raymond Aron - Personal experiences of individual cannot be ignored.

"Durkheim's theory is sociological determinism with romanticized empiricism."

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN
Sociology Optional Notes

Anomie — Durkheim

unlimited
aspiration
& breakdown
of regulatory
norms

Absence of norms or disintegration of norms.

Why? 1) Human beings born as organism with unlimited selfish desires.

2) To keep them in control, moral generaⁿ & reinforcement is necessary.

3) Moral order comes out of collective conscience.

4) Collective conscience decreasing due to increase in individualism leading to anomie.

Anomie is a chronic state of affairs in modern socio-economic system. It occurs at the time of extreme economic crisis as well as extreme economic prosperity.

Soluⁿ — (* explained in suicide) corporates

Durkheim's distinction b/w normal and pathological phenomenon in a healthy state, all phenomena including social ones, assume two distinct forms (i) a normal state by which the social conditions are most widely distributed and occur in other societies under general condⁿ (ii) 'morbid/pathological state', which occurs when social phenomena depart from what is widespread or normative.

Crime : "Crime is an act which violates universally approved sentiments by members of society." Durkheim pointed out that while many tend to assume crime is pathological in nature, but opposite is true.

In classifying it as normal, he was not conforming anything about the criminal nature of individuals, but only stating that crime is a factor in 'social health' & therefore an integral part of healthy societies.

- Sociological role played by crime :

1) Historically, no society is exempted from crime.

2) Insofar as criminal acts offend the collective sentiments in societies, where criminal acts are no longer committed, these sentiments will become blurred.

So, where crimes are not committed, core social values and sentiments will become obscured.

(*) Since, the commission of a crime leads to punishment, the act of punishment reestablishes the values and sentiments with which the crime offends.

Thus, crime serves the social function of protecting and reaffirming collective sentiments and hence, is healthy rather than pathological.

Social fact — Durkheim

In his book, 'The Rules of Sociological Method' (1895), calls social facts the subject matter of sociology.

✓ He defines social facts : as "ways of acting, thinking and feeling, external to the individual, and endowed with a power of coercion by reason of which they control him"

Ex: legal codes and customs, moral rules, religious beliefs and practices, language etc. are all social facts.

Types of Social Facts

Durkheim saw social facts as lying along a continuum :

1) on one extreme, structural or morphological social phenomena. They make up the substratum of collective life. Ex: Distribⁿ of populaⁿ, forms of dwellings, nature of communicaⁿ systems etc.

2) Institutionalised forms of social facts : they are general and universal. They represent the collective nature of the society as a whole. Ex: legal & moral rules, religious dogma, established beliefs and practices.

3) Non-institutionalised forms : not yet acquired crystallised forms. Ex: sporadic currents of opinion generated in specific situaⁿ, crowd enthusiasm, transitory outbreaks in assembly of people.

Main characteristics of social facts (ECIG)

Exterrenality ↓ Constraint ↓ Independence → Generality

- ★ Giddens — Main substantive problem for Durkheim stems from an apparent moral ambiguity concerning Modⁿ India & society in Contemp. world.
- ★ Adam & Sydie — he focused on problem of "reconciling freedom & morality, of individualism & social cohesion" in modern society

→ Social facts exist outside individual consciences. Their existence is external to the individuals. For ex, domestic or civic or contractual obligations are defined externally to the individual. Religious beliefs/practices exist outside and prior to the individual.

→ Social fact exercises a constraint on individuals. It is recognized because it forces itself on the individual. They are commanding and obligatory for all.

→ It is independent of the personal features of individuals or universal attributes of human nature. Ex. are the beliefs, feelings and practices of the group taken collectively.

→ It has more or less general occurrence in a society.

Externality Aspects

- i) Since social phenomena exist prior to the individual & have an objective reality, they are external to the individual.
- ii) Social facts are external to the individual in the sense that any one individual is only a single element within the totality of the relationships, which constitutes a society.

Critique

① Tarde → difficult to understand how society can exist w/o an individual. over emphasis on society.

② Bayens - many individuals do many acⁿ w/o societal compulsion. → Philanthropy

Individualism
Kshama Bindu - sologamy

Division of Labour - Durkheim

First major book (1893), ^{doctoral} thesis influenced by Comte (Positivism).

Durkheim has illustrated how solidarity is maintained in the modern highly differentiated society. He talks about two types of solidarity. DoL \rightarrow material social fact that involves the degree of resemblance to which tasks/responsibilities are specialised in a society.

a) Mechanical solidarity: is solidarity of resemblance, character of simple society in which individual differs from each other as little as possible.

b) Organic solidarity: ^{differentia} consensus or the coherent unit of collectivity results from or is expressed by differentiation.

Durkheim has criticized the utilitarian explainⁿ of growth of DoL \rightarrow (individual acts are self determined & independent)

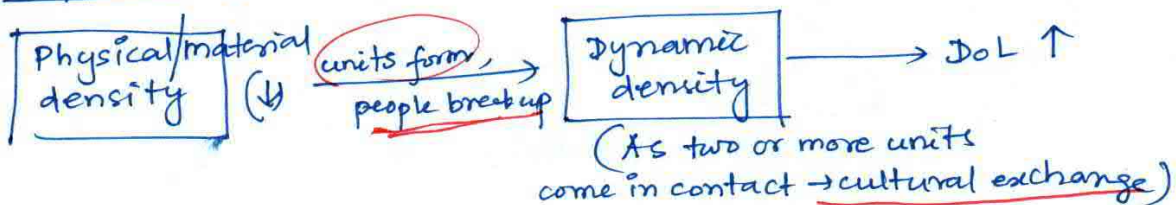
1) He criticises economists for confining DoL to economic sphere. He opines, expansion of DoL takes place in all sectors, like law, science etc. Specializaⁿ is on rise everywhere.

2) DoL $\xrightarrow{\text{leads}}$ contractual relations $\xrightarrow[\text{by}]{\text{regulated}}$ norms $\xrightarrow{\text{causes}}$ organic solidarity

These presupposed norms: collective conscience \rightarrow body of beliefs and sentiments common to the average of the members of society. In contrast to traditional forms of collective conscience which consists of common beliefs and sentiments, in modern society it focuses upon the worth and dignity of the individual rather than collectivity \rightarrow The cult of individual

3) He says development of or expansion of DoL does not bring happiness necessarily otherwise there would not have been increase in suicide rate due to depression.

Explanaⁿ of DoL in terms of density



Forced division of labour - While the functioning of organic solidarity entails the existence of normative rules which regularize the relationships b/w different occupations, this cannot be achieved if these rules are unilaterally imposed by one class upon another.

Nature of law

Repressive law : characteristics of primitive society. Repressive sanctions are characteristics of penal law. It is characterized by imposition of suffering upon individual including deprivation of liberty, inflicting of pain, loss of honour, etc.

The predominance of penal law within the judicial system of a given society presupposes the existence of a strongly defined conscience collective.

Restitutive law : It involves restoration, the reestablishment of relationships as they were before the law was violated. collective sentiments & belief weakened.

The development of society is marked by the replacement of repressive law by restitutive law due to weakening collective sentiments & belief.

- 5) Andre Gora → DoL ignores ecological sustainability
- 6) Ulrich Beck → reflexive modernization → uncertainty in labour market
- Durkheim mistakes interdependence
- 7) Malinowski → criticism for equating DoL with human progress
- 8) Gramsci → DoL is determined by those in power

1) David Lockwood for integration

2) Harry Braverman - Durkheim ignores the 'degradation of work'.
DoL feminist - Ritzer - not applies to Afro-Asian

3) Russ Censile
4) Alvin Toffler → feeling of alienation is personal & percepⁿ of anyone can vary in degree

Religion — Durkheim

Intro Durkheim's classic work 'The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life' (1912) talks about the role of religion in keeping society together and sought the origin of religion in communal emotion. The elementary forms of religion life

Before Durkheim, EB Tylor systematically studied the origin of religion in his book 'Primitive culture'. He talked about animism, the power of soul. Max Muller gave the idea of naturalism where he said that the earliest form of religion must have been the worship of objects of nature. But according to Durkheim, the antiquity of religion can not be explained on the basis of illusionary things like spirits and fear of natural forces.

Durkheim studied the Aranda tribes of Australia and framed his theory about religion, and calls them 'the simplest and most primitive known today'.

According to him, Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, beliefs and practices which unite into a single moral community called a church, all those who adhere to them.

Sacred and Profane

All religions can be defined in terms of their tendency to divide the world into two religions, the sacred & the profane. In general, those aspects of social life given moral superiority, are transcendental, extraordinary are considered sacred and all other aspects involving the mundane utilitarian activities as profane.

Transcendental
Transcendent

Characteristics of Sacred and Profane

- The sacred is always separated from all other objects & therefore constitute things that set apart.
- A system of rites & social practices arise which sets out how the sacred to be approached & behaviour in presence of sacred.
- sacred things are things protected by interdictions which have the force of prohibitions or taboos acting to protect & isolate sacred.
- sacred things are segregated from profane things and thought to be superior in dignity.
- the sacred and profane represent a unifying principle & provides society with a model of opposites like good & evil, clean & dirty etc.
- passage from the profane to the sacred must be accompanied by rites which are thought to transform one state into the other through rituals of initiation or rebirth.

Totemism

→ axis of dichotomy b/w sacred & profane
 → material rep. of non-material forces.

Totemism is integrally connected with the clan system of organisation, which is characteristics of the Australian societies. Instead of Tylor's Animism or Muller's Naturism, Durkheim took totemism as the key concept to explain the origin of religion as Australian totemism exemplifies the most elementary form of religion.

The members of each clan consider themselves bound together by a special kind of kinship based on the fact that they share the same totem. A totem may be an animal, a vegetable or an inanimate object. It is the axis of dichotomy b/w sacred and profane. Totem is the material representaⁿ of non-material forces.

Totemism is thus a religion in which three classes of things - the totemic emblem, the totem (animal/plant/object) and the members of the clan are recognised as sacred.

Since all these three objects share same religiosity, their sacred character must emanate from a common source which embraces them all, a force which they all partially share. This religious sacred energy found in a diffuse (not differentiated as in Manaim among North American Indians) and all-pervasive form in Australian totemism, is the original source of all later particularised incarnations which become manifest as gods, spirits and demons in more complex religions.

collective effervescence

Durkheim attempts to show how religious symbolism is created and recreated in ceremonial. When in Australian societies, people assemble together in a definite period, men feel overpowered by a force greater than the selves, which results from the collective effervescence of the occasion.

Awareness of the divine is born out of this collective ferment & so is the conception of its separateness from & its superiority to the everyday world of the profane.

The representation of the totem is more sacred than the totemic object itself because totem is the emblem of the clan: the sentiment aroused by the presence of the collectivity fix themselves upon the totem as the most easily identifiable symbol to the group.

Durkheim finds that the totem symbolises both the sacred energy and the identity of the clan group. Thus, he reaches the inference that totem at the same time represents both the God and the society, and hence both

God and society are the same. He argued by worshipping God people actually worshipping society itself. Society commands both obligaⁿ & respect, the twin characteristics of the sacred. Whether it exists as a diffuse impersonal force or whether it is personalized, the sacred object is conceived as a superior entity which symbolizes the superiority of society over the individual.

Religious rites and their social functions

Rites are the categories of actions taken towards sacred objects and they involve the important capacity of laying down the interdictions on what is permissible with regard to the sacred.

Durkheim identified four distinct categories of religious rites:

i) Sacrificial rites, which are related to initiation and sacrifice. These are the class of rites, which specify and regulate the obligations individuals have towards objects of the group.

ii) Imitative rites, permitting the imitation of the totem animal for purposes of reproduction. The actions of these rites entail ceremonies in which individuals decorate themselves in a ritual manner by imitating the figurative forms and actions of animals or insects.

iii) Commemorative rites, which relate to how the group represents itself to the group. These rites consist solely in recollecting the past and making it present by means of representation.

iv) Piacular rites, which are rites performed to represent loss or suffering. Occasions of ceremonies where the dead are mourned or where a bad harvest threatens the survival of the group involve piacular rites.

Critique

- Durkheim largely ignores the role of individual religious leaders and the way religion functions in social conflict and asymmetrical relations of power.
- The "collective conscience" stimulated by religious assemblies infer more of a social psychology, which is never made explicit.
- Durkheim's theory of religion is based on the case study of a single tribe in Australia. → Excess social realism.
- Some argue that there is no evidence that Australian totemism is the earliest totemism, let alone the earliest religion.
- Even if it is limited to Australian tribes, it is found that the major cohesive force among aborigines is the tribe rather than the clan, that there are clans without totems & vice versa and the "high gods" of Australia are not born of a synthesis of totems.
- Critics suggest that the Australian data were introduced simply to illustrate Durkheim's theories, rather than the theories being constructed or adopted to account for the data.

Critique

1) Hamilton - only applicable to primitive societies; in contemporary → difficult to conceive of religion as divinized of society.

2) Steven Lukes - Durkheim's idea of rel-society ambiguous & tautological

3) Evans Pritchard - totem not universal phenomenon.

Freud - 'Essence of Christianity' → criticizes functional role of religion.

① Cult of individual

With increasing secularisation, Durkheim calls 'cult of the individual' as the new religion. This religion holds the rational individual as sacred and corresponds to complex society united around individual demo rights.
Ex Rights based governance, gay rights mot.

→ Individualism was acceptable, but not egoism, because here individualism exist without collective base → leads → trampant hedonism.

→ 'cult of ind' is notⁿ to modern egoism

Theory of Social Action - Weber

Economy & Society

Weber first developed his theory of social action in 'Economy and Society'. This theory eventually embraced the question of 'meaningful' social action and attempted to incorporate the relevance of values in a theory of human action.

Weber's comparison of the natural and social sciences focused on three distinct issues:

- The subject matter studied by both is different.
- Each seeks to obtain different kind of knowledge. In natural sciences, knowledge is of the external world explained in terms of valid laws; whereas in social sciences, knowledge must be internal.
- In natural sciences, it is sufficient to observe events in the natural world and to report relationships between things observed. But in social sciences, investigators go beyond observation.

✓ Defⁿ: Social action may be defined as that body of social theory devised by ^{Weber} him in order to make valid judgements about the 'inner states' of actors in their actions.

At the most fundamental level, this involves the process of assigning 'meanings' to the given factual states & involves subjective processes human understanding.

- Action is social insofar as, by virtue of the subjective meaning attached to it by the active individual, it takes account of the behaviour of others and is thereby oriented in its course.

Weber used the term Verstehen to identify this difference in subject matter between the social & natural sciences.

Literally, the term Verstehen translates as human understanding. Human beings in contrast to the objects of nature always rely

on their 'understanding' of each other's actions and on the 'meanings' they assign to what they and others do.

This led Weber to assert that social phenomena are identified not by their external characteristics but by their dependence on 'understanding' or verstehen.

Two types of understanding: Weber's Interpretative Sociology:

In 'Economy and Society', Weber makes a distinction b/w direct and explanatory/interpretive understanding.

i) Direct understanding: comprehends an action by virtue of the physical characteristics of the act and by focusing attention to what is going on in the external world.
ex: Chopping wood or an outburst of anger. These actions can be grasped by their visible characteristics.

ii) Explanatory understanding: understands the meaning of an act only by placing the action in a complex of meaning and by attaching a motive of the act. It places the act within a context and assigns a motive to it.
ex: chopping wood to burn in the fireplace or sell in the market.

meaning precedes action

Stated simply, the verstehen thesis is based on the idea that meaning precedes action. Since for Weber action is social —

(i) by virtue of the subjective meaning attached to it (ii) when it takes account of the behaviour of others — he

reasoned that subject matter of natural sciences and social sciences is different. This is called Weber's study of

'meaningful conduct'.

meaningful conduct

Types of social action

Weber used the term rationality to describe an orientation to reality which systematically weighs up means and ends for purposes of efficacy.

Rationality can be of two types :

i) subjective rationality : referring to the degree of inner evolution which the actor engages in cognitively before the act

ii) objective rationality : degree that action embodies rational principles by adhering either to formal rules or to specific means-ends calculations.

04 types of social action :

1) Traditional action : The actor reacts automatically to habitual stimuli which guide behaviour in a course which has been repeatedly followed.

Traditional action lacks evaluative criteria & is not rationally oriented to ends and means. ex. clergy abiding by church doctrine.

2) Affectual type : It satisfies a need for revenge, sensual gratification, devotion, contemplative bliss, or the working off of emotional tensions. on this type of action, the actor is directly motivated by an emotional response dictated by the state of mind of the actor.

It lacks a rational orientaⁿ & forges the weighing up of means and ends.

3) Value rational action / Wertrational : It is a straightforward orientation to an absolute value. It undertakes considerations with respect the efficacy of the means of action, there is no weighing up of the ends against other, value pursued is paramount.

4) Instrumentally rational action (Zweckrational): The ends, the means and the secondary results are all rationally taken into account and weighed. Here, the meaning of an act is based neither on duty nor obligation, but on the technical use of means and ends as instruments to perfect the attainment of goals.

Verstehen

^{ex} - Body gestures, can be misleading if not contextually understood.

Types

- 1) Aktuelles Verstehen (Direct understanding)
- 2) Eklarrendes Verstehen (Empathetic understanding)

Criticism

- The interpretation arrived at through Verstehen could not be easily validated.

- Biases influence their interpretation of actions

* Weber ignored unintended meanings and consequences of social action

- Parsons expanded the meaning of social action by including situational choices, constraints and aspirations of the actor as well.

Wesst
Zueh

Aktuelles
Eklarrendes

Ideal Type - Weber

Ideal type is a methodological tool of Weber to grasp the empirical realities and to look at reality objectively.

It scrutinises, classifies, systematises and defines social reality without subjective bias.

Aktuelle / Aktuelles
Eklärungs / Erklärendes

Construction

An ideal type is constructed by the abstraction and combination of an indefinite number of elements which, although found in reality, are rarely or never discovered in this specific form.

Thus the characteristics of the 'calvinist ethic' which Weber analyses in the Protestant Ethic are taken from the writings of various historical figures, and involve those components of calvinist doctrines which Weber identified as of particular importance in relation to the formation of the capitalist spirit.

Characteristics

1) Ideal types are not general or average types. They are not defined by the characteristics common to all phenomena or objects of study. They are formulated on the basis of certain typical traits, which are essential to the construction of an ideal type concept.

2) They are not a presentation of total reality, they do not explain everything.

3) They are neither a description of any definite concept of reality, nor a hypothesis, but they can aid both in description and explanation.

- 4) They help in reaching to general propositions & in comparative analysis.
- 5) They serve to guide empirical research and are used in systematisaⁿ of data on historical & social reality.

Purpose and use

- 1) Constructed to facilitate the analysis of empirical questions. It helps social scientists to render subject matter intelligible by avoiding confusion and obscurity.
- 2) Used as a device in understanding historical configurations or specific historical problems. Ex: ideal type concept helps in causal explainⁿ of phenomenon where land reform, educaⁿ and modern occupaⁿ → breaking of joint family.
- 3) Used to analyse the abstract elements of social reality and to explain particular kinds of social behaviour.
- 4) While it is not a hypothesis, it offers constructive help in forming hypotheses.

Ideal Types in Weber's work :

- 1) Ideal types of Historical Apparatus to show there was a spiritual affinity b/w Calvinism and these economic ethics of modern capitalist activity.
- 2) Abstract Elements of Social Reality Ex: Bureaucracy & types of authority and types of action
- 3) Reconstruction of a Particular Kind of Behaviour
Ex: laws of supply and demand, marginal utilities etc.

- Ideal type of Historical Apparatus
- Abstract elements of social realities
- Reconstructⁿ of a particular kind of behaviour

Authority - Weber - legitimised power

Weber begins by making a distinction between power and domination. Power is an aspect of social relationships. It refers to the possibility of imposing one's will upon the behaviour of another person.

The concept of domination is more specific, it refers only to those cases of the exercise of power where an actor obeys a specific command issued by another. Herrschaft

The German word 'Herrschaft' used by Weber has been variously translated. Some sociologists term it as 'authority', others as 'domination' or 'command'. Authority refers to legitimised power.

Elements of authority

For a system of authority to exist the following elements must be present:

i) An individual ruler/master or a group of rulers/masters.

ii) " /group that is ruled.

iii) The will of the ruler to influence the conduct of the ruled which may be expressed through commands.

iv) Evidence of the influence of the ruler in terms of compliance or obedience shown by the ruled.

v) Direct or indirect evidence which shows that the ruled have internalised and accepted the fact that the ruler's commands must be obeyed.

Types of authority

1. Traditional authority: is based upon the belief in the sanctity of age-old rules and powers. In many small rural communities, authority is held by the village elders. or patriarchy

A second form of traditional domination is patriarchalism. In this form, based on household unit, the head of the family possesses authority which is transmitted from generation to generation by definite rules of inheritance.

When an administrative staff exists, subordinated by ties of personal allegiance to a master, patrimonialism develops. It is marked by a clear distinction b/w ruler and subjects.

Legal Authority (Rational-legal)

In this, an individual who holds authority does so in virtue of impersonal norms which are not the residue of tradition, but which have been consciously established within a context of either purposive (goal) or value neutrality. Those who exercise authority are appointed to do so on the basis of their achieved qualifications.

It is legal because it is in accordance with the laws of the land which people recognise & feel obliged to obey.

Charismatic Authority

Charisma, defined by Weber: 'a certain quality of an individual personality by virtue of which he is considered extraordinary & treated as endowed with supernatural, superhuman or at least specifically exceptional powers or qualities'.

The legitimacy of such authority rests upon the belief in the supernatural or magical powers of the person. The charismatic leader 'proves' his/her power through miracles military and other victories or the dramatic prosperity of the disciples.

Social action corresponding to charismatic authority is affective action.

There is no fixed hierarchy or subordination, nor is there a 'career' as existing in bureaucratic organisations. It has no systematically organised means of economic support, it receives income from donations or plunder.

Because of its antipathy to the routine & the everyday, charisma undergoes profound modification. The "routinisation of charisma" involves the derivation of charismatic authority in the direction of either traditional or legal organisation.

One historically important solution to the succession problem is where the charismatic leader or his disciples who share his charisma designates his successor. Ex: Coronation of monarchs & bishops. It takes form of 'primogeniture' in feudal Europe & Japan. primogeniture

The routinization of charisma demands that the activities of the administrative staff be placed upon a regular basis, which may be achieved through either the formation of traditional norms or the establishment of legal rules. If admission to office by hereditary, it becomes traditional status group, else if criteria for admission to office is determined by tests of qualifications, it aligns to rational legal type. primogeniture

Social Act - Economy & Society

Bureaucracy - Capitalism & Industrial Society

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN
Sociology Optional Notes

Bureaucracy - Weber's Book - capitalism & Industrial Society

Weber's theory on bureaucracy is derived from his theory of social action & 'capitalism and industrial society'. He defines bureaucracy to be: 'a hierarchical organization designed rationally to coordinate the work of many individuals in the pursuit of large-scale administrative tasks and organisational goals'.

* Bureaucracy is a rational action in institutional form.

The ideal type bureaucracy contains following elements:

- 1) Each administrative official has a clearly defined area of responsibility in which they specialize.
- 2) The organisation of offices follows the principle of hierarchy.
- 3) The operations of the bureaucracy are governed by a consistent system of abstract rules which define the limits of the authority.
- 4) The ideal official performs his duties in a spirit of formalistic impersonality without hatred or passion.
- 5) The officials are appointed on the basis of technical knowledge & expertise.
- 6) Bureaucratic administration involves a strict separation of private and official income.

* The development of bureaucracy is due to its technical superiority compared to organizations based on charismatic and traditional authority. Compared to other forms of organizations, tasks in a bureaucracy are performed with greater precision & speed, with less friction & lower costs.

Disadvantages of Bureaucracy

- 1) Weber saw the strict control of officials restricted to such specialized tasks as a limitation of human freedom.
- 2) The impersonality of official conduct tends to produce 'specialists without spirit' leading to alienation.
specialists w/o spirit
- 3) Bureaucracy has been and is a power instrument of the first order - for the one who controls the bureaucratic apparatus.
- 4) In times of crisis, bureaucratic leadership would be ineffective. They are trained to follow orders and conduct routine operations rather than to make policy decisions and take initiatives in response to crises. *Ritualistic - Maxton*
- 5) In capitalist society, top bureaucrats may be swayed by the pressure of capitalist interests & tailor their administrative practices to fit the demands of capital.

* Weber believed that these dangers (4 & 5) could only be avoided by strong parliamentary control of the state bureaucracy.

But Lipset's study of a socialist govt. in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan shows that it is possible for government bureaucracy to exercise considerable control over its political masters.

Marxian perspective

To Weber, the nature of ownership of FOP makes relatively little difference to the need for bureaucratic control but from a Marxian perspective, bureaucracy can only be understood in relation to the FOP. Thus in capitalist society, where the FOP are owned by a minority, the ruling class, state bureaucracy will inevitably represent the interests of that class.

Since state bureaucracy is ultimately shaped by a capitalist infrastructure, its control can only be eliminated by a radical change in that infrastructure. In terms of Marxian theory, this requires the communal ownership of the FOP.

In this way, ^{No specialis^{is}} 1) everybody would have the skills necessary to participate in the administrative process; 2) members of a truly communist society would no longer be imprisoned in a specialized occupational role.

This envisages mass participatⁿ in administration which would involve 'control and supervision' by all.

- But communal ownership of the FOP has not resulted in the dismantling of bureaucratic structures as evident in USSR.

- Most valiant attempt to remove bureaucratic control was made in China under leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

1) They insisted that org. must be controlled & by & directly serve the masses. 2) The rigid hierarchy of officials will be abolished. 3) The specialized Div and the fragment^a of tasks are rejected in favour of a system whereby everyone should 'take care of everything' within the organisation.

This can be attained by 'role shifting' system whereby leaders moved to the base of the org.

2) By means of 'group-based decision making systems', where for ex, workers directly participate in the various decisions reqd. for running a factory.

bind in the
up.

Robert Michels Bureaucracy & Democracy - idea published in 'Political Parties' - 1911.

He observes that democracy is 'inconceivable without organization'. However, organization sounds the death knell of democracy.

He maintains that organization 'inevitably produce oligarchy'. This is the 'iron law of oligarchy'.

He argues that primary concern of leadership is maintenance of its power. This involves a displacement of goals whereby preservation of the organization becomes an end in itself rather than a means to an end. The org. will become increasingly conservative as leaders refrain from taking any action which might endanger their position.

RK Merton - The dysfunction of bureaucracy

In an article entitled 'Bureaucratic Structure and Personality', RK Merton argues bureaucratic procedure may be dysfunctional to the organization.

- 1) Bureaucrat may encourage behaviour which inhibits the realization of organisational goals. He has not been taught to improvise and innovate & in addⁿ, he may be afraid to do so.
- 2) The devotion to the rules encouraged may lead to a displacement of goals.
- 3) The emphasis on 'impersonality' in bureaucratic procedures may lead to friction b/w officials and the public. For ex, clients in a job centre / maternity clinic may expect concern & sympathy.

Peter Blau - Formal & Informal structure of bureaucracy
Blau's study of federal agents indicates that, in certain circumstances, contrary to the Weber's argument, breaking official rules can increase organisational efficiency.

Blau's study of interviewers in an employment agency indicates that official rules & procedure cannot in & of themselves, maximize efficiency. To some degree such problems will be handled in terms of the informal norms of groups of workers.

* Gouldner, however argued that the degree of bureaucratization is based on the type of work. In his analysis of gypsum factory & mine, Gouldner found that in routine predictable jobs, bureaucratic organization can lead to efficiency. However in unpredictable nature of work, absence of hierarchy is more useful.

Gouldner prepared three patterns of bureaucracy. He argued that 'mock bureaucracy' is enforced from the outside. It violates the values of both the management & workers. 'Representative bureaucracy' represents the values of both management & workers. Thus, it leads to high compliance & low conflict. Finally, 'punishment centred bureaucracy' is enforced by the management while being violated by the workers. It leads to high level of conflict.

mock representative punishment centred

Robert Blau

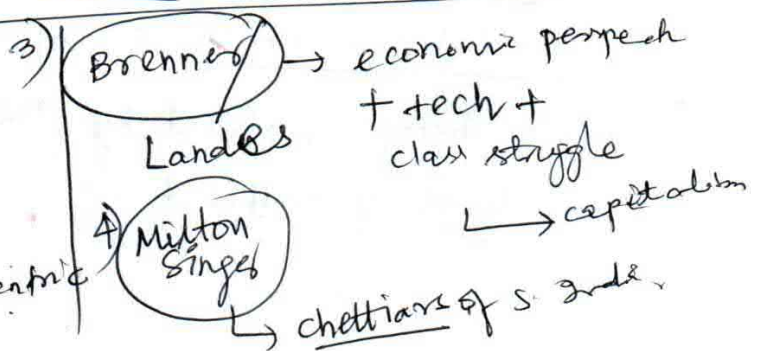
Gouldner's analysis is more holistic in explaining the patterns of bureaucracy in contemporary societies. The industrial conflict at Maruti Manesar plant reflect 'punishment centred bureaucracy' where workers were forced to meet high targets, leading to violent protest. On the other hand, functioning of Delhi metro reflects representative bureaucracy where norms are followed by both the managers and the workers. Lines of communication are open and worker demands are met. Gouldner's argument that degree of bureaucratisation is variable also holds true in contemporary times. For ex., creative industries like fashion, arts, etc. have low degrees of bureaucracy while routine jobs like automobile factories have higher degree of bureaucratisation.

Nevertheless Weber holds relevance in explaining increasing rationalisation and bureaucratisation in all spheres of human life.

As George Ritzer had argued in his concept of 'McDonaldization', bureaucratic values of efficiency, calculability, and control are entering into diff. spheres like education, health, leisure etc. For ex., use of biometric attendance, focus on number of research papers and greater control over timetable of teachers reflects bureaucratisation in education.

PESC criticism

- 1) Tawney - Weber overlooked the influence of other factors like political + legal + institutional
- 2) Immanuel Wallerstein - Eurocentric cultural influences also



Protestant Ethic & Spirit of Capitalism - Weber

Weber's theory was not an attempt to reverse the Marxist view that economy determines religious beliefs, but it was a balancing act advocating that ideas become effective force in history & can lead to emergence of an economic regime.

Weberian idea of capitalism is different from that of Marx in different sense:

1) Capitalism thrives on pursuit of profit but this is not by exploitaⁿ rather due to disciplined obligaⁿ to work & sacrifice.

2) Modern capitalism is different from 'traditional capitalism' (booty, piracy, commercial adventure). Modern capitalism applies rational means for profit.

According to Weber, spirit of modern rational capitalism:

- i) constant search of profit
- ii) applicaⁿ of rational means
- iii) operates in free market economy
- iv) hard, disciplined work and sacrifice

Weber presents a statistical explanation: the business leaders and owners of capital, skilled personnel are overwhelmiⁿgly protestants. He found some of the features of Calvinism

(sect of Protestant) meeting the spirit of capitalism:

- i) There exists an absolute, transcendent God who created the world.
- ii) God has created the world for its own glory. salvaⁿ / damnaⁿ
- iii) God has predestined each of us to salvaⁿ or damnaⁿ.
- iv) Whether he/she is to be saved/damned, man is obliged to work for the glory of God & to create the kingdom of God on earth.
- v) Salvaⁿ can come to man only through divine grace.

So, individual should consider it obligatory to deem himself one of the chosen. Any doubt reflects lack of grace of God

Secondly, "intense worldly activities" is the most appropriate means to develop and maintain this necessary self confidence. This intense economic activity along with austerity measure gave rise to accumulation of profit which was not condemned by Calvinist. *ambiguity*

This introduced rationalize of means to accumulate more. Weber does not claim that ascetic protestantism 'caused' capitalism. He argues that it had an important influence in its origin.

Criticism

- Kautsky argues that early capitalism preceded & largely determined Protestantism. He views Protestantism as the ideology of capitalists to legitimate their posⁿ.
- Weber has not dealt the conflictual aspect of modern industrial rational capitalism. *protestantism*
- Although Ascetic protestantism itself & similar asceticism have existed in different societies & in different historical periods, then why capitalism developed only in 19th century west? *Nixon says*

Characteristics of rationalized capitalism :

- 1) "Rational permanent enterprise" characterized by "rational capital accounting".
 - 2) Private appropriation of all the means of production
 - 3) Capital accounting is optimized by a tech. which is "reduced to calculation to the largest possible degree". *more*
 - 4) Labour must be free to move about to any work in response to condition of demand.
 - 5) Trading in the market must not be limited by irrational restrictions. *(free trade)*
 - 6) There must be calculable law, both in adjudication & in public administration.
- The social precondition of large scale capitalism : 1) destruction of obstacles for free market.
of economic transfer of labour/land/goods, 2) institutional support in forms of property, law & finance.

* Compare & contrast the methodology made used by Durkheim and Weber, in their, scientific study of society.

Durkheim belongs to French School of Sociology which goes for synthetic approach advocating that sociology is an all inclusive discipline. He is celebrating sociology as a discipline.

On the other hand, Weber belongs to German School of Sociology which is going for formalist or modest approach. This school recognize the limitations of sociology and the subject matter it can study.

(1) Durkheim is a positivist who is in favour of applying scientific method to sociological studies. This is illustrated from his study of suicide, totemism, social facts etc. which are based on empirical data & facts.

Whereas, Weber is a non-positivist who claims that sociology should not go for scientific method, it is a social science unique in itself and should develop its own methodology rather than running to get status of science.

(2) Durkheim is giving a generalized theory of society considering that society has a life of its own and is driven by collective conscience. He uses empirical data as facts and fitting them into his theory of society.

But Weber considers reality to be so vast and dynamic that it cannot be explained by single theory. Therefore he constructs ideal type about essence of reality which acts as a methodological tool.

(3) Durkheim goes for classification of societies into simple & complex grounded on DoL whereas Weber makes ideal type of traditional & modern societies grounded on power & authority.

