L0 Syllabus

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Material	• Ritzer • Ignou • Haralambos • NCERT

L1 Sociology - The Discipline

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A)	**Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology.**

Modernity	• Ritzer : "thinking new or thinking different" • Opposing the tradition • A comparative process

New Ideas	• Renaissance
	  • Rebirth : Renaissance gave secular ideology
	  • Secular : religion withdraw from social lifestyle
	  ○ Example : Bank, education, economy, jobs free from religion
	  • Earlier : Church control using concept of afterlife
	  • Later : This worldly pleasure was focused
	
	• Renaissance gave Secular Ideology
	• French revolution gave Equalitarian Ideology
	• Industrial Revolution gave Utilitarian Ideology

Certain Development	• Age of Enlightenment :
	  • Belief that people could comprehend and control the universe by means of reason and empirical research
	  • Empirical : by experiment
	  • Belief of universal laws -> Creation of social laws
	  • Society can be made better
	
	• New Inventions : Discovery
	• Revolution : Political / Economic / Social / Commercial / Intellectual
	
	• Led to : Ushering an era of Modernity

Result of Modernity	• Following Social changes occurred :
	  • Transition from Feudal to Industrial Society
	  • Rise of Liberal Democracy : King -> Citizen power
	  • Middle class emerged : Nor rich neither poor
	
	• Problem with Modernity :
	
	  • Industrialisation brought :
	  ○ Poor working condition for workers
	  ○ Nuclear families -> Domestic Violence, Frequent Separation
	  ○ Lower social connection
	  ○ Faith in religion decreased
	  ○ Absolute poverty -> Basic necessity like food not fulfilling
	  ▪ Poverty is socially created
	  ○ Petty crimes and murder increases
	
	  • Rise of Liberal Democracies brought :
	  ○ Abrupt changes : Chaos created -> Multiples Revolution
	  ○ People not understand how it will work and will they be better

	○ Counter revolution -> People advocating feudal system • Rise of Middle class : ○ Created class of aspiration ○ They were more demanding ○ Structural divide -> Not easy to explain ○ Could not be contained in current system
Emergence of Sociology	• These development could not be explain by present "Body of Knowledge" • So there was need of another discipline which could explain these changes • Need of finding solution to these chaos + Prediction of changes • Therefore emergence of Sociology • Saint Simon • August Compte • Two levels of Emergence : • General Context : Creation of Society which needed reasoning • Immediate Context : French Revolution
Thinkers	• Saint-Simon (1760–1825) • Considered a forerunner of sociology and social thought. • Emphasized the application of scientific methods to study society (positivism roots). • Advocated social reform through industrial development and believed society should be reorganized on scientific principles. • Saw scientists and industrialists as the leaders of progress instead of priests or warriors. • His ideas influenced Auguste Comte, his secretary and student. • Auguste Comte (1798–1857) • Regarded as the “Father of Sociology.” • Coined the term “Sociology” (initially called social physics). • Propounded the Law of Three Stages: ○ Theological, ○ Metaphysical, ○ Positive (scientific). • Advocated Positivism – applying scientific methods of observation and classification to study social phenomena. • Envisioned sociology as the “queen of sciences” guiding social reform.
Social Forces in Development	• Political Revolution : • French revolution : positive • Comte : negative • Durkheim : Social Order • Industrial revolution and Rise of Capitalism • Karl Marx, Weber, George Simmel, Durkheim • Ride of Socialism : Weber and Durkheim in against, Marx in favour • Urbanisation : Chicago school to defend democracy and capitalism • Feminism : • Liberationist Movement in Europe • Progressive era of us (for rights)

Development of Sociology in various part	• French sociology :
	  • Saint Simon, Comte, Durkheim
	• German sociology :
	  • Hegel, Marx, Weber, Simmel
	• British sociology :
	  • Adam smith - laissez faire brought idea of independence of agencies
	  • Herbert Spencer - Evolution of Societies, Social Darwinism
	
	• TB Bottomore : On early sociology
	  • Encyclopaedic : Too many definitions and terminology
	  • Evolutionary : Britain up, Indian down
	  • Positive : influenced from Natural Science
	  • Science of New industrial society
	  • Radical + Conservatism

Intellectual Antecedents	• Antecedents : Ideas before, which helped in Emergence of Sociology
	
	• TB Bottomore : Intellectual Antecedents
	
	• Political Philosophy :
	  • Hobbes, Locke, Descartes
	  • How polity should be, Individual rights, Democracy
	
	• Philosophy of History
	  • Giam Batista, Saint Pierre, Hegel
	  • Saint Simon : First to say that society is more than political society
	  • Only considering as an Event -> Effect of History
	
	• Biological theory of evolution : Spencer
	• Movement of sociological and political reform
	
	• Social Survey :
	  • John Sinclair and FM Eden -> Poverty is social problem
	  • Methods of natural science can be applied to social sciences

B)	**Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.**

Scope of the Subject	• Subject Matter of sociology : • Emerged as distinct discipline in response to problems / Social Change • Guided initial Scope • Gradually widened with time -> new thinkers and new theories

Initial Phase 1838-1880	• HIM phase : Humanistic + Inductive + Macro
	
	• Macro Units : Studied society as whole macro units
	  • Common / Broader understanding of society
	  • Did not looked into individual
	  • August Comte :
	  ○ Social Static -> Constants pattern

	○ Social Dynamics -> Changing things with time • Saint Simon : Social Physics -> Only look into macro • Inductive Approach -> Experimenting with observation of pattern • Understanding social reality in terms of Empiricism ○ based on experiments and practical experience, not on ideas • August Comte -> Social Positivism • Herbet Spencer -> Organismic Analogy, ○ Society compared same as organism ○ Cells - induvial, Family - Body part, community - Body • Humanistic Perspective : • Solving human problem -> make life better • Understanding and finding solution to social problem
Second Phase 1880-1940	• Widening of scope : Divide into two schools • Micro (Formal school) vs Macro (Synthetic school) • Interpretative Sociology : Individual : Max Weber -> Micro Realities • Social Facts : Durkheim continued -> Macro units _____ **1) Formal School :** • Everyone perceive differently (Subjective) • Emphasis on micro phenomenon like social action + Social Processes • Sociology makes abstract generalisation about concrete reality • SUOR : Subjective understanding of Objective Reality • Kantian Influence : Mostly German • Weber : Start of Interpretative school • George Simmel : • Forms of Interaction (Formal and Informal) • Types of Interactant : With known or strangers, Behaviour varies • Alfred Vierkandt : • Sociology is is sum total of social and psychic behaviour of man which can be explained by abstract conceptual design • Leopold Vanwiese : • All human can divided into associative and dissociative • Ferdinand Tonnies : Difference of social groups • Gemeinschaft : Community / Small society • Gesellschaft : Society / Industrial society _____ **2) Synthetic School :** • Old School : Macro -> Bringing all social sciences together • Socio Centrism -> Sociology can study everything • Durkheim : Grand Theories -> Everything is social problems • Like division of labour is social, Suicide is not psychology but sociology

	• Pitirim Sorokin :
	  • General Sociology -> same institutions in the world
	  ○ family, religion found everywhere
	  • Specific Sociology -> caste in India, Race in America
	
	• Karl Mannheim : Book Ideology and Utopia
	  • Discusses Structure and broader ideas

Third Phase
1940-1980
	• Blending of Formal and Synthetic
	
	• Parsons :
	  • Book SOSA (Structure of social action), SS (Social System)
	  • Cannot Imagine Macro and Micro separately
	
	• Merton (Parsons's Student) :
	  • Combined of Micro and Macro
	  • Latent -> Without thinking, first time and hidden
	  • Manifest -> Action due to an Idea in mind, Reinforced idea
	
	• CW Miils :
	  • Sociology imagination : Sociology of coffee
	  • Discuss the chain -> How coffee in Ghana change taste of America
	  • Societies of World are connected, Marco and Micro are connected
	
	• Anthony Giddens :
	  • Theory of Structuration : Double Hermeneutics
	  • Hermeneutics : deals with interpretation
	  • Observe and then understand
	  • Also emphasized blending of Micro and Macro
	
	• Extension of existing schools : Formal School extended to
	  • Ethnomethodology :
	  ○ By Harold Garfinkel
	  ○ examines how individuals use everyday conversation to construct a common-sense view of the world.
	  • Phenomenology :
	  ○ By Alfred Schutz
	  ○ The science of phenomena as distinct from that of the nature of being.
	  ○ An approach that concentrates on the study of consciousness and the objects of direct experience.

Current Phase
1980-Present
	• Wider varieties of interest
	  • Health, IT, Biotech, Networking, Defence, Environment
	
	• Emergence of Post Modernist thought
	  • Deal with metanarratives
	  • Reject current broad theories and think cynic and beyond
	  • Post Truth : Evidence of everything,
	  ○ BJP and Congress both have true facts
	  ○ Truth is objective
	
	• Jacques Derrida :
	  • Deconstruction : Need to rechange old things
	  ○ Man at work -> Even if women are working
	  ○ Imagining everything as 'He'
	  • Language can never truly represent an internal, objective reality

	• Michael Foucoult :
	  • Discourse Analysis : reasoning behind traditions
	  • Discourse have power -> Discussion can shape reality / truth
	
	• Alan Bryman :
	  • Multidisciplinary Approach
	  • Purposive research has removed limitation on scope
	  • Use macro / Micro / both according to study / scope
	
	• Scope expanded throughout history : Conflict Ideology
	  • Conflict view Marxian / Feminism
	  • Scope can also be understood in comparing sociology with other social sciences

Comparison	With other social sciences.

Sociology and History	• Sociology : Nomothetic, stides pattern by generalisation
	• History : Ideographic, Individual oriented -> Study particular event
	
	Sociology / **History**
	Similarities in different events / Differences in similar events
	Focusses on pattern of events / Focusses on personalities, events (**Trevor – Roper**)
	Analytical / Descriptive
	Generalising / Particularising
	Nomothetic / Idiographic (**by Radcliffe Brown**)
	
	• Marx : Historical materialism
	• Durkheim : Empirical evidence
	  • Evolution of Societies : Mechanical, organic solidarity
	• Weber : PESC -> Protestant ethics and Spirit of capitalism
	• Indology : GS Ghure, Louis Dumont studied about India
	
	• EH Carr : The more sociological the history becomes and the more historical the sociology becomes, the better it is
	• Lucien Febvre and Mark Bloch :
	  • formed Annales school to study long-term social history
	  • Analysis sociological trends in History
	
	• Socio without history is rootless
	• History without socio is fruitless
	• History is past Sociology, Sociology is present history
	• Historical concepts such as ethnicity, caste, used to mobilise people socially

Sociology and Economy	• Advertisement : To study consumer behaviour, values, norms and culture
	  • Ex : Mac Donalds sells Aloo tikki instead of beef in India
	
	• Marx : Economic Determinism
	  • Everything is rooted in Economism
	  • Book : Das Capital

	• Weber : PESC -> Protestant ethics and Spirit of capitalism
	• Alfred Marshall -> Father of Welfare economies
	• Thomos Piketty -> In 21st century capitalism is causing extreme inequality
	• Francois Simiand -> Principles of economy need to verified sociologically
	• Neil Smelser -> Industrial sociology to better understand modern society.
	
	• Pierre Bourdieu :
	  • Economists shall look into all costs of economy
	  • Social Costs including crime and suicides.
	
	• Adam Smith : Possibility of independence of institutions
	  • Laissez faire -> Individual Liberty
	
	• Goldthorpe, Veblen
	  • Technology available to a society
	  • Determines the character of its culture
	
	• A. Lowe : Book "economics and sociology"
	  • Examines interplay of laws of market and mobility of factors of production.

Sociology and Political Science	• Birth of socio related to political up heal of French Revolution
	
	• Marx : Use of sociology to bring about political (communism)
	• Weber : Concept of power
	
	• Pareto, Mosca Robert Michels : Oligarchy
	• CW Mills : Elite theories, democracy
	• Parsons : in AGIL, politics gives goals to society
	• Colemans : Politics of developing areas
	• David Easton : a system analysis of political life
	• Neil Smelser : protests, social movements and right movements
	
	• Wallerstein : Dependency theories
	  • convergence ot intonational politics and global level sociology.
	