Ex: Legal rational authority is driven by rules, laws & regular
 (4) Durkheim considers that subject matter of sociology is to study social facts which are universal, subjected to continuity, emergent in nature and constraining in character. He considers social facts as things and follow comparative analysis, so that scientific method can be applied.

Contrary to this, Weber considers that social action is foundation to sociology as they are driven by moods, motivation, values, etc. which are subjective though the actions may be objective. Thus, sociology goes for subjective understanding of objective realities.

(5) Durkheim follows explanatory approach i.e., he is trying to explain what sociology is. He is engaged in praising collectivity and studying structures present in the society, thus following structural-functional approach.

Whereas, Weber follows Verstehen i.e., interpretation/understanding approach. He tries to establish a connectivity between nomothetic & idiographic enquiry in sociology.

(6) Durkheim goes for reductional analysis & employ cause-effect relationships. Ex: Durkheim study on totemism extends the form of social cohesiveness present in primitive societies to all religions of world.

Whereas, Weber considers the dynamic nature of social reality demands comprehensive analysis rather than qualitative, speculative, imaginative and assumpⁿ based theories.

Ex He studies all religions separately constructing ideal types for relationship b/w economy & religion.

(7) Durkheim is involved in philosophical romanticism glorifying sociology by focusing only on social facts. Weber being a rationalist & realist tries to establish a connectivity b/w theories & facts.

Thus, Weber feels that sociology should follow the spirit of science than methodology of science while Durkheim applies scientific method in sociology.

Goldstein - Weberian theory of religion believes rel. enables individuals to achieve their personal interests

Contributions of Max Weber to Religion is rooted in his conception of humans as actors, ascribing meanings to the world around them. Weber's studies of religion focus on the ethos or ethics of religions of the world & their mutual interactions with other social sub-systems like polity & economy.

A. The Religion of India

Weber speaks of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism in 'The Religion of India' which he wrote in 1916. Hinduism is to be understood in relation to the caste system. The caste system, which arose as a result of occupational specialisation which became hereditary over the centuries, was dominated by Brahmin.

A person's posⁿ in the present life is a consequence of good or evil deeds of 'Karma' in the past life.

Material prosperity was desirable, but it was temporary. Spiritual prosperity have permanence & persuasiveness so would help in achieving 'moksha'. Weber points out that medieval Indian cities were renowned centres of manufacture, technology was at a fairly advanced level. Although material conditions were favourable, the Hindu religion made people de-emphasize material life.

Buddhism & Jainism, which tried to counter the rigidity of orthodox Hinduism, were according to Weber, pacifist or peace-emphasizing religions.

B. The Religion of China

Weber also wrote 'The Religion of China' in 1916. Speaking of Confucianism, the traditional Chinese religion, Weber points out that like Protestantism, Confucianism too was marked by this worldly asceticism. But whilst Protestantism sought to transform or attain mastery over the world, Confucianism emphasized harmony. Maintaining social order meant that actively changing the world, an important aspect of capitalism, was discouraged.

asceticism

C. Ancient Judaism

Comparison between Weber & Durkheim (Religion)

1. Unit of Analysis

Durkheim studies religion in its most elementary form. He goes for reductional analysis and employ cause-effect relationships. Ex: Durkheim study of totemism extends the form of social relationship cohesiveness present in primitive societies to all religions of world.

reductional analysis

Weber on the other hand goes for comprehensive analysis of major religions of world & looks at the creative role of religion in helping to shape new ways of thinking & acting.

2. Role of religion

Durkheim sees religion as an expression of the collective conscience. The separation b/w the sacred & profane aspects of the world is mediated through certain rites.

Weber, in contrast wishes to understand religion in relation to economic, political & historical factors. He is concerned with religion's role towards capitalism & rationalisation.

(3) Gods, Spirits & Prophets

Durkheim denies that religion is concerned with the mystical, with gods and spirits. He holds that the object of worship is society itself, transformed & represented through certain symbolic objects.

Weber attaches greater importance to prophets charismatic & ethical prophets in propagating religious beliefs.

(4) Religion & Science

Durkheim views both religion and science as providing society with its collective representations. The classifications of science derive from those of religion. Thus, there is no conflict or opposⁿ b/w two.

Weber views science as an expression of rationality and a challenge to the traditional & mystical claims of religion.

Hence, science & religion, in Weber's view, exist in contrast to each other.

Confucianism | Similarities
Weber-Max (Rel.)

(a) Rejecⁿ of Theological explⁿ - Religion shaped by socio economic forces, not divine interven^t or supernatural forces.

(b) Emphasise on historical context

(c) Connecⁿ with capitalism

(d) Recogⁿ of social conflict → its potential to either reinforce or challenge

Weber - On Stratification

Like Marx, Weber also believed that class was a basic form of stratification in society. He defined the term 'class' according to the Marxist criterion, namely, in relaⁿ to ownership of property.

Another aspect of class that Weber stressed on was life-chances. This describes the opportunities an individual got during the various stages of his or her life. Thus Weber found that life chances was an important aspect of class formation.

For Weber, class had two basic aspects, 1) Firstly, it was an objective category. It was determined by the control or lack of control over productive property of the members.

2) All members of a particular class had similar life-chances, which in turn, distinguished these members from others.

The life chances of individuals depended on their market situation. He identified 4 classes in capitalist society:-

- i) Upper class that comprised those owning/controlling productive private property.
- ii) White collar workers engaged in mental labour (managers, administrators, professionals, etc)
- iii) Petty Bourgeoisie : self employed included shopkeepers, doctor, lawyers etc.
- iv) Manual workers.

Status Weber talked about class-consciousness but he did not think it as necessary for the existence of a class. Instead he looked for an alternative to class-consciousness & he found it in status.

He defined status a posⁿ in society determined by social estimation of honour, ex: caste system in India.

Social System - Talcott Parsons SOSA, 1937

utilitarian
positivist
idealist

In 'The Structure of Social Action' (1937), Parsons has reviewed the earlier contributions, which he divides into three schools of thought: utilitarian, positivist & idealist.

Utilitarian approach - They consider that economic behaviours as rational behaviours & opined that this is a universally valid assumption in eco. The utilitarians see social action in a highly individualist fashion. They emphasize utilitarian rational calculation but at the level of the individual. For this reason, they are unable to accommodate the fact that social life is collectively cohesive & not a random fact effect.

Positivists believe that social actors have complete knowledge of their social situation. (focused on generalisation & patterned formation based on observaⁿ & data collection)

Idealists believe in the school of thought which believes that the mind plays a key role in the constitution of the world as it is experienced.

The utilitarians only emphasize the individual's rational choice and miss the collective.

The idealists talk of values and miss out the pressures exerted on values by empirical reality.

The positivists emphasize complete knowledge of the situation & overlook the role of values, or of error or of variations.

Parson's Action Approach

Keeping the utilitarian, idealist & positivist approach ^{in mind}, Parsons put forwards 'action approach' to the study of social system.

Action, according to Parsons does not take place in isolation it is not empirically discrete but occurs in constellations which constitute systems. (Constellaⁿ of actions = system)

Conditions of social action (when behaviour becomes act)

- It occurs in situation (social aspect).
- It is oriented to attainment of ends/goals (motivational aspect)
- It is regulated by norms & values of society (value aspect).
- It involves an investment of 'energy' or 'motiva'/'effort' (biological aspect)

* Constellation of action = System of action → 3 modes of organisation

- Personality system: refers to those aspects of the human personality, which affect the individual's social functioning.
(Hidden/Internal aspect - emotion, tension, stress, aspiration)
- Cultural system: encompasses actual beliefs, concrete systems of values and symbolic means of communication.
(norms & values)
- Social system: refers to the forms and modes of interaction between individuals and its organisation.
- Organismic system: (biological/physical aspect) - makes available energy.

Characteristics of social system (When social system is formed?)

- It involves an interaction b/w two or more actors, and the interaction process is its main focus.
- There exists collective goal orientation or common values & a consensus on expectations in normative & cognitive senses.
- Interaction takes place in a situation, which implies other actors & alters. These alters are objects of emotion & value judgement & through them goals & means of action are achieved.
- Consensus on role expectations
- Interaction will develop an abstract boundary around the system.

A	Orgn	Personality	G
I	Social	Cultural	L

Basic unit of organizaⁿ of a Social System - Role

The social system has a mode of organizaⁿ of action called role. It is the basic conceptual unit of social system serving as the point of intersection b/w the (system of action of an individual) & (the social system).

- Orientaⁿ role & object role

- The primary element of role → Role expectation. It refers to ① reciprocity b/w actor & his/her alter and ② is governed by a range of motivational & value orientations.

The organisation of unit acts into social systems therefore involves the motives and values, which link it to the personality system in the first case & to the cultural system in the second.

Motivational orientation ^{needs} ^{external appearance} ^{plans} refers to a situation in which action takes place taking into account i) needs, ii) external appearances and iii) plans NEP

03 Types:

a) Cognitive orientation ^(needs) (observaⁿ according to one's needs) - makes actors see their environment or object in relaⁿ to their need disposⁿ as a mental objective.

b) Cathetic orientation involves emotional attitude of actors towards their object.

c) Evaluative orientation leads the actors to organise their effort in realisation of their object with optimum efficiency.

Value orientation ^{values} ^{aesthetics} ^{morality} ^{thinking} action takes place taking into account i) values ii) aesthetics iii) morality iv) thinking

VANOT

- i) Cognitive orientation relates to the issue of validity of judgement. (societal values altering observaⁿ)
- ii) Appreciative orientation is that which helps actors to judge their emotional response to object.
- iii) Moral orientation refers to value commitment of an actor towards his/her objects. (what is right thing to do)

* Every actor who performs a role has a dual capacity, because role implies interactⁿ with other person/persons.

Divides role into 2 kinds:

a) orientaⁿ role where actor as ego (self) interacts with alter (other person) as his/her object

b) Object role where actor is the object of alter's orientaⁿ,

Institutionalisation of Roles in a Social System ^{its moti/value orientⁿ integrated in culture of a society}

Institutionalisation means that expectations from a specific role, its values and motivational orientations are integrated within the culture of a society.

In order that roles are performed in society in accordance with the standards prescribed by society or in line with the pattern of institutionalisaⁿ, each society imposes sanctions.

Collectivity as a Social system

collectivity can be identified only through the boundary of a social system that determines which members are included and which others are excluded from the membership of the collectivity.

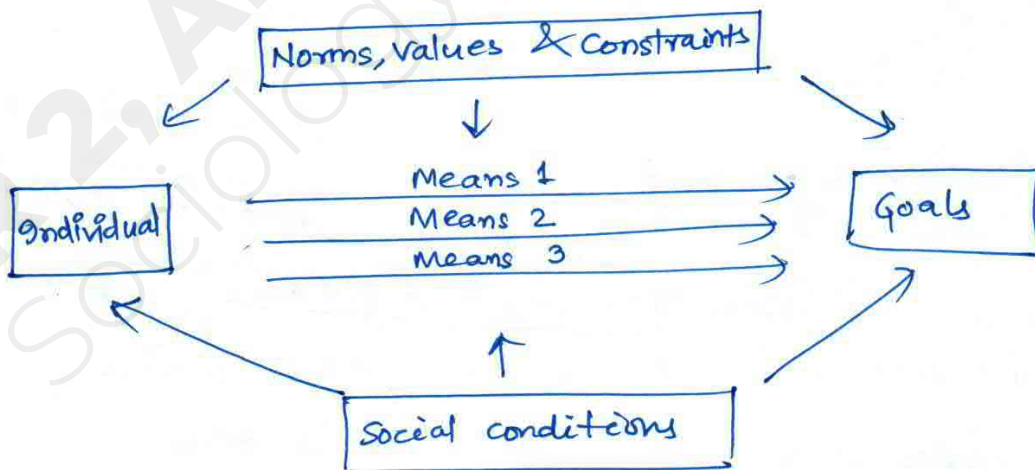
The collectivity is not merely ① a social aggregate of members such as a category. A category is defined through common attributes such as age, sex or education, etc.

Collectivity is also not a ^② plurality of individuals who are commonly interdependent with one another ecologically, that is, in a physical situaⁿ, like market.

Solidarity comes from 'institutionalize' of shared values. Collectivity differs from both because its plurality is characterised by solidarity of its members (as in kinship or in an associaⁿ). This solidarity emerges from the institutionalizaⁿ of shared values, such as, the value of cooperation among certain kins or sharing the beliefs and practices of a religion.

Types of Social Action

- 1) Instrumental Action (Zweckrational) → Personality
strong = logical means Evaluative aspect
↑ ↑
Expressive moral instrumental
- 2) Expressive Action → Social
emotional, appreciative aspect strong
- 3) Moral Action → Cultural
Tradition & west rational (value based)



Parson's Social Action

functional prerequisites

Parsons took a synthetic approach (as he synthesised the Action theory for micro & systems theory for macro explainⁿ)

which is called as structural functional view of the society.

He saw existence of society in terms of a social system which has various subsystems & so on & each performs a unique pre-requisite.

Mechanism Equilibrium phase

How the system survives?

SOSA

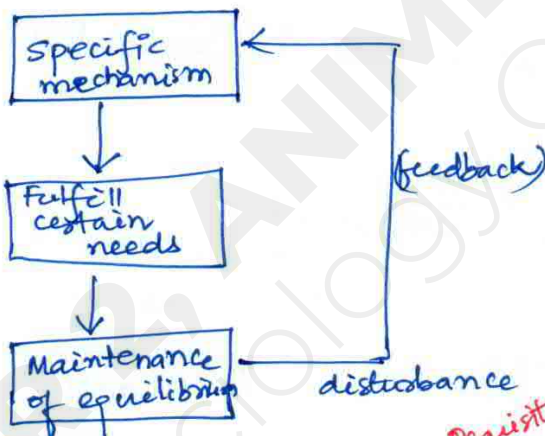
Mechanism Equilibrium phase

In Book 'The structure of social Action', he talks about 'Mechanism Equilibrium Phase' where he viewed social system in terms of structure only, i.e., how different mechanisms

like family and law education maintain an equilibrium,

which he said is 'Moving Equilibrium'.

Mechanism Eq. Phase
Requisite functional phase



Ex: Normal internet

↓
cyber crime
↓
Cyber laws
↓
New equilibrium

Book: The Social system

Parsons later moved to 'Requisite functional phase' talked of social system in terms of fulfilment of functions

Requisite functional phase

or functional prerequisites or AGIL functions:

Adaptation implies generation and acquisition of resources from outside the system, its external environment & to effect its distribⁿ in the system. Ex: Economy is the subsystem that performs the function for society of adapting to the environment through labour, producⁿ & allocation.

Goal Attainment involves, i) the determination of goals; ii) motivating of members of the system to attain these goals; iii) mobilising the members & their energies for the achievement of these goals.

determine - motivate - mobilise

Ex: The political system performs the function of goal attainment by pursuing societal objectives and mobilising actors & resources to that end.

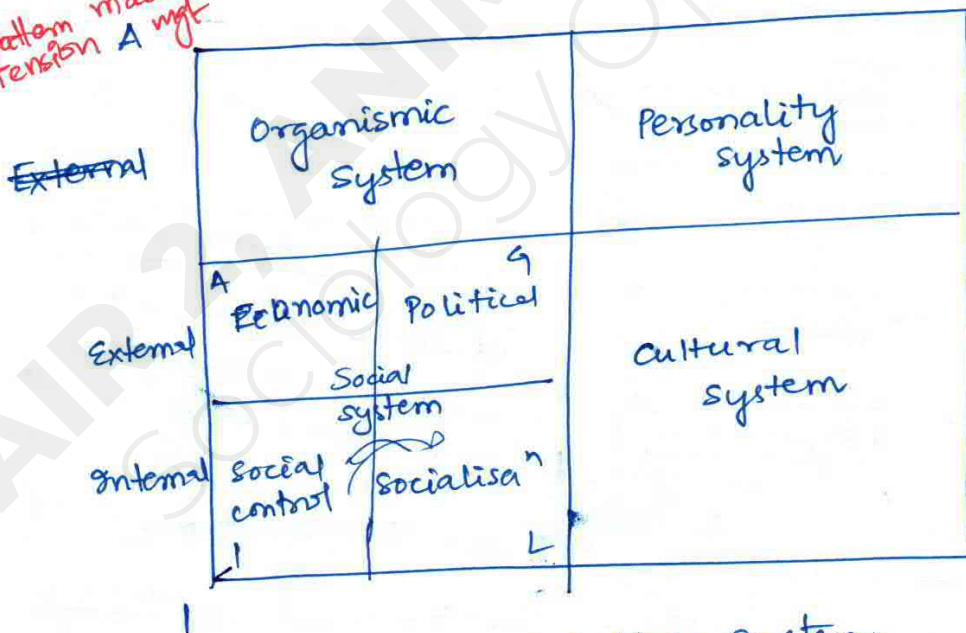
Integration helps to maintain coherence, solidarity and coordination in the system. Ex: This funcⁿ is performed by culture & values (law)

Pattern maintenance
Tension mgt

Latency organises and maintains the motivational energy of elements in the social system. Main functions: i) Pattern maintenance & ii) Tension management within system.

Ex: institutions of socialisation (schools, family & religion)

Pattern maintenance
Tension A mgt



G Internal (I)
External (E)

	I/E	C/I
Adapt ⁿ	E	I
G	E	C
I	I	C
L	I	I

Pattern maintenance
Tension management

Parsons' Action System

Consummatory (C): emphasis is on achieving some desired end.

Instrumental (I): acquisitⁿ & incorporatⁿ of means to achieve ends.

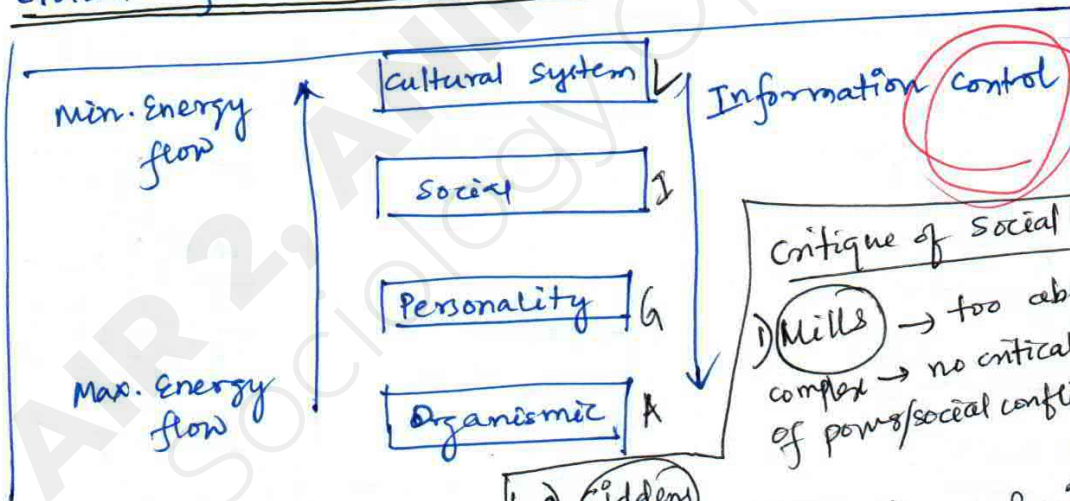
Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control

In his conceptualisation of systems, Parsons also sees their inter-relation and inter-linkages. Social system is linked with other systems through which Energy flow & Informaⁿ control, termed as cybernetic Hierarchy of Control.

Social change occurs when there is a change in the energy flow or the information control as equilibrium stage is disturbed. This is restored by -

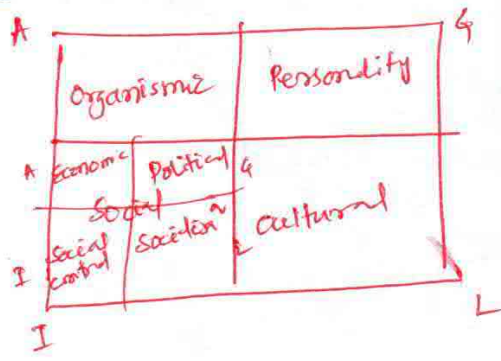
- 1) Socialisation - shared values are transmitted from one generation to another by various instituⁿ like family & educaⁿ.
- 2) Social control - it discourages deviance & various instituⁿ enforcing it are law, police, etc.

Parsons also views social change as a change in terms of evolution from simple to complex societies.



Critique of Social System Theory
 1) Mills → too abstract & complex → no critical analysis of power/social conflict/inequality

- 2) Giddens → individual agency & culture ignored
- 3) Jeffrey Alexander - neglects cultural & symbolic dimensions of social life
- 4) Dorothy Smith → Feminist
 ↳ women & marginalised group (X)



Critique of social system

1) Parsons' social system theory is termed as a grand functional theory with little practical & low on empirical testability. His ideas are too abstract with little empirical verifiability.

Dahrendorf called his conception as utopian.

2) He takes an over socialised view of man, in which, man is influenced by the values & norms along like a cog in a machine.

3) Merton takes much realistic view & he included latent functions & dysfunctions as well in his analysis. ^{teleology} ^{tautology}

4) Jonathan Turner: structure functionalism of Parsons suffers from illegitimate teleologies & tautologies, which are the two most important logical problems confronting structural functionalism. ^{teleologies} ^{tautologies}

5) Marxist sociologists criticise functionalism for its neglect of class conflict or class antagonism that exist in society. He ignored conflict. Turner - he was obsessed with integratⁿ.

6) Political sociologists have criticised it for neglecting the role of power and domination in the structure & function of social institutions.

Case Study social problems like insurgences in tribal areas can be understood from social system view as :

1. Poverty as a result of problem of adaptatⁿ in the eco. system
2. Vested Interest affect the goal attainment in a political "
3. Deprived people feel alienated & face the problem of integratⁿ in the cultural system.
4. Stress & lack of motivaⁿ creates problem of latency in inditⁿ of socialisatⁿ like family.

Pattern Variables

Parsons defines pattern variables as the fundamental dilemmas that actors face in any situation. They are choices between alternative variables while performing roles. Role being the most vital element of the social system, its performance generates force of strain or tension.

Why this strain? (a) Problems of internalisation (fault in socializaⁿ) (b) Problems of institutionalisation (lack of clarity generated by society w^t expectations of a pattern).

Five pairs :

- (a) Affectivity vs Affective Neutrality : It refers to the dilemma b/w fulfilment of self interest or collective interest. emotional attachment and emotional detachment in a particular situaⁿ. For ex, relaⁿ of doctor with his/her patient is largely affectively neutral.
- (b) Self orientation vs Collectivity orientation : dilemma b/w fulfilment of self interest or collective interest. Ex: Notion of socialist society based on dominant choice in favour of collectivity orientaⁿ
- (c) Universalism versus Particularism : dilemma is b/w cognitive vs cathective (emotional) evaluaⁿ. ex Abiding by rule of law irrespective of personal, kinship or friendship consideraⁿ → universalistic mode of role performance. If one violates legal norms only because the person involved is a kin or a friend, then particularistic consideraⁿ would be said to be operating.

(d) Ascription vs Achievement : Patterns which help the actors to judge others in a situaⁿ. whether the judgement is to be done in terms of ascriptive (based on birth) attributes or on the basis of achieved attributes. Ex: Caste system - ascriptive.

(e) Specificity vs Diffuseness : concerns the nature of interacⁿ of the object of role performance; dilemmas regarding relaⁿ & obligaⁿ. Ex: Buyer-seller relaⁿ, in strict terms, in a modern economy is specific & is guided by rules and money market, but in rural areas, they are diffused.

Further, according to Parsons, social instituⁿ in society tend to cluster around opposite poles in dichotomies:

Family : Particularistic, affective & diffused. (Gemeinschaft)

Workplace : Universalistic, affectively neutral & achievement based (Gesellschaft)

(Gemei / Gesells)

In his book The Social System, Parsons mentions many types of empirical social systems:

✓ Distinguished b/w social system & social structure; social system is manifested through the totality of the principles through which roles & related elements of social interacⁿ are organised.

Social structure reflects the specific manner in which these roles in an interacⁿ situaⁿ are configured or composed together.

ex: family is a social system but its social structure can be seen in the empirical cluster of kinship roles.

- I. Universalistic Achievement Pattern - American society
- II. Universalistic Ascription Pattern - Nazi Germany; as an organisation it was rational, but notions of superiority and inferiority were assigned based on birth.
- III. Particularistic Achievement Pattern - classical Chinese family, where even the royal blooded members of the family had to prove their worth via individual achievements
- IV. Particularistic Ascription Pattern - Traditional Indian caste system; Spanish Americans

Despite Parson's frequent criticism, his imprint on the discipline is indelible. Recent attempts to revive his ideas have been made by Parsonian sociologists like Bryan Turner & Jeffrey Alexander.

Habermas & Bryan Turner → permanent
 1) Coercive injecⁿ of values (Habermas) - values are coercively injected into minds of individuals through edu, family, mass media. Value consensus is not voluntaristic as envisaged.

2) Revolutⁿ (Bryan Turner) argues that Parsons make no distinct b/w Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Communist China & Democracy. For him all these are social system where AGIL is present. He failed to recognize revolutionary changes brought in way.

+ 3) Dorothy Smith

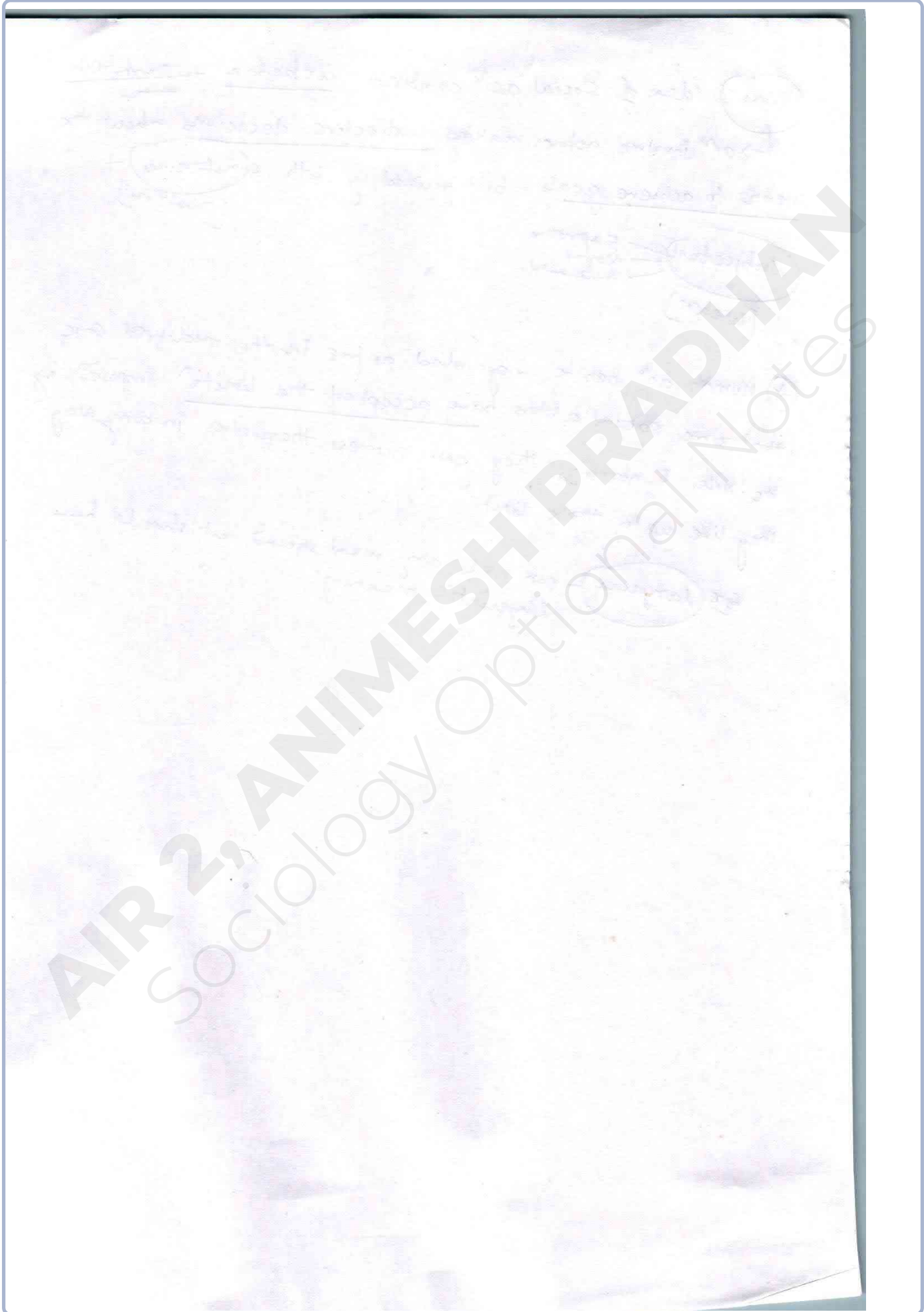
4) Garfinkel → PV are too abstract & generalizing; emphasized importance of studying social act in its concrete, situated context.

Parson's idea of social acⁿ combines Weberian + Durkheim
 ↳ acⁿ involves actors making subjective decisions about the
means to achieve goals - but guided by both constraints +
 [Durkheim]

subjectivity — Expressive
 Moral
 Instrumental
 [Weber]

★ Human acⁿ can be regarded as free in the modified sense
 that once social actors have accepted the limits imposed by
 the rules & norms, they can express themselves in any way
 they like up to those limits.

Ex: language - can make any vocal sound but should have
 linguistic meanings.



TALCOTT PARSONS

Theory of Social Action

Book: "The Structure of Social Action"

Conditions of Social Action

- ✓ Social situation (social aspect)
- oriented towards goals (motivational aspect)
- Regulated by norms & values (value aspect)
- Involves investment of energy (biological aspect)

Actor possess alternatives means

2 orientations of social action

- 1) Motivational (अर्थ need)
 - Influence of Weber
 - Influenced by individual's own needs, personal needs, interests & plans.
 - 2) value (society based)
 - Durkheim's influence
 - considering norms & values
- Types
- i) cognitive (observaⁿ, acc. to one's needs)
 - ii) Cathartic (Affective, emotional)
 - iii) Evaluate (how best to use your energies to satisfy the need)
- i) cognitive (societal values altering observaⁿ)
 - ii) Appreciative (societal values altering emotions)
 - iii) moral (what is the right thing to do)

Types of Social Action

- 1) Instrumental action (zweck-rational) Evaluative aspect strong:
logical means
- 2) Expressive action emotional, appreciative aspect strong
- 3) Moral Action Traditional & West rational
↳ (value based)

Conflict b/w motivational & value orientations

lead to pattern variables.

- Ascription vs Achievement, ^{Individual (micro)}
- Diffuseness vs specificity (obligatⁿ in an interaction) ^{Kirana vs Bigbazaar, interest}
- Affectivity vs Affective Neutrality (amount of emotion)
- Particularism vs universalism
- collective orientaⁿ vs self-orientation

Why this conflict

- Problems of Internalizaⁿ (fault in socialization)
- problems of institutionalizaⁿ (lack of clarity generated by society w^ot expectations of a pattern)

At times, both together - twin problems

Action Systems

⊛ Actions occur in constellations called as action systems.

4 types of action systems that comprise the reality: (CSPO)

- 1) Cultural system (contains norms & values) - basic guidelines
- 2) Social system (interacⁿ b/w units of the system)
- 3) Personality system (hidden or internal aspect) - emotions, tensions, stress, aspirations etc.
- 4) Organismic system: (biological or physical aspect) (makes available energy)

Conditions for conception of Social System:

When a social system forms?

- 1) Two or more individuals in social interaction
- 2) some collective goals (including motivations of units & values of society)
- 3) consensus on role expectations
- 4) Interaction will develop an abstract boundary around the system

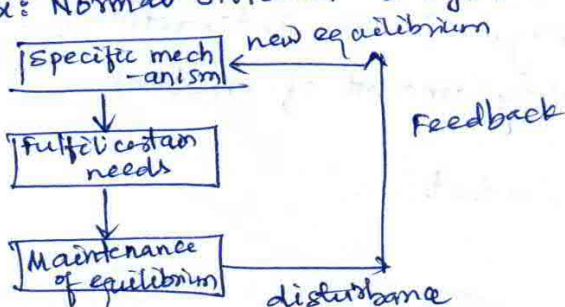
Functional Analysis of Social System

Q. How the system survives? Book: The structure of social Action, 1937

Mechanism equilibrium phase

Tendency to a new equilibrium.

Ex: Normal Internet → Cyber crime → cyber laws → new equilibrium



Q. What are the functions fulfilled by a particular system?
Requisite functionalism Phase (Book) ("The Social System")

A set of universal functional requisites (must for survival of system) →

✓ AGIL Model

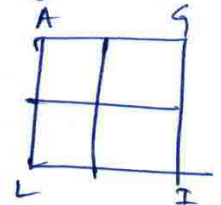
Adaptation: generation, acquisition & distribⁿ of resources (economic system)

Goal Attainment: determinⁿ of goals, motivating, mobilizing, channelizing (political system)

Integration: cohesiveness, solidarity, coordinⁿ b/w units (cultural system)

Latency: hidden aspect for maintaining the motivaⁿ, tension management (family)

├ Pattern maintenance (maintaining conformity)
 └ Tension management (internal tensions)



Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control

Interactⁿ of action systems (CSPO)

1) Energy flows up energy ↑ C
 S
 P
 O ↓ Informaⁿ

2) Informaⁿ flows down

A balance b/w energy and information flow

10 marks - 9 min
 20 marks - 14 min
 9
 14

0
 .18
 28
 48

20
 30

- 1) University - 20
- 2) Relevance of Parsonian Society - 10
- 3) Relevance of Pattern van-Social class - 20
- 4) Critically analyze the 'Pottu Vanki'

8-9 : Geography ✓
 9:30-11 : Geography
 11:15-1 : Sociology
 ———— 1-2 Lunch ————
 2-3:30 : Governance
 3:30-4:30 : History (R)
 4:45-6 : History (R) → Call for ITR
 6:30-8:30 : Sociology
 ———— 8:30-10 ITR + Dinner ————
 10-10:30 : Plan for Next

Robert Merton

Known as a neofunctionalist, Merton's functionalism deals with not only theoretical work, but empirical reality as well.

He modified earlier functionalist view & criticised the three fundamental postulates of earlier functionalist & suggested their modification :

I. Postulate of functional unity : Durkheim, Spencer & Radcliffe Brown emphasised on functional unity where they advocated the idea that unity of constituents necessary for society's smooth functioning. But according to Merton, certain elements of society could be non-functional or dysfunctional. Ex: Religion has dysfunctional role as well.

II. Postulate of functional indispensability

Earlier sociologists consider indispensability in two forms :

a) Indispensability of certain functions - Ex: Radcliffe Brown's 'necessary conditions' & Parson's AGIL framework

b) Indispensability of existing social institutions - Ex: Malinowski's 'Theory of needs', Durkheim's theory of religion, DoL

Merton added that social items are not indispensable in nature & there may be functional alternatives.

- This recognition that some structures are expendable, functionalism opens the way for meaningful social change.

Ex: Indian society will perhaps be more functional if caste is not there.

As alternative to family, "creche" for socialization of children & "law & order" for stabilization of adults.

III. Postulate of universal functionalism

Earlier functionalists believed that all existing social

& cultural forms are invariably functional & fulfil some positive function. Melton argued that the context in which the social item is studied should also be taken into account. He refutes Comte's emphasis on consensus & Malinowski's 'vital functions'.

Social theory & Social structure

Manifest & Latent functions

Idea in 'Social Theory & Social Structure' (1967)

STB

Manifest function

Latent function

- Parsons - motivational approach
- Intended meanings of the actor
- Inspired by Weber
- Subjective to individual
- Psychological dimension to understand reality.
- To understand micro perspective
- Melton favoured non-positivist techniques for identifying manifest

- unintended consequence
- Inspired by Durkheim, Radcliffe Brown
- actor unaware
- Structural dimension to understand social reality
- Melton recommended using quantitative & qualitative methods

Purpose

Social Theory & Social Structure

Hopi ceremonials

- Helps to go beyond common sense perception of the world
- What appears irrational becomes rational:

Hopi ceremonials - Manifest: dancing to pray for rain
Latent: increasing solidarity & group identity

- New horizon of enquiry begin to emerge:

Sociologists try to delve into hidden meaning and aspects of cultural items & social practices.

Ex: 'study of commercial films' emerges showing although these films seem absurd, have latent positive functions like strengthening role of motherhood, signifying ultimate triumph of good over evil etc.

ex. Merton's example from Veblen's book 'Theory of Leisure Class' ✓
 in which author sought to examine the latent function
of the pattern of conspicuous consumption.

4. Established morals get challenged

It is futile to be critical of an 'immoral' practice unless one can think of a 'moral' alternative that can take its place in functional terms.

ex. 'Immoral' political machine serves what the official ~~theory~~ democracy fails to accomplish.

5. Induce multidisciplinary approach involving sociology & psychology

6. Resolved contradiction b/w positivism & non-positivism

Functional Paradigm — Integrate theory & research

Merton believed that all the previous functional postulates (unity, indispensability, universal functionalism) rely on non-empirical assertions based on abstract, theoretical systems.

He believed that empirical tests & not theoretical assertions, are crucial to functional analysis. Hence, he developed his own functional paradigm of functional analysis as a guide to the integration of theory & research which was a result of his belief in empirical research.

steps followed

1) Social items under study must be in a standardised pattern & they must not be too abstract or too concrete.

2) Social context, meanings & boundaries of study to be specified.

- 3) Use both primary & secondary sources
- 4) Identify manifest funcⁿ
- 5) Identify latent funcⁿ
- 6) Study dysfuncⁿ of manifest & latent funcⁿ
- 7) ~~Identify~~ Highlight functional alternatives
- 8) Try to achieve a net balance

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN
Sociology Optional Notes

Theory of Reference Group

Robert Merton has elaborated & substantiated theory of Reference group in 'Social Theory and Social Structure'. (STSS)

A reference group is one to which one always refers in order to evaluate one's achievements, aspirations, ambitions & role performances. It could be in the form of i) Membership groups ii) Non-membership group.

Concept of group & group membership :

Merton speaks of three characteristics of a group & group memberships —

1) There is an objective criterion, i.e., the frequency of interaction. The group refers to a number of people who frequently interact with one another.

2) Interacting persons define themselves as members. They feel that they have patterned expectations or forms of interaction which are morally binding on them & on other members.

3) Persons in interaction are defined by others as belonging to the group; here 'others' include both fellow members & non-members.

Ex Nation is a collectivity, not a group because one does not interact with everyone else.

Concept of membership

Reference groups could be of two types —

(a) Positive Reference group : Individual wishes to join

(b) Negative Reference group : Individual wishes to avoid one evinces counter norms to not join this.

Ex In (a), one forms motivated assimilations & in the other, motivated rejections.

Concept of relative deprivation

Merton talks about this concept while examining the findings of 'American soldiers' (1949). He explained the restlessness and continual search for change/mobility by

- Married American soldiers compared themselves with the unmarried associates feeling they required greater sacrifice
- Married American soldiers compared with his civilian friends
- The overseas soldier, relative to soldiers at home, suffered a greater break with home ties & familiar amenities.

Anticipatory Socialisation

speaking in the context of non-membership Rg, it refers to preparing oneself for the group to which an individual aspires but does not belong.

It serves two functions:

- a) Aiding his rise into that group
- b) Easing his adjustment after he has become part of it.

It has dysfunctional aspects:

- a) In relatively closed societies, the person would not be able to become a member of the group to which he aspires
- b) Because of anticipatory socialization - imitation of the values of a non-membership group, he would be disliked by the members of his own group. He will be reduced to

marginal man.

* He opines, in a closed system, the individual is unlikely to choose a non-membership group as a Rg. That is why, in a closed system, even if one's objective conditions are not good, ^{could} ~~might~~ feel less deprived.

Reference Individuals

Men select not only RG, but also reference individuals. The concept of role model is more restricted in scope, denoting a more limited identification with an individual, in only one/few selected roles. But the person who identifies himself with a reference individual will seek to approximate the behaviour & values of that individual in his several roles.

Selection of reference groups among membership groups

Not all membership groups are equally important, only some of them are selected as Reference group.
ex influence of family would be more than film club.

- influence of 'kinship' more & for prolonged time than undergraduate friends. Hence 'A Brahmin boy despite being a student of a modern institution, prefers to many Brahmin girls.'

* Factors decisive in making a non-membership group as RG

1) The selection of RG is largely governed by the capacity of certain groups to confer some prestige in terms of the institutional structure of that society.

2) Isolation in membership group becomes a motivating force, because isolates are i) sensitive ii) rebellious or iii) have intense urge to mobility. ex 'disenchanted member of the elite' adopts political orientation of a class less powerful than his own. disenchanted member of the elite

3) A social system with relatively high rate of social mobility will tend to make far widespread orientation to

non-membership groups as RG.

Generation Gap: The same group does not uniformly serve as RG for the same individuals in every phase of their behaviour.

The group that serves as a RG for one's political ideal may not have any meaning as far as one's religious ideas are concerned.

Merton says, when conflicting value orientation is obtained in the primary group, its mediating role becomes lessened or even negligible & the influence of the larger society becomes much more binding.

⊖ The theory of RG behaviour must include some treatment of channels of communication through which knowledge is gained.

- Those in authority have substantial knowledge of these norms, far greater than those held by other individual members of the group. But the authorities should not exceed their limits — concept of — functionally optimum degree of visibility". *channels of communication*

Non-conformity as a type of RG behaviour

Non-conformity to the norms of an in-group is equivalent to conformity to the norms of an out-group. But, non-conformity should not be equated with deviant behaviour.

Difference ① Unlike criminal, the non-conformist announces his dissent.

② The non-conformist is not an opportunist

③ Non-conformists believe that they are gifted with a 'higher morality' & want to alter the norms of the group accordingly.

functional optimum

exception

in Merton's view, the non-conformists are often considered to be 'mavericks'. They are felt to have courage and have demonstrated the capacity to run large risks.

The fact that the non-conformist "tends to elicit some measure of respect" implies that the membership group begins to become uncertain about its norms, & values.

The non-conformist's conformity to the non-membership group is the beginning of conflict & tension in membership group.

Role sets & status sets

According to Merton, a particular social status involves not a single associated role, but an array of associated roles. This is called role-set.

Merton speaks about 'structural sources of instability' in the role set. The basic source of disturbance: anyone occupying a particular status has role-partners who are 'differently located in the social structure'

⇒ There are ways to minimize the degree of conflict:

(a) Not all role-partners are equally concerned with the behaviour of those in a particular social status.

(b) The occupant of a status does not engage in continuous interaction with all those in his or her role set.

The 'exemption from observability' helps the individual to avoid a conflict that may emerge because of divergent expectations from role-partners.

(c) Occupant of a social status is not alone, there are many like him/her - helps in coping mechanism.



Status-set

The same individual may find himself or herself in different statuses: teacher, husband, mother, father etc.

This complement of social statuses of an individual may be designated as his or her status-set. Each of the statuses in turn has its distinctive role-set.

Merton suggests ways of avoiding tension in status-set:

- 1) People are not perceived by others as occupying only one status.
 - 2) There is something called empathy, which helps you to sympathetically understanding the lot of others.
 - 3) The components of status-set are not combined at random. This form of combination reduces the possibility of conflict.
- 1) Schlossberg → limited consideration of dynamic nature of PE across life course.

Robert Merton

Three postulates:

a) functional unity: unity of constituents needed for smooth functioning.

Merton added: Some constituents may be non-functional or dysfunctional. Ex: certain elements of religion can be divisive.

b) functional indispensability: Existing sociologists think 2 ways - i) Indispensability of certain functions. Ex:

Radcliffe Brown's 'necessary cond', Parson's 'AGIL'

ii) Indispensability of existing social institutions -

Malinowski's 'Theory of needs', Durkheim's DoI, religion indispensable for society

Merton Added: Functional Alternatives

Ex: creche - socializeⁿ of children (alternative of family)
law & order - stabilizeⁿ of adults (" ")

c) Universalism functionalism: existing social forms are & will be inevitably functional.
Comte's emphasis on 'consensus' & Malinowski's emphasis on 'vital functions'

Merton Added: items may be dysfunctional or non-functional. Task of investigator to identify net balance.

Latent & Manifest functions

Manifest (inspired from Weber)

- Parsons - motivational orientaⁿ
- Intended meanings of the actor
- Subjective to individual
- Psychological dimension to understand reality.
- To understand micro-perspective
- Merton favoured non-positivist techniques for identifying manifest

Latent (inspired from Durkheim & Radcliffe Brown)

(Hopi tribe dancing, religion etc.)
manifest - dancing to pray for rain
latent - increasing solidarity

- Hidden to actor
- unintended consequence
- actors unaware
- structural dimension to understand social reality
- Merton recommended using Quantitative & Qualitative methods to identify.

Significance of M&L functions

- Increased the purview of sociology (objecting both subjective dispositions and objective consequences)
- Multidisciplinary approach (socio & psycho)
- Resolved contradiction b/w positivism & non-positivism

Functional Paradigm - Methodological push to functional analysis.

steps to be followed by the investigator (to develop functional theories) —

- 1) Social item under study → that follows standardised pattern
- 2) Social context, meanings, boundaries of study to be specified
- 3) Using both primary + secondary tech. & sources
- 4) Identify manifest function
- 5) " " latent " "
- 6) Study dysfuncⁿ of both L & M
- 7) Functional alternatives
- 8) Net Balance

Middle range theories

Bridged gap or raw empiricism (facts, ethnographic) & abstract generalization (only theory like Parsons)

Triple alliance

Theory :

Method : functional paradigm

Data : Primary & secondary

Combine MRTs to form grand theories.

Advantages of MRTs

- 1) More scientific - testable, based on data
- 2) Practically applicable
- 3) Shorter/smaller sample
- 4) Less time + cost

Disadvantages

- limited scope of framing universal theory (because of less abstractions)
- hard to see what is MR phenomenon (subjectivity will creep in)
- over-emphasizes data (over-empiricism)

Merton's Theory of Deviance/Anomie

Book: "Social structure & Anomie, 1938"
 "Social theory & social structure, 1949"

Deviance: non-conformity to norms & policy

Goffman: "We are all are socially deviant"

* All criminal acts = deviant but not vice versa.

Deviance result of →

- Subcultural characteristics
- Faulty socialization
- Parental deprivation
- Differential opportunities etc.

⇒ Not always dysfunctional.

Duofheim - particular rate of crime is normal.

Merton concept

Deviance is discrepancy b/w - "culturally defined goals
 & structurally available means to achieve goals"

Merton vs Durkheim on anomie

Both consider it problem in normative order.

Durkheim

- Temporary

cause: social currents

waves of enthusiasm, distress etc.

Merton

Discrepancy b/w desired goals & available means not temporary here

structural property of every society

Response	Goals	Means
Conformist	+	+
Innovators <i>→ scientists</i> <i>× criminals</i>	+	-
Ritualists (Bureaucrats)	-	+
Retreatist	-	-
Rebellion	+	+

(drug addicts, addicts)

Every deviance has some conformity can be functional or dysfunctional

Middle Range Theories

Robert Merton launched a critique of Parsons' functional strategy for building sociological theory. According to him, Parsons had not developed a theory rather all encompassing system of concept - at best it provides a general orientaⁿ as to what variables must be taken into account while conducting research.

The theoretical model was too general & according to Merton was premature, sterile & therefore futile.

~~Parsons~~ is trying to be Einstein of sociology, while sociology has not even have a Kepler.

- These theories lack empirical ground work & hence premature.

on this wake of failure of grand theories, Merton proposed 'middle range theories' - a middle path b/w the macro theories (which were too ambitious) & micro theories which had little practical consequence.

Characteristics

(a) limited assumptions/generalizaⁿ: which are specific enough so that verifiable hypothesis can be deduced.

(b) They used concepts which can operationalize that fill the gap b/w raw empiricism and grand theories.

(c) Empirical testing is conducted, without which the res-earch becomes premature. ex: Durkheim's Dd & Weber's PESC

(d) Middle range theories must be supported by both qualitative & quantitative data from both primary & sec. sources.

(e) By following the approach of MRT, the concepts & propositions of sociological theory will become more tightly organized and forces clarified, elaborated and reformulated of the concepts & propositions.

(f) It has a triple alliance of theory, method (functional paradigm) & data.

(g) Various MRTs should be consolidated into a more general set of concepts & mutually consistent propositions.

Advantage

- More scientific :- testable empirically on data
- More practical applicability
- shorter/smaller sample
- less time/cost

Critique

1) Robert Bierstadt : He says idea of MRT represents an anemic type of intellectual ambition. It leads to loss of macro sociological enquiry, all bogged down to microsociological research.

2) MRTs lead to fragmentation of knowledge because there would be unrelated themes about each limited area & only after a long time, collecting all those themes, you get overview of total society.

3) There is limited scope of framing universal theory because of less abstract.

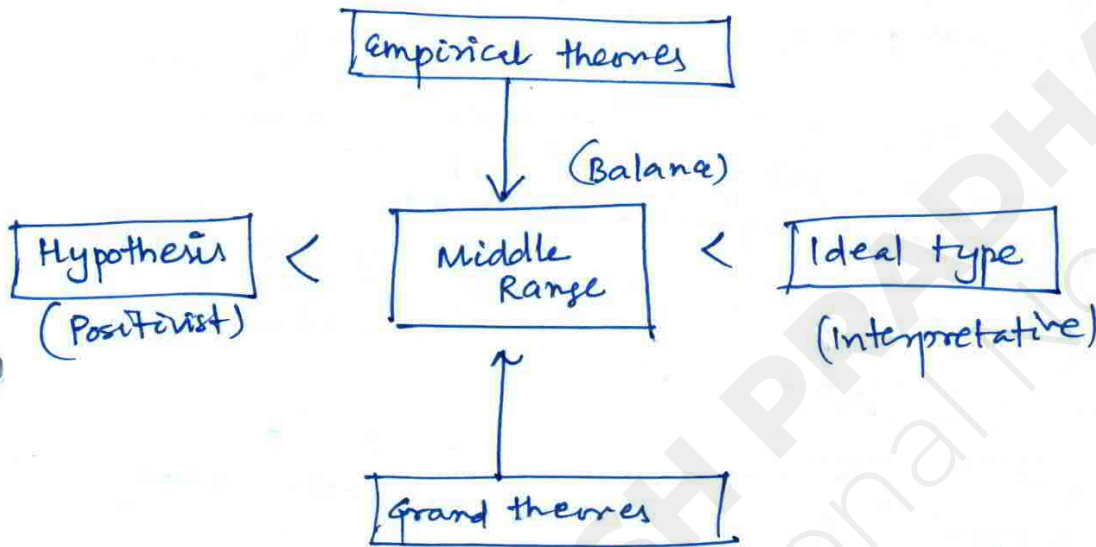
4) It is hard to see what is MRT phenomenon; subjectivity will creep in.

5) Over emphasises data

6) Raymond Boud criticized him that MRT is nothing but what science use generally in theory building.

Ex Reference Group behaviour, deviance etc.

Robert Bierstadt



Robert Bierstadt

Bierstadt

Robert Bierstadt - a new type of intellectual unit

Robert Bierstadt

Raymond Boud

Albert Cohen's Status Frustration Theory

↳ working class subculture emerge because they are denied status in society ⇒ lack means.

Cloward & Ohlin → 3 types of delinquent subcult :

1) Criminal subcult - in more stable working class areas where there is established pattern of crime. Provide alt. to legitimate job market.

2) Conflict subcult - socially disorganised area with low social cohesion. Characterised by violence, gang warfare etc.

3) Retreatist - failed to succeed in both mainstream society & also in crime/gang. ^{Ed} Addicted to drug, alcohol.

↳ Walter Miller → in lower class comm., delinquency is a part of learned cult. values rather than an anomic reacⁿ to unattainable goals.

Merton's Strain Theory - Conformity & Deviance

Conformity is that action which is oriented to social norms or expectations & which falls within the toleration prescribed by the society.

Teton Sioux Indians

Deviance is non-conformity or deviating from the accepted path.
 - It could be positively sanctioned as well as negatively sanctioned.
 - Deviant in one society may be normal in other societies.

For ex, Teton Sioux Indians of USA, as part of their Sun Dance ceremony, mutilate their bodies as a display of valor; the same activity is termed as masochism (madness) in other societies.

- It could cause from: Teton Sioux Deviance in one culture,
 a) subcultural characteristics might not be same elsewhere
 b) faulty socialization
 c) Parental deprivation
 d) Differential opportunities etc.

some countries legalize same-sex marriage.
Social Structure & Anomie

Merton explains his idea of deviance in his Social Structure & Anomie (1939). According to him, deviance is discrepancy between "culturally defined goals and structurally available means to achieve goals"

He takes the example of American Dream which mentions the feasibility of journey from log cabin to White House for everyone. According to Merton, in American society, the culture places a great emphasis on material success, but many people fail to achieve such success due to their position in the society. This creates a feeling of deprivation among the others.

Structural strain → deviance

The result is structural strain that produces deviance. Lower class individuals are most likely to experience these strains because; these individuals are hence, more likely

to turn to crime and deviance as a way to achieve economic success.

There is a high correlation that exists b/w (unemployment and crime) and the structural strain theory helps explain that.

Five responses: (adaptive responses)

I. Conformist: One who accepts both goals and means & despite their utility/fairness, he keeps on pursuing them with same degree of indifference. Ex students.

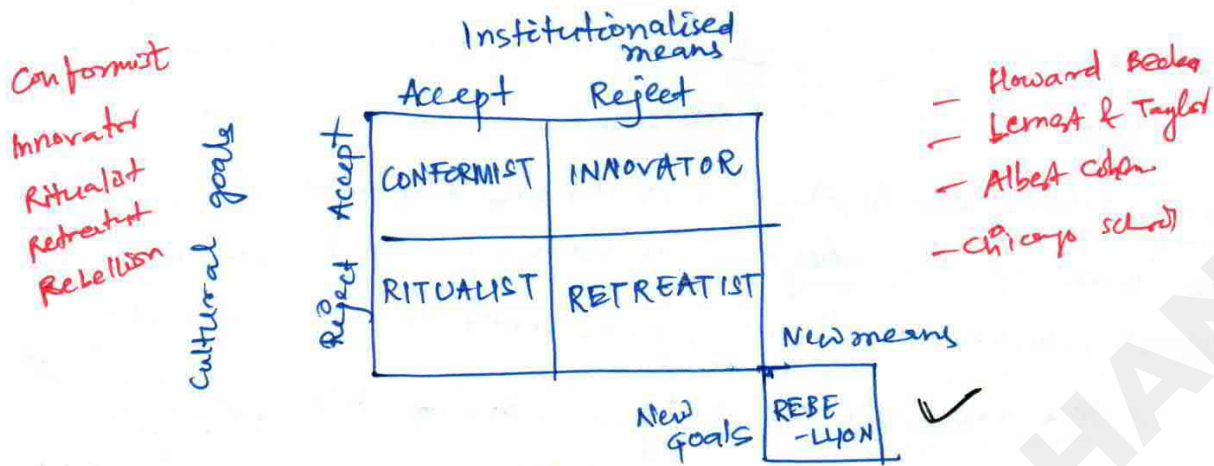
II. Innovator: When the individual accepts the culturally defined goals, but rejects socially accepted means. Ex scientists and thieves/robbers. (Members of lowest strata)

III. Ritualist: Accepts socially understandable means but fails to understand the goals. Red Tapism in bureaucracy follows ritualism. Members of middle class because their occupation provide them little chances of great success but their middle class values deter them to take other means.

IV. Retreatist: involves rejection of both means & goals. Ex Alcoholics, drug addicts, vagrants, etc.

V. Rebellion: involves, first the rejection of both goals & means and then the creation of new means and goals. Ex Social reformers.

	Means	Goals	Example
Conformist	+	+	School student
Innovator	-	+	Criminals
Ritualist	+	-	Bureaucrats
Retreatist	-	-	Drug addicts
Rebellion	- → +	- → +	Revolutionaries



His theory of deviance is important because :

I. Deviance represents a middle range phenomenon which is an exemplification of Merton's idea of middle range.

ii. He highlighted unintended consequences of culturally defined goals & means in terms of dysfunctions, thus he modified the existing functional approach.

Lemert & Taylor

Criticism

1) According to Interactionists like Howard Becker ^{article} - 'Labelling Theory Reconsidered' (1974), deviance is not the intrinsic quality of behaviours itself. One is labelled as a deviant & one's not deviant.

2) Lemert & Taylor argue that those who wield power also decide who will be deviant. Definitions of deviance don't reflect consensus of society, but views of the powerful.

3) Albert Cohen argues that deviance is due to a specific subculture that members of particular subgroups develop. Hence, it is collective in nature & not at an individual level as Merton has tried to prove.

4) Albert Cohen argues that Merton has failed to take into account non-utilitarian crimes such as vandalism, which can be explained by the idea of subculture, but not by goal-means dichotomy, as proposed by Merton.

- 5) Merton refers to only goals and means, there may be other aspects of social structure which may cause anomie.
- 6) Chicago school also develops a distinctive explanation of deviance in the form of an ecological approach to which, in a given city/town, deviance levels vary from area to area depending upon relative economic prosperity & other factors.

Howard
Becker
Lemert & Taylor
Albert Cohen
Chicago School

Merton & Durkheim on Anomie & Deviance

Durkheim	Merton
Durkheim sees anomie as a result of <u>pathological consequences</u> of certain <u>social facts</u> .	Anomie is a structural phenomenon.
Anomie is a temporary stage, occurring when there is a <u>transiⁿ</u> from one set of values to another & there is a <u>lack of value consensus</u> during this transi ⁿ .	According to Merton, anomie is ever present in society as some degree of <u>structural strain</u> is always there.
Durkheim sees anomie as <u>synonymous to normlessness</u> & since it is a pathological state, it has -ve consequences.	Anomie is not normlessness per se, but a result of frustra ⁿ from inability to achieve culturally defined goals. It may also lead to the effects like <u>innovaⁿ & revolutiⁿ</u> .

GH Mead - Self & Identity

Mead was one of the most important scholars that were associated with the Chicago School. He offered sociology, a social-psychological theory that stood in stark contrast to the prevailing theories offered by most of the major European theories. His works were also central towards evolution of symbolic interactionism.

Self & Identity

Social group $\xrightarrow{\text{meets}}$ self consciousness

Social psychology for Mead is the discipline that "studies the activity or behaviour of the individual as it lies within the social process". While earlier social psychology had dealt with social experience from the individual psychological standpoint, Mead suggested that individual experience be dealt with "from the standpoint of society".

He emphasized that the social group comes first and it leads to the development of self-conscious mental states.

To explain his viewpoint, Mead used the concepts of gesture, symbols, mind & self ^{through which social acts are effected}.

Gesture ^{key mechanism} in Mead's view the key mechanism through which social acts are effected. He sharply separated non-significant (~~self~~ unself-conscious) gestures from the significant (self-conscious) gestures that characterize most human intercourse. Gestures become significant symbols when they arouse in the individual, who is making them, the same kind of response, they are supposed to elicit from those, to whom the gestures are addressed.

Significant gestures are based on linguistic symbols carrying a content that is more or less the same for different individuals & hence meaning the same thing to all.

- In a conversation of gestures, only the gestures are commu-
-nicated & not the meaning. However, in language, the gestures & their meanings, both are communicated.

- In Mead's theory, significant symbols perform another crucial function - they make the mind mental processes & so on. It is through significant symbol, especially language, thinking is possible. Thinking is 'simply an internalised or implicit conversation of the individual, with himself, by means of such gestures or it is a conversation between I and Me'.

Mind ^{social phenomenon}, as deemed by Mead is not an intracranial thing as it is understood generally, but it is a social phenomenon. It arises and develops within the social process. The social process precedes the mind; mind develops as we as humans engage ourselves in social processes.

Mind involves thought processes, oriented towards problem solving.

Self is defined by Mead as the 'peculiar ability to be both subject & object'. Self arises with development & through social activity and social relationships.

Mead argued that there can be no self apart from society, no consciousness of self & no communication.

However, once a self has developed, it is possible for it to continue to exist without a social contact.

The self is dialectically related to the mind. That is, on one hand, the body is not a self & becomes a self only when a mind has developed. On the other hand, the self, along with its reflexiveness, is essential to the development of the mind.
 mind develop → body becomes self
 ↑
 self + its reflexiveness ↓

The genesis of self

The general mechanism for the development of the self is reflexivity, or the ability to put ourselves unconsciously into others' places and to act as they act. *reflexivity*

In Mead's analysis, self is greatly dynamic because —

I. It carries the capability to read the self of others.

II. It has the capability to go for an internal interaction between I & Me.

III. It has the capability to communicate with the mind.

Self of an individual is a process and not a thing. It is not a biological; the individual is not born with self but it develops as the individual grows in the society through communication and interaction. *discrete others*
discrete others

→ Genesis of self through stages:

I. Play stage: It is during this stage that children learn to take the attitude of particular/discrete others to themselves. Children play roles in which

they learn to take role of others who are around them. The child learns to become both, subject & object and begins to become able to build a self. However, it is a limited self, because the child can take only the roles of distinct and separate others.

II. Game stage : In this stage, the child must take the role of everyone else involved in the game, i.e., takes the roles of 'generalised other'. In play stage, children are not organised as a whole because they play a series of discrete roles & lack definite personalities. But, in game stage, such organisation begins & definite personality starts to emerge. Children start to learn to be able to function in organised groups & to determine what they will do within a specific group.

- The final stage, occurs when the individual takes the attitude of the whole community. A 'generalized other' is internalized so that "the community exercises control over the conduct of its individual members".

Mead also looks at the self from a pragmatic point of view. At the individual level, the self allows the individual to be more efficient member of the larger society.

- Because of self, people are more likely to do what is expected of them in a given situation.
- The self allows for greater coordination in a society as a whole because

But Mead is clear that each self is different from all the others. There is not simply one grand generalised other but that there are many generalised others in the society, because there are many groups in the society. Each person's unique set of selves makes him/her different from others.

To stand up to the generalised other, the individual must construct a still larger generalised other, composed not only from the present but also from the past & the future and then respond to it. This idea adds dynamism to Mead's concept of self.

I and Me \Rightarrow 2 dimensions of self.

In order to clarify his views of the social foundation of the self, he introduces the distinction between 'I' and 'me'.

Both 'I' & 'me' necessarily relate to social experience and are two dimensions of self.

\rightarrow I is the immediate response of the organism to the attitudes of the others.

- It is the incalculable, unpredictable and creative aspect of the self.

- We are never totally aware of the I & through it, we surprise ourselves with our actions.

Mead lays great stress on I because :

a) It is a key source of novelty in the social process and gives dynamism to the individual personality, which

otherwise, sounds conformist to the society.

II. Mead believes that it is in the I that our most important values are located.

III. Third, the I constitutes something that we all seek, which is the realisation of the self. It is the I that permits us to develop a definite personality.

IV. Mead sees an evolutionary process in history, in which people in primitive societies are dominated more by the Me, while in modern societies, there is a greater component of the I.

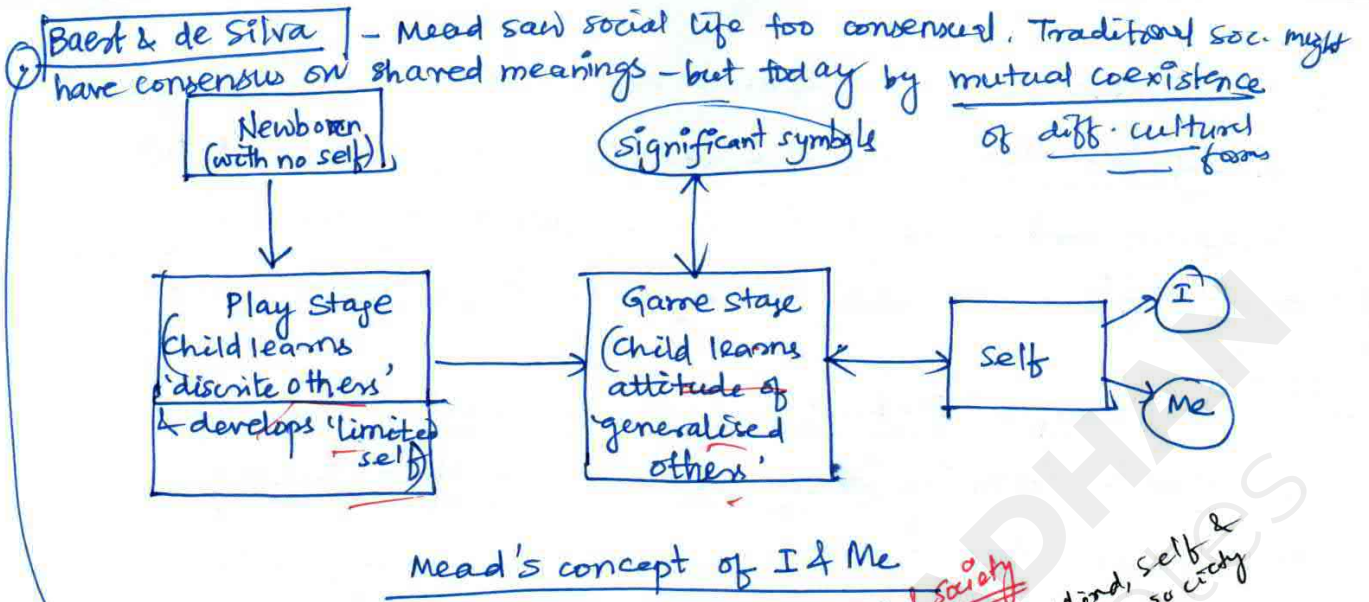
→ (organised set of attitudes of others which one assumes)
- Me: is the adoption of the generalised others and Mead calls it 'social self'. In contrast to I, people are conscious of the Me.

- It is through the Me that society dominates the individual.

- As a 'me', the person is aware of himself as an object.

- The 'Me' allows the individual to live comfortably in the social world, while the 'I' makes a change in the society possible.

I ^(modern)	Me ^(primitive)
- Immediate response of an individual to others.	- Me is the adoption of the generalised others & called ' <u>social self</u> '.
- It is the incalculable, unpredictable & creative aspect of self.	- The Me is a conventional & habitual individual.
- We are never totally aware of the I & we know the I only after the act has been carried out.	- We are conscious of the Me
- It initiates change.	- It promotes status quo.
- It is the store house of novelty & creativity.	- It is a storehouse of conformity.



Criticism

a) Western ethnocentrism in the concept of self

In **Mind, self & society**, Mead explains, while there cannot be a 'self' without social interaction, the self, once formed, exist independently of the structure.

It tends to neglect the continuing role of the social group & its influence on self-identity, especially in non-western or non-industrialized cultures.