	• Social concepts such as Ethnicity, Caste, Gender, Social Class, Religion used to mobilise people politically and formation of political parties
	• Sociology helps in determining political behaviour
	  • Including voting pattern (psephology)
	  • Reservation and caste
	  • Pressure group, Nation, Citizenship
	
	• Secularism : Withdrawal of religion, from political life

Sociology and Anthropology	• Anthro Studies : Human Evolution
	• Physical, cultural and Social Anthro (Evolution, genetics and fossils)
	• Archaeological : Concerned with pre-literate societies
	
	• Primarily uses Structural-Functionalist ways
	  • Society divided in structure, Ex : Caste
	  • This structure fulfils function -> therefore exists
	• Both influenced by Dorwins evolution theory
	
	• Spencer : Social Darwinism

	• Sumner : Studied folkways, reason behind Society and its traditions
	• Malinowsky : Religion theory using Anthro methods
	• Durkheim : Ethnography of Arunta Tribes. DOL theory
	• Malinowsky : Another name of social Anthro is comparative sociology
	• MMS, AB, SC Dubey : Field study (borrowed from Anthro) to study Indian villages
	
	• Socio Anthro : Studies small society
	  • Origin in colonialism
	  • First sent people from British to understand Indian Society,
	  • Ethnocentric Viewpoint : Takes western society as benchmark
	
	• Ideas Borrowed :
	  • Survey method and Field work
	  • Qualitative -> Quantitative data
	  • Ethnographic research : Researching anything inside out

Sociology and Psychology	• Psycho : science of behaviour. Focus on individual.
	• Social psychology : behaviour in a group
	
	• Weber : Importance to meanings attached by the actor, Interpretator
	• Cooley : Looking glass self, that Image is created by the society
	• CH Mead : Symbolic Interactionism, Different interaction
	• Parsons : Effective role of Mother
	• Durkheim : Suicide is not psycho phenomenon. Social current causing deviance
	• Ginsberg, Nadel : Sociological studies can enriched by psychological interpretations
	• Gerth and Mills : "role" as the meeting point between social structure and individual character
	
	• George Simmel :
	  • Forms of interaction : Formal & informal
	  • Types of interactants : Whether known or strangers. Behaviour varies
	
	• AIfred Vierkandt : Sociology is sum total of social and psychic behaviour of man which can be explained by abstract conceptual design
	• Leopold Vanwiese : all human behaviour can be divided into associative and dissociative
	• Radcliffe Brown : contrasts the two fields. One studies social system and Other the mental system

Sociology and Philosophy	• Socio emerged largely as a Philosophical ambition
	• As a separate Body of Knowledge
	• Sociology raises a lot of philosophical questions and tries to answer them
	
	• Giam Battista : philosophy of history
	  • Separating society from political society
	  • What kings did and what society expected from him
	
	• Karl Manheim — Ideas of Sociology of knowledge had direct contribution to epistemological questions and thus to philosophy
	• Marxist sociology has, with time, become Marxist philosophy or Marxism
	• Gunnar Myrdal — chaos cannot organise itself into cosmos, we need viewpoints (Philosophy)

	• Alfred Vierkandt :
	  • Sociology is productive only when it has a philosophical base.
	  • Philosophical orientation gives meaning to otherwise what are just facts and figures

C)	**Sociology and common sense.**

Need to Ponder	• If sociology is study of obvious or application of common sense? • But common sense lacks validity and presents itself as a mere assertion
Common Sense	• Weber : Routine knowledge we have of our everyday world and activities • Alfred Schutz : Organised, typified stocks of taken-for-granted knowledge • And generally not questioned

Point of Similarity	• Howard Beckers : Labelling theory of deviance
	  • Sometimes folk wisdom is close to socio
	  • Ex : Give person bad name and it will be blamed for more thing
	  • Ex : Image of Pakistani in Indian People
	
	• Common Sense is often related to social relationship, social setting or institutions which fall under purview of sociology
	• Common Sense gives raw material for sociology
	• Common Sense can even be supportive of sociological theories

Point of Differences	• Common sense is status quoist : Does not change
	  • But sociology professes active change
	• It even debates structure and agency intellectually
	  • Behaviour is due to structure of society or Human tendency
	  • Man Society dualism -> Man creates society or vice versa
	
	• Common sense explains many things irrationally
	  • For ex poverty is due to wish of god
	• Sociology is verified, self-correcting and academic discipline
	
	• Common sense is assumptive which sometimes is discontinuous/ paradoxical, Ex : Opposite attracts and fight as well
	• Common sense are not coherent across countries and eras
	
	• Sociology is sceptic : questions everything
	• Common Sense is enforced through tradition
	
	• Peter Berger : Sociology has debunking attitude
	  • Toward world taken for granted
	
	• Irreverent Attitudes toward religion : Durkheim, Weber and Marx

Common sense role in society	• Common sense has specific roles • Duties assigned for genders, poor, tribal • Socio attacks Stereotypes • Margaret mead

	• study tribals in Papua new guinea region found certain gender role reversal contrary to common sense • Common sense if highly value laden • Sociology attempts to be objective and scientific • Common sense lacks validity and reliability • Post modernist claim that sociology is not superior to common sense as there is nothing as eternal truth / permanent truth • Anthony Giddens : • Sociological investigation often becomes common sense • Ex sociological investigation of marital breakups have made people believe that marriage is a risky business • Phenomenologists : • Attempting to study what people do • Not "Why" people do certain things : Why varies too much • Gramsci : Creation of Common sense • Role of "common sense", i.e. dominant ideas about society and about our place in it, in producing cultural hegemony • American hegemonized their culture -> Created soft power • Ex : the idea that one can succeed monetarily if one just-tries hard enough, is a form of common sense that has flourished under Capitalism, and that serves to justify the system • For, if one believes that all it takes to succeed is hard work and dedication then it follows that the system of capitalism and the social structure that is organized around it is just and valid • It also follows that those who have succeeded economically have earned their wealth in a just and fair manner, and that those who struggle economically in turn have earned their disenfranchised state • This form of common sense fosters the belief that success and social mobility are strictly the responsibility of the individual, and thus obscures the real class, racial, and gender inequalities that are built into the capitalist system
Poverty	• Poverty : • Common Sense : Problem families low intelligence • Sociology : Structure of inequality in society, chronic irregularity of wages

L2 Sociology as Science

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(a)	Science, scientific method, and critique.

Initial Sociology	• Emerged due to challenges posed before modernity • Initial sociologists wanted to develop Sociology on bases of Natural science • Saint Simon : Social Physics • August Comte : Statistics and dynamics • Herbert Spencer : Organismic analogy • Durkheim : Moral density, moral volume • But it was found sociology could not stand all parameter of natural science • So debate started whether ' Sociology is a science '

Science	• Science has four preconditions
	• TOQI : Theoretical + Objectivity + Quantifiability + Intersubjective
	  • Theoretical orientation : Easy to reproduce
	  • Objectivity in research : No biases, nor subjective
	  • Quantifiability of the phenomenon
	  • Intersubjective reliability : Easy to understand and communicate

Argument in Favour	• Why Socio is a Science :
	
	• Theoretical Orientation :
	  • Sociology has made theories valid in specific socio cultural context
	  • Caste system in India, Similar race in America
	  • Durkheim theory of religion and Parsons theory of social system claimed to be universal theory
	
	• Objectivity :
	  • Absolute not possible but training can help
	  • Durkheim and Weber used scientific methods to ensure it
	
	• Quantifiability :
	  • Social phenomenon can be observed albeit directly/indirectly
	  • Durkheim social facts -> Coerce / Force individual to thing accordingly
	  • Weber : Ideal Type
	
	• Intersubjective Reliability :
	  • Class, Caste, family etc are same everywhere and easily understandable

Argument Against	• Why Socio can't be seen as a Science : • Theoretical Orientation -> Different theories for same thing • Objectivity -> People are biased, look religion in different way • Quantifiability -> Social things like family, marriage difficult to quantify • Intersubjective -> Different definition of same thing like family, marriage • Limitations W. r.t natural science

	• Empiricism, Testability , Universal theories and Absolute objectivity
	• But if seen as method of enquiry, sociology fulfils all conditions
	  • Scientific is a way to look.
	
	• Even Natural Science doesn't follow TOQI sometimes
	
	• Max Weber : Difference in subject matter
	  • human beings have consciousness, science doesn't have
	  • So, Sociology is a science in itself
	
	• Natural sciences go for statement of facts
	  • While Social Sciences go for Statements of value : Desirable things
	
	• Wilhelm Windelband and Heinrich Rickert : Neo Kantians (Micro School)
	  • Nomothetic :
	  ○ Based on facts and empiricism
	  ○ Tendency to generalize
	  ○ suited to natural sciences
	  • Idiographic :
	  ○ Based on tendency to specify / subjective interpretations
	  ○ suited to humanities
	
	• Erving Goffman and GH Mead :
	  • Used different approach to understand social phenomenon.
	  • So methodology, approach towards knowledge and theorizing is different for social science.

Conclusion	• Science can, thus be seen as : • Methodology -> Way to work / mean to approach -> Positivism / Non positivism • Spirit -> Critical viewing / How ? • Purpose -> to know the truth • Consequences -> Curiosity and solving the problem

Science Conception	• Conception of science has changed
	  • Enlightenment ideologies consider it as a body of knowledge empirical (observed)/testable (verified)/uniform laws) based on natural science
	  • Gradually science came to be understood as method of enquiry or approach based on evidence and reason
	
	• Karl Popper
	  • Only positivism is not science because it overlooks aberration and kills the critical spirit of science
	  • Science overlook aberration
	  • Sociology cares for aberration
	  • Karl Popper says that science is not a body of knowledge but a method of approaching and studying phenomenon

Scientific Method	• Method/ procedure followed while conducting a research • Need to be Objective, No place for prejudice and emotion

	• Stages of scientific research : 1) Identification of problem of research 2) Review of literature 3) Construction of Hypothesis of Raw theory 4) Collection of data 5) Checking reliability and validity 6) Testing hypothesis with facts 7) Develop general laws and theories 8) Presentation of Data • Criticism of Scientific Method • Method is just means to an end • Scientific method is just one method among many -> Diverse research ○ Glorification Of one method is bad for growth of knowledge • Scientific method is based on Inductive and does not promote refutability ○ Induction : Theory from data ○ Deduction : Data from Theory • Science makes relative prediction : meteorology, space ○ Not exact prediction ○ Difference between science and pseudo-science where prediction start ○ Ex : Sigmund Freud theory
Theory	• Thomas Kuhn : Book 'Scientific Revolution' • Scientific revolution is a continuous, collective method • Even with non-scientific methods, many disciplines have grown, matured ○ Ex : history, philosophy • A researcher in scientific method also makes certain assumptions ○ so don't glorify • Today's science is colonised by state or capitalist • Science should be given freedom • Theodor Adorno : Progress of Science • 18th century : Science attempted to study nature • 19th century : Science attempted to exploit nature • 20th century : Warhead, destructive power of science • 21st century : Colonised by state and capitalists • Carl Jung : Swiss psychiatrist and psychotherapist • Subjective things cannot be measured with scientific methods • Like happiness, beauty, knowledge, pleasure etc • So methodology should be discipline specific • Paul Feyerabend : • Scientific method is form of 'Epistemology Anarchism' • Academic Anarchy of Science : Science has spread anarchy • Any discipline not following scientific method should not taken seriously • Science can't deal Behavioural sciences • Researcher should be given freedom

(b)	Major theoretical strands of research methodology.

(c)	Positivism and its critique.

Positivism	• Positivism : Aims at understanding the world as cause and effect relations that can
	• Borrow from natural science, Draws from NIE :
	• Positivism as influence of enlightenment ideologies
	
	• Naturalism :
	  • influence of external environment actions
	  • No influence by internal of human
	• Inductivism :
	  • Supremacy of facts, retuning pattern
	  • Ignore invalid or exceptional data
	• Empiricism :
	  • What is seen or observable
	  • Ignore unobserved things

Theories	• Saint Simon : Sociology as Social Physics
	  • Advocated Organic Analogy to study Society
	  • Similar to Herbert Spencer
	
	• Auguste Comte - introduced positivism in Sociology
	  • Sociological Positivism- Objects are real not by material presence
	  • But in terms of their effects also
	  • Ex : Religion, Family are real, not visible, but they have effect
	
	• Sociology to be studied using methodologies like
	  • Reductional Analysis : Durkheim
	  • Causal Analysis : Cause an Effect
	  • Comparative Analysis : Caparison between time or place
	  • Generalisations : TOQI : Theory, Objectivity, Quantify, Intersubjective
	  • Studying Socio as Natural Science
	
	• Emile Durkheim :
	  • Positivism enriched by concept of social facts
	  • Even recording things which are not directly observable but affect humans from outside.
	  • Like Customs, Belief Systems. Used in DOL, Religion, Suicide.
	
	• Merton :
	  • Used in his study of Reference Group Behaviour.
	  • Collected data on American Soldiers to show Relative-Deprivation.
	
	• Karl Marx :
	  • His works used data from history ->seems positivist
	  • He is positivist yet not a positivist -> Do not preach positivist

	• While discussing Capitalist -> Positivist • Revolutionary, Exploitation, Communism -> Romantic Philosopher, ○ Imagined Utopia
Summary	• Element of positivism can be summarised as : • Study of Observable phenomena and collecting information for the same • Rejecting the study of internal side • Use of scientific methods initially supposed to be similar to Natural Sciences • But later more specific methods devised • Example : Durkheim's theory of suicide classical exhibition of positivist methodology conclusions drawn using multivariate analysis • Also, Durkheim — Use of data on Suicide Rates, Religious membership • Stress on universal Theories • Creation of testable knowledge, i.e., reliability • Emphasising absolute objectivity, total value freedom.
Criticism	• Obsession for positivism has been lost but it provided initial motivation for sociology to establish. Various Problems : • Interpretative School : Weber, Dilthey ○ Need of Human behaviour ○ Not possible to study human behaviour using methods of natural sciences. • Sociology should be concerned with SU of OR ○ Subjective understanding of objective Reality ○ Different view of different people • Post Modernists : Derrida, Foucault ○ Many truth -> Reality can be studied in many ways ○ No meta narrative possible • Interactionist : Mead, Cooley, Blumer ○ Actions and Interactions result in Social Actions -> Internal side value • Phenomenonologist : Peter Berger, Schutz ○ Generalisations not possible. ○ Positivism is not concerned with Sociology ○ But is concerned with making Science out of Sociology ○ Social realities are made, dismantled and remade • Ethnomethodologists : Garfinkel ○ Reality be studied from People's perspective ○ Not Researcher's perspective • Positivists themselves divided between use of Inductivism or deductivism • Intestability of various positivist theories. Like Parsons • Paul Feyerabend : Gave the idea of anti-methodology. Science Anarchy • Alvin Gouldner : Reflexive Sociology, Individual reflects on his/her own actions • Anthony Giddens : Theory of Structuration -> Double Hermetics • RK Merton : Over emphasizing universal theories, Instead use Middle- range theories • Gunnar Myrdal : Complete objectivity not desirable. Need of reform • Jurgen Habermas : Since humans study Humans

	○ Thus, complete separation of acts and values not possible. • Max Horkheimer : Positivism is engaged in Objective anarchism, ○ An obsession to study everything Objectively

(d)	Fact, value and objectivity.
Definition	• Fact : Empirically verifiable using test and data • Value : Desirable, Diamond > Coal, Social Values • Objectivity means freedom from personal biases / prejudice • It allows Sociologist to have positions or opinions if it is based on scientific methods, evidence based reasoning, logic, etc. • The focus is on means, that is the methods • Value Neutrality : No Biased or favourable scenario • Indifference to the matter in hand • No opinions or values about the matter • Which might be unrealistic or unnecessary if we are objective • Values or Personal bias come from Race, caste, language, religion, culture etc. • Source of value is, thus, through Socialisation • These values influence human thoughts and actions • Premises of Positivism : fact and Value are in dichotomous relationship
Theory	• Jureen Habermas • Since humans study humans • thus, complete separation of facts and values not possible • Vilfredo Pareto • Sociology should study 'What is' rather than 'what ought to be'
Problem of Objectivity	• Problem of objectivity appears at different stages • Choice of topic subject matter : Not Considered a problem of Subjectivity • Max Weber : Need to know internal side ○ Distinguish between value freedom and value relevance. ○ Value relevance can be made while doing Investigation ○ Value relevance has to be ensured • Merton ○ The very choice of topic is influenced by personal preferences and ideological biases of researcher ○ Also, topic of suicide has received disproportionate amount of attention in Sociology after Durkheim's study • Formulation of the problem : • Depends on prevailing choice of investigators debates and this issue is considered objective • Which Study and What problem are beyond debate of Objectivity • Accumulation of data : • Andre Beteille ○ Brahmins did not let him visit the Untouchables' locality,

	○ hence subjectivity can also creep in because of field limitations • Interview method influenced by subjectivity of interviewer and interviewee • William Whvte ○ Study of Italian criminals concluded "I started as a Non-participant observer but ended as participant non-observer" ○ Become Subjectivity • Data Analysis • Interpretation of facts also coloured by viewpoints of investigator • Robert Redfield (Functionalist) + Oscar Lewis (Marxist) • Studied the same village in Mexico arround the same time but their interpretation differed vastly • Hypothesis building: • Theories also suffer from biases • Durkheim gave functional theory of religion • whereas Marx gave conflict theory of religion • Testing of theory • Testing is subjected to researcher's Bias -> As the tendency would be to produce the same result
Degree of Objectivity	• Requirement of Degree of objectivity desired in Sociology • Objectivity has been found to be neither possible nor desirable • It is an elusive goal • Alvin Gouldner : Fact and Value cannot be separated in empirical research • Gunnar Myrdal : Total objectivity is an illusion • It amounts to falsifying history and loss of basic purpose of the discipline which is of reformist agenda • In Book Asian Drama he stated : "Chaos cannot organise itself into Cosmos we need viewpoints" • Social problems cannot be and should not be studied objectively • They become meaningful only within a specific cultural context • Sexual violence studied with reference to women
Ensuring Objectivity	• Comte : Suggested using positivist methods and studying macro aspects. • Herbert Marcuse : Objectivity in Sociology is a limitation of the discipline • Max Horkheimer : Contemporary Sociology demands plural theories • Theodor Adorno : Positivism is negative dialectics • Durkheim : Preferred inductive methodology and Statistical Techniques • Book : Rules of Sociological Method. • For study of Social Facts - 4 Rules CODE • Observation, Classification, Distinction, Explanation • Weber : Training the investigator • Also suggested scientific methods (Verstehen, Ideal Types) to ensure objectivity • Stating one's own bias • Organising criticism through Peer Review • By refraining from advocating preference Of any view point • Using testing techniques to ensure reliability and validity

	• Stating Field Limitation • Triangulation - Using various methods to cross check the outcome

(e)	Non- positivist methodologies

Idealist	• Positivist assumptions questioned by 'idealist' traditions
	• Materialism changes thing and ideas
	  • Poor and rich think differently
	
	• Immanuel Kant :
	  • Ideas are important, as they change the society which drew from hermeneutics
	  • Hermeneutics : understanding -> Shape Society
	  • Ex : Study of Interpretation
	
	• Society is highly subjective so emphasis is on understanding (or interpretation) as explanation not possible
	  • Idea of what India is - different for Rich, poor, Man, Women

Theory	• Martin Heidegger
	  • Talks about how interpretation of text and context
	  • Will give 'what is' and 'what ought to be'
	  • What is : Fact -> Objective
	  • What ought to be : Value -> Subjective
	
	• Wilhelm Dilthey
	  • Says that reality should be understood in three different ways
	  ○ Experience
	  ○ Expression (opinion of others)
	  ○ Comprehension (interpreting information)
	  • Reality is subjective, Cannot be understandable in one Objective way
	
	• Heinrich Rickert and W Windelband
	  • Differentiated bw Nomothetic and Ideography
	  ○ Nomothetic : Create universal norms
	  ○ Idiographic : Particular event and individual behaviour
	  • Socio and Science : Science in Nomothetic, Socio is ideography
	  • Socio and History : Socio is Nomothetic, History if Ideography
	
	• George Simmel
	  • Says that reality is objective but knowledge about reality is subjective
	  • Cause-consequence relationship is not constant in behavioural science
	  • It depends on mood, intentions and situation
	
	• Max Weber : Interpretative -> To see why Actor took social action
	• GH Mead : Symbolic Interactionism -> Helps in interaction
	• Alfred Schultz, Peter Berger -> Phenomenology, study phenomenon
	• Harold Garfinkel, Louis Dumont -> Ethnomethodology, Ethnic Community behaviour

General Elements	• Internal Sides emphasised • Natural science cannot be used in social science

	• No general theory -> no grand theory, situationism theory possible • Futility of objective approach
Critique	• Vague Method : No standardisation -> difficult to study • Dependence on ability of investigator • Time consuming and costly • Contradictory explanations : various Ideal types for same Phenomenon • Reliability and validity cannot be achieved

Conclusion	• Ray Pawson -> 60s hangover
	• Alan Brvman : Purposive research
	  • Choice of methodology depends on type of research
	• Post modernist
	  • No knowledge untrue, voices of-diverse groups be encourage ,
	  • Meta narrative discarded, No grand theory

L3 Research Methods and Analysis

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(a)	Qualitative and Quantitative methods.

Methodology	• Quantitative research: Work with numerical data
	  • Convert the social world into numbers by using statistical analysis.
	  • Ex : Population, sex ratio, birth rate, death rate, crime rate, suicide rate, unemployment rate, number of road accidents, etc.
	
	• Qualitative research: Those who work with non-numerical data
	  • like texts, notes, interviews, videos, & photographs.
	  • Rather than converting into numbers,
	  • These sociologists describe the lived experiences in detail.
	  • They immerse themselves in the social world, find patterns in their data by using interpretative analysis rather than statistical analysis.
	  • Sociologists have studied social worlds and experiences of college going youth mental patients, the army soldiers in a cantonment, attendees of the cult institutions, criminal gangs, tribal groups, local castes, villagers & students in a high school.

Quantitative Methodology	• Using Numbers as value

Positivism	• Introduced by Comte
	  • Sociology as a science of society based on positive philosophy
	  • Need to use the Renaissance / Enlightenment in positive way
	
	• This conception of positivism involves search for laws
	  • that uses both Reason as well as Observation.
	• That is, it is neither purely inductivist nor purely deductivist.
	  • Induction : Data -> theory
	  ○ Specific cases -> Generalisation -> Theory
	  ○ Visit India -> Saw vegetation -> induce Indian are vegetarian
	  • Deduction : Theory -> data
	  ○ Generalisation -> Theory -> use in specific Case
	  ○ Know Indian Vegetraian -> meet Indian -> deduce it is vegetarian
	
	• Causation : Cause and Effect relation
	  • To find cause and effect but possibility of third factor
	
	• Multivariate analysis : Study using one factor, keeping other variables constant
	  • Isolating effect of particular independent variable on dependent variables
	  • Study Poverty -> Using catse, Keeping everything else like class constant
	
	• Theorisation: to form laws of human behaviour
	  • Ex : Durkheim (suicide)
	  • Comte (3 types of society)
	
	• Use of Computer Software to study statistical significance of correlation
	• Inductive Methodology -> Preference

	• Durkheim:
	  • Study of suicide and social facts (enriched positivism)
	  • Use of statistical data
	  • Correlation b/w different social facts : Protestants and high suicide
	
	• Karl Popper : Book 'The Logic of scientific discovery'
	  • Promotes idea of deductivism and falsification
	  • Data -> Create theory -> Find data that falsify the theory
	  • Need to do more deduction experiment

Laboratory Experiment	• Why sociologists don't use lab experiment
	• Limited scope -> Difficult to recreated society inside laboratory
	
	• Unnatural situation while society is natural
	• Artificiality of situation can lead to "loss of ecological validity"
	• Longitudinal Studies can't be conducted :
	  • Difficult to keep subjects long in lab to study social change
	
	• Payne and Payne : Ethical issue
	  • Getting informed consent is difficult without altering behaviour
	  • Human beings are complex, matching one with other is impossible
	
	• Alan Bryman :human beings as an independent variable cannot be manipulated beyond an extent ex: changing male to female
	_____
	
	• Some Example of Lab Experiment
	
	• Weber's charismatic leaders were found to be most effective
	• Children were impacted by viewing violent images
	  • Desensitise : After watching action movie -> Violence is normalised

Field Experiment	• Field experiment becomes important
	  • Because of inability to perform lab experimenting
	• Intervening in social world such that hypothesis can be tested by isolating particular variables
	
	• Example : Study done by J.W. Sissons
	  • An actor dresses up like businessman and then later as a labourer
	  • Asked directions, businessman gets most replies
	  • Showed impact of class in society interaction
	
	• Natural Experiment :
	  • When researcher doesn't intervene and simply observes
	_____
	
	• Problems :
	  • Not completely possible to control variables as directed
	  • Hawthorne effect : Presence of researcher can effect results
	  ○ Experiment of light intensity with worker efficiency
	  ○ But workers knew someone is looking -> They are being observed
	  • Ethical Issue : Problem of informed consent
	  • Mostly confined to small scale studies for short period

Comparative	• Comparing various studies / societies / times / groups and variables

Methods	• Identifying critical factors leading to different outcomes
	
	• Victor Jupp : This method can be used to do
	  • Content Analysis : comparing documents
	  • Historical analysis : comparing time periods
	  • Official Statistics analysis : comparing in social indicators terms like area
	
	• Used by
	  • Karl Marx (Historical Data), Durkheim (Religion), Weber (Protestant Ethics)
	  • Cicourel :Compare juvenile delinquency in two Californian cities.
	_____
	
	• Benefits :
	• Less moral issues : Easier to obtain prior consent, of previous researchers)
	• No direct intervention
	• Hawthorne effect eliminated : Less likely to artificially effect behaviour ff subjects
	• Can be used in both quantitative and qualitative
	• Can be used to establish correlation and causal connection
	• Analyse large scale social change over long periods of times
	
	• Drawbacks :
	• Paucity of desired data : Difficult to find some data
	• Difficult to determine independent variables

Qualitative Methodology	• Non-numerical data • To supplement quantitative • Data in forms of words, description, narratives and greater depth

Interpretative Approach	• Weber : Social action/ establishing causal relations
	  • Why Actor did social Action
	  • Verstehen : Understanding
	  • Human being different from

Symbolic Interactionism	• Mead. Cooley. Schutz.
	  • Does not reject attempt to establish causal relations
	
	• Looking glass Self :
	  • Individuals possess a self-concept or image of themselves
	  • Which is built / Reinforced or Modified during interactions (with others)
	  • Our character is what society think about us
	
	• Howard Beckers : Labelling Theory
	  • Can produce self-fulfilling prophecies
	  • If label some one bad -> He will start acting bad

Phenomenology	• Study of phenomenon from perspective of those who witness it
	• Ex : not what we know but how we come to know
	
	• Reject possibilities of casual explanation of human behaviour
	  • Reject Imposing meaning
	  • Reject Objective reality
	
	• They believe social world and its construction as social construction
	• Ex. Cicourel questions the stereotypical officials of delinquency by officials

	• Criticism :
	  • Challenges very existence of sociology
	  • Sociology want reform, Phenomenology does not questions wrong
	  • Discarding other methodology making Phenomenology ideology victim of its own
	  • Oxymoronic : Cancels itself

Comparing	• Quantitative vs Qualitative :
	
	• Ray Pawson :
	  • Distinction exaggerated
	  • Ex Durkheim gave mental sketches of roman Catholics and protestants.
	  • So even strongest advocates of either methodology have not stuck their position 60s hangover
	  • Methodological pluralism
	  • New methods like post modernism and feminism do not fit into any branch
	
	• Alan Bryman :
	  • choice research planning and data analysis.
	  • Purposive research : Select tools according to purpose of research

Critical Social Science Methodology	• Every social science has some sort of criticism present but
	• Lee Harvey says that critical school goes beyond
	  • It denies objective status of knowledge
	  • Nothing can be all objective, always subjective
	
	• Knowledge can be gained by quantitative and qualitative process
	• No Finality : Knowledge is a process which is never complete and never finished
	
	• For example
	  • Monetise Household work : Harvey says that feminist studies on housework are able to show that housework produces things of value
	  • Karl Marx work on capitalism reveals oppressive structure
	
	• Harvey says that class/gender/ethnicity and racism have been extensively studied by critical social scientists

Feature of Critical Social Research	• Abstract concept and Ideology -> No generalisation, difficult to specify
	• Totality : Historical context, Reason behind existence
	• Deconstruction (Break) -> Reconstruction (Give meaning)
	
	• Praxis :
	  • Practical reflective sociology
	  • To understand about ways that exist to inform oppressed about structure of society
	  • Working practically to make change
	
	• Emancipatory methods : Independence from oppression
	
	• Research methods like questionnaire, interviews and case studies are used
	• Emphasis is on purpose of research rather than technique

Criticism	• By Martyn Hammersley

	• Difficult to identify sources of oppression , Difficult to find sources in history • An oppressor could also be oppressed simultaneously ○ 'Who is oppressor' is subjective • Difficult to establish fake consciousness has been cast off ○ Truth has been realized • There could be oppressive ideologies among the oppressed ○ Making it difficult to criticize one and tolerate the other ○ Haralambos writes - west accused of labelling Islam as oppressive, but it becomes difficult to come in defence of Islam knowing there are various oppressions within the religion like not treating women at par with men in various realms • Phil Carspecken • Critical theorists should be open to find evidence that contradict their theory • Research should be systemic and in this way close to the truth
Feminist School	• Part of Critical School : 3 approaches • Attack on Male-stream Research • Distinctive Feminist-research methods • Feminist standpoint Epistemology _____ • Attack on Male-Stream Research : • All research are male oriented -> Research based on male samples • Theory only apply to males • Concern of females overlooked • Women presented in stereotypical ways • Ann Oakley : Household work is not studied at all • Gold-Thorpe : Husband's class becomes class • Impact : Increase in female oriented studies, Female Sociologist • Sexist language like mankind has decline _____ • Distinctive Feminist-research methods : • Ann Oakley : ○ Closer relationship between interviewer and interviewee breaks down barriers ○ Bring feminist approach to interview ○ Men are hostile • Criticism : Nothing new just unstructured interview • But Oakley goes beyond as it involves advising and helping the interviewee _____ • Feminist standpoint Epistemology : • Examining the unique experiences of women in society • Epistemology : How knowledge is created • Ex : experience of black lesbian women different from white middle class counterparts • Criticism :