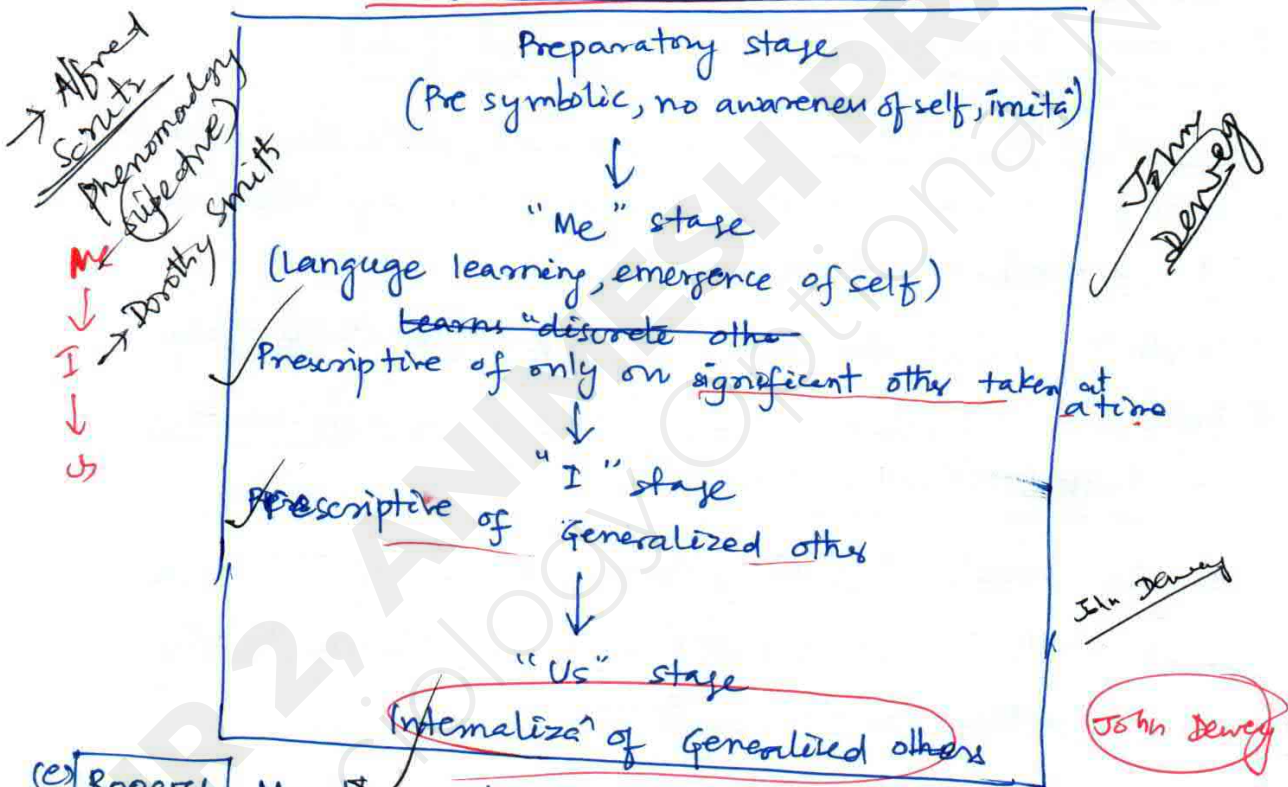
b) He gives greater importance to the concept of 'I' as the element which is the essential agent in thinking/knowing/planning & acting **McCall & Simmons**.

c) **Ritzer** points out Mead sees an evolutionary process in which primitive society is dominated by 'me'; while modern societies by 'I', thus indicating the societies in which self-as-part-of-social-group holds more importance than self-as-independent-entitiy, as less advanced. This is e

I	Me
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex: scientist doing research in lab sports person practising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - driver adhering to traffic laws - practise endogamy

(d) Mead's stages of development demonstrate a culturally biased viewpoint. The self is not viewed as an interdependent part of the whole society but rather an entity that acts & reacts under the influence of the social structure.

Soluⁿ Conclusion of Erikson's concept of higher stage of development involving internalization of the identity of self in relation to other (horizontal collectivism) & to the social hierarchy (vertical collectivism)



(e) Ropert Mead's analysis sees social activities as only discrete episodes without any historical continuity.

(f) Patrick Baert Mead saw social life as too consensual.

Conclusion

Theory of Mead debunked all his predecessor & it offered a cornerstone to the rise of symbolic interaction.

John Dewey → 'Mead was a seminal mind of the very first order'.

STRATIFICATION & MOBILITY

I. Concepts - Equality, Inequality, Hierarchy, Exclusion, Poverty & deprivation

Equality

equal moral worth - equal circumstances
- equal treatment

Social stratification is a process through which groups & social categories are ranked as higher or lower to one another in terms of their relative position on the scales of prestige, wealth & power.

* Emergence of sociology started with demand of liberty, equality & fraternity.

The idea of equality says that inspite of differences of culture or physical attribute, talent etc., all human beings have equal moral worth & therefore, in equal circumstances they deserved to be treated equally.

→ It is only with rise of capitalism that the modern idea of equality emerge: Bourgeoisie challenged hereditary nature of nobility & therefore argued in favour of equality.

Bourgeoisie

Peter Saunders: 3 types of equality -

1) Formal equality - Equality before law or equal protection of law. All members of society are subjected to same rules & laws but that does not imply that everybody ends up in the same posⁿ.

2) Equality of opportunity - meritocracy
People have equal chance to become unequal i.e. meritocracy. (Level playing field; welfare state, reservation)

3) Equality of outcome

Equal reward for any work. Does not work because higher rewards act as incentive.

Bourdieu employs the terms symbolic capital & distinction to identify social groups who enjoy more prestige & honour in society simply because they are endowed with more symbolic capital reflected in their pattern of behaviour & taste.

II. Inequality

Social inequality is socially created inequality.

Every society has differences → value attachment

(superiority/desirability/preferability) → Inequalities

Process of social stratification —

- 1) Differentiation: People perceive differences
- 2) Ranking: Elementary ranking through comparison
- 3) Evaluation: Attaching values to a stratum at collective level
- 4) Rewarding: Rewarding like discriminaⁿ & system self-perpetuaⁿ

Andre Beteille

Inequality of stratificaⁿ can exist in 2 ways —

- 1) Cumulative — When 3 types of rewards overlap (Class, Status, Party), i.e., one group enjoys wealth, prestige & power. (Ex: Marx theory, ecoⁿ superstructure)
- 2) Dispersed — Ex Rajputs have power, but Brahmins have higher status

Gerhard Lenski

- 1) Status crystallization — individual/group is high or low on all 3 dimensions of social rewards.
Ex: Traditional caste system
— strict hierarchy & stability.
- 2) Status inconsistency — individual/group has high on one dimension but low on other.
Ex: Caste system in modern society
— leads to conflicts.

Andre Beteille 2 systems of stratificaⁿ —

- 1) Harmonic system of stratificaⁿ — where norms/values of society advocate / legitimize inequalities
Ex: Ancient Indian caste system & Hinduism
— conflicts do not occur.

2) Disharmonic system - norms & values of society prescribe equality but in reality, there is inequality, ex constituta - leads to conflicts.

normative principles → utilitarianism and instrumental principle

Louis Dumont - Hierarchy is a feature of social system where normative principles determine the utilitarian & instrumental principles in the affairs of the society.

= in 'Homo Hierarchicus' states that inequality in India is a way of life which was hereditary & perpetuated by the occupational division of labour

Source of inequality - Karl Marx: Economy & MOP
- Feminists: Patriarchy

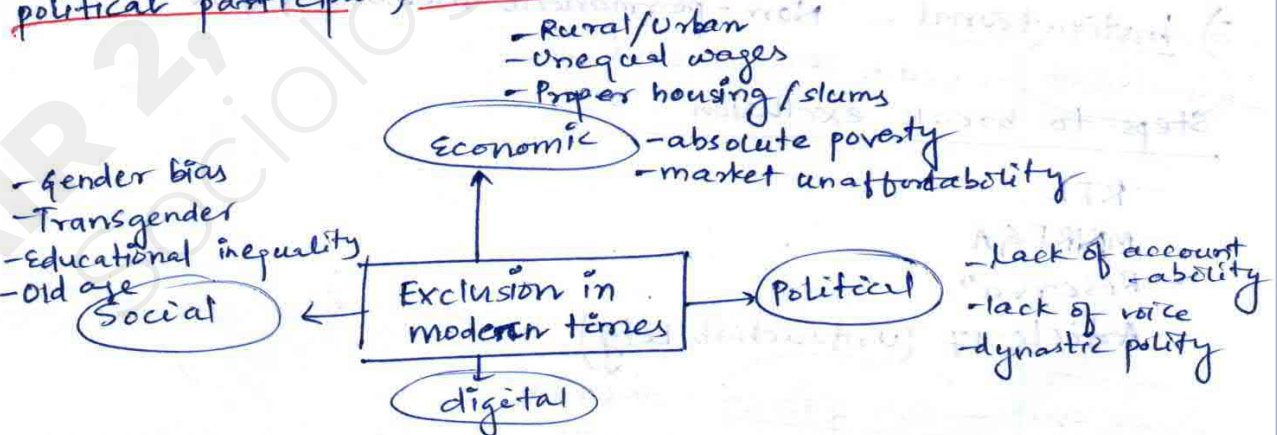
→ Multicultural nations thrive because views of one community are not considered superior over others.

Exclusion → Persons with Disabilities from pol. participatⁿ

Social exclusion is a process by which individuals/households experience deprivation, either of resources like income or social links to the wider community or society.

→ describes a process by which certain groups systematically disadvantaged on basis of ethnic/caste/sex etc

Amartya Sen → Exclusion is not limited to minimum survival needs like food, shelter & clothing but may include political participatⁿ, access to educatⁿ, health, sanitaⁿ etc.



Mary Daly - exclusion is a wider concept than poverty as it talks about not only resource availability but also participation in various social processes.

Deliberate exclusion - celebrities / sadhus

Merton - For becoming part of some reference group

Marx - saw alienation as a process of exclusion at 4 levels (Peers/Product/Process/self)

Weber - saw it as a way of social closure where one group attempts to secure for itself a privileged posⁿ, by excluding some other group from the same.

- Collective vs Individual Exclusion → (discriminaⁿ against HIV/leprosy patients or criminals)
 ↓
 caste (group)

Amartya Sen

- 1) Active Exclusion - rights deliberately denied by states (caste system/migraⁿ/refugees)
- 2) Passive - No deliberate attempt but because of structure of society it happens (Poverty)

BR Ambedkar understood social exclusion as dominaⁿ of one caste (priestly class)

International angle

- 1) North Korea countries with sanctions } Deliberate exclusions concerned with not only with material deprivatⁿ but with symbolic meaning & moral implicⁿ.
 - 2) Structural - Poor African countries members of UN
 - 3) Institutional - Non-permanent members of UN
- Guatemala → led to 20 year civil war
- Steps to break exclusion

- RTE
- MAREGA
- Reservaⁿ

- Article 17 (untouchability)

Oscar Lewis - Cult. of Poverty - discriminaⁿ

in labour market may make parents decide it is not worthwhile to invest in their children's educaⁿ

Povody - Ruth lists - poverty is a socially constructed concept

concerned with not only with material deprivatⁿ but with symbolic meaning & moral implicⁿ.

Poverty & Deprivation

Poverty is a relative condⁿ of absence of some desirable component in society.

In writings of John Sinclair & FM Eden - poverty is a social problem. Sinclair & Eden.

Peter Townsend 3 concepts :

1) Poverty as a subsistence issue - inability to obtain the minimum necessities for maintenance of merely physical efficiencies. (Per capita calorie intake)

2) Poverty as an issue of basic needs (termed as multi-dimensional poverty by Amartya Sen) - state where the individual lacks the necessary physical goods like clothing, shelter & access to services like educatⁿ, sanitatⁿ & healthcare.

* Multidimensional

- social aspects of poverty may include lack of access to information

- education, healthcare, social capital

- Political power

3) Relative deprivation - refers to lack of resources or social condⁿ when compared with that of other members in the society.

Merton - reference group theory - In modern societies, poverty is generally relational of which he talks about his reference group theory. (Married/Unmarried American soldiers)

Marx spoke of pauperizaⁿ of the proletariat due to increasing mismatch b/w exchange value of labour & use value of labour.

Functional perspectives - endows & calls them as social necessities.

Weber argued that a person's class posⁿ is dependent upon his or her market situaⁿ.

condⁿ of poverty generally entails → lack of opportunities
→ " mobility

Feminisation of poverty

Diane Pearce women represent disproportionate % of world poor; not a consequence of lack of income but deprivation of skills & gender biases.

- Glass ceiling exists
- Pink collarizaⁿ → low status (receptionist, nannies, air hostess)
→ low wages

Reasons

- Labour market inequalities
- Lack of income
- gap of "
- men migrate, leaving single women household behind
- Inequality in access to public services
- lack of educaⁿ, skills, healthcare services
- Increasing divorce rate & ensuing single parenthood
- legal & cultural constraints in public life

Femnomics

Rita Wafsohn

- Women have unique healthcare problems → higher cost of health
- shoulder fiscal + physical responsibility of children
- lack of educaⁿ means lack of money managing capabilities
- increased widowhood → life expectancy higher
→ age of wife < husband
- Environmental degradaⁿ (Chipko - Ecofeminism
smokeless chulak)
- Socialisaⁿ challenge

Poverty & Culture

Max Weber → Protestants & capitalism; But Great Smokey Mountains study (10 years, longitudinal) counter evident that changing economic opportunities explain most of the movement into & out of poverty.

Oscar Lewis

Culture of Poverty - The poor are not only lacking resources but also acquire a poverty-perpetuating value system happens because of the
 1) world view 2) aspiraⁿ 3) character of the children who ~~also~~ grow up on it.

Way out of Poverty

- food ensure
- employment
- educaⁿ
- removing constraints on govt. services
- Political corrupⁿ, tax havens, transfer mispricing, developing countries' debt & conditionality
- Reversing brain drain
- controlling overpopulaⁿ
- guaranteed min. income, social security & welfare

Bourdieu - symbolic capital

Hierarchy vs Social StratificaⁿDipankar Gupta

- analogy to geology is misleading
- not all systems of stratificaⁿ are hierarchical
- layers might not be vertical.

Ex: it would be futile & indeed capricious to hierarchise languages / religions / nationalities.

- secular India : Religious stratificaⁿ but not hierarchical.

II. Theories of Social Stratificaⁿ - Refer Notebook notes

II. Measure of social stratification -

- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification
- Weber's theory of social stratification

Stratification

- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation
- Stratification is a process of social differentiation

Stratification

Stratification is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation. It is a process of social differentiation.

Social Stratification

III. A. Class Based Stratification - Refer Notes

B. Status Based Social Stratification

Weber defined a status group as made up of individuals who are awarded a similar amount of social honour and therefore share the same status situation.

- While class is dependent particularly on economic variables, status groups are founded on honour & prestige diff.
- In traditional societies, status groups were ascriptive in nature, in modern societies - achievement oriented.
- Unlike classes, members of status groups are almost always aware of their common status situation & practise social closure → exclusion

Social Closure - status groups are more closed & try to influence their idea of superiority or difference by maintaining status boundaries & imposing certain qualifiers on other people.
Pakulski & waters

Ex: Weber gave Hindu caste system as an example, here status was ascriptive; lifestyle, honour & prestige were sharply differentiated & marriage endogamy, commensality and occupational DoL acted as social closures.

Pakulski & waters in 'Death of class' argue that ^① status dimension is becoming more important in post-industrial societies. ^② Consumption is now based on status & not on the basis of occupaⁿ or economic well-being. Rising consumerism has promoted status & eclipsed class.
Thouvenot

- In many societies, class & status are closely linked but exceptions exist.

Firefighters & doctors regarded as highest status group in US despite their there being richer businessmen economically be economically better off.

On the other hand, nouveaux rich are sometimes excluded from the status groups of the elite. Homosexuals form a status group, cutting across class divisions.

In modern times, the legitimacy of a person's status is constantly under lens and has to be justified through deeds. With rise of civil society, status is getting attached to nobility & transparency of deeds. Philanthropy rather than conspicuous display of wealth is more respected, while status is refined & redefined as & when new 'informa' is made available for scrutiny.

Thus, status groups are a dynamic system of social stratification in modern times.

Kate Millet

C. Gender - Read notes

D. Race based stratification

Race is a vast collectivity of people more or less bound together by shared and selected history, ancestors and physical features.

Richardson & Lambert view race as a social construct with no biological basis. It has more to do with what people make of physical differences and the everyday or commonsense notions which influence them. (Inequality vs stratification)

Park and Burgess call race a product of history and culture. In the 17th century, with European colonialism, the ideology of racial stratification gained strength, with Europeans placing themselves (Caucasoid) at the top of the scheme, following Darwin's theory of natural selection in 1859, the concept of 'Social Darwinism' by Herbert Spencer arose.

- Race as a system of stratification is loaded with both prejudice and discrimination based on social perceptions of observable biological diff. b/w people.

Milton Yinger "Races solely biological, no relevance to social science".

→ After WWII - UNESCO International Conference:

- 1) No such thing as pure race
- 2) Nothing to do with social/psychological attributes
- 3) condemned apartheid.

→ 2 kinds of racism in systems of social stratification:

i) overt racism: usually feeds directly into a stratification system through its effect on social status.

ex: Particular race - slave

ii) covert racism: is socially hidden & less easily detectable

ex: Educaⁿ, opportunity, income etc.

Collin Brown & Pat Gray | Telephonic interviews, sent fake cvs. White selected, black rejected, Asians moderate.

- Italian migrants were discriminated in Post War USA, leading to them becoming criminals & Mafia.

Merton says that victims of racism respond in various ways & can become retreatist, innovators, rebellious or criticalists.

Robert K Merton & Gunnar Myrdal | advocated that every coloured American is following institutionally prescribed means to pursue culturally prescribed goals but still they are subjected to inequalities.

John Rex & Paul Hirst | Race as a product of capitalism (slave trade)

parted Bürger - imper colonial

Recent case

- Ferguson, US killings on the basis of perceived race
- NE discrimination (Nêdo Tancã)
- 'Black Lives Matter'.

Today, greater openness & diversity among ethnic groups has led to questioning of the concept of race. A growing

number of individuals identify themselves as multiracial or multiethnic.

Caste vs Race

Sociologists argue that while caste forms stratification, race forms hierarchy.

- Dalit sociologists consider both largely similar.

GS Ghurye

Caste has genesis in race.

BR Ambedkar Also uses racial theory of genesis of caste. Dalits original inhabitant of India.

Andre Beteille & Dipankar Gupta

Pointed out historical diff. b/w two:

- Brahmanic supremacy opposed in form of Jainism, Buddhism, Bhakti etc.

- Caste is a dynamic system

- allows for movement within

- race is rigid

- caste is complex - subcastes, etc.

Rammandhar Lohiya - contributed to formulaⁿ of an intersectionalist approach for understanding the inequalities, exclusions & exploitation in the power system of contemporary India.

IV. Social Mobility

Wallace & Wallace social mobility is the movement of a person or group across the social structure, or change in posⁿ in social structure.

Open & Closed Systems

Weber talks of social closure by diff. status groups.
For ex - caste endogamy in Hindus.

In closed system, individuals are assigned their place in the social structure on the basis of ascriptive criteria like age, birth, sex.

- It justifies the inequality in the distribuⁿ of wealth, status & power and discourages or even suppresses any attempt to change it.
- Ideologies of equality of opportunity is irrelevant.

In open system, the norms prescribe and encourage mobility. Individuals are assigned to diff. posⁿ in the social structure based on merit.

- The system is characterized by occupational diversity, flexible hierarchy & rapidity of change.
- emphasize on equality, freedom of individual
- Industrializaⁿ & urbanizaⁿ indicators, - elite self-recruitment

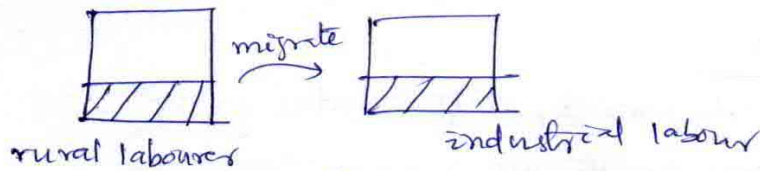
Willmott & Young in London revealed that 83% of the managing directors in 1970s were the sons of professionals and managers.

- survey by Stamworth & Giddens designed to investigate the social origins of company chairmen revealed a high degree of elite self-recruitment.

Types of mobility

→ on the basis of direction

1) Horizontal & vertical mobility



(without changing posⁿ in social hierarchy)

Anthony Giddens → great deal of horizontal mobility in modern society (lateral mobility)

2) Vertical Mobility

Giddens calls those who gain in property, income or status as upwardly mobile, while those who move in the opposite direction as downwardly mobile.

He comments that in modern societies, vertical & horizontal mobility are often combined. For ex: worker → new job in city.

→ on the basis of speed

1) Inter-generational

ex: son of rickshaw puller becomes professor

2) Intra-generational

Ms Arundhati Bhattacharya PO in SBI - chairman

✓ Blau and Duncan have found that a person's chances of moving up the occupational ladder are strongly influenced by - amount of education, nature of first job and father's occupation.

→ on the basis of system of stratification

- 1) open system
- 2) close system

→ Absolute and Relative Mobility - Absolute mobility is the actual change in posⁿ that occurs whereas relative mobility is judged in comparison to others.

→ Structural & Circular mobility

Structural mobility is the mobility of people who are already part of the occupational structure. By virtue of change in technology, skills, educaⁿ, policy, such people become socially mobile.

On the other hand, there are people who are outside the social structure, when such people enter into occupaⁿ, it is called circulation mobility.

→ Sponsored and contested mobility

RH Turner calls sponsored social mobility as the one which a person acquires due to some policy decision.

Ex: Reserⁿ

Contested mobility - based on open competiⁿ.

⇒ Structural Mobility is a kind of vertical mobility.

It refers to mobility which is brought about changes in stratificaⁿ hierarchy itself. It is a type of forced mobility for it takes place because of the structural changes and not because of individual attempts.

For ex: Cotton mill workers in India saw a decline in their social posⁿ after the mass shutdown of mills & increasing use of synthetic fibres.

- An influx of immigrants may also alter class alignments, especially if the new arrivals are disproportionately highly skilled or unskilled.

Avenues of social mobility

Traditional (generally lesser avenues →)

- + Geographical mobility
- + Patronage
- + Renunciaⁿ
- + Sanskritizatiⁿ
- + Acquiring political power (Maurya)
- + Acquiring expertise
- + performing a courageous task
- + Trade (Vaishyas)

Modern times (more mobility because)

- + new occupaⁿ
- + modern educaⁿ system
- + democracy
- + welfare state (sponsored mobility)
- + technology

Harold Gould - industrializaⁿ & the accompanying urbanizaⁿ are major sources of social mobility.

* According to **P Sorokin** - 4 primary factors —

1) Demographic factors -

BR = Birth rate
 BR of upper strata (less) ←
 BR of lower strata more. (same for rural & urban migrⁿ as urban populⁿ BR is less)

2) The abilities of parents & children

may not match. In ascriptive societies, children may not always be as suited to their inherited status posⁿ. Opportunities for talented individuals to be upwardly mobile. ex - under feudalism, individuals with military prowess could rise. But there is high elite self-recruitment.

3) The faulty distribuⁿ of individuals in social posⁿ

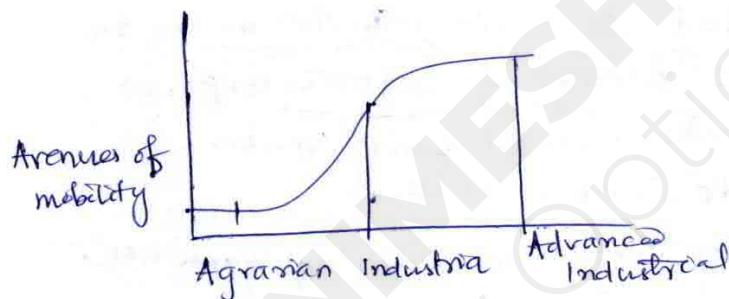
Pareto says that "history is the graveyard of aristocracies". He contended that over time, generations lose

their innate qualities, or persons from lower strata might exhibit these qualities, & thus a change in the personnel of the elite would take place.

4) The change of the environment - economic, social, political, legal, technological changes affect.
 ex: Globalizⁿ, democratizⁿ, increase in literacy rates & educaⁿ standards etc.

✓ Subjective factors - Aspiratⁿ, motivaⁿ of people & degree of exclusivity. [Merton] writes about the importance of the reference group in determining social behaviour.

✓ Culture of poverty - [Oscar Lewis] → world view
 → experim
 → character



Barriers to Mobility

- 1) subjective factors: - [Oscar Lewis] ✓
 - 2) [Merton] - Importance of reference group
 - 3) Anticipatory socializⁿ
 - 4) Unequal access to resources like educaⁿ
 - 5) Caste clustering in industries increased
 - 6) Class of origin matters
 - 7) Formal of Dalit & Tribal elite
 - 8) elite self-recruitment ✓
- 1) Culture of poverty
 2) Ref. gro
 3) elite
 4) educaⁿ
 5) caste

Consequences of Mobility

Pros

- 1) Increased creativity, productivity & innovation. Better efficiency & economic growth.
- 2) Cultural homogenizaⁿ
- 3) Lesser possibility of conflict.
- 4) Frank Parkin sees a relatively high rate of upward mobility as a 'political safety-valve'.
- 5) Weakens hierarchical divides.

Cons

- 1) Creates anomies
- 2) People resorting to shortcuts & illegitimate means to climb up the ladder → Anomie of infinite aspirations
- 3) Creates stress & weakens social bond. Weakens kinship ties; social deviance increases.
→ divorce, loneliness, nuclearizaⁿ of families.

Ralf Dahrendorf - 'Instead of advancing their claims as members of homogeneous groups, people are more likely to compete with each other as individuals for a place in the sun'. Although mobility diminishes the coherence of groups as well as the intensity of class conflict, it does not eliminate either.

Indian Context

- Sanskritizaⁿ
- conversion to Buddhism/Jainism
- Migraⁿ
- Renunciaⁿ
- Service sector emergence.

⊙ There is close relation between

- ↑ social mobility & ①
- ↓ social inequality ②

EX Denmark, Norway, Finland, ~~England~~
①(↑), ②(↓)
Brazil & Chile ①(↓) ②(↑)

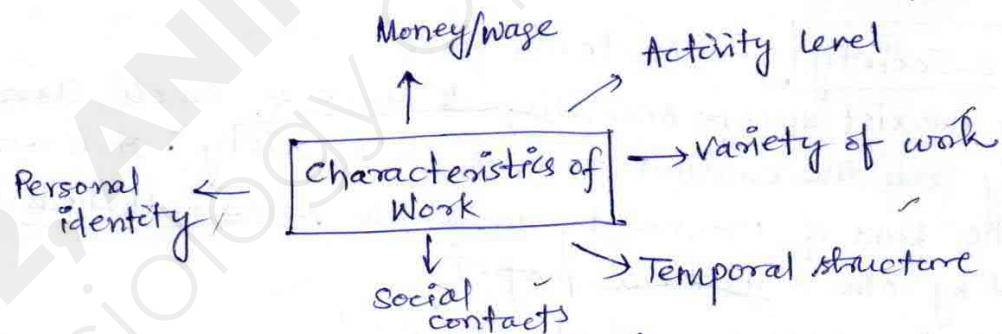
6. WORKS & ECONOMIC LIFE

I. Social Organization of work in different types of societies

Work → paid or unpaid, carrying out of tasks requiring the expenditure of mental & physical effort which has some objective, the production of goods & services that cater to human needs.

Karl Marx - The division of labour alienates human beings from their work. They have no control over the product or process in a capitalist setting.

Durkheim - The specializaⁿ of roles would strengthen social solidarity within communities. He saw this arrangement as a highly functional one, although he was also aware that social solidarity could be disrupted if change occurred too rapidly. He referred to this resulting sense of meaninglessness as **anomie**.



Economic system of simple societies (Pre-Industrial)

Herbert Spencer has defined simple society as one which forms a simple working whole and of which the parts cooperate for certain public ends.

- Productive skills are simple & productive low
- little or no surplus
- simple production system
- simple DoL
- lack high degree of achievement motivaⁿ
- no clear separation b/w domestic economy and community economy.

→ Economic system is dominated by sacred consisting of magic-religious ideas.

→ Innovation is rare & change is slow.

Ex: Barter system, Taimani system, ceremonial exchange etc.

Economic system of complex societies (Industrial society)

- High Division of labour - advanced skills, high productivity
- Complex societies - due to their high productivity generate huge surplus. They can support conspicuous consumption.
- Market exchange - money is the universal medium of exchange.
- High achievement motivation & accumulation of surplus
- clear distinction b/w domestic economy & community economy
- high level of scientific & technological achievements
- high degree of specializaⁿ rapidity of change, predominance of practical & excessive mechanizaⁿ of production.

Slave Society - Master & slave

Early Marxist theory → According to Marx & Engels, slave society was the earliest form of class society. It is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are owned by others as their property.

Activity - Hunting & food gathering

Mobility - less

Stratificaⁿ - ascriptive

HJ Nieboer - the basis of slavery is always economic because with it emerged a kind of aristocracy which lived upon slave labour.

- With increase of the productivity of labour, & therefore of wealth, & its extension in the field of production, the first great social division of labours was bound, in the general historical condⁿ prevailing, to bring slavery to its end.

- Feudal Society (land given by landlord in return of military services)
- Feudalism discouraged trade and economic growth. The land was worked by peasant farmers called serfs, who were tied to individual plots of land & forbidden to move or change occupation without the permission of their lord.
 - During the period of history known as Middle Ages, feudalism was the law of the land. The lords held this land by what they believed was "divine right", the right to rule granted by God & then passed on through heredity.
 - The church leaders often also held a great power over the people, much like the lords of the manor. The church also paid the lord to use the land & this symbiosis existed.

Activity - agriculture
Power - land ownership
System of stratification - ascriptive
Alienation - less
DoL - simple (mechanical solidarity)

Industrial Society

Activity - Factory System
 Power - Capital
 System of stratification - achievement oriented, innovation rewarded, rationalized society. 3 independent dimensions (CSP)
 Alienation - more
 DoL - hi complex (organic solidarity)

Durkheim - DoL is the specialization of cooperative labour, in specific, circumscribed tasks & roles, intended to increase the productivity of labour in industrial society.

Karl Marx - Alienation

- The concentration of labour into factories has brought about the rise of large towns to serve & house the working population.

- According to Weber, western capitalism was, most generally, the "rational organization of formally free labour".

Industrial society was characterized by Market Economy by Weber.

(rational org.)

Market Economy

Market or Free economy is characterized by a system in which the allocation of resources is determined by supply and demand in the market.

- The employer-employee relation based on contractual relations. Work has become the commodity which is exchanged for wages.
- Growth of economy → occupational diversification → increasing specialization → demand for educational institutions.
- Urbanization & consumption oriented life style. (wow!)
- Market economy governed by supply and demand is inherently unstable. This leads to anomie which is characteristic of urban life. Inflation → instability in urban markets.

Modern Society (additional points)

- Corporate culture is a branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all members of a firm.
- Knowledge Economy is one in which much of the workforce is involved not in the physical production or distribution of material goods, but in their design, development, technology, marketing, sale & servicing. (Macdonis)
- American sociologist, John J. Macdonis says that contemporary society is divided into 2 kinds of jobs — Primary & secondary.

John J. Macdonis

Primary Jobs

1. Allow greater autonomy, flexibility and creative inputs.

2. These jobs are few in no & require highly educated skilled specialists.

Ex: Scientists, artists, managers etc.

Secondary Jobs

1. Work is low skilled and in accordance with Ritzer's template of - efficiency, uniformity & control.

(McDonaldize of society).

2. Most of the jobs in the service sector, such as BPO, low-end IT, retail jobs are secondary jobs. The work involves technology but is often mechanical & boring.

→ Charles Handy in "Empty Raincoat" argues that work needs flexibility and companies require Portfolio workers with multiple skill sets & aptitude.

→ "A Job for life is a thing of past" - Anthony Giddens
Part time workers, content writers are emerging, wired workers, working from home are also becoming popular.

→ Job Insecurity is also rising, as downsizing occurs and Andre Gorz argues that a "new class of non workers" is emerging. ↳ "degradation of work"

→ Impact of changing work organizaⁿ can be summed up by Richard Sennett's idea of "Corrosion of Character" where demands for mobility, adaptability & immediate goals contradicts the society's goals of long term commitments, thus weakening social bonds.

- Charles Handy
- Giddens
- Andre Gorz
- Sennett's

Sennett's

McDonaldization → Efficiency
→ Predictability
→ Calculability
→ Control.

New Innovation of work organizaⁿ in Industrial society

Taylorism Taylor's approach is 'scientific management' involving the detailed study of industrial process in order to break them down into simple operaⁿ that could be precisely timed & organized. precisely timed & organized.

- It was a system of producⁿ designed to maximize industrial output and it had a widespread impact not only on the organizaⁿ of industrial producⁿ & technology, but also on workplace politics as well.

- The principles of Taylorism were appropriated by the industrialist Henry Ford, introduced assembly line.

Fordism is the name given to designate the system of mass producⁿ tied to the culturaⁿ of mass markets. It also refers to the historical period in the development of post-second WW capitalism, in which mass producⁿ was associated with stability in labour relaⁿ & high degree of unionizaⁿ.

- Under Fordism, firms made long term commitments to workers, and wages were tightly linked to productivity growth.
Limitations

- The system can only be applied successfully in those industries, such as car manufacture that produce standardized produces for large markets.

- To set up mechanized producⁿ lines is enormously expensive & once a Fordist system is established, it is quite rigid, requires heavy reinvestment.

- Firms in countries where labour power is expensive find it difficult to compete with those where wages are cheaper → Growth of Japanese automobile industry.

- 'low-trust systems'; workers under heavy surveillance

- level of worker dissatisfaction is high, absenteeism is high and industrial conflict is common.

Elton Mayo research at General Electric in Chicago concluded that group relationships and management-worker communication were far more important in determining employee behaviour than physical condⁿ (ex lighting & noise) and the working practices imposed by management.

- Wage levels were not the dominant motivating factor for most workers.

→ Human Relⁿ school of Work organizⁿ

Post-Fordism Thesis of Work Organizⁿ

Michael Piore and Charles Sabel The second Industrial Divide described it as a new era of capitalist economic producⁿ in which flexibility & innovaⁿ are maximized in order to meet market demands for diverse, customized products.

→ The underlying idea is to increase worker motivaⁿ by letting groups of workers collaborate in team producⁿ processes rather than requiring each worker to spend the whole day doing repetitive work. — Group producⁿ

But this leads to intense peer pressure & checks the activities of trade unions as 'team players, don't complain' ✓ Graham

→ Flexible producⁿ and mass customizaⁿ - using computer-aided design : But due to this workers might have to work for longer hours and more intensely → Graham

→ Global Producⁿ : Ex: Barbie doll in Subaru-isuzu factory

→ Emergence of giant retailers like Walmart.