	• Ray Pawson : Difficult to convince respondents that they are oppressed • It also excludes men and thus excludes the oppressor • bringing in incomplete analysis and solution. ——————————————————————— • Conclusion : • But feminist have reformist point of view so it should not be discarded
Post Modernist Methodology	• No basis of ruling out some knowledge being untrue • Truth is subjective, Some knowledge will be true for someone • No way to distinguish between true and untrue stories • Methodologies • J Derrida : Post modern ethnography, deconstruction ○ Language cannot represent ○ Need to deconstruct language • Foucault's : Discourse analysis ○ Agenda of discourse : Reason behind the debate • It generally does not create mew knowledge but criticises existing knowledge ——————————————————————— • Criticism : • Phil Carspecken • Ways of convincing others about validity of the knowledge • If argument is grounded in reality rather than mere persuasion • Mats Alvesson • Says that Post-modernist should refine rather reject conventional studies • He proposes method of 'reflexive pragmatism' • Which involves researcher to produce data pragmatically without expecting it to provide an objective picture of reality • He should be objective to cover matter from various angles • Using this research can be divided into ○ Low Ambiguity : Lower confusion ○ High Ambiguity : High complex

(b)	Techniques of data collection.
Sources	• Primary Sources : Collecting data from scratch • Ex : Surveying • Secondary Sources : Using Already researched Data • Ex : Government population data

Primary Sources	• Choosing methods samples and piloting research • Source of funding may specify types of methods ○ Many funding bodies prefer quantitative method • Theoretical and Practical consideration of topic ○ Ex : Class behaviour requires qualitative data ○ Voting requires quantitative techniques

	• Primary resources should have reliability and validity • Practicality : Less time consuming + less personal commitment • Ethics : Researcher will choose topics where informed consent and confidentiality are possible

Case Study	• Makes no claims to be representative
	• Makes detailed examination of single example therefore lacks external
	• It helps to generate new hypothesis or falsify a general theory about social life
	
	• Howard Becker : Aim of case study is to arrive at comprehensive understanding of group under study
	• Tim May : Case studies emphasize contextual nature of social life
	• Kathleen Gough : Study about Nayars which established that family is not always based on marital bonds
	_____
	
	• Types of case study:
	
	• Critical Case :
	  • To test a hypothesis or see reactions of an event
	  • Religion cults reaction when world didn't come to end in 2012
	
	• Extreme or unique Case :
	  • Exception cases
	  • Margaret Mead studied tribals in Pacific and Found atypical gender relation
	
	• Revelatory Case :
	  • Gaining access to new aspect previously inaccessible
	  • Ex : Black uneducated gangster
	
	• Longitudinal Case :
	  • Case study over long time period
	  • To see effect of social changes
	
	• Representative or Exemplifying case :
	  • To prove existing theories
	_____
	
	• Drawbacks
	
	• No generalizations can be made
	  • uniqueness of every case
	
	• Alan Bryman : Suggests no. of case studies on same phenomenon to generalize
	• Karl Popper : Unique case studies help in falsification of universal theories
	• Thomas Kuhn : Case Studies help in furthering the Paradigm of the methodologies

Life Histories	• Specific type of case study which concerns individual life • Alan Bryman-calls it as Biographical method • Uses extended, unstructured interviews or personal documents • Ex study of polish peasant • It can be used as sensitising and motivational tool • Provides rich detail cutting through dense jargon of theoretical sociology • Ken Plummer : Calls it 'analytical induction'

	• as life histories provide starting point of studies or to falsify old ones • Critical Researchers have used this technique to raise awareness of people own exploitation • Feminist have used this method to highlight exploitation • Maria Mies found discussion of domestic violence has helped women to come out • Trend of studying various life histories simultaneously
Pilot Studies	• It is a small scale preliminary study done before the main research • Lesson learned implemented in main study • Checks feasibility of study • Suggests improvement in design of research • Saves time/money in conducting a flawed and inadequately designed research • It helps improve response rate • May help in developing research skills • Hannah Gavron : found it necessary to establish a rapport with respondents

Social Survey	• Collecting standardized data about large no of people
	• Same data collected throughout population
	• Usually by questionnaire
	
	• Aldridge and Levine : collection of same information about all cases in sample
	
	• Three types
	  • Factual : for descriptive information ex: census
	  • Attitude survey : to discover opinion or subjective states of individuals
	  • Explanatory : to test or form theories or hypothesis

Questionnaire	• List of pre-set questions generally repeated to every member of sample.
	• Some question may be open ended other close ended
	• Likert scale can be employed : 1-5
	  • Convert Subjective to objective
	
	• It can be administered through
	  • Structured or Unstructured interview
	  • IT Questionnaire : Response rate poor but cost effective
	  • Administering question to a group
	  • Over the telephone
	  • Via email / online method : Problem of digital divide
	
	• Advantage :
	  • Practical
	  • Can collect large volume of data
	  • Relatively inexpensive
	  • Relatively less researcher's bias
	  • Quantitative data collected is more reliable
	  • Helps produce casual relations
	
	• Disadvantage :
	  • Same response might not mean same meaning
	  • Different words convey different meaning in different societies
	  • Researcher imposition (assumption-researcher knows what is important)
	  • Order of the questions can be flawed

	• Unwillingness and inaccuracies of respondents to give accurate replies • Feminists say that it is important to include viewpoints of respondents as well

Interviews	• Types :
	  • Structured : Questions pre-set
	  • Unstructured : conversational, new question with flow
	  • Most interviews are mix
	
	• Ann Oakley : Very unstructured interviews- collaborative
	  • Becoming friend with respondent
	
	• Styles :
	  • Non directive :
	  ○ Avoiding expressions of disapproval or approval
	  ○ Howard Becker says it is polite but bland
	  • Aggressive:
	  ○ Taking positions and showing opinionated attitude as people open up on prying.
	  ○ Howard Becker recommends it but says that if overuse it can antagonize respondent
	  ○ Only be used once and one on one
	
	• Individual interviews -> confidentiality, no influence, easier to build rapport
	• Group interview -> Interactionists, interpretative and critical sociologists
	  • Multiple voices, observe interactions
	
	• Focus Group :
	  • Alan Bryman says that when several members in a group discuss a topic that has been carefully specified construct meaning as a group
	  • Understand participants reactions and responses for each other
	  • It is called focus group study
	  • It helps in greater understanding of feelings
	  • Interviewer interaction is minimised
	  • Naturalistic : This how society behaves
	  • Egalitarian :
	  • Unstructured : No preset questions

Observation	• Positivists -> Social world can be objectively observed
	• Interactionists -> Observe social world to understand meanings in interactions
	
	• Limitations
	  • Entry may be restricted of researcher
	  ○ Ex in tribal grp or in cabinet meetings
	  • Presence of observer may impact behaviour
	  • Observers can have difficulty in understanding
	  ○ Ex why people are vegetarian
	  • Dangerous to be present in certain situation
	  • Crowded Setting

Participant Observation	• Overt :
	  • Identity revealed, Morally correct
	  • May stop studying objectively -> Research get used to setting
	
	• Covert : Secretly observation, Identity not revealed
	  • May not influence behaviour
	  • Personal safety at risk

	• Authorities may seek cooperation if researcher manage to get into close group like criminals • Difficult to gain trust • Advantage : • Researcher self is not imposed • Symbiotic interactions can be closely observed • Extended period of observations means behavioural changes can be observed • Helps in generating new hypothesis • High ecological validity : research in original setting • Helps in seeing how members construct society around themselves • Disadvantage : • Time consuming • Can study only a small group • Researcher personal life can be impacted • Researcher may have to engage in activity they dislike (or even illegal ones) • Safety issue • Higher or powerful class may not be studied • Difficult to become part of a group sometimes • Legal moral issues regarding observing covertly • Studies can't be replicated • Researcher may stop noticing nuances after sometime • Validity may be impacted by presence of researcher • Triangulation Correction : Can be corrected by validation by members, • grounded theory : Theory formed from analysis of data)
Ethnography	• Long term observation of certain group in a social setting • Study of way of life • Introduced by Anthropologists like Malinowsky • Involves : • Participant observation • In depth interviews • Studying qualitative documents
Critical Ethnography	• It is used both to develop and test theories simultaneously • Ex : oppressed studied and about impact of oppression simultaneously • Forwarded by critical school • Phil Carspecken • Says that critical ethnography is concerned about social inequalities and directed towards positive social change It helps in revealing oppression and educate people about the oppressions • Martyn Hammersley • He is hostile to this method • As he says how subjects of theory can check validity of theory • To test we need different set of people to check generalisation ——————————————————————————— • Patti Lather : • Also says that critical ethnography seems circular • As it is building a theory which is also used as an evidence

	• Triangulation : Cross checking with different methods i.e. quantitative data of a survey can be checked by in-depth interviews
	• Construct Validity : Peer review, pilot study
	• Face Validity : Testing the findings on few members
	
	• Catalytic Validity :
	  • For her, catalytic validity refers to research that not only displays 'the reality-altering impact of the inquiry process'
	  • But also empowers the research subjects to kain self-understanding and self-direction'

Longitudinal Research	• Studying a group over an extended period collecting data on them at intervals
	• Used to measure change in attitude
	• Generally involved following a sample
	• At times a particular age group is chosen
	
	• Alan Bryman : Many sociological researches have longitudinal aspect
	  • But difficulty in finding accessible and cooperative sample
	  • Behaviour change due to people being conscious

Secondary Sources	• Data that has already been produced
	• Ex : census, letters, diaries, surveys, newspapers, autobiographies, victimisation or self-report.
	
	• Can be contemporary or historical
	• Used when primary data is tough to produce
	• Validity and reliability vary from source to source
	• Positivists like Durkheim used secondary data uncritically
	
	• Phenomenologists discard the secondary sources that give statistics
	  • Are assumed to be social construct -
	  • Subjectivity of original researcher will be incorporated
	  • Are open to Interpretation.
	• Ex: Cicourel thought that youth from lower class are likely to be seen as delinquent.
	
	• Conflict Theorist like Ian Miles and John Irvine says that not all data is fabricated
	• Ex : Figures criticising authorities may not be produced or published
	• Alan Bryman : Not all official data is incorrect.

Life Documents	• Personal records of individual's experiences and social actions like
	• Diaries, photos, letters, biographies, memoirs, suicide notes, films, paintings, music, e mails etc.
	
	• Florian Znaniecki : Polish Peasant study
	
	• Ken Plummer : Life documentaries are declining as they are
	  • Unrepresentative : Cannot be generalised
	  • May reflect Floating situation : like anger / happiness
	  • Normal lifestyle are not recorded

Visual Analysis	• It involves the examination of different types of secondary sources from mass media to life documents and historical resources. • It can be divided into moving and still images.

	• Example : How photojournalism influences perception of important historical events or study of advertisements. • But there are ethical and confidentiality issues

Content Analysis	• Analysis content of documents.
	• Ray Pawson gives four approaches
	
	  • Formal content analysis :
	  ○ Emphasis on reliability and objectivity; ignores inherent meanings
	  ○ Ex : no of words devoted to a topic
	
	  • Thematic : how often theme is presented
	  • Textual: how a text encourage / discourage an interpretation
	  • Audience: focussing on responses of audience

Assessing Secondary sources	• Authenticity: Genuineness of author
	  • If really stated author quoted it
	
	• Credibility: Accuracy of author
	
	• Representativeness :
	  • Time : Relevant in contemporary / history time
	  • Accessibility : Correctly represent thing
	
	• Meaning : understanding of document
	  • Based on interpretation of reader
	  • Especially when converted or translated in different language

Conclusion	• Combining various methods
	
	• Alan Bryman : Difference between quantitative and qualitative research is over polarized.
	  • Also gave 10 ways of multi strategy research like combining methods to fill the gaps, generalizing the findings etc
	
	• Weber : used combination of various methods.
	• New age : is of methodological pluralism.
	_____
	
	• Martyn Hammersley : suggested three methods for combing various methods
	
	• Triangulation: one method checks authenticity of other
	  • Ex both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to verify each other)
	
	• Facilitation: one method helps the other method
	  • Ex: Interview helps in producing questions for questionnaire.
	
	• Complementarity: various methods are used to cover various aspects
	  • Ex questionnaire to produce statistical data
	  • while qualitative method to understand meaning behind pattern

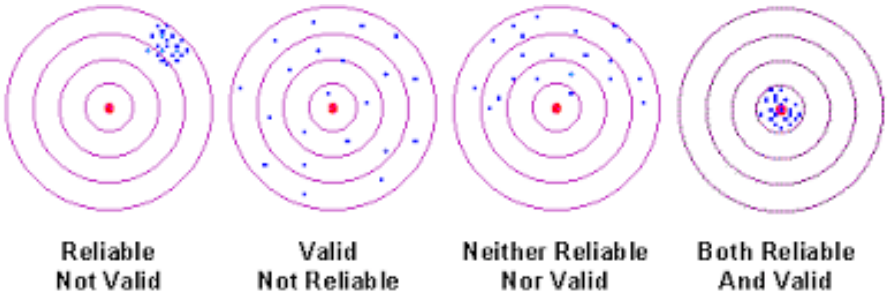
(c)	• Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability, and validity.

Variables	• A variable is any characteristic
	  • such as age, education, or occupation that is subject to change.
	
	• Sociologists identify the qualitative and quantitative variables to investigate.
	• Then they define these variables as either independent or dependent.
	
	• Types of variables:
	  • Quantitative(numeric/experiment) and Qualitative(categorical):
	  • Independent and Dependent
	  • Intervening Variable:
	
	• Significance of Variables:
	  • Variables help to measure concepts in a study.
	  • They play key role in selection of methods & tools in a study, and thus influence the result of study
	  • Variables help to form hypothesis
	  • Correlation between variables : how change in one can lead to change in another, helps to understand the kind of relation between them.

Correlation	• Correlation : simply a measure of how things are related to one another.
	• When a change in available influences another variable, a correlation exists.
	
	• Positive correlation: If both variable change in the same direction
	  • Ex : If hunger is addressed by poverty alleviation
	• Negative correlation: If both variables change in opposite direction
	  • E.g. If poverty alleviation programme inc -> but no. of poor also increases

Sampling	• Sample : Part of larger population.
	  • Representative of population and chosen as a cross section of larger group
	
	• Stages of Sampling :
	  • Identifying target population
	  • Obtaining/producing a sampling frame : source of data
	  ○ Ex census. electoral register
	  • Sample should have same proportion of people having relevant characteristics
	  • Analyse data -> Generalize the result for whole population
	
	• Karl Popper : Falsification
	  • Researcher should try to falsify theories by looking at untypical examples
	  • Theory evolve, improve and progress
	
	• Herbert Blume
	  • Study best informed members of social groups rather than cross section of a group
	  • Volunteer data collection
	———————————————————————————
	
	• Types of Sampling :
	
	• Random Sampling :

	• Each unit had equal chance of being chosen • Less costly and time consuming • Not surely of relevant characteristics • Systemic Sampling : • Every 10th or 20th item to be selected • Both technique rely on law of averages that eventually representative sample will be formed • Stratified Random Sampling : • Division of sample frames into groups to ensure sample is representative • To preserve relevant characteristics, using same strata as population • Division based on variable which researcher wants to control • Quota Sampling : • Quota is filled for particular category and till then no responses will be collected • It is quicker and cheaper with no need to produce to sampling frame • Everybody doesn't have chance to get selected • Difficult to fill quotas of minority • Multistage Sampling : • Samples from Sample, When population is large • Ex : Opinion polls • Snowballing sampling : • Involves using of personal contacts of one sample entity to bring in others • Ex Criminals bringing their friends • Specific and used when other techniques can't be used • Volunteer Sampling : Sample collected with enthusiast • Non Representative Sampling : Only particular people sampled • Convenience Sampling : Surveying at particular point, Easily accessible and available
Hypothesis	• Raw theory • When verified and found true, hypothesis leads to formation of theory. • The most important function of hypothesis is to adequately explain all facts connected with it. • GA Lundberg • It is a tentative generalization, the validity of which remains to be tested. • It may be hunch, guess, imaginative idea or intuition which becomes the basis of action or Investigation and tries to correctly explain a phenomenon. • It is indispensable for any scientific investigation as it always guides and give direction to the investigation. • Advantage of Hypothesis : • It enables direct enquiry • Suggests experiments and observation • Helps to collect necessary evidence. • It determines method of verification as well as procedure for enquiry. • It limits scope of enquiry to manageable area and enable search only for relevant facts. • It leads to discovery of laws and conclusions which are significant for advancement of knowledge. • Types of Hypothesis

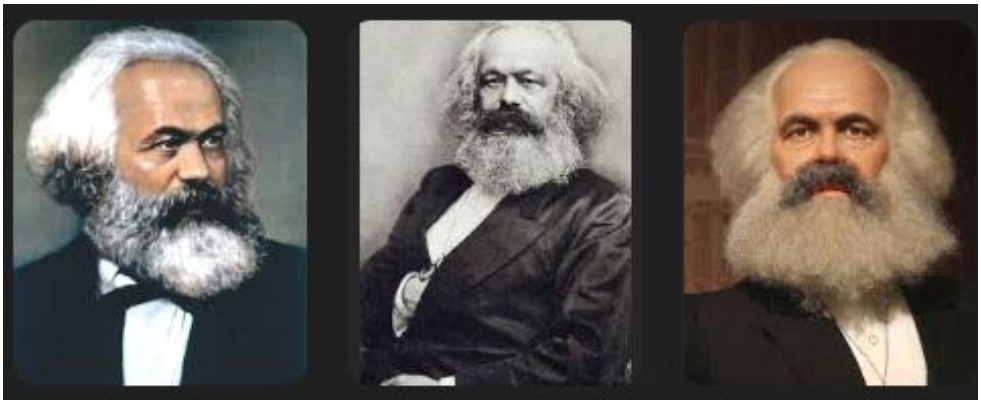
	1) Inductive —After reasoning from multiple inputs 2) Deductive — based on prevalent ideologies, viewpoints, ○ important issues facing the society, attempting to falsify a prevalent theory, etc. 1. Crude : Which is at low level of abstraction and indicates kind of data to be collected but does not lead to higher theoretical research. 2. Refined : Is more significant in research and is at higher level of abstraction. • Uses of hypothesis : • Forms starting point of investigation • Makes observation of experiment possible • Aid to explanation • Makes deduction possible • Thus, without hypothesis, an investigation becomes unfocussed • Hence, it is required at every stage of enquiry.
Reliability and variability	• Reliability : Self Correlation • Variability : Correlation to outside independent variable 
Reliability	• Consistency of scores • Reproducibility : easily conducted and similar result are produced every time • Temporal Stability : With time examinees should retain their relative ranks • Internal Consistency : same result from 2 equivalent set of items of a single test • Reliability also called Self Correlation of test ——————————————————— • Estimating Reliability • Test Retest Methos : Same test with same result • Equivalent from methods : Similar kind of test, also known as Parallel form • Internal Consistency Method : Testing on two subsets with same result • Scorer Method : • When scoring requires making judgements, two or more persons should score the test • Example interview is taken by 5 person panel • Reduce scorer error ——————————————————— • Factors affecting Reliability • Extrinsic Factors 1) Group Variability : Similar type of group used 2) No Guessing : Reduces Reliability, use negative marks

	3) Environment : Should be uniform • Intrinsic factors : depends on test 1) Length of the test : Longer test more reliable 2) Homogeneity of items : less diverse more reliable 3) Difficulty of test : Should be medium, If tough people will guess answers
Validity	• Test measures what it claims to measures • Possibility of generalisation • Relative term : one test is valid for one purpose • Ex : Socio test can't be used to measure knowledge of Geography • Unending process : As new concepts make old useless • Old concepts remain valid, just not in contemporary time • Matter of degree: Not matter of all or none • Could be in between _____ • Type of validity : • Content Validity : Intrinsics Validity • Degree to which test measures an intended content area • In geography test, how much geography is asked • Criterion Validity : comparing the scores of test with some other available criteria • Having degree marks with main UPSC exam • Construct Validity : if the construct is not propitious, not a fluke • Ex : Setting up a good paper • Not be able to guess in test, Not matter of chance • Wide variety of question asked to test whole knowledge

L4 Thinkers

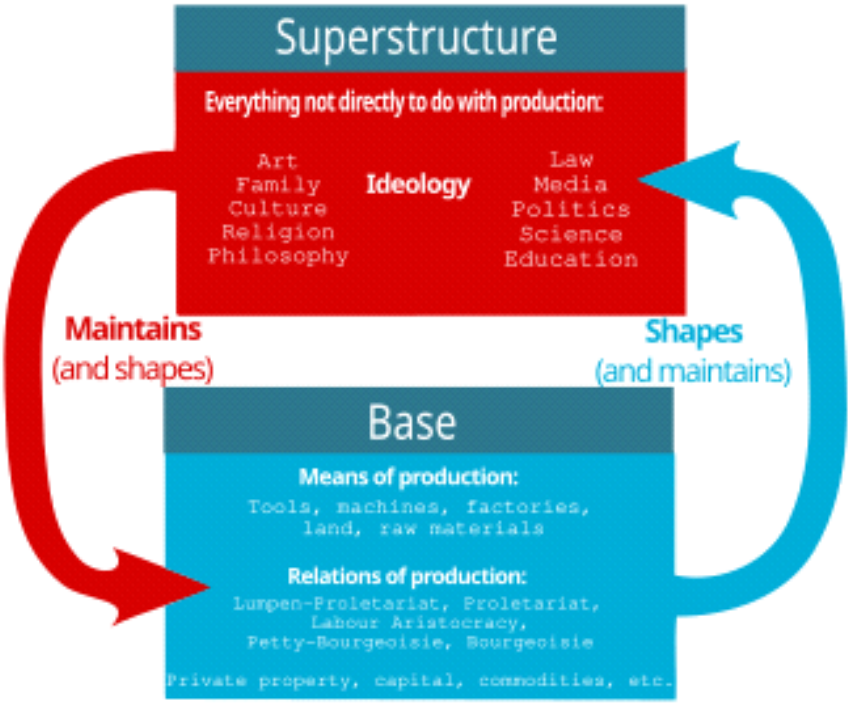
02 September 2025 09:43 PM

THINKERS	• Karl Marx : Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle. • Emile Durkheim : Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society. • Max Weber : Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism. • Talcolt Parsons : Social system, pattern variables. • Robert K. Merton : Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups • Mead : Self and identity.

KARL MARX **1818-1889**	 Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.

Quick Idea	• Marx was unhappy with the societal climate of his time
	  • Rich becoming richer, Poor Becoming more poor
	• In which the working class (proletariat) were being exploited by the upper / middle class (Bourgeois) by using the labour od the working class to fatten their own wallets.
	
	• Socialism : was Marx's vision for the perfect society.
	• Marx envisioned a revolutionary society in which
	  • Everyone's needs are met
	  • No class divisions exists

Base and Superstructure	• Production : First historical act.
	  • Created need and then greed
	
	• Means of Production : 2 Types of relation
	  • Between Man and things -> Man is Master
	  • Between Man and man -> One is dominator and other subordinate
	
	• Mode of Production MOP :
	  • Evolutionary : Evolved from basic tools to factories
	  • FOP and ROP are in constant interplay

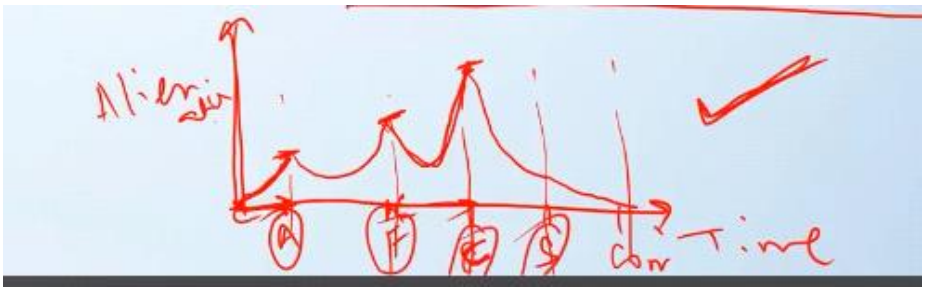
	○ FOP Forces of Production : Man and thing ○ ROP Relation of Thing : Dominate and Subordinate • Resulting into MOP, also called Social Formation • The social formation includes not only FOP and ROP but other aspects ○ Like family, religion, culture etc. ○ Which are by products of the interplay. • This forms the basis of System view of Marx • Society contains 2 parts : • Economic Base (Infrastructure) : • Which includes forces & relations of production • Shapes Social Superstructure • Social Superstructure : • Which includes religion, family, values, morality law, education etc. • Maintain : Helps in functioning economic structure  This moves in a spiral pattern The base is generally dominant
Historical Materialism	• Materialism : • Belief that money and possessions are the most important things in life • How surrounding things impact thinking • Book : Contribution to the critique of political economy • The theory of historical materialism looks at change in society in terms of changing material condition. • This theory contains 2 inter relates aspects • Materialistic conception of society : System view ○ Relation between base and Superstructure • Evolution of Society : Dynamic View • Evolution of Society : • Production represents the material factors • Society changes with changing material factors.

Stages	1. Primitive Communism : Early Humans • No productive relations or ROP, no exploitation, no class • No class existed : No govern, no rule 2. Ancient Mode of Production : Created early classes • Tools -> extra production -> Surplus ○ Master : People with tools, Slaves : No tools ○ Slaves : dependent on Master • Some people mastered these tools & started conquering food. • Other people became dependent on them. • Gradually Master-Slave relationships emerge. • When the exploitation reaches at its peak, the slaves revolt and want to work independent on fields. 3. Feudalism : Lord and Serfs • Slaves need little aware : Want freedom and Land • Master become Feudal Lord : Shared their land with Serfs • Slaves become Serfs : With little Land, Return some gain to lord • Few people who owned the land, now known as feudal lords emerged, who were erstwhile masters. • The erstwhile slaves now became serfs. • Serfs cultivate land and give a share of the produce to the lords in lieu of protection and as land rent. • Thus 2 classes again emerged, i.e., feudal lords & serfs. • With time lords started demanding more. • Serfs started feeling exploited as they were not even able to meet their subsistence. • Continuous struggle b/w the 2 started. • During this period, due to higher population the rationale of mass production started. • Few feudal lords developed factories, requiring labor. • At an appropriate time, serfs will revolt and will move towards factory. 4. Capitalism : Present in Europe • Feudal lord become Factory owner • Worker are free, They work according to pay ○ Still : Woker receives subsistence wage • Production by machines • Erstwhile Feudal Lords → Capitalists • Workers → Free to sell labour, get subsistence wages in return • Gradual Exploitation • Unable to fulfil his needs • Right conditions emerged → Workers will Revolt 5. Socialism : Start of Utopia • Dictatorship of Proletariat -> All will be workers • No class • Private property abolished, Everyone owned everything • Each according to one's need and not greed 6. Communism : Last stage of Utopia

	• No Rule, No State, No Class • Gradually even workers will renounce their power • No need for a state • All enlightened and free -> No Exploitation • End of History
Theory of class	• Introduced theory of class in : Communist Manifesto 1848 • Class : Group of people sharing the same position in the process of production. • Predominantly 2 positions :- • Bourgeois : Earning Profit (Haves) • Proletariat: Earning wages (Have nots) _____ • Class in itself : Objective criteria • Standardisation • No value attached -> No good and no bad • Class for itself : Subjective criteria • Consciousness / Realisation • It is not end -> lead to exploitation ○ Gradually members of this class develop a consciousness of belonging to the same class. ○ Class for itself -> Proactively need change -> Revolution • Value attached, also called Social Class _____ • Class Polarisation : • Book "Revolution & Counter Revolution in Germany" • Marx acknowledges intermediate classes : talks of 8 intermediate classes • All intermediate classes will eventually get absorbed into 2 poles — • 2 General Poles: Owner and Owned -> Haves & Have nots • Through the process of class polarization -> ○ Burgoisation -> More richer ○ Proletaraisation. -> More Poor • Ultimately : 2 people classes • Petty bourgeoise -> Small population with all riches • Pauperisation -> Proletariat, Too much Poor ○ Marginalised under class _____ • Consciousness of the worker is Dynamic and changes the time • False Consciousness : • One which does not transcend • It refers to commonality of the problems, wages, working conditions etc. • True Consciousness : • One which involved a solidarity energized by appropriate system of ideas • Wider goal of Emancipation of all
Theory of Class Struggle	• "History of hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle" • Class struggle as basic motor of history. • Classes are always in state of Struggle

	• Reasons for class struggle
	  • Contradictions : Division of benefits is not commonsense to amount of work done.
	  • Increasing Alienation
	
	• Mechanism of Class Struggles
	  • "History repeats itself first as tragedy then as farce".
	  • Ever increasing contradiction
	  • It reaches at when mature conditions are present it leads to revolution symbolizing the emergence of a new mode of production.
	