→ Bonacich and Appelbaum - competition has resulted in global 'race to the bottom' in which retailers/manufacturers will go to any place where they pay the most possible lowest wages.

Post Industrial Societies

Daniel Bell noted a new emerging society that relies on intellectual technologies of telecommunicationⁿ & computers, not just "large computers but computers on a chip".

Characteristics

- 1) A service sector so large that most people work in it.
- 2) A vast surplus of goods
- 3) Even more extensive trade among nations
- 4) wider variety & quantity of goods available to the average person
- 5) Informⁿ explosion
- 6) Global village facilitated by fast communicationⁿ, transportⁿ and trade
- 7) Increased emphasis on educaⁿ as the avenue of social mobility.

Feminization of Labour

- In traditional societies, women participated in land or handicrafts, but this changed once workplace drifted from home. As a result men indulged in public realm & female - private sphere. capitalism → women disempower

⇒ Growth in women's economic activity →

→ Initially influenced by labour shortage experienced during First WW.

→ There has been changes in the scope and nature of tasks there have traditionally been associated with women,

⇒ childbirthⁿ has ↑ and BR ↓, so women now take paid work before childbirth.

→ Nuclear families give more time to work outside

→ Domestic chores are being automated mechanized.

→ Financial reasons to sustain families & better lifestyle.

→ lone-mothers, divorce mothers etc.

- Women choosing to work to enter labour market for personal fulfillment & in response to drive for equality propelled by women's movements in 1960s & 1970s.

Gender Inequalities at work

- 1) Occupational segregation - concentrated in poorly paid, routine occupaⁿ ⇒ pink collarizaⁿ
- 2) Concentraⁿ in part-time work - leads to low pay, job insecurity and limited opportunities for advancement.
- 3) Wage gap

↑ glass ceiling changes in the domestic division of labour

- leading to egalitarian approach but women bears the major household chore.

[Warde and Hetherington] survey in Manchester revealed that domestic division of labour was more egalitarian among young couples than the old.

[Vogler and Pahl] - in higher income couples, pooled finances managed jointly & greater degree of equality in accessing money & making decisions but in lower income families, women look after day to day finances but devoid of major budgeting & spending.

Formal & Informal organizaⁿ of work

Formal organizaⁿ represent those organizaⁿ which are charact-erised by a specific funcⁿ, division of labour, a hierarchy of authority, rationality & a proper arrangement of statuses and role. They are carefully planned & systematically worked out.

- characteristics
- 1) Well defined rules & regulaⁿ, determined objectives & policies
 - 2) Legal status
 - 3) limitaⁿ on the activities of the individual - DoI
 - 4) Strict adherence of the principle of coordinaⁿ
 - 5) Permanence ✓
 - 6) Hierarchy ✓

Informal organizaⁿ

Kiethr Hart

- 1) low levels of skill
- 2) easy entry (entry barriers are less)
- 3) low paid employment
- 4) largely composed of immigrant labour

Arguments against formal (rational) organizaⁿ

Ritzer → McDonaldizaⁿ, Increasing rationality leads to irrational outcomes & it is dehumanizing.
 - conform
 - uniformity
 - efficiency

Weber gave importance to formal relaⁿ within an org. Peter Blau on the other hand, studied informal relaⁿ within formal orgs & found that they actually tend to increase the efficiency of workers instead of pulling it down.

Arguments against Bureaucracy

Merton - Bureaucracy is rule ritualism which provides no space for creativity or own judgement. (Ritualist) goals - mean +

Cozies through his empirical study of bureaucracy argues that it has failed to fulfil the expectaⁿ of people & has refused to learn from its mistakes.

Cozies

Robert Michels, in his political theory 'iron law of oligarchy' on bureaucracy & democracy says that flow of power towards the top is inherent part of increasingly bureaucratized world. Bureaucracy is a sworn enemy of individual liberty.

Poorewell argued that there is a possibility of certain influential people capturing bureaucracy & dominating those who work for bureaucracy.

Poorewell

Informal org

According to Anthony Giddens, the term informal economy refers to transacⁿ made outside the sphere of regular employment, sometimes involving exchange of cash for services provided, but also often involving the direct exchange of goods or services.

Shavit Bhowmik says there are two kinds of informal sector:

- 1) Informal Economy - includes street vendors, home based workers, rickshaw pullers, etc.
- 2) Informal employment - includes casual & contract labourers in formal economy as their working condⁿ & wages are similar to that of informal sector.

Informal Sector in India

Ministry of labour, goI, categorized informal/unorganized labour force into:

- 1) In terms of occupaⁿ - Small & marginal farmers, landless agri labourers, share croppers, fishermen, beedi rolling, building & construcⁿ workers, artisans, leather workers, weavers etc.
- 2) In terms of Nature of Employment - Attached agri labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, contract & casual labourers.
- 3) In terms of Specially distressed cat - Toddy tappers, scavengers, carriers of head loads, drivers of animal driven vehicles, loaders & unloaders.
- 4) In terms of service categories - Midwives, domestic workers, barbers, vendors, fishermen etc.

- Highest share of informal workers in agriculture ⇒ rural.
- growing 'Informal labour' in formal orgs.

Jan Breman identifies certain distinct characteristics of informal sector —

- 1) Composed of heterogeneously composed categories of working people who have no formal training
- 2) No source of income apart from own labour
- 3) Much higher participatⁿ of women & children
- 4) Low status attached with informal self-employment
- 5) He divided informal sector into :
 - ⊗ Petty bourgeoisie : self-employment, brokers, contractors, agents
 - Sub-proletariat : casual & unskilled, have temporary employments more frequently
 - Paupers - lumpen ~~drags~~ drags, never valued, totally alienated.

He maintains fluidity is there but drastic upward/downward mobility is rare.

⊗ Maïla Kabeer - study of Bangladeshi women engaged in the garment industry. She says most women find their employment in informal sector, this increased their autonomy but condⁿ are harsh & suffer health issues.

Labour and Society

- 1) Workers — has choice regarding work but labour has either no choice or very limited choices
- 2) worker : employer-employee relⁿ contractually defined but labour-situaⁿ obligaⁿ, highly informal
- 3) In Marxian, both exploited but labour more

→ ~~Society uses labour to discipline man~~

(Read from notes →)

current trends in occupational structure

- 1) White collar jobs + CW Mills + Braverman + James Burnham + John Holmes → Management Revⁿ
- 2) Growth of Knowledge economy — Daniel Bell
- 3) Multiskilling as well as specializaⁿ — Charles on Hardy
- 4) Training on the job Big eco — Giddens
- 5) Work from home insecurity — Andre Goss
- 6) Contractualizaⁿ, outsourcing — Naila Kabool; Bonacich & Appelbaum

Critical Management Studies (CMS) is a loose but extensive grouping of theoretically informed critiques of management, business and organisaⁿ, grounded originally in a critical theory perspective.

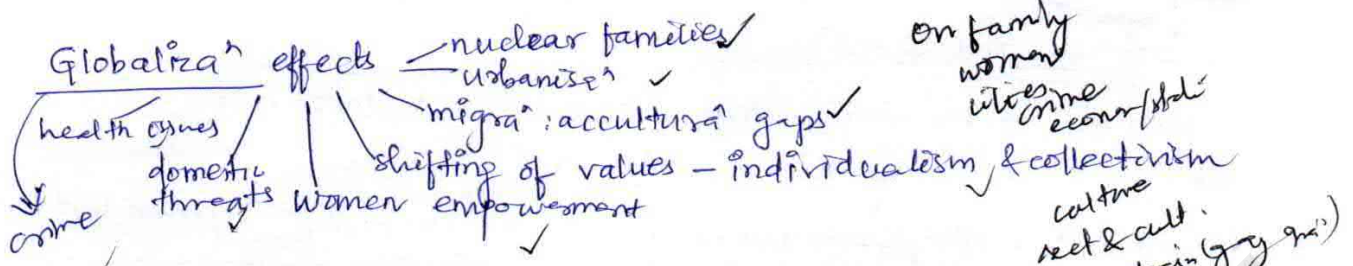
Hugh Wilmott — originator of CMS

(*) SHGs — empowering women.

Social determinants of economic development —

[UNO] — "Development concerns not only man's material needs, but also improvement of social condⁿ of his life. Development is, therefore, not only economic growth but growth plus change — social, cultural & institutional as well as economic."

- There is a decline in proporⁿ of people engaged in agriⁿ.
- technology and industrializaⁿ
- urbanizaⁿ
- exclusiveness of caste & kin not dominant in urban
- widespread educaⁿ : stratificaⁿ oriented towards merit



On work organization

- stock market crashes of 1994 & 2008 - vulnerability ✓
- cyber attacks ✓
- child labour ✓
- work from home, gender parity ✓
- new kinds of jobs: bouquet business, travel agencies ✓
- paternity leave ✓
- From functionalist perspective, work is a basis of social solidarity. Globalization has linked all of us and benefitted all classes.
- From conflict perspective - capitalists exploit workers, power & wealth concentrated on few people → Global superclass.

Ralph Dahrendorf advocates that in modern capitalist economy, workers' group has a larger say in day-to-day activities which he terms as Industrial democracy.

Ralph Miliband says strike has certain characteristics

- 1) it's temporary in nature
- 2) it's done by employee of org
- 3) it's actual form of protest
- 4) it's calculative tool

Politics and Society

(a) Sociological theories of power

Dowse and Hughes state that politics is about "power", politics occurs when there are differentials in power.

Authority is that form of power that is accepted as legitimate.
Coercion " which is not regarded as legitimate.

Elite Theory of Power argues that all societies are divided into two main groups — ruling & ruled. They argue that the political power always lies in the hands of small elite & egalitarian ideas like socialism & democracy are a myth.

→ Only minority has talent/intelligence/ability/leadership to occupy posⁿ of power.

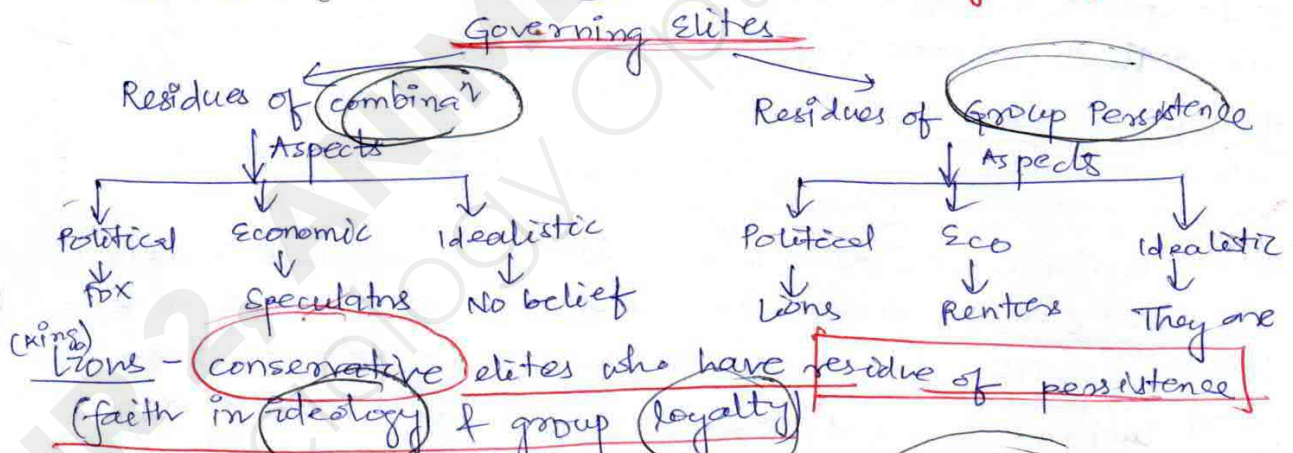
→ Minority influence govt. decisions & gains dominant posⁿ beyond general elecⁿ (democracy is utopia)

→ elites hold power due to religious values.

Combinesⁿ Group persistence

→ **Mind & Society, 1935**

V Pareto Social system is made up of 2 kinds of people.
 1. elite class (governing class ruling class) — Governing elite
 2. Non-elites (mass ruled class) — Non-governing elite



Foxes - have vitality & imagination; prefer materialistic goals & strategy of emotional appeal to frauds → democrats. They replace lions who lack manipulative skills.
 → cunning elite

Pareto places particular emphasis on psychological characteristics as the basis of elite rule. Major change in society occurs when one elite replaces another, a process which Pareto calls 'circulaⁿ of elites' & he believes history is a never ending circulaⁿ elites. For him state is a tool in the hands of the ruling elite. He saw modern democracies as merely another form of elite dominaⁿ.

criticisms

- No method of measuring qualities.

T Parsons

- Residues change with change in society
- Diff. b/w foxes & lions is nothing but style of rule.

Class Theory of Power

G Mosca - Book 'ruling class'

believed that rule by a minority is an inevitable feature of social life. Society divided into two classes, the first always less numerous, performs all political funcⁿ & monopolises power. The second, more numerous is directed & controlled by the first.

- emphasized sociological & personal characteristics of elite.
- elite rule is universal necessity & inevitable.

Two groups: Ruling & Ruled

+ elites (political power, property)

+ subelites (technocrats, manager, civil servant)

- Dominant interest reflected in ruling class & they dominate structures & values.

He differs from Pareto -

elites are restrained by various social factors. Ruled are not powerless in democracy.

By comparison with close systems like caste & feudal societies, the ruling elite in democratic societies is open. So, there is a great possibility of an elite drawn from a wide range of social background. So, the interests of various social groups may be represented in the decisions taken by elites. The majority hence have some control over the govt. of society.

Hobbes & Locke

✓ Liberal Theory of Power dates back to the writings of the social contract theorists like Hobbes & Locke. They argued that the society had risen out of voluntary agreement or a social contract, made by individuals who recognized that only the establishment of sovereign power could safeguard them from the insecurity, disorder or brutality of the state of nature.

- The liberal theory has been elaborated by modern writers into a pluralist theory of state. According to this perspective competition b/w two or more political parties is an essential feature of representative govt.

- Pluralist theory explains the origin of liberal democratic state. For pluralists, state represents institutionalized power, an authority & it is in the supreme guardian of representative democracy in the modern society.

✓ Conflict Theories

Marxist perspective → According to Marx and Engels, power is concentrated in the hands of those who have economic control within a society.

- They believe that in a capitalist society, ruling-class power is used to exploit & oppress the subject class. This use of power to exploit is coercion called by Marx.

- The ruling class power is accepted as legitimate by the subject → false consciousness.

- The relationships of domination & subordination in the infrastructure will largely be reproduced in the superstructure. The decisions & activities of the state will favour the interests of the ruling class rather than entire populaⁿ.

- Engels believed that state was necessary to hold class antagonisms in check.

- They did not believe that the state would be a permanent feature of society.

Ralph Miliband saw the state as being run by a no. of elites who ran the central instituⁿ — cabinet ministers, MPs, senior police & military officers & top judges. All elites shared a basic interest in the preservaⁿ of capitalism and the defence of private property.

- Many who occupy elite posⁿ are themselves members of bourgeoisie. Even those from working class backgrounds who make it into the elite will have to have adopted bourgeois values to get there.

- He also believes that the economic power of the ruling class enabled them partly to shape the beliefs & wishes of the remainder of the populaⁿ — via legitimⁿ to accept capitalism through media & PR.

Nicos Poulantzas provided an ^{structuralist view of state} interpretaⁿ which places less stress on the actions of individuals & more on the role of social structure. → structuralist view of the state. He described the state as 'the factor of cohesion of a social formaⁿ'.

- As a part of the superstructure, it would automatically tend to serve the interests of the ruling class. It was not necessary for members of the ruling class to occupy elite positions within the state. ← (diff. from Miliband)

- If state was staffed by members of bourgeoisie, it might lose this freedom of action because:

i) As a group, bourgeoisie is not free from internal divisions and conflicts of interest, & autonomous state can represent common interests & act on behalf of the class as a whole.

ii) Internal wrangling & disagreement among bourgeoisie weaken its power.

iii) State must have freedom to make concessions to subject class to prevent radical protests.

iv) It promotes the myth that the state represents society as a whole.

Two types of state apparatus →

1) Repressive apparatus — army, govt., police, tribunals & admin. coercive in nature

2) Ideological apparatus — church, political parties, unions, schools, mass media, family — manipulaⁿ of values & beliefs.

Critique

- Miliband accused Poulantzas of structural super-determinism. This could not account for the differences b/w fascist and democratic states within capitalist systems.
- Theory lacks empirical evidence.
 - Miliband expressed skepticism that institutions like family could be seen as part of the state.
 - Gramsci believes that the working class does not have some power to influence the actions of the state.

Evidence to support Marxism

- ← Colin Crouch
- 1) The effects of decisions - Westergaard & Resler argued that power can only be measured by its results. If scarce & valued resources are concentrated in the hands of a minority, that group largely monopolizes power in society.
 - 2) Concessions to the working class - little redistribution of wealth. Measures have only served to defuse working-class protest.
 - 3) Non decision making - John Urry criticizing Dahl argues that he ignores the process by which certain issues come to be defined as decisions & others do not. only safe decisions taken.
 - 4) Ideology - Westergaard & Resler argued that ruling-class ideology promotes the view that private property, profit, mechanism of a market economy & the inequalities which result are reasonable, legitimate, normal & natural. False consciousness produced that interests of capitalists same as populⁿ as whole.

Critique to Marxism

- It could not explain why the state became stronger rather than wither away in communist countries. Marxists fail to take account of the possibility that there are sources of power other than wealth.
- Catherine Mackinnon sees the state as reflecting male power rather than the power of capitalists.
- Anthony H. Birch suggests that Marxist evidence shows only

that 'the perceived need to maintain economic growth places serious constraints on govt. policy.' But, many see economic growth as important, most populⁿ benefit from rising living standards, (Read Michael Foucault & Michael Mann from Record Notes)

Neo-Marxist perspective

Antonio Gramsci did not believe that the economic infrastructure -re determined to any great degree what occurred in the superstructure of society. He talked of reciprocity b/w structure & superstructure.

- He divided superstructure into two parts :

- 1) political society - army, police & legal system.
- 2) civil society - church, trade unions, mass media, pol. parties.

- If the ruling class maintained its control by gaining the approval & consent of members of society, then it had achieved what Gramsci called hegemony. However, the state could remain hegemonic only if it was prepared to compromise & take account of the demands of exploited classes. Reasons ruling class hegemony could never be complete →

- 1) Historic bloc - both the ruling class and the subject classes are divided internally. Hence, no group on its own could maintain dominance of society.
- 2) Concessions - state always has to make concessions to subjects.
- 3) Dual consciousness - some ideas shared by the masses were derived from the superstructure. However, on part, individuals' beliefs were also the product of their activities & experiences.

Individual — experience + superstructure.

* For an overthrow of capitalism, Gramsci stated that 'intellectuals' had to emerge within the subject classes to mould their ideas & form a new historic bloc of the exploited, capable of overcoming ruling class hegemony.

Lucis Althusser gives a functionalist interpretation to the Marxian conception of state. Although he viewed the state as relatively autonomous of the economic base, for him the state is fully implicated in the logic of capitalism where it functions to reproduce the modes of production. Ideological state apparatus

Bob Jessop sees the shift towards increased specialization as a movement to 'a globalizing, knowledge driven economy'. Other parts of society are bound to have some autonomy from the economy. He believes that the state has operational autonomy & can even be harmful to capitalism.

- He also sees a shift in state policies away from the Keynesian Welfare state towards the Schumpeterian Workfare post national regime. The role of state shifts away from direct intervention in the economy to creating the conditions where innovative businesses can thrive. Keynesian welfare state → Schumpeterian Workfare post national regime

State-centred Theories

Eric A Nordlinger - The state acts independently or autonomously to change society.

- Type 1 state autonomy: - occurs when the state has different wishes from those of major groups in society, & implements its preferred policies despite pressure for it not to do so.

- Type 2: - occurs when the state is able to persuade opponents of its policies to change their minds & support the govt.

- Type 3: - occurs when the state follows policies that are supported, or at least not opposed, by the public or powerful interest groups in society.

Theda Skocpol is a strong supporter of what she calls 'bringing the state back in'. She believes that states have considerable autonomy & the potential capacity to achieve their policy goals.

States can have their own goals & pursue their own interest like increasing their own power.

- The capacity to do so depends on 1) sovereign territorial integrity, 2) stable & reliable source of income, low debt, 3) wider tax base, 4) defence power & 5) the ability to recruit many of the most able and highly educated members of society into their army.

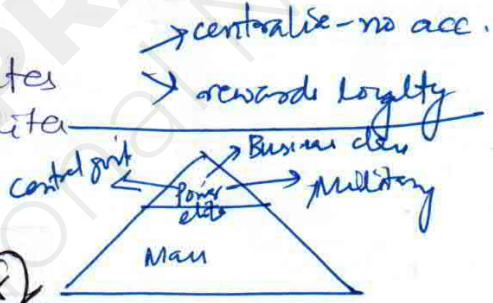
- A state which undermines its own power & reduces these capacities is prone to revolution. Ex! France in 1788, China in 1911 & Russia in 1917.

Iron law of oligarchy [Robert Michels] ^{complexity & org.} → ^{dignity}

took the concentration of power in the hands of elite to be a necessary outcome of complex organizations. This law states that, in modern societies, parties need to be highly organized and so inevitably become oligarchic, being hierarchically run by party leaders and bureaucracy such that the bulk of members are excluded from decision making.

- centralize the power with little accountability
 - any democratic attempt fails because leadership rewards loyalty.
- ↓ ^{idea}
 → loyalty
 central class acc.

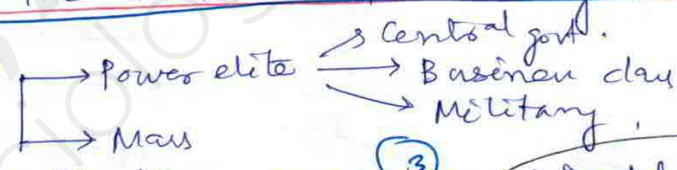
- Elites have 3 principles which help in bureaucratic structure —
- 1) Need & specialization
 - 2) Importance of psychological attributes
 - 3) Utilization of facilities by old elite
- centralise - no acc.
 → rewards loyalty



Theory of Power Elite

[CW Mills] Book 'the power elite' (*)

1) Mills explained elite role in institutional rather than psychological terms. 2) He rejected the view that members of the elite have superior qualities of the population. Instead, he argues that the structure of institution is such that those at the top of the institutional hierarchy largely monopolize power.



→ Certain institutions occupy key 'pivotal pos.' in society and the elite comprise those who hold 'command posts' in those institutions.

→ There is cohesiveness & unity of the power elite is strengthened by the similarity of social background of its members & the interchange & overlapping of personnel b/w elite.

→ Mills argues that American society is dominated by power elite of 'unprecedented power & unaccountability'. He claims that momentous decisions such as American entry in WWII & dropping atomic bomb on Hiroshima were made by power elite with no accountability to people.

→ The bulk of the population is pictured as a passive mass controlled by the power elite which subjects it to instruments of psychic management & manipulation. They are told what to think, what to feel, what to do & what to hope for by mass media directed by the elite.

Criticism

Robert Dahl criticised that his statements are only suggestive & not conclusive

- He did not consider the aspect that they work for welfare
- narrow view only US.
- rise & spread of industrial revolⁿ, high DOL
- altruism is there.

James Burnham Book 'The managerial revolution'

- All of power is in hands of managers. Capitalism is on decline. Managers are new elite.

TB Bottomore Book 'The elites & society'

- Elites are different in industrial & developing world.
- Examined roles of elites in relaⁿ to class & class structure.
- criticized democratic & socialistic concep^s of elites.
- Society is moving towards egalitarianism & multiple elites are present in developing world : Dynastic, middle class, Revolutionary intellectuals, colonial administrative leaders

Criticism of Elite theories

1) Power of public opinion is ignored.

Karl Mannheim book 'ideology & utopia'. elites are different from totalitarians. In democracy, people remove leaders not working according to their wishes.

2) Power changes from moment to moment & issue to issue.

David Riesman Rejected Mills Theory, says there is so much diversity in US in terms of thoughts & interests.

3) Altruistic motives do exist. Ex: people do charity not to gain power.

4) Modern society is complex. Has various power centres.

Robert Dahl "Who Governs" - found in New Haven, Connecticut - Power is dispersed. Arnold Rose confirmed his findings. Major decisions taken in consultaⁿ with various interest groups.

Pluralist Theory

Tocqueville

classical pluralism, the original form of this perspective, believes that power ultimately derives from the populaⁿ as a whole.

- Society is decentralized. Power is widely shared / diffused and fragmental & derived from multiple resources. (TB Bottoms)
- Diverse group with conflicting interests such that none play dominant role. → liberal th. - Hobbes & Locke - govt control they
- Natural balance of power is preserved through bargaining & compromise.

Alton Tocqueville

Alexis de Tocqueville - democracy becomes dysfunctional if dominated by one interest. State is (honest broker).

- Pluralists argue that every group, over a period of time, has its interests reflected in govt. decisions, but because of the divisions within society, it is not possible for the state to satisfy everyone all of the time. As Raymond Aron says, govt. becomes business of compromise.

T Parsons : criticized Weber for constant sum of power. Power can decrease and increase. Ex: Modernity has raised lifestyle of all, it is structural feature of society & a generalized facility or resource.

Robert Dahl - Who Governs → Power is Dispersed.

Criticism

1) They concentrate only on the first face of power - decision making. John Urry believes that pluralists ignore the possibility that some have the power to prevent certain issues from reaching the point of decision.

- 2) Only safe decisions are taken. Interest groups may influence safe decisions, creating illusion of real participation.
- 3) Pluralists do not take account of the possibility that the preferences expressed by the majority might themselves have been manipulated by those with real power — third face of power by Steven Lukes - ex: Media & education.
- 4) Westergaard and Resler argue that power is visible only through its consequences. Govt. legislation may thus fail to have its intended effect. ex: many schemes for poor but little effect.
- 5) Some interest group more influence over others. So, state might not be an honest broker.
- 6) Colin Crouch argues that evidence shows TNCs have greater influence on govt. than other groups. Moreover, all sections of society are not represented. ex: unemployed, refugees, asylum seekers. → Capitalism

Elite Pluralism: see the western societies as basically democratic, the govt. as a process of compromise & agree that power is widely dispersed.

— All not with same power & do not exclusively focus on first face of power. They see 'elites', the leaders of groups as main participants in decision making.

Parson Theory on Power

Functionalist view

Parson regards power as something possessed by society as a whole. It is the capacity to mobilize the resources of the society for the attainment of goals for which a general public commitment has been made.

This view is known as variable sum concept of power, since power in society is not fixed.

- He argues since goals are shared by all members of society, power will generally be used in the furtherance of collective goals.

- Power for Parson is a direct directive of authority. By speaking of binding obligatⁿ, Parson deliberately brought legitimaⁿ into the very definiⁿ of power, so that for him there was no such thing as illegitimate power.

- Power_n is inevitable because it derives from shared values which are necessary part of all social system. It is functional because it serves to integrate various social groups.

- Cooperaⁿ requires organizaⁿ & directⁿ which necessitate posⁿ of command.

Western demo. are deposits of power & people can withdraw deposit in next elecⁿ.

Weber Theory on Power

Weber defines power as the probability that an actor will be able to realize his own objectives against opposition from others with whom he is in social relationship.

- Weber's concept of class, status & party (CSP) along with his analysis of state & bureaucracy are the centre of his concept of power.

- Unlike Marx, he claimed that power did not emerge only from economic sources & he certainly does not restrict power relationships to ownership/non-ownership of Prop,

- Talks about fixed amount of power. Somebody gain is somebody else's loss.

03 ideal types: (3 sources of authority)

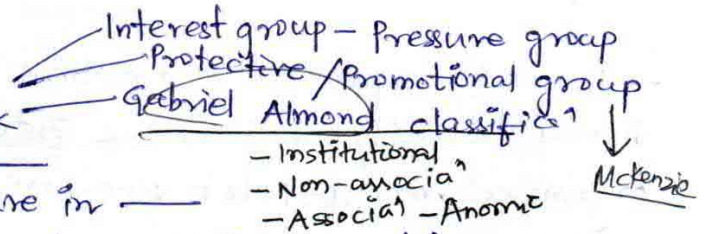
- 1) Charismatic authority - describes the devotion felt by subordinates towards a leader who is believed to have exceptional qualities.
- 2) Traditional - it rests upon a belief in the 'rightness' of established customs & traditions. Those in authority command obedience on the basis of their traditional status, which is usually inherited.
- 3) Rational-legal - based on the acceptance of a set of impersonal rules. Those who possess authority are able to issue commands & have them obeyed because others accept the legal framework that supports their authority.

Steven Lukes : 3 faces of power —

- 1) Decision making - where diff. individuals or groups express diff. policy preferences & influence decision making.
- 2) Non-decision making - Power may be used to prevent certain issues from being discussed or decisions about them from being taken.
- 3) Shaping desires - manipulating the wishes & desires of social groups. A social group may be persuaded to accept, or even to desire, a situation that is harmful to them.

Pressure Groups

Read Notes from Record Book



Interest groups can apply pressure in —

- 1) by making contribution to the funds of political parties
- 2) by appealing to public opinion.
- 3) by the provision of expertise
- 4) by forms of civil disobedience or direct action
- 5) bribery

+ Dove & Hays
+ Durkheim - tool for assoc. demo.

Wyn Grant who supports an elite pluralist posⁿ claims that the number of pressure groups has greatly expanded & very few interests can now claim to be unrepresented.

There is an increased use of direct action.

→ According to Giddens, pressure groups are the carriers of democracy. With increased industrializaⁿ, DoL increased with specialized interests. But modern democracy demands harmonizaⁿ of interests, due to which minority interest may tend to get ignored. Pressure groups represent these interests.

→ Lambert - these are the unofficial govt., which implies that no govt. can run without taking them into consideraⁿ.

→ According to functionalists, such groups play a constructive role in decision-making. They prepare the ground for the orderly political participation.

→ By the provision of opportunities for political participaⁿ via "the normal channels", pressure groups may indirectly help to ensure that citizens do not turn to more radical methods in their attempts to pressurize govt - acts as safety valve.

→ Pressure groups serve as a pool of talent for political recruitment, many party politicians begin their careers as pressure group activists.

Cons

→ Conflict theorists argue that most of the pressure groups represent the vested interests of elites & capitalists.

→ Marxists especially claim that liberal democratic govts disproportionately favour the interests of well-funded, well organized, pro-capitalist pressure groups.

→ Richard Heffernan raises the possibility that pressure group activity might itself reduce political participation in long term. The failure to get demands accepted can lead to disappointment, which may in turn increase political disengagement.

Types of Pressure groups

I. Primary Pressure Group → political activities to influence public policy (India against corrupⁿ, Electoral Reform Society)

Secondary → non political (most church & charities)

II. Sectional/Protective groups → aims to protect interests of their members (CII, Indian Medical Assocⁿ)

Promotional/cause groups → advance cause that their members consider to be important. (Amnesty Int., the Child Parity Act group) → wide membership.

III. Insider Pressure Groups → consulted regularly by govt. High membership & membership density. Provide reliable informⁿ, helps in implementⁿ of govt. policies, refrain direct action. Has economic leverage & veto power. (Ex-CII, Indian Medical Assocⁿ)

Outsider groups → opp. of (India against corrupⁿ)

IV. Local, national & International Pressure groups

V. Permanent & Temporary groups ... including episodic & fire brigade groups

Episodic groups formed for non-political purposes but which may involve themselves in political questions if they feel that their interests are threatened.

Fire brigade groups set up in response to a particular political issue & which may disappear completely once the issue has been resolved because they no longer have any reason to exist although the group might continue.

VI. Anomic groups, Antony Downs: team of men coming together to seek control of governing apparatus by gaining office by duly constituted elections.

Political Parties

Read Binding book notes → Defⁿ forms of pol. party → uni/bi/multi

Weber - organised group acⁿ intended to capture powers

Why political party exists? The assumpⁿ of conflicting interests within every society, which in principle are legitimate, is called pluralism or "competition theory". According to this theory, the formⁿ of political opinion in the pluralistic society is achieved through an open process of competition b/w heterogeneous interests.

Lipset argued that, for efficient govt., competition b/w contenders for office must result in the granting of 'effective authority' to one group & the presence of an 'effective opposⁿ' in the legislature as a check on the power of the governing party.

→ Pluralists claim that political parties in democratic societies are representative because —

- 1) The public directly influences party policy, since, in order to be elected to govern, parties must reflect the wishes & interests of the electorate in their programmes.
- 2) If existing parties do not sufficiently represent sections of society, a new party will emerge.
- 3) Parties are accountable to the electorate, since they will not regain power if they disregard the opinions & interests of the people.
- 4) Parties cannot simply represent a sectional interest, since, to be elected to power, they require the support of various interests in society.

Functions

- articulate & aggregate social interests
 - recruit political personnel & nurture future gen. of politicians
 - develop political programs
 - socializaⁿ & public participaⁿ
 - organise govt.
 - contribute to the legitimacy of the political system
 - contest electⁿ.
- provide people access to govt. machinery & welfare schemes
- Lipset
- role of opposⁿ

Several Typologies

I. Electorate parties - less membership, bond with voters weak
Membership parties - opposite

ii. - Conservative

- Liberal

- Social democratic parties - emerged in close relaⁿ to the labour movement, assign states regulating role in economy & state
 - Socialist - aboliⁿ of private ownership of MOP & state - driven economy

iii. Religion

Extreme Right-wing parties - preach nationalistic ideologies
 Communist - propagate the dictatorship of the proletariat & assume a predeterminaⁿ of history

iv. Popular parties - wide social groups
 Parties of sectional interest

v. Parties conforming to the system

Parties opposed to the political system

Ideology plays an important role even today. We never reached the "end of ideologies" as has been proclaimed by Francis Fukuyama at the end of the cold war.