	• Mature condition for revolution
	• Revolution will not occur on its own but only when mature
	• These conditions include emergence of
	  • A critical mass of workers,
	  • Network mf communication among the workers,
	  • Emergence/awareness of proper ideology given by leadership
	  • Identification of common enemy
	
	• These mature conditions the economic crisis are preceded by Economic Crisis
	  • Which harm the have nots.
	  • Inflation, unhealth competition, emergence of Monopolies,
	  • A welfare state working for haves etc.

Alienation	• It literally means "Separation from" in sociology
	• Alienation is a situation in which a feeling of enragement disenchantment is experienced from a group, society situation and over the individual himself.
	• Along with class struggle the concept of alienation completes the dynamic explanation of the society as understood by Marx.
	• Alienation also refers to a situation of powerlessness, isolation and meaninglessness experienced by the people.
	• For Marx, the alienation at workplace is of prime importance as it is the source of superstructure & alienation of the society.
	
	• Economic & political manuscripts, 1844
	  "in bourgeois society, capital is independent has individuality.
	  While the living person is dependent and has no individuality".
	
	• Cause of Alienation :
	  • Maddening Work : No time left, Bad Work life balance
	  • No expression of creativity : Machines control everything
	  ———————————————————————————
	
	• Human nature has 2 aspects : Being / Social Being
	
	• Social Being : Walk with Society, Selfish
	  • One is variable when is defined by a particular mode production.
	  • Marx called this as social being or social consciousness
	• Being : Creative, free to thinks on its own
	  • Second is the constant aspect when is fixed
	
	• "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence.
	  It is their social existence that determines their consciousness".
	• In communism there will be no Social Being, only being

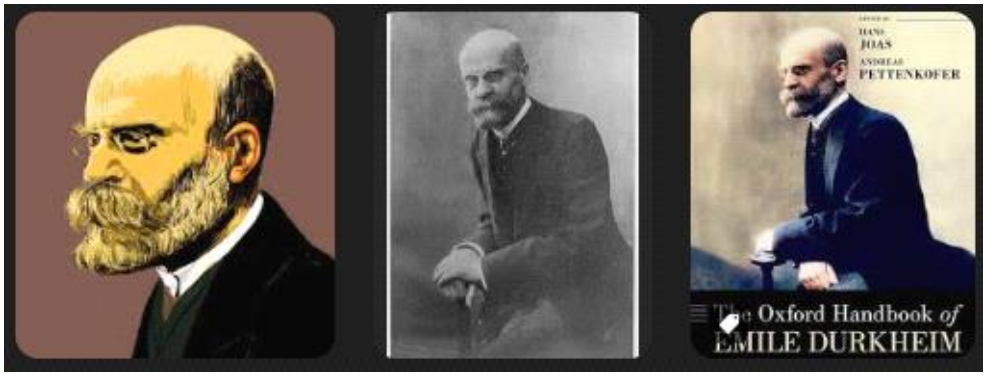
Alienation & Historical Materialism	• "History of mankind has double aspect. It was a history of control of man over nature, at the same time, it was history of increasing alienation of man". • Increasing alienation within the specific mode of production. • Increasing alienation b/w different modes of production. 

Types of Alienation	• In his Das Capital, in the chapter fetishism of commodities
	• He explains the process of alienation in industrial society.
	
	• 4 Types of Alienation :
	
	• Alienation from the process of production:
	  • Machines, inanimate source of energy,
	  • Worker has no control over it -> No creativity and ownership
	• Alienation from the product
	  • Worker has no control over quantity well as quality,
	  • Even he has to purchase the same product,
	• Alienation from fellow workers
	  • No time to interact with fellow workers,
	• Alienation from self :
	  • He starts doubting even his own existence,
	  • Barely has time to interact with family , salary is low
	  • He is free to sell his labour, but the freedom is deceptive
	  ○ Because in order to survive he has to work.
	
	• He loses a sense of control over his own will.
	• In capitalism, alienation reaches its peak
	• "Subject object, relationships get inverted. Objects become subject masters".
	  • Mobile own us

De-Alienation	• Capitalism -> Abolition of Private property -> Socialism • Merely abolition of private property cannot solve the problem. • The whole process of production is to be transformed. • Socialism will be a transition phase alienation will disappear in communism. • " It is possible for me to do one thing today, other tomorrow. To hunt in the morning & to fish in the afternoon to rear cattle in the evening, to criticize after the dinner. I have mind but without becoming a hunter, fisherman, herdsman and critic." • Arrival of "Total Man" : Working at full capacity • No tension of Survival • De-Alienation involves reintegration of "one's self with oneself"

Dialectical Materialism	• Dialectics can be used in 2 ways
	  • As a method of discussion -> New meaning and Discoveries
	  • As a process of change -> Synthesis from Thesis and Antithesis

	• Marx modified Hegelian dialectal idealism to propose a radial perspective called dialectical materialism.
	_____
	
	• Engels 3 Laws of Dialectic Materialism
	
	• Laws of Unity and conflict of opposites :
	  • Things exiting because of each other although conflicting each other
	
	• Laws of Negation of negation :
	  • Changing one bad thing and moving to another bad thing
	  • Ancient MOP -> Feudalism -> capitalism
	  • Communism will be end of it
	
	• Laws of transition of quantity into quality
	  • Labour only demand quantity like wages, leaves etc
	  • True Consciousness : One day will come -> demand quality
	  • Labour will want change in System

EMILE DURKHEIM 1858-1917	 Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society
Introduction	• Society is most Important, No Individualism • He bring concept from different subject into sociology • For cause we need to explore past for reasons • Social Fact : Society Institutionalize Ideas • Division of Labour : Economy -> Social facts • Theory of Suicide and Religion

Social Facts	• Book: "Montesquieu & Rousseau", 1892
	
	• Physical World : Facts observed directly
	• Physical Facts : Natural science laws
	
	• Social world : facts observed indirectly
	• Social Facts : Facts that exist in Society, Generalisation
	  • Ex : Family, Religion, Marriage,
	
	• Aim : To make generalized laws using scientific methods.
	  • Influence of August Comte (Positivist)
	  • Subject Matter of Sociology : To study social facts

	• Characteristics of Social Facts
	  • Externality : Exist external to individual
	  • Constraint : Create limitation in imagination
	  • Generality : Try to accommodate all types
	  • Independence : exist beyond will of individual
	_____
	• Types :
	
	• Institutional: Socially accepted, Seen everywhere
	  • Ex : Religion, education, morality
	• Non Institutional : Not socially accepted, rare, rise spontaneously
	  • Ex : Gay marriage, Remarriage
	• Structural Morphological: Physical manifestation of things
	  • Housing pattern, Clothing of Sikhs
	• Pathological : Related to Social ill
	  • Ex : Suicide, rate of crime
	_____
	• Study of Social facts : OCDE
	
	• Rule of observation :
	  • By identifying their manifestations, symbols
	  • Ex : Reformative laws represents modern society.
	
	• Rules of classification :
	  • Distinguishing between broader classes for easy study
	
	• Rules of Distinction :
	  • Difference between normal and pathological.
	  • It shows Durkheim's function bias.
	
	• Rules of Explanation :
	  • Define Precisely
	  • Complete objectivity
	  • Methods of Natural Science
	  • Empirical Investigation
	  • Make General Laws

Division of Labour	• " In modern society where heterogeneity, complexity & differentiation is found, what holds the society together? "
	
	• DOL : Division of work into smaller work to different worker
	  • Increase efficiency
	  • It is a social concept, used by economist as well
	  • One making one car, One man making one part of car
	
	• Primitive Society : Mechanical Solidarity (Based on likeness)
	  • Held together based on likeness. norms & values.
	  • Individual conscience = societal conscience
	
	• Modern Society : Organic Solidarity (Based on Difference)
	  • Complex society , Different norms and values
	  ○ Population increased -> We got same profession in many people
	  ○ Splitting of activities -> People start becoming inter dependent
	  • Low Collective conscience

	• Increased individuality • DOL maintain Functional interdependence • Individual conscience is not societal conscience • " Individual while becoming autonomous, comes to depend more heavily on society " • DOL as a Social Facts • Exist everywhere ex : Family, religion • It is Sui Generis : Generate and evolve on its own • Integrate People • Abnormal Forms of DOL : Study of abnormal forms is important, as it helps in understanding the importance of normal form • Anomic : Not following norms, Corruption • Inadequate organisation : wrong structure ○ Overburdening someone, leads to conflict • Forces DOL : Forcing work based on caste • Way ahead abnormal DOL : • Book : Professional Ethics and Civic morals • Professional Association : Guide work • Implement ethical and Moral codes
Suicide	• Studied data Spatially (across whole Europe) and Temporally (across time) • Suicide : "Any death caused directly/indirectly, by a positive/negative action of the victim himself which he knows will produce this result". • Directly : Jumping from roof • Indirectly : Going into burning house • Positive : Taking Poison • Negative : Not taking oxygen • Use of Scientific methods : • Multivariate Analysis : First time used multiple variables • Concomitant variables : Correlated variable exitsing paralling • Surveys • Certain Conclusion : • Not psychological but Sociological Phenomenon • Wide range of variables • Rate of suicide in different societies is fairly constant _____ • Suicidogenic Forces : • Forces of Integration : • High : Altruistic -> Dying for serving Nation or Society • Low : Egoistic -> No attachment, thinking that nobody cares • Forces of Regulation : • High : Fatalistic -> High rate in slave society • Low : Anomic -> No norms, lead to death, Farmer Loan Suicide • Suicidogenic forces exist in every society in forms of social currents _____

	• Suicide as Social Fact :
	  • Rate of suicide of various societies is fairly constant
	  • Not psychological certain normal people committed it
	  ○ Certain ill people did not commit suicide
	  • Forces of integration, regulation as Suicidogenic forces originate from society
	  • Certain rate of suicide as normal
	———————————————————
	• Famer Suicide :
	  • Greater no. of suicide in last 2 decades
	• Reasons
	  • Agricultural income stagnation
	  • Consumerism : Branding in Agri tools -> Repayment failure
	  • Failed loan repayment
	
	• Egoistic : Farmer view -> He is left alone
	• Anomic : Govt view -> Failing to follow norms. Like risk, consumerism, geo.
	• Altruistic : Society view -> Upholding values that loan has to paid
	• Fatalistic : Lenders view -> Farmer sees himself as overtly regulated by state law

Religion	• Book : "Elementary forms of religious life", 1912
	• Religion : " A religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden, beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a church, all those who adhere to them "
	
	• Society is conceptualised as divided into 2 halves,
	  • Sacred : which deals with the supernatural
	  • Profane : rest of the society, he calls as profane.
	• Mundane : Not sacred or Profane, but not discussed by Durkheim
	
	• Rejected earlier psychological / intellectual explanations to the origin of religion
	• Instead proves that the real cause of religion is social.
	• Both worlds are mutually exclusive & a person can be only one world at time
	• While an individual is in touch with sacred he also becomes sacred
	———————————————————
	• Cause of Religion :
	  • Modern religion have evolved from the simpler forms of religion
	  • To establish the cause of simpler form
	  • He read various ethnographies
	
	• Selected primitive religion practiced among tribe of Arunta in Central Australia
	• Stated : Primitive men were wanderers -> No society existed
	  • They moved from place to place in search of food or other things
	  • Occasionally they came together for some purpose
	  ○ The evidence of this Durkheim finds in ancient fairs, since time immemorial
	  • They feel something different which they do not feel when they are alone
	  ○ Durkheim calls this as a state of exaltation or collective effervescences
	  • Primitive man explained this feeling with the help of presence of some supernatural face
	  ○ The study of various ethnographies revealed that primitive tribes do

	have a conception of this supernatural force which is termed by various / different tribes differently ○ It is called Mana, Bonda etc in different types • Primitive man becomes anxious and wants to re-experience the feeling • They need to explain this force ○ Eventually they create a totem as a representation • When they come closer to the totem, they imagine that feeling ○ Totem is the material representation of the non- material force • This is the origin of totem of totem & the cause of religion • Non- material is none other than society • Sacred god & society are one & the same thing this feeling of the force was due to collectively or the elementary beginning of society • So totem is nothing but the symbol of the society • Finally Durkheim states, "if it (totem) is at once the symbol of god & society, is it not because god & society are one". • Ultimately he proposes that religion is the expression of self- creation & autonomous development of society • As the society becomes complex religion also becomes complex • Thus, it is not the totem that we worship, it is the collectively worship. _____ • In modern. complex societies there is a lot of individualism • Religion provides the function of bringing people together • Ex : People come together at religious places, celebration of religion festivals & thus the society is reinforced • Durkheim further explains increasing popularity of science considerably • Science as a unified system of beliefs & practices • Science becoming a Modern religion • All those who follow science tend to associate with each other & become a common source of identity