Fukuyama

Challenges

→ Cannot fulfill all demands at the same time

→ 'shifting values', 'individualizaⁿ', 'event society', & 'fragmentation of interests' are notions to describe social phenomena that are directly reflected on the attitude of the citizens towards the parties. Where social relationships become lost, the commitment with pol. parties also gets weaker. Parties feel this effect in decreasing membership, decline in stable voter milieu, unpredictable elecⁿ outcomes.

→ change in mass media: journalism in which ideas, values & results are less important than emotionalisaⁿ, moralisaⁿ, scandalisaⁿ & personalisaⁿ in the form of 'infotainment'.

→ Political parties face a loss of confidence in their capacity to decide on important issues of national interest because of emergence of supra national bodies due to globalizaⁿ.

→ Lack of internal democracy within parties - More than loyalty to party principles & politics, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

→ Dynastic succession

→ growing role of money & muscle power

→ parties do not offer meaningful choice to the voters [Robert Smith]

→ The iron law of oligarchy (Robert Michels)

Recent efforts in Indian context -

- Anti defection law (But dissent has become difficult)
- Filing affidavit giving details of property & criminal case
- EC orders to hold organizational elecⁿ & file their income tax returns

Uniparty		Biparty	
Duverger	Political stability, nationalism, public policy	Harold Laski	- Autocracy checked
David Lane	- authoritarian	Robert Smith	- divides na ⁿ - same policies

sudipto Kaviraj, Zoya Hassan - Multiparty true reflection of India's multiculturalism

T.B Nation, State, Citizenship, democracy, Civil society, Ideology

STATE

Read Binding Book Weber: a human community having the monopoly over use of legitimate use of physical force within a territory

Aristotle defined state as a union of families & villages having, for its end, a perfect and self-sufficing life, which means happy and honourable life.

Karl Marx on state → For him, the state is force & exercises power & authority for promoting the interests of the dominant class and suppressing the weaker secⁿ (proletariat)

state according to Marx is a non-economic instituⁿ & hence a part of superstructure.

- state in capitalism is committed to common interest of capitalist & staffed by ruling class.

- He believed that state to be a "sort of conspiracy" against the working class, as the wealth of the bourgeoisie could be used to ensure that whoever is in power pursues its interests.

Durkheim in 'Professional Ethics & Civic Morals', traced the development of the state to the division of labour in society. As societies became more complex, there occurred the distincⁿ b/w governing and governed, which in turn resulted in the formaⁿ of state. For him, the funcⁿ of state was to mediate b/w diff. interests & in particular to protect the individual against the power of smaller groups. That is how state protects individuals & balances group interests.

Hobbes & Locke argued that the society had risen out of voluntary agreement, or a social contract & state is a neutral arbiter amongst competing groups and thus represents common good.

Essential properties of the state → A populaⁿ, a territory, a govt. & sovereignty.

state in modern societies can be best described in terms of :

1) Ideology - integrated system of beliefs & symbols which have an appeal to the followers beyond their rational & objective meaning. (Communism, religious fundamentalism, ethnicism)

2) structure - Traditional monarchies, Totalitarian Oligarchies, Modernizing oligarchies, tutelary democracies & political democracies

3) Function - $\begin{matrix} \text{of p} \rightarrow \\ \text{of p} \rightarrow \end{matrix}$ Political socializaⁿ & recruitment, interest articulaⁿ, interest aggregaⁿ, political communicaⁿ
 $\text{of p} \rightarrow$ Rule making, rule applicaⁿ, rule adjudicaⁿ

4) Political processes

5) Basis of legitimacy - Weber : 3 ways of legitimizing authority : Traditional, charismatic & legal-rational.

Nation (Read Notes)

Nation signifies consciousness of unity prompted by cultural, psychological and spiritual feelings, which may or may not be sovereign. The physical element of sovereignty is not as important as the psychological element of the feeling of oneness. So, the UNO is a union of sovereign states & not of nations. A state may consist of one nation or many nations. Similarly, a nation may be split across two or more states.

→ Factors responsible for emergence of Nation :

1) Race & Kinship : But F. Schuman says if pure races ever existed they have long since disappeared because of migraⁿ, wars, conquests, travels over 1000s of years. (Ex: India's unity in diversity & America's Melting pot).

2) Community of religion

3) Common history of tradⁿ (Common language, geographical contiguity and common economic ties)

4) Community of economic ties

Nation-state because distincⁿ b/w them creates anomalies

- Nationality is subjective, statehood is objective.

- Nationality is psychological, statehood is political

- Nationality is a condⁿ of mind whereas statehood is a condⁿ of law.

- Nationality is a spiritual possession whereas statehood is an enforceable obligaⁿ.

- Sovereignty is emphasized as an essential element of state but not of nation.

→ The Growth of Nation State - Competition & Conflict Theory

- The Hundred Years War gave rise to English & French each feeling a consciousness of kind.
- Rivalry in discovery and piracy on the high seas cemented national solidarity (English, French, Portuguese, Spaniards)
- America out of conflict
- French revoluⁿ led to national consciousness.

Marx : criticized nationalism for hiding the reality of exploitatⁿ & oppression.

Citizenship

→ two way obligatⁿ (responsibilities + rights)
 In Marshall's approach, citizenship is defined as ... a national legal status that provides a set of rights & duties to individuals, sense of belonging & is intimately related with social services & protecⁿ offered by the state

TH Marshall

Citizenship & Social class

- civil
- Political
- social

Step forward from this liberal notion

Critique

- 1) Marxist → does not discuss the right of the citizenry to control economic prodⁿ
- 2) Feminist
- 3) Superficial
- 4) cause of expansion
- 5) oth^rs social process (gender, differences) ignored

Current Approach ..
 - linked with cross border attribⁿ like global cosmopolitan or transnational.
 - takes into account social inequalities
 - questions boundaries & exclusivity of access to citizenship rights
 - promotes formal universal access to citizenship rights

Democracy

A political system which is most able to ensure political equality, protect liberty & freedom, defend the common interest, meet citizens' needs, promote equality, self-development & enable effective decision making taking everyone's interest in account.

Principles of liberal democracy:

- Govt. by consent
- Public accountability
- Majority rule
- Recognition of minority rights
- Constitutional Govt.

Main characteristics —

- More than one political party freely competing for political power
- Political offices not confined to any privileged class
- Periodic Election based on Universal Adult Franchise
- Protecⁿ of civil liberties
- Independence of the Judiciary

Condⁿ for successful working of a democracy

- National sentiment
- Spirit of Tolerⁿ
- High moral character
- Widespread educaⁿ
- Economic security & equality

According to Robert Dahl, for the proper functioning of the govt., it should ensure —

- 1) Freedom of associaⁿ & expression
- 2) The right to vote
- 3) Run for public office
- 4) Free & fair elecⁿ
- 5) The right of political leaders to compete for support & votes
- 6) Alternative sources of informaⁿ
- 7) Policy making institutions dependent on votes
- 8) Other expression of preference

Jeremy Bentham → liberal democracy as a political apparatus that would ensure the accountability of the governors to the governed.

Critique

1. TB Bottomore - pluralist societies condemn

- Robert Michels
- Marx
- Dynasty
- elite self interest
- CW with
- Steven Lukes
- Tocqueville - "Tyranny of majority"

Civil Society : community of citizens linked by common interests & collective identity. Third sector of society after govt. & business.

They have a presence in public life, expressing the interests & values of their members or others based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious & philanthropic consideraⁿ.

Civil society org. (CSO) thus refers to wide array of instituⁿ: community groups, NGOs, labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable org, faith based org, professional associaⁿ & foundaⁿ.

David Held : CS retains a distinctive character to the extent that it is made up of areas of social life — the domestic world, the economic sphere, cultural activities & political interacⁿ — which are organised by private or voluntary arrangements b/w individuals & groups outside the direct control of the state.

Robert Putnam calls CS the school of democracy

Larry Diamond : ^{article} Rethinking Civil Society, CS role in :

- to limit state power
- to empower citizens
- to inculcate & promote the development of democratic attributes amongst the citizens
- to provide avenues for political parties & other organizaⁿ to articulate, aggregate & represent their interest
- to function as a recruiting, informational & leadership generating agency
- A well-founded CS could act as a shock absorbing instiⁿ to mitigate conflicts
- to generate public & political support for successful economic and political reforms
- elecⁿ monitoring
- strengthening citizen attitudes towards the state

* The democratic dangers of civil society :

- CS activities may not essentially pursue democratic purpose
- It might draw away from democracy if its efforts are poorly planned & designed or executed
- All equipped govt. agencies cannot handle civil society inputs

- The state funding & benefits could corrupt the volunteers of the civic org
- Inadequate representaⁿ could seriously undermine the very fabric of democracy
- CS concern for global democracy could be insensitive towards the local culture.
- It may lack internal democracy. *conflicting interests*

→ CS should have larger agenda of democracy as a policy of global covariance. Help in democratizaⁿ of global order.

ex: Women's movements have often used international laws and instituⁿ in their favour to democratize the state on gender lines.

→ In certain condⁿ, CS can contribute to the democratizaⁿ of authoritarian regimes and can help to sustain a democratic system of governance once it is established. *Ex: Tunisia*

Critique:

- International grants to CS organizaⁿ have seen mixed results.
- Those who idealize CS often talk about citizen engagement without mentioning conflict → can create social division →

- CS is essentially two-fold in nature - private in origins but public in focus. The interests pursued can be individualistic, or they can be oriented toward religion, race or other social groupings. In a way that might generate pressure on govt & further lead to social divisions on parochial lines. *U.*

Scholt

- public educaⁿ activities
- voice to stakeholders
- fuel debate about governaⁿ
- Transpar
- Account
- Legitim

TAV

Gramsci - further dominant ideology

Mejor - individual interest + universal interest

Tocqueville - check state exerce

Giddens - anything other than business

Ideology ^{Antonoi Gramsci} ideology collectⁿ of ideas, symbols, signs, values etc. which provide ^{self science} explanaⁿ to some phenomena. In the realm of political theory, the term 'ideology' is applied in 2 contexts: —

1) Ideology as a set of ideas:

In this sense, ideology is a matter of faith, it has no scientific basis. Adherents of an ideology think that its validity need not be subjected to verificaⁿ. Different groups may adhere to diff. ideologies & hence differences among them are inevitable.

- When an ideology is used to defend an existing system or to advocate a limited or radical change in that system, it becomes a part of politics. A political ideology may lend legitimacy to the ruling class or it may involve an urge for revoluⁿ. An ideology is action oriented. It presents a cause before its adherents & induces them to fight for that cause, & to make sacrifices for its realizⁿ. Ex: Nationalism, Communalism

2) Ideology as the science of ideas:

In this sense, it seeks to determine how ideas are formed, how they are distorted & how true ideas could be segregated from false ideas.

- In contemporary literature, the term 'ideology' is applied to the set of ideas which are adopted by a group in order to motivate it for the achievement of predetermined goals.

Karl Marx in "German Ideology" & "A contribuⁿ to the critique of Political Economy" dwelled on the nature of ideology. According to him, ideology is a manifestaⁿ of false consciouⁿ. Dominant class at any stage of social development marks use of ideology to maintain its authority. For ex, in French Revoluⁿ, although sloganned 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity', they did not proceed to win freedom for common man, but stopped after winning freedom for a new dominant class to ensure inviolability of property.

Marx & Engels held that ideology is an instrument for protecting the interest of the dominant class.

However Lenin argued that it was a neutral concept which refers to the political consciousness of different classes, including, the proletarian class. Proletariats also need an ideology — the ideology of scientific socialism for their guidance, lest they are overpowered by the bourgeoisie ideology.

Karl Mannheim in 'Ideology & Utopia' rejects Marx's theory of ideology on 3 grounds:

1) style of thought (consciousness) of any group is only indirectly related to its interests. There is no direct correlaⁿ b/w its consciousness & its economic interests.

2) All thought (consciousness) is shaped by its social background, hence Marxism itself is the ideology of a class.

3) Apart from classes, other social groups, like different generations, also have a significant influence upon consciousness.

— He introduced term 'Sociology of knowledge' to focus on social determinⁿ of knowledge or style of thought (consciousness).

He sought to generalize Marxist framework as a tool of analysis. → particular ideologies used by nations to fulfill national interests (e.g. ideology of justice & equity)

— He held that false consciousness may be manifested in two forms — ideology & utopia. Ideology represents the tendency of conservaⁿ. It relies on false consciousness to muster support for the maintenance of status quo. On the other hand, utopia represents impetus to change.

A ruling class makes use of ideology, the opposⁿ may project a utopia. Mannheim declared that the Marxist vision of a classless society was nothing but a utopia. Hence it also uses false consciousness.

① cohesion → USA due to ideology — the
Nazi — ve

Communism & Nazism — both same goal but diff. ideology

* When ideology is conceived as an instrument of motivating people for the achievement of predetermined goals, it comes close to totalitarianism.

Karl Popper in 'The Open Society & Its Enemies' argued that ideology is the characteristic of totalitarianism, it has nothing to do in an open society. (open society - welcomes new ideas)

Hannah Arendt in 'The Origins of Totalitarianism' defined totalitarianism as a system of total domination characterized by ideology and terror.

Both communist & fascist regimes made ample use of their respective ideologies for the mobilization of their citizens towards the achievement of their respective goals.

End of Ideology

In mid-1950s and in 1960s, in western liberal democratic countries, it was declared that the age of ideology had come to an end. It was viewed as a totalitarianism which has no place in open societies. Thus, capitalist & communist countries were bound to evolve similar characteristics at the advanced stage of their industrial development, irrespective of their ideological differences.

Daniel Bell sees an increasing dominance of technical elites in the post-industrial societies, & this change in direction is not affected by any political ideology. Ralf Dahrendorf sees this as a post-capitalist society where economic & political conflict which was the basis of Marxist theory of ideology has ceased to exist.

Lipset observed that in the western democracies, the differences b/w right & left are no longer profound.

Fukuyama talks about the failure of socialism in USSR.

Rostow asserted that the adoption of different political ideologies played no role in determining the course of

economic development in different countries.

Raymond Aron claims that ideology is nothing more than 'opium for the intellectuals' now.

Critique

Titmuss

- Richard Titmuss observed that the advocates of 'End of Ideology' thesis overlook the problems of monopolistic concentration of economic power, social disorganization & cultural deprivation within the capitalist system.

- C. Wright Mills dubbed them as the advocates of Statism.

- Samuel P. Huntington in 'Clash of Civilizations' talks of clash of cultures when the western model of development was implemented in the African & Asian countries. He thus advocates the presence of ideology.

In actual practice, different ideologies will continue to exist as the vehicles of value systems preferred by diff. groups. They will be used for motivating people to achieve the goals cherished by their upholders. They may also be used by some groups to convince others regarding their rightful claims. Ideologies do not belong exclusively to the dominant classes; oppressed classes also have their own ideologies. They cannot be set aside as 'false consciousness'.

✓ Ideologies could serve as meeting ground for like-minded people, instead of confining themselves to their tribe, caste, religion, region etc. They may reflect changing social consciousness on crucial issues.

✓ Some ideologies have given rise to strong social movements for the emancipation of various oppressed sects. Some ideologies manifest a deep concern with the future of humanity.

7.D Protest, agitation, Social movements, collective action, revoluⁿ

The term dissent refers to ideas and activities which are different from those prevailing in a society at a given point of time. When dissent is expressed openly, it assumes the form of protest and agitation. Purpose is central to an agitaⁿ, whereas opposⁿ is central in protest. Protest is a reacⁿ to an event which has already occurred and an agitaⁿ can also be a future course of a protest. protest → agitaⁿ

Protest is a social process of opposⁿ against any person, group or even wider society. It may occur at individual or collective level, manifest or latent level & may involve action or inaction as a tool.

Agitation is a social process involving intense activity undertaken by an individual or group, in order to fulfil a purpose. Unlike social movements which are marked by a degree of organizaⁿ and sustenance, agitaⁿ are generally spontaneous & ephemeral.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS → Read Notes → Giddens, David Alford
MSR Rao says that a social movement essentially involves sustained collective mobilizaⁿ through either informal or formal organizaⁿ, & is generally oriented towards bringing about change in the existing system. Rao considers ideology as an important component of a social movement.

Turner & Kilhan define social movement as a "collectivity which acts with some continuity to promote or resist change in the society or group of which it is a part".

Key processes behind the history of social movements → urbanizaⁿ, industrializaⁿ, universalizaⁿ of educaⁿ, scientific revoluⁿ & democratizaⁿ.

Types of Social Movements

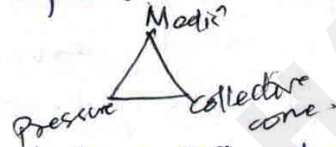
Charles David Abelo

- 1) Reform Movements
- 2) Revolutionary Movements.
- 3) Resistance of Reactionary movements
- 4) Migratory movements : When a large no. of people migrate due to discontent and or due to shared hope for a better future in some other land.
- 5) Revitalizaⁿ movement

Alterative Redemptive
Reformatore Transformative

According to Touraine, social movements have 3 important funcⁿ :

- Mediation - help to relate the individual to the larger society. Give each person a chance to participate, to express his ideas & to play a role in the process of social change.
- Pressure - SM stimulate the formaⁿ of organized groups that work systematically to see that their plans & policies are implemented.
- Clarificaⁿ of collective consciousness - SM generate & develop ideas which spread throughout society. Hence, group consciousness arises & grows.



MSA Rao identified factors related to origins of SM :

- 1) Relative deprivaⁿ - Ex: Naxalite movement
- 2) Structural strain - A new value system is sought so as to replace the old, & this leads to conflicts & tension & a SM. Ex: Women's movt.
- 3) Revitalizaⁿ - offers a positive alternative. Urge for revitalizaⁿ can generate a movt. which promotes patriotism & national pride. Ex: Youth movt., Literary movt.

Conditions for Origin of Social Movt.

- 1) People must understand the problem
- 2) Problem must be observable
- 3) " objective, i.e, it exists even if people unaware
- 4) Consciousness of the problem → when people become aware
- Occur in both liberal & authoritarian societies but in diff. forms. There must always be polarizing differences.
- 5) Initiating event ← Niel Smelser

Sources of problems in a SM

- Spreading the knowledge that exists
- Free riders : (Why should I do?)
- Many ~~area~~ SM created around charismatic leader,
- 2 phases of recruitment : a) those who are genuinely interested in the 'primary goal'. b) come after the movt. has gained some success & eventually leaves first also.
- outside oppⁿ like govt. or counter movt.

Components of SM — Objectives, Ideology, Programmes, Leadership & Organizaⁿ

Theoretical Strands for Origins of Social Movt.

- 1) Deprivaⁿ Theory : deprived of some good(s) or resource(s)
Critique: 1) Most people feel deprived at one level or another almost all the time, but why some form SM & rest don't
 2) The reasoning is circular — often the only evidence for deprivaⁿ is the SM. If deprivaⁿ is claimed to be cause but the only evidence for such ^{is the} movt, the reasoning is circular.
- 2) Marxist Theories : Marxism arose from an analysis of movt. structured by conflicts b/w industrial workers & their capitalist employers in the 19th century. Later, neomarxists added questions of race, gender, environment etc.
- 3) Mass Society Theory : SMs are made up of individuals in large societies who feel their identity insignificant or socially detached. SMs provide a sense of empowerment & belonging that the members would otherwise not have felt.
- 4) Social Strain Theory : (Neil Smelser's theory) — Refer Notes
- 5) Resource Mobilizaⁿ Theory : emphasizes the importance of resources in SM and its success. Resources include : Knowledge, money, media, labour, solidarity, legitimacy & internal/external support from power elite. The theory argues that SM develop when individuals with grievances are able to mobilize sufficient resources to take action.

Assumpⁿ of the theory —

- 1) there will always be grounds for protest in modern, politically pluralistic societies because constant discontent.
 - 2) members weigh the costs & benefits from movt's partocipatⁿ; members are recruited through networks
 - 3) movt. organizaⁿ is contingent upon the aggregaⁿ of resources
 - 4) SM require resources & continuity of leadership
 - 5) SM entrepreneurs & protest organisers are catalysts which transform collective discontent into SM
 - 6) the form of the resources shapes the activities of the movt (ex - access to a TV staⁿ will result in the extensive use of TV media)
- collective acⁿ → SM entre & protest org. as catalyst → SM
- 6) Herbert Blumer - Theory of social unrest

Revolution → Read Notes
 → **Theda Skocpol** → Revolution is the fundamental change in political power or organizational structure in a relatively short period of time.
 Niel Smelser — when the equilibrium in society is disturbed, revolutions take place.
 → J curve → Market → class.

Tilly : concludes that most collective violence occurrences depend not so much on the nature of the activity as on other factors — in particular, how the authorities respond. In his words, 'In the modern European experience, repressive forces are themselves the most consistent initiators & performers of collective violence'.

— Acc. to him, a ^{same} revolution is an outcome of a power struggle b/w competing interest groups. Revolutionary movements, according to him, are a type of collective action that occurs in situations what Tilly calls multiple sovereignty — occur when a govt. for some reason lacks full control over the areas it is supposed to administer.

— In contrast **Skocpol** sees revolutionary movements as more ambiguous and indecisive in their objectives.
 → Theor Skocpol → when state capacity weakens

Herbert Blumer uses the term collective action to refer to social processes and events which do not reflect existing social structure (laws, convenⁿ, instituⁿ), but which emerge in a spontaneous way.
 → Locher

Locher — Collective behaviour is always driven by group dynamics, encouraging people to engage in acts they might consider unthinkable under typical social circumstances.

Herbert Blumer's classification of forms of collective action

- 1) Crowd — crowds are emotional. But a crowd is capable of any emotion (Anger, fear, joy)
- 2) Public — Discusses a single issue, there are ~~was~~ many publics as issues.
- 3) Mass — differs in that it is defined not by a form of 'interacⁿ' but by the efforts of those who use mass media to address an audience.

4) Social Movement - They are large, sometimes informal, groupings of individuals or org. which focus on specific political or social issues.

- Common Interest + collective acⁿ = protest/agitⁿ

James Davies Theory of Revoluⁿ

criticizing Marx, James Davies pointed out that there are many periods of history when people have lived in dire poverty but have not risen up in protest.

- According to him, Davies, → (explain J curve theory)

James Davies

Charles Tilly Theory

4 main components of collective action leading to revoluⁿ:

- 1) The organizⁿ
- 2) Mobilizⁿ of resources
- 3) Common Interests
- 4) Opportunity

FMCO COMO

Ghanshyam Shah

- testing criteria

↓
"Compulsive demand"
(Salt Satyagraha)

Political Modernization → It is the transformⁿ of political culture in response to changes in social & physical environment.

- The process of political modernizⁿ leads to the emergence of some crucial problems & challenges faced by the political system. It is rooted in the changing sources of legitimⁿ of authority

Collective Behaviour	≠	group behaviour
short		long
open		exclusive
loose norms		strongly defined norms

Collective action - group of people engaged in some sort of interaction within the group & outside the group developing a collective identity.

DISCO Discⁿ ideology structure Concepts objective organize

	Social Movt.	Revolut ⁿ
scope	context specific	radical change
nature	long drawn, sustained & organized	abrupt in nature, though organized, but it is sui-generis
methods	peaceful to violent	usually violent but non-violent too
Semantics	broader term	type of SM
orient ⁿ	change in system	"
Ex:	Peasant Movt. in India	Arab Spring in Tunisia, French/Russian Revolut ⁿ

New Social Movements

Habermas - NSMs are the new politics which is about quality of life, individual self-realization & human rights.

- Mostly social & cultural
- product of post industrial society emerged in west in 1960s
- members are from emerging middle class
- concerned with values & not necessarily they seek power
- structure is loose with no clearly defined features of leadership.

Hallsworth

Simon Hallsworth → 2 types of NSM

- 1) focused on defending aspects of social & natural environment (environmentalism, peace movement, animal rights)
 - 2) focused on gaining equal rights for minority & marginalized groups (feminism, civil rights, gay rights, disability rights)
- potential for going global
 - are located in civil society or the cultural sphere as a major arena for collective act rather than instrumental action in the state.

Habermas
Hallsworth

Religion & Society

8.A Sociological theories of religion

Religion is a cultural system of commonly shared beliefs and rituals that provides a sense of ultimate meaning & purpose by creating an idea of reality that is sacred, all-encompassing & supernatural.

Yinger → Religion is a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group of people struggles with the ultimate problems of human life.

Ronald Robertson → It refers to the existence of supernatural beings which have a governing effect on life.

Evolutionary Theory

It is concerned about the origin of religion & its basic purpose.

August Comte - Animism, Polytheism, monotheism TMP

3 stages of evoluⁿ of any society sees theological as the first stage. Religion originated from human consciousness to give answers to questions about the unknown. It served to satisfy human inquisitiveness. With the advent of science, the very same questions will be explained & answered differently.

This renaissance led by science will lead to disappearance of religion from the society. Thus, he sees an interlinkage b/w advancement of human consciousness, progress of human society and displacement of religion with the rise of rationality.

Spencer - gave the 'Ghost theory' of religion. He believes that primitives got the idea of a person's duality from dreams, which were considered as real-life experiences by them. They believed that the dream-self moves about at night while the shadow-self acts by the day. This notion of duality is reinforced by peoples' experience of temporary loss of sensibilities & the permanent death. The idea of ghosts grew into idea of God. Ghosts of ancestors were considered divine. Thus, ancestor worship is root of all religions. Spencer views God & religion as the product of human fear. With the growth of science,

dream self | shadow self

man develops the ability & confidence to face nature & its calamities. This will lead to loss of fear & hence the decline of religion.

EB Tylor - sees an evolutionary process & divides human history into 3 stages - magical, religion & scientific. It also shows a movement from a tribal society to a medieval society & finally to a modern society.

Jumi
Maoris

James Frazer - wrote about magical & religious practices in diff. cultures of the world. He talks about two types of magic - Homeopathic Magic (driven by the 'Law of Similarity') & Contagious Magic (" 'Law of contact' - ex: Jumi women of Maoris are clean shaven so that no one can steal their hair & use it for black magic). Magic & science are not logically different, both are based on human consciousness & where magic ends, science starts.

Edward Tylor - religion is a response to man's intellectual needs.

Max Muller - " to man's emotional needs.
↳ Theory of Naturism → personification of natural phenomenon
Functionalist Perspective

Changes the emphasis from human to society's needs. Society requires a certain degree of social solidarity, value consensus, harmony and integration. The function of religion is the contribution it makes to meeting such functional prerequisites.

Emile Durkheim :

The sacred & the profane : In 'The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life', Durkheim argued that all societies divide the world into two categories - the sacred and the profane. Religion is based upon this division. It is a unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things - things that are set apart and forbidden. A tree, a pebble, anything can be sacred. There is nothing about the particular qualities of these things that

make them sacred. Sacred things must be symbols, must represent something. The relationship b/w sacred symbols and what they represent, helps to understand the role of religion in society.

Totemism: Durkheim called the religion of various clans of Australian Aborigines, totemism. It is the simplest and most basic form of religion according to him. Each clan has a totem, usually a plant or an animal. Durkheim argued that as the totem is at once the symbol of God & of the society, in worshipping God, people are in fact worshipping society. Totems are used because it is easier for a person to visualize & direct his feelings of awe towards a symbol than towards a complex thing like a clan.

Religion & the 'collective conscience': Durkheim believed that social life was impossible without the shared values and beliefs that form the collective conscience. Religion strengthens the unity of the group & promotes social solidarity. He also emphasized the importance of collective worship.

critique:

- 1) studied only a small number of Aboriginal tribes, hence generalization may be incorrect.
- 2) He overstates the degree to which the collective conscience permeates & shapes the behaviour of the society, this is especially seen in multi-faith societies.
- 3) Overstresses social order and continuity instead of social dynamism & transformation.
- 4) Gives no importance to individual & emotional needs of human beings in seeking religion.
- 5) views religion as essentially reductionist, thus rejecting spirituality embedded in it.

Malinowski → 'Magic, Religion & Science' → His work in the Trobriand Islands provided him with insights on religion in a small, non-literate society. Like Durkheim, he sees religion as reinforcing social norms and values & promoting social solidarity. But, he does not see religion as reflecting society as a whole or religious ritual as worship of society. He says, religion promotes social solidarity by dealing with situaⁿ of emotional stress that threaten the stability of society.

Trobriand Islands → norms for social control & social stability (consensus) Trobriand Islands

Talcott Parsons

Religion & value consensus → Religion gives norms that control human action. Religion helps provide the consensus that he believes is necessary for order & stability in society.

Religion & social order → maintains social stability by relieving the tension & frustraⁿ that could disrupt social order in 2 kinds of problem → i) 'events which individuals cannot foresee & prepare for, or control, or both' - ex: premature death ii) 'uncertainty' → weather effect on agriculture. Religion acts as a tonic to self-confidence. *

Radcliffe Brown argues that religious ceremonies, for ex, in the form of communal dancing, promoted unity and harmony and functioned to enhance social solidarity & the survival of the society.

Merton → introduced the concept of dysfunction. Talking about religion, for instance, he pointed out the dysfunctional features of religion in a multi-religious society. In such a society, religion, instead of bringing about solidarity, could become the cause of disorganization and disunity.

Odea & Yinger, Joan Davies - contemporary functionalists who talk of "Personal Experience of God". Thus, one is not expected to justify his faith in God & to what extent in modern

society. It does not have a collective appeal, rather different people find diff. forms of ingredients appealing. Religion path chosen for divinity is different, but the benefits obtained are similar. Religion is functional & there is a mutual coexistence of religion and science.

Critique to functionalist approach:

u
Foreboding
Foreboding
+ Nestor

- status quoist (resists revolu / change)
- Ignores the dysfunctions of religion
- many instances of divisive / disruptive force
- little considerⁿ to hostilities b/w religion or internal divisions with a community over religious matters.

Marxist view

✓ 'opiate of the masses'

✓ Louis Althusser + Religion as an Ideological State Apparatus

Read Note →

Religion cushions the effect of oppression by :

- 1) Premise of 'salva from bondage & misery' in the afterlife.
- 2) Making poverty more tolerable by offering a reward for suffering & promising compensation for injustice in the afterlife
- 3) The hope of supernatural intervention to solve problems on earth
- 4) Justifica of the social order & a person's posⁿ within it.

Neomaxxist → Read notes

Feminist Perspective → Read Notes

Religion is a product of patriarchy → instrument of dominⁿ & oppression.

Rational choice Theory

R Stephen Coaner → argued that a whole new paradigm had emerged in the sociology of religion.

1. It originates from the USA & is largely based upon the experience of religion in the USA.
2. It assumes that most people are naturally religious.

Klauner
Klauner
Klauner

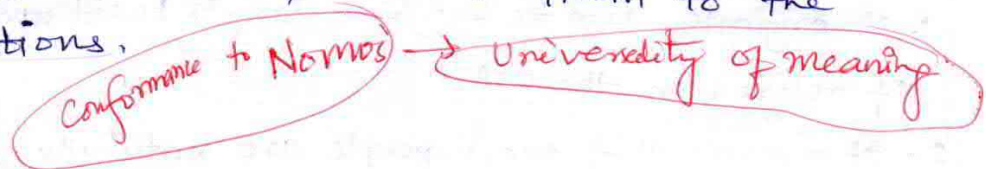
u
u
u

3. It argues that there are rational reasons behind belief in religion - people believe in religion because there is something in it for them. It thus adopts a more individualistic stance.
4. Religion is seen in similar terms to a market in which individual customer choices are important in determining whether a particular religion is successful or not.
5. The overall success of religion depends partly upon the 'supply-side' - i.e., whether consumers of religion have a good selection of alternative products (religious org.) to choose from.
6. This theory generally rejects the view that religion is declining. - Rejects secularism Crawley
Lowie
Fraud
Malinowsky

Exchange Theory (Stark & Bainbridge) → Read Notes
Symbolic Theory (Religion & compensator theory)
 Europe → decreasing due to monopoly of one religion - less choice but rest of the world flourish

Peter Berger - in 'social construction of Reality' sees religion from a phenomenological perspective, as different & unique for each. Everyone is born with an empty mind & injected with values & culture. This refers to 'Nomos' or norms which are a part of culture & are inherited by individuals by socialization

→ Conformance to these 'Nomos' leads to 'Universality of Meaning'. Religion is a product of Nomos, ~~the~~ using which we go for 'Universality of Meaning' & this results in plausibility of structure. → Greater access to religious beliefs has led to people questioning traditional teaching. - It gives direction to life, allows to reflect on others, carries shared values & can help transmit them to the future generations.



David Luckmann → 'Invisible Religion'. He claims that not visiting the church or not performing rituals does not mean that a person is irreligious. Religion is a unique experience for each person. It has not disappeared from individual life, rather the extent to which it is practiced & present in one's life is only known to him or her.

Max Weber's Theory of Religion

Unlike Durkheim, Max Weber embarked on a massive study of religions worldwide. He made detailed studies of Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism & ancient Judaism & he wrote extensively about the impact of Christianity on the history of the west.

→ Weber differed from Durkheim in that he concentrated on the connecⁿ b/w religion and social change, something to which Durkheim gave little attenⁿ.

→ Differ from Marx because Weber argues that religion is not necessarily a conservative force; religion inspired movements that have often produced dramatic social transformⁿ, thus Protestantism was the source of the capitalistic outlook found in the modern west. The early entrepreneurs were mostly Calvinists. Their drive to succeed, which helped initiate western economic development, was originally promoted by a desire to serve God. Material success was for them a sign of divine favour.

→ Comprehensive attempt to understand the influence of religion on social & economic life in various cultures, for ex, Hinduism is what Weber called an 'other-worldly' religion. Its highest values stress escape from the toils of the material world to a higher plane of spiritual existence ⇒ hence in East, less economic development.