MAX WEBER **1864-1920**	 Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, Protestant ethic, spirit of capitalism
Introduction	• Founding father • Bridged gap between positivists & anti—positivists. • Sociology : Science which attempts at interpretative understanding of social action , in order to arrive at an explanation of cause & its effect • Subject matter drawn from idealists

	• Individual ideas shape worlds • Interpretive understanding of social action • Methodology drawn from positivists • Trying to ascertain cause and effect • Why such a choice for subject matter? • Influenced by Kantian epistemology • What is Kantian epistemology • That individual has consciousness & cannot be treated like matter • Cannot be explained by natural science • Actors have individual consciousness, voluntary will • Socio shall try to understand this • And then Why such a Methodology? • 19th century Europe obsessed with scientific methods • Focusing on observations, objectivity, testability • For him, science was a vocation (Trained) & scientific methods its core • But still rejected method of natural science • Proposed his own scientific methods ○ which conformed to ideals of science • Like • Ideal Types • Causal Pluralism • Comparative Analysis
Social Action	• Book: Methodology of Social Sciences • Any action is Social Action if it follows : • Meaning attached to it by the actor ○ Consciously performed, some motivation • Oriented towards others ○ Physically or mentally present • Scope of Sociology : to interpret meaning attached to the action by the actor • Why study social Action : To establish cause & effect • How to Study : • Using Verstehen • Using Ideal types -> Establishing Plurality of causes _____ • Types : TAWZ • Traditional : ○ Meanings drawn by actor from beliefs or traditions in society ○ Ex : Touching feet of elders for blessing • Affective : Emotions ○ Meaning comes from emotions, in a particular situation ○ Individual consciousness is least ○ Ex : Mom slapping child, Fear, Hatred, love, anger • Wert rational : Value Rational ○ Action only done if value attached to it ○ Rational action -> Ends are "value" driven (Valued by society). ○ Means are rational ○ Ex : Helping poor with money, saving a drowning man

	• Zwech rational : End Rational
	  ○ Ends are rational as well (Means too)
	  ○ Based on individual's own needs & motivations.
	  ○ Ex : Preparing hard for exam
	
	• Actual Action : A mix of all these
	  ○ Like a colour is mix of basic color RGB
	———————————————————————————
	
	• Verstehen : Literally means comprehending or understanding
	  • Highly influenced by methods used by Karl Jespers
	
	• Involves certain steps : Investigator should
	  • Reconstruct choices : What are action behind
	  ○ Use constraints of actor
	  • Come to same wavelength with the actor
	  ○ terms Of communication, appearance, behaviour
	  • Ensuring objectivity
	  ○ Have detached interest in the actor & his situation.
	  • Then interact with the actor to understand meanings attached.
	
	• Types
	  • Aktuels : Actual, easy and directly interpreted
	  • Eskralandes : Social Science, creating a meaning out of it

Ideal types	• In sociology, social realities can be understood through ideal types
	  • Ideal Religion, Ideal family
	• Used to comprehend reality, whether natural or social
	  • Not a new method
	
	• What are Ideal Types :
	  • " Abstractions employed to understand complexity of social world "
	  ○ Theoretical imagination or idea
	  ○ Involves identifying abstract elements
	  • Elements can be indefinite but have to found by a trained investigator
	
	• Characteristics of Ideal types
	  • Contain specific traits
	  ○ These traits represent partial reality only (not total reality)
	  ○ Traits may not be visible (but identified analytically)
	  • Ideal types are logical constructs, act as measuring rods / Scale.
	  ○ Baseline to study and compare good or bad
	  • Be used as a device, not as a reality
	
	• Weber used Ideal types for 3 things
	  • Abstract Elements : Like social action, authority etc.
	  • Particular type of behaviour : Economics, Political, Religious
	  • Historical Phenomenon : Protestant ethics, Historical cities

Ideal type of Authority	• Weber : " Legitimate power is authority " • " It is capacity to implement one's decision irrespective of the will of other " • Not Coercive : without forced • It's ideal type contains 3 elements • based on 3 sources of legitimate power

	• Traditional Authority : ○ Derived from beliefs & traditions & values ○ Ex : Authority of a priest, elderly • Charismatic Authority : ○ From some quality of individual ○ Ex : intelligence, beauty, communication skills, etc). • Rational Legal : ○ From some rational means generally has authority of law ○ Ex : Bureaucrats, politicians, ministers • Actual Authority : Mix of all
Ideal type of Bureaucracy	• Max Weber's Ideal Type of Bureaucracy • Hierarchy of authority : clear chain of command. • Division of labour : specialization of tasks. • Rules & regulations : impersonal, written guidelines. • Merit-based recruitment : selection by exams/qualifications. • Career orientation : promotion based on seniority/merit. • Impersonality : decisions based on rules, not personal whims. • Criticism of Weber's Bureaucracy • Robert Merton : "Goal displacement" (rules become ends, not means). • Peter Blau : Informal networks influence decisions. • Michel Crozier : Bureaucracy breeds rigidity and resistance to change. • Karl Marx : Serves ruling class interests.
Protestant Ethics	• Given by John Calvin, It is called Calvinism • Ideal Type of Protestant Ethics : ODAN • Own Glory : ○ God created world for own glory, no priest can mediate ○ Religion is glorification of god and not priest • Doctrine of Predestination : ○ People already chosen for heaven • Asceticism : ○ This worldly asceticism. ○ Self-discipline to receive glory of god • Notion of calling : ○ All work are sacred ○ This is what we want to do
Spirit of Capitalism	• Differentiated between modern & traditional capitalism • Talked only about Modern Capitalism • Work are rationally organised • Ideal Types of capitalism : WIDE • Wealth : Not for enjoyment but for creating more wealth • Individualism : leads to Hardwork and Innovation • Profit : Unlimited accumulation of profits by rational org. of work • Ethics : Time is money. Work is worship. Worker means to an end
Similarity bw Protestant and	• Weber's observation : In modern Europe, majority capitalists were protestant • Is there any Correlation : He checked it using the technique of ideal types

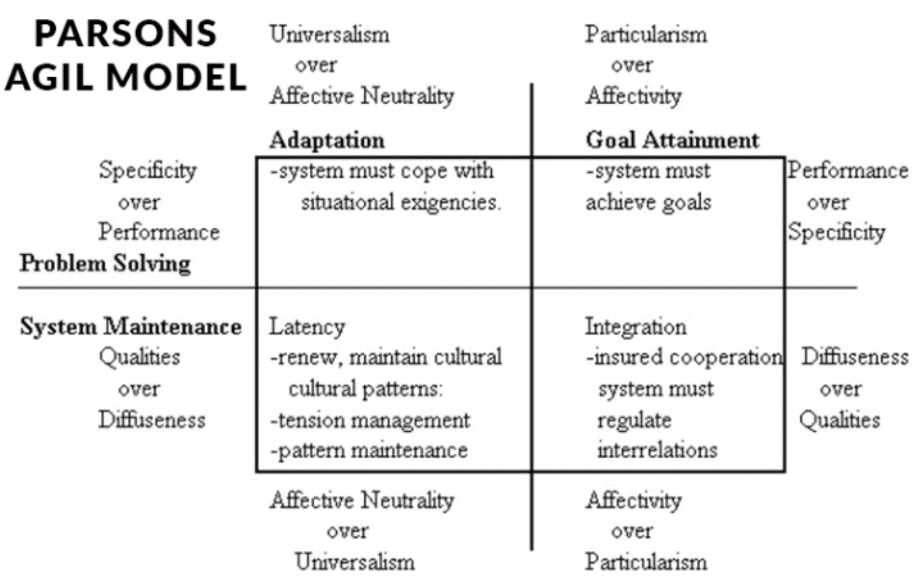
Capitalism	• Comparing the 2 Ideal Types
	• Weber found Elective affinity :
	  • Elements of P.E. had strong tendency to support capitalism
	  • ODAN = WIPE
	
	• Predestination : Led to tension, more wealth is sign of god
	• Asceticism : Self Discipline -> Saving -> Re-investment, Individualism
	• Notion of calling : Work is worship -> People work more for Owner
	• Greater Profit and Wealth : Meant chosen
	
	• Hinduism : Protestant spirt is missing
	  • Belief in karma theory -> Cyclic nature
	  • Become fatalist -> Not Capitalistic mindset
	
	• Jews : The have Protestant spirit
	  • Not every jew is capitalist : Need material as well
	  • Right guidance and means to achieve not present for all

TALCOT PARSONS 1902-1979	 Social system, pattern variables
Introduction	• American Sociologist • Durkheim : Micro. Weber : Micro • Talcott Parsons : Combining Micro and Macro • Reject Exclusivism

Theory of Social Action	• Book: "The structure of Social Action, 1937".
	
	• Condition of Social Action
	  • Social situation : Social aspect
	  • Oriented towards goals : Motivational aspect
	  • Regulated by norms and Value : Value aspect
	  • Involves investment of energy : Biological aspect
	  ○ Actor possesses alternative means
	———————————————————————————
	
	• 2 Types of social action : Based on orientation
	  • Motivational Orientation : Micro -> Personal interest
	  • Value orientation : Macro -> Societal values
	
	• Motivational Orientation : Micro
	  • Influence of Weber
	  • Influenced by individual's own needs
	  • Personal needs, interests & plans about knowing the phenomenon
	  • Types :

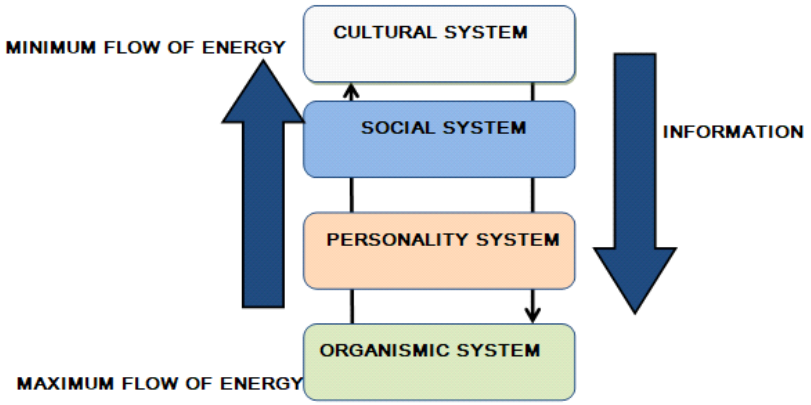
	○ Cognitive : Observation, according to one's needs ○ Cathactic : Affective \Emotional (Man ki shanti) ○ Evaluate : How best to use your energies to satisfy the need • Value orientation : Macro • Emile Durkheim Influence • Considering norms & values • Types : ○ Cognitive : Societal values altering observation ○ Appreciative : Societal values altering motions ○ Moral : What is the right thing to do ——————————————————————————— • Types of Social Action : EMI • Instrumental Action • Zweck : Rational • Used as a mean to reach end • Evaluative aspect strong : Logical Means • Expressive Action : • Emotional • Appreciative aspect strong • Moral Action : • Traditional & Wert rational • Moral aspect strong, Based on traditional values
Conflicts	• Conflict between Motivational & Value orientations • Pattern variables : ADAPCO • Ascription (Birth / Caste) vs Achievement • Diffuseness vs specificity ○ Diffuseness : Big Sphere - Like Kirana Shop ○ specificity : Small sphere : Like Mall -> Economic ○ Obligations in an interaction • Affectivity vs Affective Neutrality ○ Affectivity : Emotion, traditional ○ Affective Neutrality : Low impact of society, No emotions ○ Amount of emotion • Particularism (Biased) vs universalism • Collective Orientation vs Self Orientation • Why this Conflict : • Problems of Internalization : Interpretation problem ○ Fault in socialization ○ What to grasp, Difference in learning • Problems of Institutionalization ○ lack of clarity generate by society wrt expectations of a pattern) ○ Expectation from individual not clear • At times : both co—exist (Twin Problems)
Action Systems	• Actions occur in constellations called as action system. • No action is in isolation • 4 Types of Action Systems that coprise the reality : CSPO

	• Cultural system: ○ Contains Norms & Values -> basic guidelines ○ Ex :how to talk with teachers and elders • Social system: ○ Interaction between units of the system ○ Ex : How family, Political party interacts • Personality system: ○ hidden or internal aspect ○ Ex : emotions, tensions, stress, aspirations etc • Organismic system: ○ Biological or physical aspect -> makes available energy ○ Ex : Role of Family members are divided
Condition for Social System	• Conditions for conception of Social system: When a social system forms • Two or more individuals in social interaction • Some collective goals (including motivations of units & values of society) • Consensus on Role Expectation • Hidden aspect -> Tension -> Society breaks • Interaction will develop an Abstract Boundary around the system. • Entry is difficult -> Necessary for Stability of System
Functional Analysis	• Q : How the system survives? • Ans : Mechanism equilibrium phase • Book: The structure Of Social Action, 1937 • Feedback effect : Tendency to a new equilibrium. ○ Otherwise System crumble • Disturbance -> Specific Mechanism -> Fulfil certain need -> Maintain need -> Disturbance -> Cycle Continue • Ex : Normal internet -> Cybercrime -> Cyber Lawes -> New equilibrium • Q. What are the functions fulfilled by a particular system? • Ans : Requisite Functionalism Phase • Book : "The Social System, 1951" • Set of universal functional requisites (must for survival of system) • AGIL Model _____ • AGIL Model : Requisite Functionalism • Adaptation : Economic System ○ Generation, acquisition & distribution of resources • Goal Attainment : Political System ○ Determination of goals, motivating, mobilizing, channelizing • Integration: Cultural system ○ consensus, solidarity, co-ordination b/w units • Latency : Family ○ Hidden aspect for maintaining the motivation. Tension management. ○ Pattern Maintenance : Maintaining conformity ○ Tension Management : Internal tension