→ idea & symbol → Rational Theory → women
→ symbols → David Luckmann → Religion

Confucianism Confucianism

8.B. Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults

Animism

Animism refers to the belief that not only humans, but non-human entities are also spiritual beings, or at least embody some kind of a life-principle.

*Sinon De Beauvoir
Beauvoir*

Edward B Tylor in his book 'Primitive culture' → "A given form of religion in which man finds the presence of spirit in every object that surrounds him".

- Experiences of death, disease, visions and dreams lead the primitives to think about the existence of immaterial power, i.e., the soul.

- He conceived that like 'life & soul' associated with human body, they should be associated with inanimate objects. Acc. to him, the most ancient form of religion is animistic practice of 'Ancestor worship'.

- This originated to satisfy human being's intellectual need & to make sense of death, dreams & vision.

- Soul: spirit which leaves body temporarily during dreams and permanently after death.

- In this view, humans are considered a part of nature, rather than superior to, or separate from it.

- Contemporary animist traditions include African traditional religions and aboriginal Guanches in the Canary Island. Teton Sioux of America, Shintoism of Japan → animistic. Pitra & Shradh are also associated with belief in soul of the ancestors.

*Teton Sioux US
Shintoism Japan
Guanches of Canary Island*

Monism

Monism is a religious - philosophical worldview in which all of reality can be reduced to one "thing" or "substance".

- Broadly speaking, the concept of monism refers to faith in one God, one body of ritual, one set of ideology and moral doctrines. During the medieval period, religion offered a foundation to the formation of political state. religion → political state

For ex - Roman Empire emerged as a christian state. Middle East gave way to the rise of Islamic states.

- The major concern of the state was to transform multiculturalism into cultural uniformity. It was believed that when a single religion has monopoly over truth, it helps to effectively reinforce the social norms.

- Monism strengthened religion & stood opposite to pluralism.

- Anti-conversion movements, communal tensions, riots are some manifestations of a glorified monism challenging a state's commitment to ideological pluralism.

Pluralism (Berger & Luckman) - pluralism weakens influence of religion, no longer single universe of meaning.

Religious pluralism refers to the belief in two or more religious worldviews as being equally valid or acceptable.

→ Pluralism is not diversity alone, but the energetic engagement with diversity. sparks rainbow - choices

→ Pluralism is not just tolerance, but the active seeking of understanding across lines of difference. Warring (moreching)

→ Pluralism is not relativism, but the encounter of commitments.

The new paradigm of pluralism does not require us to leave our identities & our commitments behind.

→ Pluralism is based on dialogue. Dialogue does not mean everyone at the "table" will agree with one another. Pluralism involves the commitment to being at the table - with one's commitments.

* The existence of religious pluralism depends on the existence of freedom of religion.

Rowena Robinson in 'Sociology of Religion in India' advocates that Gandhi's call for Ramarajya was greatly driven by a call for implicit monism & explicit pluralism. In a society where monism is close to heart, but pluralism becomes the rule of law, people driven by emotion will stay committed to religion.

Amartya Sen in his article 'Secularism in India' considers that India's pluralism has always been a doctrine of the state that mostly fails to internalize because of illiteracy, rural living & commitment to tradⁿ.

→ Read Notes for Thinkers on Pluralism

8.C Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularizⁿ, religious revivalism, fundamentalism → Read Notes

Causes of Religious Revivalism →

- 1) New insecurities and alienation due to urbanizⁿ, migratⁿ & globalizⁿ
- 2) The revival of institutionalised religion is partly due to the high visibility it has gained in the media explosion in recent years.
- 3) Increasing 'individual' → Religion + Science
 - NRMS → Scientology (Raelians)
 - Modern physics & Taoism

Fundamentalism & Communalism

Similarities

- 1) Both attack the concept of separaⁿ of religion from politics & the state
- 2) Both oppose unity of all religions
- 3) Both advocate control over educaⁿ
- 4) Both believe in restoraⁿ of the past values & greatness
- 5) Both share the notion that foundings of religion led to the achievement of near-human perfectⁿ
- 6) Both oppose secularism

Differences

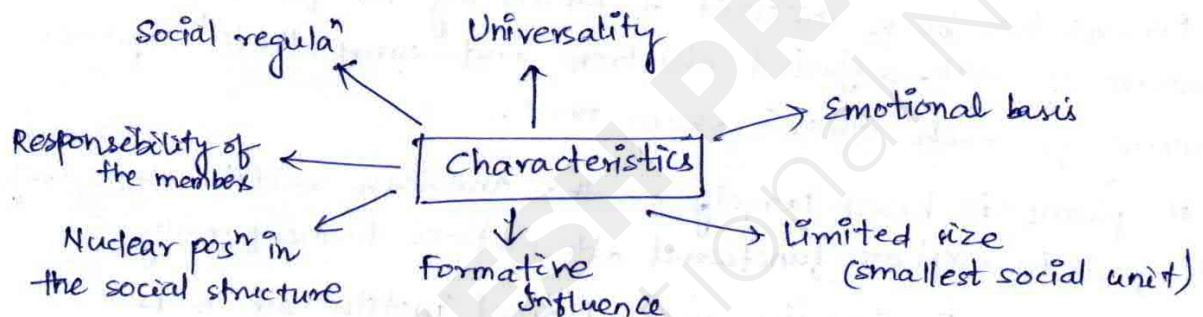
- 1) In multi-religious society, fund. tends to be communal while comm. not fund. (ex: Hindu Mahasabha, RSS etc. communal, not fund.)
- 2) fund. actually pristhe past revival, but communal focus on modern world.
- 3) fund. deeply religious, but comm. use religion for political power.
- 4) fund. want to christianize/islamize/hinduize the whole world. Comm. just want to communalize their own society.

Systems of Kinship

9.A. Family, household, marriage

Mudrack → "The family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship".

However, some variations in the family structure has also been seen - Nayars of Kerala, Matrifocal families - black families in Central America & USA often do not include adult males, LGBT households.



functionalist perspective

Mudrack in his analysis of 250 societies, argued that family performs four basic functions in all societies → sexual, reproductive, economic and educational (socializa^n)

Parsons argued that the American family retains two 'basic and irreducible functions' which are common to the family in all societies: i) primary socializa^n of children — internaliza^n of society's culture
ii) stabiliza^n of the adult personalities — structuring of the personality

He argued that families are "factories" which produce human personalities. He believed that they are essential for this purpose since primary socializa^n requires a context which provides warmth, security & mutual support.

Once produced, the personality must be kept stable. The emphasis here is on the marriage relationship and the emotional security the couple provide for each other.

Adult personalities are also stabilized by the parents' role in the socializa^n process. This allows them to act out 'childish'

elements of their own personalities which they have retained from childhood but which cannot be indulged in adult society.

Critique ^{Murdock}

- 1) In his enthusiasm for the family, Murdock did not seriously consider whether its functions could be performed by other social instituⁿ & he does not examine alternatives to the family.
- 2) Some other researchers do not share Murdock's emphasis on harmony and 'integrity'.
- 3) Parsons has been accused of idealizing the family with his picture of well-adjusted children and sympathetic spouses caring for each other's every need.
- 4) His picture is based largely on the American middle-class family. He fails to explore functional alternatives to the family.
- 5) Parsons sees the family as a distinct instituⁿ which is clearly separated from other aspects of social life. Some contemporary perspectives on family deny that.

Marxist Perspective

Friedrich Engel's 'The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State' → during the early stages of human evolution, MOP were communally owned & family did not exist. This era of primitive communism was characterized by promiscuity.

The monogamous nuclear family developed with the emergence of private property, in particular the private ownership of the MOP & the advent of the state. The state instituted laws to protect the system of private property and to enforce the rules of monogamous marriage.

Eli Zaretsky → argues that the family in modern capitalist society creates the illusion that the 'private life' of the family is quite separate from the economy.

However, he believes that the family is unable to provide for the psychological & personal needs of individuals. He says 'it simply cannot meet the pressures of being the only refuge in a brutal society'.

He sees the family as a major prop to the capitalist economy. The family has become a vital unit of consumpⁿ. The family consumes the products of capitalism & this allows the bourgeoisie to continue producing surplus value.

Jennifer Somerville argues that Zaretsky exaggerates the importance of the family as a refuge from life in capitalist society. He underestimates 'the extent of cruelty, violence, incest and neglect' within families.

David Cooper: He pronounced 'the death of the family'. He maintains that the child is destroyed by the family since he is primarily taught how to submit to society for the sake of survival. Each child has the potential to be an artist, visionary & revolutionary, but this potential is crushed in the family.

Feminist Perspective

They challenge the image of family as being based upon mutual cooperation, shared interests and love, & have tried to show that some members, mostly men, obtain greater benefits from families than others.

Marxist feminists

According to them, family is seen as a unit which produced one of the basic commodities of the capitalism, that is labour. The wife is paid nothing for producing & rearing children.

Margaret Benston - stated that the fact that the husband must pay for the product & upkeep of future labour acts as a

strong discipline on his behaviour at work. These responsibilities weaken his bargaining power and commit him to wage labour.

David Cooper in 'The Death of Family' saw family as an 'ideological conditioning device' that conditions children to accept their own exploitation. children learn to obey their parents, just as they will obey employers in later life.

Diane Feeley argues that the structure of family relationships socializes the young to accept their place in a class stratified society.

Critique:

DHJ Morgan → this perspective of 'traditional nuclear family where the husband is the breadwinner & wife is homemaker', this pattern is becoming less common.

— Marxist feminists neglect the effects of non-family relationships (apart from class) on exploitaⁿ within marriage.

— They ignore the possibility that women may have fought back against such exploitaⁿ & had some success in changing the nature of family relationships.

Radical Feminists

Delphy & Leonard

Christine Delphy and Diana Leonard see the family as an economic system. It involves a particular set of 'labour relations in which men benefit from & exploit, the work of women.'

Women in particular, are oppressed, not because they are socialized into being passive, nor because they are ideologically conditioned into subservience, but because their work is appropriated within the family.

Difference feminists

Linda Nicholson believes that there is a powerful ideology which gives support to a positive image of family life. She argues that this ideology only supports certain types of family while devaluing other types.

Calhoun believes that it is not family life itself that leads to the exploitaⁿ of woman, rather it is family life within patriarchal, heterosexual marriages that is the problem.

(*) Young & Willmott → 'The symmetrical family' This family is characterized by 'the separaⁿ of the immediate, or nuclear family, from the extended family'.

- They argue that 'In its capacity as a consumer the family has also made a crucial alliance with technology'. Industry needs both a market for its goods and a motivated workforce. The symmetrical family provides both. → market
→ motivated workforce

- They found that the home-centred symmetrical family was more typical of the working class than the middle class because members of the working class are 'more fully home centred' because they are less ~~not~~ fully work-centred, so manual workers tend to focus their attention on family life.

(*) Talcott Parsons → argued that the family has become: on the 'macroscopic levels, almost completely functionless'. Its individual members participate in economic producⁿ, political power system, but they do so as individuals, not in their roles as family members.

But, it does not mean that the family is declining in importance - it has become more specialised. By structuring the personalities of the young & stabilizing the personalities of adults, the family provides its members with the psychological support. The loss of certain funcⁿ by the family has made its remaining funcⁿ more important.

In 'The Family & Marriage in Britain', Ronald Fletcher argues that family's functions have become specialized, specialized institutions like schools & hospitals have added to & improved the family's function, rather than superseded them. *

- Compared to the past, parents are preoccupied with their children's health. State education has added to the socialization responsibility since parents need to guide children in educational/occupational choices.

Anthony Giddens - 'The Transformation of Intimacy' argues that pre-modern relationships in Europe were largely based around 'economic circumstance'. However, in the 18th century, the idea of 'romantic love' began. Despite its promise of an equal relationship based on mutual attraction, romantic love has in practice tended to lead to the dominance of men over women.

- 'Plastic sexuality' has developed which involves sex being freed from its association with childbirth altogether. It is now a type of leisure pursuit. However, it is not only technological development (contraceptives) that led to the emergence of this, but crucially the development of a sense of the self that could be actively chosen. → called social reflexivity.

Romantic love → confluent love

- Romantic love is increasingly replaced with confluent love, which lasts only so long as it benefits the lover.

- Divorce easily accessible.

- Rather than basing relationships on romantic passion, people are increasingly pursuing the ideal of the pure relationship, in which the idea of finding the Mr/Mrs Right recedes & the more the idea of finding the right relationship becomes crucial.

Ulrich Beck & Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim in 'Normal chaos of love' say that the proportions of possibilities in life that do not involve decision making is diminishing, owing to factors like Protestant ethic, urbanizaⁿ, secularizaⁿ & social and geographical mobility.

Love offers the promise of an 'emotional base' & a 'security system', which are absent in the world outside. However, antagonism b/w men & women are on the rise. They claim that battle b/w the sexes is the central drama of our times, as evidenced in growth of the marriage counseling industry, family courts, marital self-help groups and divorce rates. In spite of this, marriage & family is still important → divorces increasing, but also remarriages. The birth rate declining but there is huge demand for fertility treatment.

Household - single individuals/group of people who are co-residents and commensal. Single individual or group of individuals sharing common residence, living room & essentials of life like food.

residence - kinship
Amartya Sen calls the household as a cooperative-conflict unit.

1) Household & family are organized along lines of residence and kinship respectively. The two may not coincide with each other at all times & places.

2) The term 'feminizaⁿ of poverty' denotes the economic hardship of women headed households.

3) He says, the ability to negotiate & decide does not remain static & varies with time, with difference in experiences of household members and invocaⁿ of norms, constraints and propriety.

4) Household faces 2 problems simultaneously - cooperatⁿ (adding to total availabilities) & conflict (dividing total).

availabilities). Sexual DoL is one part of such arrangement.

Marriage → socially acceptable and approved sexual union b/w two adult individuals.

Kinship - social bonds based on blood (consanguinity), marriage (affinity) or adoption.

- Kinship relationships can be shared or direct. shared: siblings (called collaterals); direct: descent (mother-son).

Types and Forms of family

* On the basis of marriage

- Polygamous / Polygynous
- Polyandrous
- Monogamous

* Nature of residence

- family of matrilocal residence
- " " patrilocal residence
- " " changing " "

* Ancestry or descent family

- Matrilineal
- Patrilineal

* Size/structure

- Nuclear
- Joint

* Nature of relations

- Conjugal (consist of adult members among there exists sex relationship)
- Consanguine (consist of members among whom there exists blood relationship - brother & sister, father & son etc.)

Joint Family

Social Aspect

1) Solidarity of Relationship - highly oriented towards blood relatives or siblings and not towards affinal relations

2) Importance of members - collective

3) Marriage Alliance - family level

Political Aspect

1) In the context of authority - depending on patriarchal / matriarchal.

Economic Aspect

1) In the context of DoL: DoL based on age & sex.

Ann Oakley - in pre-industrial Britain, the family has was the basic unit of produc. Where in, females were mostly involved in cooking, cleaning, washing etc. but the emergence of industrializⁿ had changed their roles & now they have got the "dominant mature feminine role".

2) In context of ownership of property: collective

Religious Aspect: performed collectively.

Cultural Aspect

- funcⁿ - collectively
- Place of residence - lives under one roof

Nuclear family

Social Aspect

1) Solidarity of Relations → (conjugal families): Blood relaⁿ are not that; Individual choices and freedom matter.

Political Aspect

Everyone has equal rights. In such families & in decision making matters, children are equally important. Such families are called filio-centric families.

Economic Aspect

- DoL based on ability & talent & not age/gender.
- law of inheritance based on modern law & rules

Religious Aspect

[SC Dubey] - With the advent & progress of science & tech, people's belief towards supernatural objects & powers diminishes.
 ✓ Rational way thinking. At family level religious activities, they are not compulsory for members.

Miscellaneous

- Prominence of external agencies: Maclver considered nuclear family as the unit of consumpⁿ. External agencies are highly required because the concerned commodities ^{→ parents by}

and services cannot be produced at family level. There is a prominence of specialization, so bound to depend on others.

- Improved status of women → decision making of women, economic freedom. Ann Oakley has presented this kind of change in the women as 'dominant, mature feminine role'.

- Increase in individuality → opposite of Durkheim's concept of collective consciousness. Individual consciousness prevails leading to economic prosperity. But its dysfuncⁿ is seen in the form of anomie. Increase in crime, cyber crime, drug addicⁿ, alcoholism prostitution, juvenile delinquency etc. More privacy → sexual freedom. So, families are becoming individualistic democrat.

Types of Marriages :

- 1) Polygyny → one man marries more than one woman
 - Sororal polygyny : wives are invariably the sisters
 - Non-sororal polygyny : wives not related as sisters
- 2) Polyandry → one woman with more than one man,
 - Fraternal polyandry : Several brothers share same wife called adelphic/fraternal polyandry. Prevalant among Todas.
 - Non-fraternal polyandry : No relation among husbands
- 3) Monogamy : i) Serial monogamy ii) Straight monogamy → remarriage not allowed.
- 4) Group marriage - common husbands & common wives.

Rules of marriage

- Endogamy : life-partners are to be selected within the group.
- Exogamy : individual has to marry outside his own group. Forms : i) Gotra Exogamy ii) Pravara Exogamy iii) Village Exogamy iv) Pinda " v) Isogamy : Marriage b/w two equals (status)

vi) Anisogamy: asymmetric marriage b/w two individuals belonging to diff. social statuses. It is of 2 forms -

- Hypergamy: Marriage of a woman with a ~~woman~~ with a man of higher varna

- Hypogamy: Marriage of high caste woman with low caste man.

vii) Orthogamy: b/w selected groups

viii) Cerogamy: two/more men get married to two/more women.

Changes in Marriage trend

- 1) Due to industrializaⁿ & urbanizaⁿ → women status improved, monogamous marriage being considered ideal. But serial monogamous marriage prevalent. dominant, mature female role
- 2) changes in mate selectⁿ: Boy/girl taking decision
- 3) changes in Age of Marriage ✓
- 4) " Rituals & customs: secular-scientific outlook, but there is a revival of past rituals
- 5) goals & stability: Not procreaⁿ but companionship & emotional support; no. of children/family decreasing

Household

⊙ Feminist - women are exploited

⊙ Giddens' 'serial monogamy' breaks the notion of family & household as same.

⊙ AM Shah - 'The Household Dimension of the Family' - household may experience progression/regression on the basis of birth, adopⁿ, in & out marriage, death, divorce.

→ family could be 'joint/nuclear' but household → 'complex/simple'

9.C Lineage & Descent (Read Sangwan)

Lineage ^{→ principle of attachment} consists of all descendants in one line of a particular person through a determinate number of generations. ^{alignment or inheritance}

Sometimes the lineage consists of all descendants through male of a single ancestor called patrilineage or an agnatic lineage; one consisting of descendants through female is known as matrilineage.

- In some societies child is regarded as a descendant equally of mother, except titles & surnames passed down along male lines. ⇒ Bilateral or Cognatic. ^{See Sangwan of South Pacific}

- In some societies, child is affiliated to the group of either parent, depending on choice, or to one parent for some purposes (inheritance of property) and to the other parent for other purpose (" " ritual/ceremonial roles) ⇒ Double unilineal descent

Functions of Descent groups

^{exogamy}
^{ritual}
^{jural functions}
^{economic rights}

built-in authority

→ Apart from function of exogamy, unilineal descent groups are to be 'cooperate' in several other senses. This could be ritual or ceremonies like collective worship of lineage gods, totems or ancestors.

→ Economic rights & responsibilities will be defined by posⁿ in group. ^{Evan Pritchard → war groups}

→ Jural units internally deciding own disputes.

→ Property management; have built-in authority structure with power normally exercised by his/her position.

✓ Complementary filiation principle → explains the significant ritual and social roles of the mother's brothers in the lives of their sister's children.

(*) Descent is the principle whereby a child is socially affiliated with the group of his or her parents.

Descent talks of origin, lineage talks of inheritance.

9.D Patriarchy and Sexual Division of Labour

Patriarchy - literally, rule by father, this concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

Patriarchy, 1996 → Sylvia Walby - 'Theorizing & practicing a system of social structure & practices in which men dominate & oppress women'.
Sexual division of labour - is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organized by them through the domestic help.

Tiger and Fox argue that human behaviour is based on human bio-grammar. The bio-grammar is a genetically based programme which pre-disposes mankind to behave in certain ways. Because of this, compared to women, men are more aggressive and dominant. The differences are partly due to genetics inherited from men's primate ancestors, & partly due to an adoption of a way of life. Thus, male dominance is a sex-linked characteristic. Male & female adapted to a sexual Dol in a hunting society. Compared to cultural change, genetic change is slow - thus male & female bio-grammar of a hunting society is still in existence, so, Dol is sex-based.

GP Murdock finds biological difference b/w men and women are the basis of the sexual division of labour in society.

Parsons characterizes women's role in family as expressive she provides warmth, security and emotional support to her husband. Male role is instrumental leading to stress and anxiety & the expressive female relieves the tension. He argues that for the family to operate effectively as a social system, there must be a clear-cut Dol.

Ann Oakley → "the Dol on basis of sex is not universal, & there is no reason why it should be". Human cultures are diverse and endlessly variable. They are the creation of human inventiveness rather than invariable biological forces. Since human cultures are changing, so there is a change in whole lifestyles.

While criticizing Mcdorck, she says he is biased because he looked at other cultures through both western and male eyes. Similarly, she attacks Parsons, arguing that the expressive housewife/mother role is not necessary for the functioning of the family unit. It merely exists for the convenience of the male. So, she concludes that gender roles are culturally rather than biologically determined.

Sherry B. Ortner claims that it is the universal devaluⁿ of women of women, and not biology, that ascribes women their status in society. Thus, if this universal evaluⁿ changed, then the basis for female subordinaⁿ could be removed. Ortner argues women are universally defined as close to nature because their physiology and its functions are more concerned with the natural processes. By compassion, men wider contacts & less personal & particular relationships by engaging in politics, warfare & religion. Thus, men are seen more objective & less emotional. So, subordinaⁿ of women is due to the cultural evaluⁿ of their biological makeup.

Shulamith Firestone claims that the mothering role is the root cause of sexual DoL, & its removal can lead to gender equality.

Friedl provides an explanation for both sexual DoL & gender DoL and suggests cultural explainⁿ for this. Defending the property requires lot of courage and sacrifices & so a greater prestige & honour is attached with it which shows the dominance of men.

Sylvia Walby → 'Theorizing Patriarchy' (1990)
 she defines patriarchy is a system of social structures & practices, in which men dominate, oppress & exploit women.

She identifies six structures through which patriarchy operates —

- 1) Productive relations in the household : Women's unpaid domestic labours, like housework and child care, are expropriated by her husband (or cohabitee).
- 2) Paired work : Women in the labour market are excluded from certain types of work, receive lower pay & are segregated in less skilled jobs.
- 3) The patriarchal state : In its policies and priorities the state has a systematic bias towards patriarchal interests.
- 4) Male violence : Although male violence is often seen as composed of individualistic acts, it is patterned and systematic. Women routinely experience this violence, & are affected by it in standard ways. The state effectively condones the violence with its refusal to intervene, except in exceptional cases.
- 5) Patriarchal relations in sexuality : This is manifested in 'compulsory heterosexuality' & in the sexual double standard b/w men & women (in which different 'rules' for sexual behaviour apply).
- 6) Patriarchal cultural institutions : A variety of institutions & practices — including media, religion and education — produce representations of women within a patriarchal gaze. These representations influence women's identities & prescribe acceptable standards of behaviour & action.

— she distinguishes b/w

- i) Private patriarchy — is domination of women which occurs within the household at the hands of an individual patriarch.
- ii) Public patriarchy — collective in form. Women are involved in public realms, like politics & the labour market, but remain segregated from wealth, power and status.

UN report - "Women constitute half the world's population, perform nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of its work hours, receive $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the world's income, & own less than $\frac{1}{100}$ th of the world's property."

Karuna Ahmed : 4 trends :

- clustering of women in few occupaⁿ (Pink collarisⁿ)
- clustering either in low status occupaⁿ or in the lower rungs of the prestigious profession
- Women receive lower salaries than men & less advancement opportunities than men (Glass ceiling)
- high proporⁿ of highly educated & professionally trained unemployed women.

In horticultural societies, in which cultivatⁿ & farming is required by the use of hand-tool technology women play important roles in productⁿ. Lepowsky points to gender egalitarianism among the horticultural & matrilineal people of the pacific island of Vanatani.

Uma Chakravorty - Brahmanical traditions glorify obedient women as 'Pativrata' or loyal to husband & hence put a veil on gender discrimination.

Veena Das - 'Geni dichotomy'.

Structural changes in family

Aan Oakley
Sc Dubay
MacIver

1. Conjugal relations & authority structure

Parsons - nuclearisation has strengthened conjugal bonds between husband & wife.

Young & Willmott - 'Symmetric family' - husband-wife companionship; act as market for capitalistic society and motivated workforce.

Goran Therborn - 'Between sex & power' - patriarchal power within family has generally declined over the 20th century.

Morgan - changing gender roles.

2. Parent-child relationship

Mowrer - children's role in decision-making is increasing & becoming filio-centric.

3. Parental roles - **Parsonian** hypothesis invalid on gender roles.

4. Brother-sister relationship - based on equality.

5. Greater incidences of divorce -

Duncan Fletcher - partners want more & hence more likely to end a relaⁿ.

Leach - emotional stress and tensions are so much that conjugal bonds become fragile.

Giddens - talk of 'serial monogamy'.

6. Authority structure changing

7. Rise of traditionally non-institutionalised features -

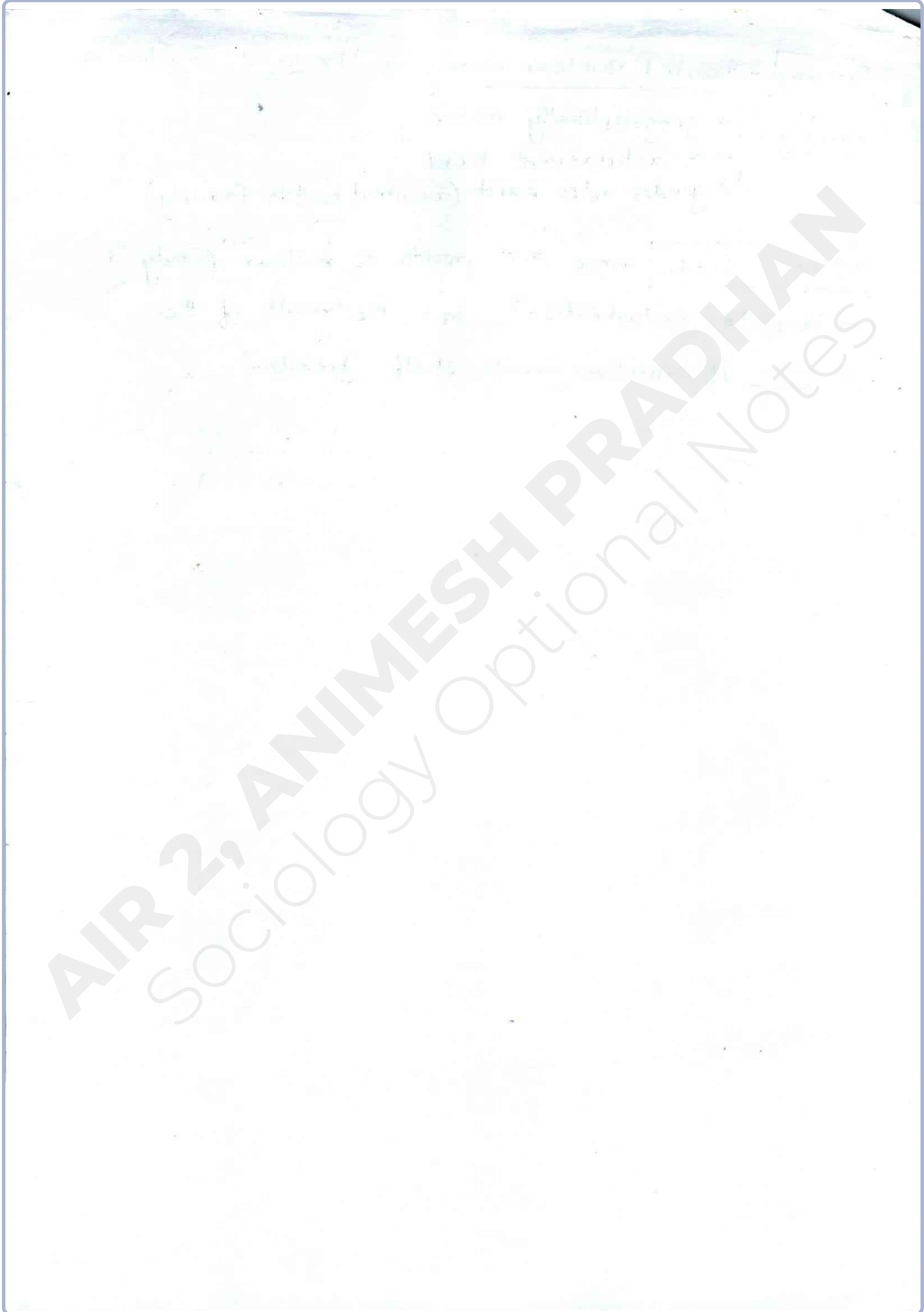
live ins, same-sex, single parent family etc.

Factors

- 1) Industrializaⁿ - Parsons 'industrializaⁿ' led to small family sizes which could be geographically mobile.
- 2) Advent of Love marriage
- 3) Legal factors - empowering women
- 4) Household shifts in family - 'Neolocal' trend (working couples)
- 5) Emergence of alternatives to family and marriages - same-sex, live ins, single parent families -
- 6) Growing individualisⁿ
Eygmunt Bauman → 'Liquid love, 2003' → modern life is characterised by constant change & lack of lasting bonds
- 7) Educational achievements of women
- 8) Overpopulaⁿ & migraⁿ - led to breakdown of joint family
- 9) Secularizⁿ of society
- 10) Problems of accommodaⁿ
- 11) State Policy - family planning, maternity leave not there for 3rd child
- 12) Land Reforms - ~~Lakshmi~~ Lakshminarayana → land reforms had theoretical partitioning that led to disintgraⁿ.
- 13) Economic difficulties in rural areas
- 14) Bolsche - money economy contributed in reducⁿ of size of family as there is constant negotiaⁿ b/w limited resources & unlimited desires of members

Parsons - Isolated Nuclear family → 'The social structure of family'
→ geographically mobile
→ achievement based
↳ gender roles exist (ascribed within family)

William Goode argue that growth of nuclear family is not due to industrialisation but the result of the ideology of nuclear family itself (freedom).



9.E Contemporary Trends

Read Notes

Certain trends —

- 1) Family size has decreased
- 2) Single-parent families have increased (Rupapant): Most of them are poor, family members prone to avail mental health services
- 3) Unmarried parenthood has increased
- 4) Single person household has increased — more prone to illness or unemployment & susceptible to deviation
- 5) Non-marital cohabitation has increased
- 6) The quiet revolution in women's employment — working women
- 7) The Dual-Career (Marrow) Family is becoming common (both working) — They usually employ domestic help, leading critics to charge that this creates a class of women who must do housework & child care so that other women can have a more privileged lifestyle (Hunt & Hunt). (Marrow)
- 8) The status of divorce has changed.

* Why is divorce becoming more common?

- Women's economic dependence has decreased.
- Growing tendency to evaluate marriage in terms of the levels of personal satisfaction it offers.
- The increasing specialization, individuality & mobility of modern life, together with our rapid rate of social change, make it less likely that a couple will share same taste & values.
- Divorce has become socially acceptable, with divorcees no longer branded as moral lepers or social outcasts.

Domestic violence

- Found in all classes but mostly in lower class (Pelton).
- Most recently "discovered" form → parent/elder abuse family violence
- Becoming common because i) of combinaⁿ of emotional intensity & personal intimacy characteristic of family life
- ii) a good deal of family violence tolerated & approved of (parents slapping children).

iii) More in low class families because of frustrⁿ of unemployment, poverty etc.

Contemporary Trend in family functions

- 1) The economic functions have greatly declined: The family is no longer united by shared work, for its members work separately; instead, the family is a unit of economic consumption, united by companionship, affection & recreation.
- 2) The sexual regulaⁿ functions have diminished: Although most sexual intercourse is still marital, the propⁿ has fallen. Virgin marriage declining.
- 3) The reproductive functions has declined in importance
- 4) The socialisaⁿ function grows more important.
- 5) The affectional and companionship function grew in importance
- 6) The status definⁿ funⁿ continues: Many families continue to prepare children to retain the class status of the family; ~~they~~ seek to prepare their children for social mobility → anticipatory socializaⁿ.
- 7) The protective functions have declined.

⊗ when one generⁿ social mobilⁿ, then generⁿ gap → old not treated well

⊗ Generational shift in women more than men (Rubin).

✓ Sociologists call step families → reconstituted families

✓ Cohabitaⁿ increased (live-in)

✓ Homosexual relationships → no power imbalance b/w couple
 → face fewer expectaⁿ about who should do what in a relationship.
 → particular form of commitment that lacks an institutional backing.

✓ staying single: Marrying late, divorce

Nuclearizaⁿ → Read Notes

consanguinity

Kinship - is the relaⁿ by the bond of blood, marriage & includes kindered ones.

→ Affinal kinship : due to marriage
 Consanguineous " : " blood

"Mediatizaⁿ of families"
 - parents wishing "Happy Birthday" to children on FB
 - skype families.

Type of Kinships

- Primary kins : Every individual who belong to a nuclear family finds his primary kins within the family.
- Secondary kins : Outside the primary kins
- Tertiary kins : Secondary kins of our primary kins

Kinship usage

Teknonymy

Avunculate/Amitate

- 1) Avunculate : 2 kins normally of opposite sex should avoid each other like father in law & Daughter in law (Purdah system)
- 2) Teknonymy : Kin is not referred directly but is referred to through another kin ('xyz' के पापा)
- 3) Avunculate : special relationship that persists b/w man & his mother's brother (usually in matrilineal system)
- 4) Amitate : special role to the father's sister (Among Todas)
- 5) Couvade : prevalent among the Khasi and the Todas tribes makes the husband to lead the life of an invalid along with his wife whenever she gives birth to a child.
- 6) Joking relationship : one individual/group is allowed to mock or ridicule the other without offence being taken.

⊗ when both patrilineal & matrilineal rules apply jointly it is called double descent.

⊙ Rivers has listed belief in common descent and possession of a common totem as characterizing a clan.

Brannett found that grandparents are increasingly providing informal childcare for their grandsons.

→ many multigenerational families are now long & thin - 'beanpole families' - they have fewer intragenerational ties because of high divorce rates, falling fertility & smaller family size, but more intergenerational ties because of increased longevity.

Beck Gernsheim - Individualism leading to diversification of family: a) Traditional roles unclear b) living Apart Together (long distance) c) growing acceptance of single parent parenting d) changing idea of parenthood → sperm donor & surrogacy e) increased divorce rates → patchwork families → process of conjugal succession complex.

Homosexual marriage → increase → Jeffrey Weeks → Homosexuals look upon their households and even friendship n/w as chosen families.

Roseneil → TV series like Friends → 'sociality of a group of friends, rather than conventional family, which provide love & care'.

→ Increased flexibility & diversity of sexual relations among homo/hetero sexuals.

beanpole
chosen
networks

10. SOCIAL CHANGE IN MODERN SOCIETY

10.A. Sociological theories of social change

Horton & Hunt - Social change is change in social structure and social relationships of a society.

- Sociology itself a child of social change.
- Progress (quantitative) → any change in existing environment that makes it easier for a person or a group to live. Ex: tech
- Development (qualitative) → desirable form of social change. It is value loaded in terms of proceeding in a particular direction which is desired by the society & is planned. (Ex: FYPs)
- Change - value neutral. Represents only alteraⁿ. Change in the system is quantitative change, change of the system is a qualitative change.

Nature of social change

- Universal phenomenon, community change & not individual change.
- Speed is not uniform, nature and speed is affected by & related to time factor.
- Occurs as an essential law. May be as a result of natural course or planned efforts.
- Definite prediction is not possible, shows chain reactⁿ sequence.
- Results from an interacⁿ of no. of factors.
- Social changes are chiefly those of modificaⁿ or of replacement.

Evolutionary Theories of Social Change

Based on the assumptⁿ that societies gradually change from simple beginnings into more complex forms. View it as

- ① unilinear (straight line evolⁿ)
- ② universal & mandatory
- ③ gradual & ④ beneficial, ⑤ progressive

LH Morgan - upholds a materialistic concepⁿ of evolution. With a dramatic change in technology, all other dimensions of social life change. He mentions seven stages of technological development through which society has moved from savagery to barbarism to civilizⁿ.

August Comte: 'Positive philosophy' upholds an ideational concept of evolution. He explains change as the outcome of intellectual development. The 3 stages viewed by him were Theological, Metaphysical & Rational.

Herbert Spencer: upholds a naturalistic conception of evoluⁿ. He views the society as an organism (made of interconnected parts - the social institutions), & believes that like an organism, societies are also characterized by a progressive increase in size. This increase is either due to internal factors like populaⁿ growth or due to external factors like migratⁿ, & results into an increase in differentiation & integratⁿ.

Stages: 1) Simple society - herd or band ✓

2) Compound society - tribe and chiefdom ✓

3) Doubly compound society - city state & kingdom ✓

4) Trebly compound society - empire and modern nation-state ✓

Durkheim views social change as an evoluⁿ of a society from highly undifferentiated to differentiated. This is a movement from a mechanical and simple society to an organic & complex society. The increasing differentiatⁿ will eventually replace the mechanical solidarity with organic solidarity.

Critique

Franz Boas

Franz Boas opposes the view that universal laws govern all societies.

- Have a value bias, & cynically label the simple societies as primitive or savage ✓
- Lacks support of data, Arm-chair theories (et d- d observance)
- Do not explain significant diff. b/w societies at the same level of evoluⁿ.
- Stages of evoluⁿ are not fixed in reality; leapfrogging or backward movement is also possible.
- Does not explain decline of societies
- May explain long term trends but not changes on a smaller scale.
- Ignores external factors of change.

Social change in Modern Society

Social change is change in

- social structure
- functions
- relationships

Sociology itself a child of social change

Various theories

Evolution Theories

(a) Unilinear :

- straight line evolution
- universal & mandatory

Tylor - (Savagery, Barbarism, Civilisation) | Book - Primitive Culture

Comte - (Theological, Metaphysical, Positive) | Positive Philosophy

Spencer - (Simple Society, Compound, Doubly comp, Treble comp)

Durkheim - (Mechanical Solidarity to organic Solidarity)

Spencer

- Adopted organismic analogy to explain society
- Progressive increase in size
- followed by increase in differentiation & integration
- higher the d & i, higher the evolutionary stage

Criticism

- 1) Value bias
- 2) Arm-chair theorising (no observance)
- 3) Macro theories (no consideration to cultural variations)
- 4) doesn't explain decline of societies
- 5) Ignores external factors of change

Neo-evolutionary

- To overcome the limitations of evolutionary
- Avoid value judgements
- Impacted by savagery nature of world wars

Talcott Parsons

- Based on biological theory of evolution
- Capacity for adaptation → fundamental principle of evolution

basic process
 - Differentiation
 - Integration & change in culture imp't. for both.

5 stages of evolution based on D & I (PARSONS)

- Primitive society (Australian aborigines)
- Archaic (Mesopotamia, Egyptian empires)
- Historical - (China, India)
- Seed-bed - (Israel, Greece)
- Modern - (US, USSR, Europe, Japan)

Differentiation
 Integration

Gordon Childe

- Model based on development of material culture.
- He presents archaeological evidence.

Leslie White

Energy theory of change

- Amount of energy harnessed is an index of level of dev.
- Energy is both cause & effect of the process of transformation.

Cyclical Theories

Assumpⁿ - Societies revolve in cycles, repetitively, focus on the rise and fall of civilizaⁿ

Oswald Spengler

Book → 'Decline of West' - studied 8 civilizaⁿ

civilizaⁿ Birth - Growth - Decay - Death - like an organism

- Quote Roman civilizaⁿ

- very close to ancient hindu theory of Yuga

Vilfredo Pareto

- = "History is a graveyard of aristocracy"
- Focus on political changes, particularly elites
- History is 'circulaⁿ' of elites
- Elites 2 types: lions & foxes. Keep circulating

P Sorokin

'Social and Cultural Dynamics'

- culture into 3 distinct types

- Ideational - importance to spiritualism, mysticism
 - Idealist - importance to science, senses to understand reality
 - sensate - an ideal culture, combines above 2
- with reference to the mode of percepⁿ of reality.

Neo-Evolutionary Theory of Social Change

Cyclical Theories

Oswald Spengler → Above mentioned

V. Pareto - 'The Mind & Society' → " "

P. Sorokin - 'Social and Cultural Dynamics' propounds a cyclical theory of social change. He shows that every social system has a definite cultural stage & a change in it makes changes in the whole social system, which is called social change.

- cultures into 3 distinct types —

- sensate - material & sensual aspects are given importance
- idealistic - transitional phase b/w the two extremes, it has characteristics of both the ideational & the sensate culture.
- ideational - spiritual, mystical & indeterminate

→ Believes in the principle of eminent change & that the forces of change are inherent in the nature of the culture itself.

→ gave principle of limits. It states that there are limited possibilities of change and a limit to the no. of alternations that can develop in a system.

Critique

- Horton & Hunt state that the cyclical theories fail to explain why different societies respond differently to change.

- Ritzer points out that they do not consider socio-psychological factors, & cast man as virtual pawns.

Structural Functional perspective

- order and stability are primary concerns
 - dominant condⁿ of society is stability and consensus and not conflict or coercion.
 - change generally occurs in a gradual, adjustive fashion and not in a sudden, revolutionary way.
 - change occurs due to 3 sources:
 - a) Adjustment of the system to exogenous change - war, conquests
 - b) Growth through structural and functional differentiaⁿ - changes in the size of populaⁿ through births and deaths
 - c) Innovaⁿ by members of group within society - invenⁿ & discovery
- external structural & functional process*

Conflict Theory

Marx championed the conflict theory and said economic deterministic nature leads to change. The proletariat is exploited by the bourgeoisie. It causes alienaⁿ of the working class, its sole aim is profit-maximisaⁿ & these oppressive form change a "class-in-society" to a "class-for-society". Marx says that "history of mankind is history of class struggle". The oppressed class of capitalist society would rise to establish a communist society.

V. Allen further notes that social change through a conflict is initiated if the oppressed feel they would be denied of justice under the incumbent regime.

Oppenheimer further advocated that conflict theory has its origin in relative deprivation. For ex: the women mort-in-1920 of England demanded universal suffrage just like men.

Critics

- **Weber** sees no evidence to support Marxian idea of polarizaⁿ of society. Rather, he advocates that white collar middle class

expands as capitalism develops.

- Weber rejects the inevitability of revolution and regards it as a rare possibility.

- Ralph Dahrendorf → "Decomposⁿ of capital" and "Decomposⁿ of labour" have not presented any possibilities of polarization, though conflict of interest remains but increasing institutional autonomy in modern industrial society insulated conflict and change in one area from spreading to other areas of social life.

Malint

Malintegratⁿ Theory of change Neil J. Smelser - Acc. to him over a period of time incompatibilities may develop b/w parts of the social system. This may lead to conflicting pressure of demands over different sectors of the society. For ex, in some cases, the opposition b/w the social group of one kind or another, in other cases, the system of incompatibilities may cut across group division. These inconsistencies may generate structural strain in the system. Such situation of structural strain may sometimes lead to collective mobilizⁿ & social movt. may emerge to bring change. Structural strain, alone not sufficient, condⁿ :

- Growth and spread of generalized belief.
- Precipitatⁿ factors
- Mobilizⁿ of participants for actⁿ.

RK Merton - over a period of time, parts become dysfunctional & these dysfunctional parts give rise to malintegratⁿ and maladjustment with the social system. Malintegratⁿ are manifested in the form of conflict. For the system to survive, the conflict has to be resolved. So, the dysfunctional parts may be replaced by its functional alternatives/equivalent. This would bring about a partial change in the structure.

Diffusionist Theory of change locates the source of change outside the society. The process of change begins with culture. When cultural contact takes place, possibilities:

- i) Assimilation (America)
- ii) Acculturation (India)
- iii) Rejection (Tribes)

- The acceptance or rejection of cultural traits depends firstly on intensity of contact.

- Robert Redfield in his studies of Mexican community had developed the concept of great & little tradⁿ to analyze social change, resulting due to diffusion. M. Singer & M. Marris have tried to approve this model of study in India. Acc. to this approach, the social structure of civilizaⁿ operates at two levels: first that of the folk or ordinary people and second that of the elite. The culture of folk comprise little tradⁿ & that of elite comprises the great tradⁿ. Now, while studying the process of social change through diffusion, the impact of diffusion should be analyzed at two levels.

Ogburn theory of cultural lag

- He provided cultural theory of social change.

- He divided culture into 2:

- 1) Material → Tech, & other material goods.
- 2) Non material → values, beliefs, religion, family, educⁿ.

His basic argument is that non material culture changes more slowly than material culture. So, creating-cultural lag.

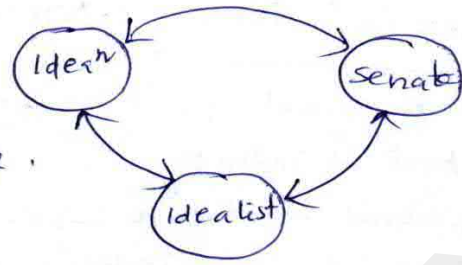
- In primitive societies harmony existed as both culture existed. Simultaneously, due to slow process of change.

Ex: Computers → Kumbh.

Material culture $\xrightarrow{\text{transforms}}$ Non-material culture.
 Ex: change in sT → change in material law
 " " " " in child adopⁿ.

Gave 2 principles :

- 1) Main thrust for change comes from within the system
- 2) There is a definite limit to change.



Marxian theory

- 5 stages of historical Materialism
- Class struggle as motor of social change
- conflict brings change when time is right
- Economic determinism

Max Weber

- conflict can be good
- PE & SC
- change because of cultural forces

Diffusionist theory

R. Redfield, M. Singer, McKim Marriott

- source of change is outside the society
- change begins with culture
- culture contact could lead to
 - Assimilaⁿ (America)
 - Acculturaⁿ (India - westernisⁿ)
 - Rejection (Tribes)

Mal Integratⁿ Theory Neil Smelser, RK Merton

- - With time dysfunctions, incompatibilities in society
 - causing structural strain
 - collective mobilisaⁿ social movements & thus social change.

Cultural Lag Theory

(Ogburn & Niskoff)

Culture into 2 parts

- Material → Technology & other material goods.
- Non-material → values, beliefs, religion, family, educⁿ
- ↳ slowly changes as compared to material

Mater → Non mater

Yogendra Singh This theory not applicable in India :

Now - existence of material culture like technology

Modernisation Theory - Terner, Levy, Wilbert Moore, MC Cleland

- certain broad patterns emerge while modernising
- Ex: Agri → Industry
- Traditional healthcare → western Medicine
- Primitive Agri → Technical Agri

Criticism

- Broad patterns not visible in societies of Afro-Asian nations
- Majority of middle-east nations, still not democratic.

Convergence Theory (Clark Kerr, Dunlop, Harbison)

Because of similar stimuli, like S & T industrialisation, secularism, modern edu etc. modernising societies acquire uniform features i.e., they tend to converge on similar lines, irrespective of their starting points.
 (i.e., whatever the starting modernising point be → converge to become similar societies)

Criticism (of both convergence & Modernity theories)

- Too simplistic ✓
- Western bias (value loaded) ✓

World System Theory (Immanuel Wallerstein)

- Explaining social change from a global & historic perspective
- Categorized economies into →
 - 1) Core (Developed)
 - 2) Semi-Periphery
 - 3) Periphery (Under developed)
- consider modern world (post WW II) to be neo-imperialist in nature.
- core countries develop high end products which continues to keep periphery countries dependent.
- Perpetuated by MNCs, I.M.B, World Bank, élites living in periphery countries etc.

Development & Dependency

Raul Prebisch

Dependency Theory developed in the late 1950s under Raul Prebisch.

He & his colleagues were troubled by the fact that economic growth in the advanced industrialized countries did not necessarily lead to growth in the poorer countries.

Indeed, their studies suggested that economic activity in the richer countries often led to serious economic problems in the poorer countries.

Prebisch's initial explain :

Raul Prebisch

- 1) Poor countries exported primary commodities to the rich countries who manufactured out of those commodities & sold back to poor countries.
- 2) The "Value Added" by manufacturing a usable product always cost more than the primary products.

His solⁿ :

- 1) Poorer countries should embark on programs of import substituti^on so that they need not purchase the manufactured products from the richer countries.
- 2) The poorer countries would still sell their primary products on the world market, but their foreign exchange reserves would not be used to purchase their manufactures from abroad.

Most theorists regard "international capitalism" as the motive force behind dependency relationships.

Underdevelopment theory is particularly associated with Raul Baran's "The Political Economy of Growth" & even more with the 1960s & 1970s work of Andre Gunders Frank AG Frank

The starting point for this analysis was an acceptance that capitalism & imperialism were somehow parasitic, & that this was most clear in the case of the underdeveloped world.

Central Propositions of Dependency Theory

- 1) Underdevelopment is a condⁿ fundamentally diff. from underdevelopment - resources not being used. The latter term simply refers to a condⁿ in which resources are not being used. Underdevelopment refers to a situaⁿ in which resources are being actively used, but used in a way which benefits dominant states & not the poorer states in which the resources are found.
- 2) The distinction b/w (under) & (un) dev. places the poorer countries of the world in a profoundly diff. historical context. These countries are not behind or catching up to the richer countries of the world. They are not poor because they lagged scientific transformⁿ or Enlightenment values but because they were coercively integrated into the European economic system only as producers of raw materials or to serve as repositories of cheap labor & were denied the opportunity to market their resources in any way that competed with dominant states.
- 3) Dependency theory suggests that alternative uses of resources are preferable to the resource usage patterns imposed by dominant states.
- 4) Dependency theorists rely upon a belief that there exists a clear "national" economic interest which can & should be articulated for each country. The national interest can only be satisfied by addressing the needs of the poor within a society, rather than through the satisfacⁿ of corporate or governmental needs.
- 5) The diversion of resources over time is maintained not only by the power of dominant states, but also through the power of elites in the dependent states. Because their own private interests coincide with the interests of the dominant states.

Three variants of dependency theory : ① Dominant-Dependent Model
Raul Prebisch (Defined earlier)

Difficulties : 1) Internal markets of the poorer countries were not large enough to support the economies of scale used by the richer countries to keep their prices low.

2) The second issue concerned the political will of the poorer countries as to whether a transformaⁿ from being primary products producers was possible or desirable.

3) Extent to which the poorer countries actually had control over their primary products, particularly in the area of selling those products abroad.

② Metro Satellite Model

Ag Frank - 'Development of Underdevelopment' - "historical research demonstrates that contemporary underdevelopment is in large part the historical product of past and continuing economic and other relations b/w the satellite underdeveloped and the now developed metropolitan countries. Furthermore, these relaⁿ are an essential part of the capitalist system on a world scale as a whole".

- The dependent states supply cheap minerals, labour, agri commodities. These funcⁿ orient the economies of the dependent states towards the outside: money, goods, and services do flow into dependent states but the allocaⁿ of these resources is determined by economic interests of the dominant states, not dependent states.

- This theory believes that economic and political power are heavily concentrated and centralized in the industrialized countries.

- Ag Frank suggests that developing countries should make their own power bloc similar to OECD or isolate oneself like China & Paraguay.

⑤ World System Theory

In the 1960s international financial and trade systems were beginning to be more flexible, in which national govt. seemed to have less and less influence.

In this changing order, Immanuel Wallerstein felt that there were wider forces that impacted and influenced small and underdeveloped countries.

All countries fall into 3 zones: Core, Periphery, semi-periphery.

Optimistic view of Dependency Theory

Cardoso believes that the main problem faced by the underdeveloped countries is the lack of autonomous technology and a developed sector of capital goods. The inflow of foreign investments creates islands of highly developed modern enterprises in the sea of backwardness and traditionalism.

The global economic interconnectedness appear as means towards ultimate emancipation rather than instruments of continuing subjugation. Ex: Brazil, Singapore, South Korea

Critique

- 1) Goldthorpe - fail to explain the rise and fall of Latin American countries - they developed borrowing tech from USA, but fell due to corruption and political turmoil. Therefore, dependency model lacks empirical evidence.
- 2) Samir Amin - dependency theory explains problems but fails to provide concrete solutions.
- 3) They do not provide any substantial empirical evidence.
- 4) Highly abstract & tend to use homogenizing cat. such as developed and underdeveloped, which do not capture variance in them.
- 5) consider ties with MNCs as detrimental, but they transfer tech.
- 6) They underplay the role of culture, and wrongly treat wealth as a zero-sum game. They consider only eco. factors and are too simplistic and like a poorist cultural globalist theory.
- 7) contain Eurocentric bias - assuming industrialized requisite for eco. progress.

Lenin's Theory of Imperialism ("Imperialism: The highest stage of Capitalism")

- 1) Capitalism results in the exploitation of colonial peoples, whom it subjects to the capitalist law of increasing misery and whose liberty it destroys.
- 2) It produces war between the nations, since it substitutes international competition for competition inside the nation & in the clash of combines & powers seeking markets & territory war becomes inevitable.
- 3) It brings about the end of capitalism & the emergence of the new order, since with the arming & military training of the workers war which begins as national wars will end as class wars.

According to Lenin, imperialism is moribund (declining) capitalism, containing a number of contradictions which ultimately destroys capitalism itself:

- 1) There is firstly the contradiction or antagonism between capital & labour. Capital exploits labour & brings the exploited workers to revolt.
- 2) There is contradiction between various imperialist powers & industrial combines for new territories, new markets & sources of raw materials.
- 3) There is also the contradiction between colonial powers & the dependent colonial people which arouses revolutionary outlook & spirit among the latter as happened in India & other countries.

AG Frank

Underdevelopment is not a transitional stage, rather than due to the relationship between the centre & periphery.

- 1) According to this view, the capitalist system has enforced a rigid international division of labour which is responsible for the underdevelopment of many areas of the world.

- 2) The dependent states supply cheap minerals, agricultural commodities & cheap labour & also serve as the repositories of surplus capital, obsolescent technologies & many manufactured goods.
- 3) These functions orient the economies of the dependent states toward the outside: Money, goods & services do flow into dependent states, but the allocatⁿ of these resources are determined by the economic interests of the dominant states & not by that of dependent state.

Banana Republic

O. Henry

A country in which foreign enterprises push the govt. around or "a small nation especially in central America, dependent on one crop or the influx of foreign capital".

Theotonio Dos Santos described a "new dependency", which focused on both the internal & external relatⁿ of less-developed countries of the periphery, derived from a Marxian analysis.

Former Brazilian Prez Fernando Henrique Cardoso →

His version of dependency theory:

- 1) There is a financial & technological penetratⁿ by the developed capitalist centres of the countries of the periphery and semi-periphery.
- 2) This produces an unbalanced economic structure both within the peripheral societies & between them & the centers.
- 3) This leads to limitatⁿ on self-sustained growth in the periphery.
- 4) This favours the appearance of specific patterns of class relatⁿ.
- 5) These require modificatⁿ in the role of the state to guarantee both the functioning of the economy & the political articulatⁿ of a society, which contains, within itself, foci of inarticulatene^s & structural imbalance.

Samir Amin suggested that there was an international division b/w central & peripheral capitalist forms. ^{extraverted.}

This involved two modes of accumulation, autocentric or self-generating accumulation in the centre & extraverted accumulation in the periphery.

For the latter, this means 3 distortions from central capitalism:

- 1) A crucial distortion toward export activities, which absorb the major part of capital arriving from the centre.
- 2) A distortion toward tertiary activities, which arises both from the special contradiction of peripheral capitalism & from the original structures of the peripheral forms.
- 3) A distortion in the choices of branches of industry, toward light branches, together with the utilization of modern techniques in these branches.

Solⁿ: delink from the global system. Means to compel the system to adjust to your needs, rather than simply going along with having to unilaterally adjust to the needs of the core.

Criticisms

- School does not provide any substantive empirical evidences to support its arguments.
- Dependency theories are highly abstract & tend to use homogenising categories.
- Division of world into centre & periphery / metropolis & satellite / developed & underdeveloped is quite arbitrary & even misleading.
- School considers ties with MNCs as detrimental, but important means of transfer of technology.

- Some of the Eurocentric biases are inherited in these theories of dependency school. (Industrialization concept is European).
- Do not reflect the changed socio-economic & political situation of the contemporary world, where the developed nations are closing their borders for trade & capital.

Protectionism

10.C. Agents of Social Change

Three Basic Sources of Social Change

- a) Discovery - A shared human perception, of an aspect of reality which already exists.
- b) Inventions - A new combination or a new use of existing knowledge. Inventions can be material (technology) or social (alphabet, trade union).
- c) Diffusion - refers to spread of cultural traits from one group to another. It operates both within & b/w societies. Takes place when societies come into contact. It is also a selective process (we adopted English from British, but not beef-eating)

Factors that Affect Direcⁿ and Rate of change →

1. Geography, Population and Ecology - These can bring about sudden changes or set a limit on social change.
Ex: Floods, Birth rate, death rate, migraⁿ, soil erosion, water and air pollution
2. Technology - [Ogburn's] concept of 'cultural lag'. The modern factory, means of transportⁿ, medicine, surgery, mass communicatⁿ, space, computers.
3. Values and beliefs - [Weber's] PESC. He proposed that some historical situations, doctrines or ideas may independently affect the direction of social change. Conflict over incomp^{at}ible values and beliefs can be an important source.
Ex: Caste system, French revolution
4. Role of individuals in social change : Contribuⁿ by men of genius and leaders to social change is important.
Charismatic leaders role important.

Agents of social change

Positivism	Weber	Phenomenological	
Agency of social change lies <u>outside humans</u>		Humans themselves	
Marx - Factors of production	Infra-structure & values both	As Individuals	Collectively
Veblen - Technology		Exceptional Acts	Ordinary
Durkheim - Social facts	PES C	creative efficiency	Social Mot. life
Sorokin - Culture		Minority	Satyashodhak
Comte - Philosophers		Parab-Elites	Samaj
Parsons, Spencers - Demography		Judiciary	
		Padron	

Tech. & Social change

- Empowering people - Kisan credit card, Aadhar, Twitter, Printing press, Railways
- creating regional imbalances - Smart cities
- Proletarianism due to automation and deskilling
- Impact on family

Economy & Social change

- Women SHGs, MGNREGA
- land reforms
- demonetization

Law and Social Change

- Abortion Bill
- Debate on Euthanasia
- Decriminalization of suicide
- Section 377 of IPC
- Reservation
- Article 21A
- Triple Talak

Culture & social change

- Sanskritization, Westernization
- Religious Revivalism and fundamentalism

Ideology and social change

- Provides direction
- can be an impediment for change as well - Weber - religions of the East
- As a facilitator of change - male female equality, non-violence, Protestantism

Education & Social change

Education helps in changing basic outlook of a person towards society. It changes the established patterns of social relationships, attitude/values of a person & also structure of society.

① This Education changes → Established Patterned, Values, Structure of society.

Objectives of Educaⁿ

- Pursuit of man to know himself & the universe and to relate himself with the social world.
- Building bridges b/w past & future
- accelerating process of human progress.
- Integral growth of personality traits like intelligence, skill.
- Development in terms of man's condⁿ of life, i.e., development of both individual & society.
- Generating & strengthening harmony & peace.
- Develop critical thinking.
- Develop tolerance to diverse ideas.
- To know more & more by spending less & less
- creates favourable attitude to acceptance of skills.
- Upgradation of skills.
- focuses attention leading to change. Ex: Ecology book now-a-days will affect future.
- creates awareness
- Brings change in terms of gender equality.

Types

It involves —

- 1) Formal Educaⁿ — schools, uni etc.
- 2) Informal Edu — Mass media, family, peers etc.

Educaⁿ in Past

- In India during British period, educaⁿ aimed at producing mainly clerks.

- Education was student-centred rather teacher-centred.
- Christian missionaries engaged in imparting edu, gave considerable importance to conversion of religion.
- Education in school & colleges was not productive which could break down social/regional/linguistic barriers.
- It never aimed at making people masters of tech. It also did not focus on fighting injustice, intolerance & superstition.

Education in Present times

- oriented towards promoting values of an urban, competitive consumer society.
- Educaⁿ aimed at freedom of individual, excellence of individual, equality, self-reliance, national cohesion.

Education for future

- Emphasis must shift from higher secondary & higher educaⁿ to primary & adult educaⁿ.
- focus on inventing & re-inventing.
- Service sector oriented
 - Technologically driven
 - Curriculum revamp at uni
 - Problem of accountability of teachers.
 - Great seriousness regarding studies among students.
 - Vocational/professional courses
 - ^{All} illiterate → literate → *feminist perspective*
 - Reducing no. of drop-outs. → *conflict II (tech. divide)*
 - Examinatⁿ system improve.

Education plays both conservative & radical role

- Karl Mannheim → Education need to be critical.
- Steve Lukes → 3rd power promoted through educaⁿ.
- Marx → Edu promotes dominant class ideology.

Education Divides can be seen in the following aspects

- caste (Midday meal)
- gender - undereducated/undernourished
- class
- elite (Harijan elite → Sachidanand Sinha, Tribal elite → SD Badgaiyan)
- Taboo based (HIV parents, children)
- Religion → Sachar committee, Ranganath committee - Muslims
denied entry in schools in Ahmedabad.

changes brought by education can understand at following levels :-

(Changes brought) → PESTEL change

- 1) Political change - values of demo, equitable rights, duties.
- 2) Economical change - more employment, less burden on agri, more SMEs.
- 3) Social change - literacy, awareness for health & sanitation, decrease in superstitious beliefs.
- 4) Environmental change - chipko Movement
- 5) Technological change - defence, communication, etc.
- 6) Ideological change - anti-superstitious movements in MH

K. Ahmad (1974) - formal educaⁿ can play a vital role in 'ideational' change through the transformⁿ of knowledge, attitudes and values of the people, its effectiveness in bringing about structural changes in society is extremely limited. This is because of the linkages b/w the existing practices & procedures in educaⁿ & vested interests of the status-quoists.

A.R. Desai has questioned the validity of educaⁿ as an ~~interest~~ instrument of social change.

His contenⁿ is that after independence, educaⁿ has not been purposively geared to obtain the desired changes.

- He has criticized the policies & funding & financing of educaⁿ to attain the goals of social mobility & equality
Ex: educaⁿ of SC, ST, women failed in uplifting their status, unemployment & under employment of educated youth.

Criticism of Education

- 1) Althusser - Educaⁿ used as state's apparatus to propagate its ideology (Ideological State Apparatus)
- 2) 12th FYP : U without Quality (Universality without Q) - focus only on no.
- 3) Pierre Bourdieu - cultural reproducⁿ (benefitting only top classes). corroborated by MM Tumin → top classes have culture of excellence ✓
- 4) Tawney - Tadpole Theory → only "top of the bottom" get sponsorship from state. Sachidanand
Sinha
- 5) Sachidanand Sinha - Dalit elites ✓ Badgaiyyan
- 6) Badgaiyyan - Tribal elites ✓
- 7) AR Desai - Educaⁿ promoting status quoism
- 8) Karl Mannheim - Educaⁿ needs to be critical ✓

Govt. Actions

HEPA, RTE, Article 15

Dr. Ambedkar - He witnessed mobility because of educaⁿ.

From Neha Phole Mam Notes

Durkheim said that education is crucial in terms of preserving a certain degree of homogeneity and ingraining the eventual elements of collective life. He had rejected the idea that education can be the force to transform society.

Mannheim argued that no teaching was sound unless it trained people to be conscious of the social situation in which they find themselves, and to be able after careful deliberaⁿ to make their choices and take decisions.

Kamat Educaⁿ helped i) towards a close scrutiny of the indigenous social systems leading to strong social & religious reform movt. (Satya Shodhak Samaj)
ii) Towards the process of self-discovery, self-assessment in the context of the new situaⁿ, leading to the creaⁿ of an alternative centre of social cohesion, the anti-imperialist movt. for national liberaⁿ

Role of Social control

Social control is the means by which society establishes and maintains order. The 2 most important goals sought to be achieved by social control are :

- Conformity to norms and expectations of the group.
- Maintenance of order in society

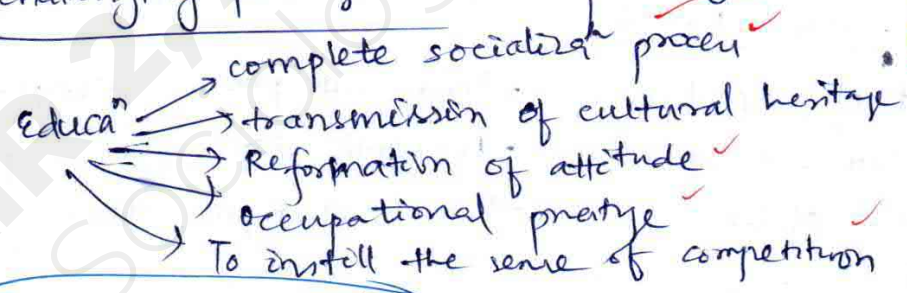
Indian context (Educaⁿ & social change)

Dr. Radha Krishnan : "Educaⁿ is an agent for social change what is done in simple societies was done by the family, the religious, social and political institⁿ has to be done by the educational institⁿ today"

Paul Willis - working class kids get working class jobs as different educⁿ leads to differential reproducⁿ of cultural values
- Private school vs public school.

Bhattacharya

- a) educaⁿ reproduces and perpetuates inequalities b/w the privileged and the disprivileged
- b) educaⁿ enables a part of the disprivileged to attain upward social mobility without affecting privileges as a system
- c) educaⁿ plays an adversarial & even subversive role, challenging privileges or inequality as a system.



Tomlinson (cf) laments if being ^{meanly} reduced to eco. development → educaⁿ should be liberality, humaning & (LND) democratizing

Functionalist perspective

- Durkheim → norms, homogeneity
- transmission of both the general and specific values → form
- DoL in industrialized societies

→ Parsons - schools are society in miniature & educaⁿ plays a key role in role allocⁿ in increasingly specialized industrial economy

→ In family, child learns particularistic standards school → universalistic values

10.E. Science, technology and social change → Read Notes

Marx - Even the formaⁿ of social relations, mental conceptions and attitudes are dependent upon technology. This is because with a change of in forces of producⁿ, relations of producⁿ change. Thus, technological innovaⁿ leads to change in the superstructure.

Ellul - 'The Technological Society' - claims that in modern industrial societies, technologism has engulfed every aspect of social existence in much way Catholicism did in the middle ages.

Ogburn - technology changes society by changing our environment, to which we in turn, adapt.

Thorsten Veblen

1) Impact on social life:

- Individuality
- Disparity of sex ratio
- Decline of community life
- Problems of housing
- Crime, corrupⁿ & competition
- Psychic conflict & disease

2) Impact on family life:

- Disorganizaⁿ of joint family
- Decrease in the funcⁿ of the family
- Employment of women
- Love, inter-caste, late marriage & divorce

3) Impact on economic life:

- Development of capitalism
- Division of labour & specializaⁿ
- Higher standard of living
- large scale producⁿ & development trade
- Economic depression & employment
- Industrial dispute, disease & accident

4) Impact on religion: secularizaⁿ

5) Impact on rural society:

- Migraⁿ
- Mechanizaⁿ of Agriculture
- Agricultural development
- New class formaⁿ

- increase social mobility
 - greater demographic dividend (more skill)
 - decrease role of middleman (transparency)
 - gender equality
- people's postscript
(Twitter MyGov-m)