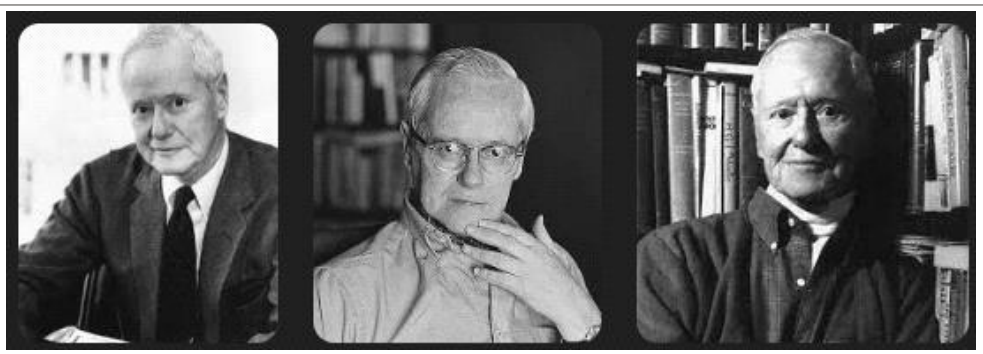


Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control

- Interaction of action systems
- A Balance between Energy and info flow
  - Energy flows up
  - Information flows down



ROBERT K MERTON 1910-2003



Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups

Introduction

- Bring Functionalism to Pinnacle -> Logical conclusion
- Summarized & Modified all earlier functional approaches into 3 postulates

- Postulates of : Assumption and Modification
  - Functional Unity
  - Functional Indispensability

	• Universal Functionalism
Functional Unity	• Functional Unity : unity of constituent needed for smooth functioning. • Merton Added: Some constituents may be non-function or dysfunctional. • Ex : Certain elements of Religion can be divisive.
Functional Indispensability	• 2 ways of Functional Indispensability • Indispensability of certain functions : ○ Impossible to imagine society without it ○ Radcliffe Brown's necessary conditions ○ Parson's functional requisite AGIL • Indispensability of existing social Institutions ○ Malinowski's theory of needs ○ Durkheim's DOL ○ Religion indispensable for society • Merton Added : Functional Alternatives ○ Ex : Creche -> Socialization of children alternative of family
Universal Functionalism	• Existing social forms, 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 and Manifest Function	• Manifest : Function did with thought and decision • Psychological Aspect : Psychological dimension to understand reality. ○ Inspired from Weber, Parsons - Motivational orientation • Intended meanings of the actor. ○ Subjective to Individual. ○ To understand Micro Perspective. • Merton favoured non Positivist Techniques for identifying manifest • Latent : Hidden, Without thought • Social Aspect : Unintended Consequences ○ Hidden to actor : Unintended consequence • Inspired from Durkheim & Redcliffe Brown • Ex : Hopi tribe dancing for rain -> Integration and brotherhood • Structural dimension to understand social reality • Merton recommended using Quanti and Qualitative methods to identify • Significance of M & L functions • Increased the purview of Sociology • Objecting both subjective dispositions and objective consequences • Multi-disciplinary approach : Socio & Psycho • Resolved contradiction non positivism
Functional Paradigm	• Functional Paradigm : Methodological push to functional analysis • Steps to be followed by the investigator : to develop functional theories • Social item under study -> Follow Standardized pattern

	• Not to study rare occurrence • Social context, meanings, boundaries of study to be specified • Using both sources : Primary + Secondary techniques • Identify Manifest Function : Intention behind Action • Identify Latent Functions : Motives not identified by individuals • Study dysfunction of both L & M • Functional Alternatives • Net Balance

Middle Range Theories	• MRT : Middle theories between grand facts and Small society facts
	• Bridged gap of
	  • Raw empiricism : facts, ethnographic (Particular society)
	  • Abstract generalizations : only theory, like Parsons
	
	• Triple Alliance :
	  • Theory
	  • Method : Functional Paradigm
	  • Data : Primary + Secondary
	
	• Combine MRT to form grand Theories
	
	• Advantage of MRT :
	  • More scientific — Testable, based on data
	  • Practically Applicable
	  • Shorter / Smaller sample
	  • Less time + cost
	
	• Disadvantage of MRT :
	  • Limited scope of framing universal Theory
	  ○ Because of less abstractions- > Data Driven
	  • Hard to see what is MR Phenomenon
	  ○ Subjectivity will creep in
	  ○ What is middle : Saket Nagar -> Bhopal -> MP -> India -> Asia
	  • Over Emphasised data -> Over Empiricism

Theory of Deviance	• Deviance : Non Conformity to norms and policy
	  • Doing something different from Societal norms
	  • Goffman : We all are Socially Deviant
	
	• Book : " Social structure & Anomy, 1938 "
	  " Social Theory & Social Structure, 1949 "
	
	• All Criminal Acts = Deviant but not all deviant acts are criminal
	  • Deviant act not always correct or wrong
	  • Not always Dysfunctional
	  • Durkheim : Particular rate of crime is Normal
	
	• Deviance is result of :
	  • Subcultural Characteristics :
	  ○ One society has different culture in Broader society
	  ○ Person do not know, they are different or wrong
	  ○ Cultural shock
	  ▪ Ex : Shudras in Indian Vedic Culture
	  ▪ Rape is power crime -> assert patriarchy
	  • Faulty Socialization : Individual different perspective

- Parental Deprivation : No Parent -> No Teaching of socialization
- Differential opportunity : Daughter vs son, Rich vs Poor

Merton Conception

- Discrepancy between :
  - Culturally defined goals : How to behave and what to reach
  - Structural means to achieve goals

- Merton vs Durkheim on anomy
  - Both consider it problem in normative order

• Durkheim	• Merton
Temporary	Not temporary
Cause: social currents Comes and goes	Discrepancy b/w desired goals & available means
Waves of enthusiasm, distress etc	Structural property of every society

- Different type of people :
  - + Agree, - Disagree
    - Conformist : Agrees
    - Innovators : Scientist, Criminals
    - Ritualists : Bureaucrats follow rules
    - Retreatist : Drug addicts, Ascetics (Sanyasi)
    - Rebellion : Create new Goals and Means

Response	Goals	Means
Confirmist	+	+
Innovators	+	-
Ritualists	-	+
Retreatist	-	-
Rebellion	- +	- +

- Merton Adds :
  - Every deviance has some conformity
  - Can be Functional or Dysfunctional

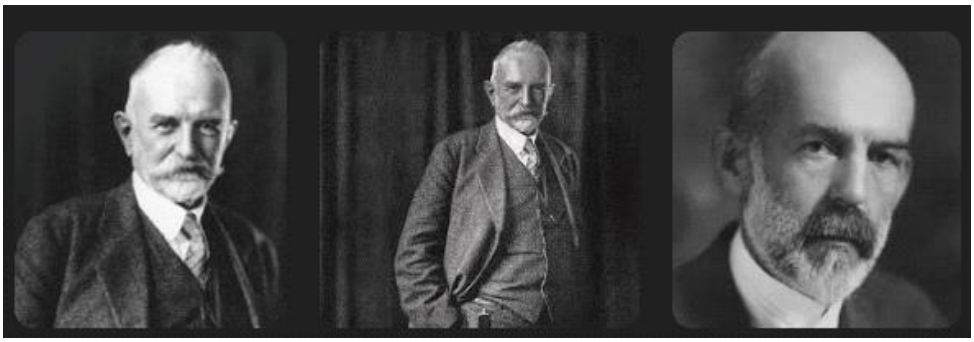
Reference Group

- The concept of reference group explains how individuals evaluate themselves and shape their attitudes, values, and behaviour by comparing with groups to which they may or may not belong.

- Definition: A reference group is any social group that serves as a standard for an individual in self-appraisal, aspiration, and behaviour.

- Types:
- Normative Reference Group
  - Provides norms and values that guide an individual's behavior
  - Ex : Professional associations, religious groups

	• Comparative Reference Group
	  • Used for self-evaluation and comparison
	  • Even if one does not belong to it
	  • Ex : Middle-class youth aspiring to lifestyles of upper class
	
	• Relative Deprivation: Merton linked reference groups to feelings of deprivation individuals may feel deprived when they compare themselves to higher-status groups.
	
	• Importance:
	  • Explains socialization, role-performance, and status aspiration.
	  • Shows how people's choices are not only influenced by their membership groups but also by groups they aspire to join or distance from.

GEORGE HERBERT MEAD 1863-1931	 Self and identity.

Introduction	• Mead is known for developing an evolutionary theory
	  • Combining body, mind, self & society
	
	• Single evolutionary process : Everything evolved from each other
	• Cosmological evolutionary theory : Applicable everywhere
	• Pragmatist approach : Practical theories
	
	• He developed non dualistic approach combining
	• He considers them as in an evolutionary process rather than dua is ic social realities
	  • Subjective and Objective
	  • Body and Mind
	  • Micro and Macro
	
	• His main concern was not only to develop theory but also finding solutions to social problems.
	• He was actively involved in development of govt. plans & policies besides being an eminent educationist.

Theory of Self	• Father of symbolic interactionism : Which was basis of his pragmatic approach
	  • Symbols helps to interaction
	  • Could be language, Words, Written etc
	  • Society teach Symbol -> use symbol to interact with Society
	  • Ex : Behaviour of an individual.
	• The behaviour of an individual can only be understood in terms of the behaviour of the whole social group of which he is a member.
	
	• Mead believed in the use of scientific methods similar to natural sciences.

	• Being an ardent supporter of natural science he considered it as superior.
	
	• In totality Mead's "Theory of Self" has 4 dimensions :
	  • Empirical
	  • Pragmatist
	  • Cosmological
	  • Evolutionary
	———————————————————————————
	
	• Meads Starts with understanding in detail biological capacities of the organism
	• Body is physiological and brain is nothing but a network of neural nerve
	• Body keeps on evolving and this process of evolution is not same for all
	• The biological capacity imposes limitation on movements, reflexes, vision etc
	
	• Mead highlights the importance of biological capacity on gestures.
	• According to him gestures are symbols used in the communication process.
	• These gestures are essential for the communication process or interactions
	  • Verbal : include different signs ranging from elementary to most developed sounds.
	  • Nonverbal : include hand movements, body language etc.
	———————————————————————————

Acts	• The biological capacities also impose restriction on the performance of acts.
	• Act is either
	  • Organic : Which involves the biological aspect
	  • Social : Involving 2 or more individuals
	
	• Organic Act involves 4 Stages: IPMC
	  • Internal :
	  • Impulse -> Feeling tingling in stomach
	  • Perception -> Perceived as hunger
	  • External :
	  • Manipulation -> Make changes / Acted
	  • Consummation -> Act finished
	
	• Social Act :
	  • Social act is a collective act involving participation of 2 or more individuals and involves a process of interaction.
	  • Involving communication.
	  • Social acts are of many types ranging from-simple-to-complex acts depending upon nature of interaction.
	
	  • Socle constitutes of aggregate of such social acts.
	  • Society = Summation of Social Acts
	
	  • The process of interaction involves the use of gestures & the acts.
	  • The interaction is mediated by gestures or symbols which have common meaning for all.
	  • Beginning of interaction initiates the process of development of self.
	
	• The process of development of self involves 2 parts
	• Inner Conversation :
	  • The process of inner conversation is nothing but mind
	• Outer Conversation :
	  • Verbal / Non-verbal conversation with outside world

Consciousness	• Reflective consciousness or reflective intelligence.
	  • One form of consciousness, which is important in development of self
	  • It is the capacity of the mind to find new ways of thinking on its own.
	
	• According to Mead mind is nothing but the process of inner conversation.
	  • Which gradually develops through communication with Self / Outside.
	  • This gradual evolution of mind involves the development of consciousness or intelligence simultaneously.
	
	• According to Mead the process of development of mind and increasing social interactions within social acts lead to gradual evolution of self.

Self	• According to Mead : " A person's self consists of his own thoughts about the unified goal of his or her body, emotions, thoughts & actions "
	
	• It is part of the private world of the individual.
	• The self gradually emerges out of your interactions with others.
	
	• Looking Glass Self :
	  • A theory propounded by C.H. Cooley, Book "The social organizations".
	  • The self evolves through a process of Looking glass-self.
	  • Looking self as how society sees them
	
	• It involves interaction of other's reactions towards the person by oneself.
	  • We perform action -> we see the reaction of others -> we judge -> interpret other's reaction
	• This is how the interpretation of one's own self emerges.
	• In this way Mead argues body, gestures, mind & self all evolve at the same time influencing each other.
	  • "Self & society are twin born'

Development of Self	• 3 Stages-in the process of development of self
	• Mead visualizes 3 stages in the process of development of self:
	
	• Early Phase : 0-2 years
	  • In which the biological capacity of the child evolves.
	  • Child learns to use gestures
	  ○ But the process of inner conversation is minimum.
	  ○ They are more of reflexes
	  • Child is more involved with imitation
	
	• Play Stage : 2-7 years -> Role playing
	  • This stage involves the learning of significant symbols.
	  • A process of inner conversation starts
	  • Child interacts with the peer groups
	  • Starts imitating the roles primarily of the significant others.
	  • Significant others involve parents or any other person close to the child.
	  • Child at this stage plays the role of significant other through imitation
	
	• Game Stage : 7+ years -> Playing at a role
	  • In this stage the child engages in interaction with all others.
	  • All other apart from significant others, whom child comes in interaction.
	  • At this stage the reflective consciousness of child develops.
	  • At this stage child learns other roles through games.

I and Me	• Mead further explains the conception of self as containing "I" & "Me"
	
	• "I" : is the psychological aspect of the Self
	  • Referring to individual's own impulses, desires, emotions etc.
	  • "I" is the source of Energy
	
	• "Me" : is the social aspect of the self
	  • which is evaluative & keeps control on "I" .
	
	• "I" is the source of energy and "Me: controls it.
	• Both are inconceivable without each other.
	• Both gradually evolve with the evolution of body & mind.
	
	• It is the "I" who takes the initiative
	• It is "Me" who evaluates initiatives.
	
	• "I" acts -> "me" observes
	• It is the complex operation o "I" & "me" which leads to development of self

L5 Stratification and Mobility

02 August 2025 01:19 PM

A) Concepts	• **Stratification and Mobility** • **Concepts - Equality, Inequality, Hierarchy, Exclusion, Poverty and Deprivation**

Equality	• Emergence of Sociology : • French Revolution (3 estates) -> Liberty Equality and Fraternity • Literally : means being identical • Reality : social sciences it has complex meaning because people have diversity (biological, social, economic, psychological etc). • Equality has developed through various stages, primarily after rise of capitalism
Types	• Equality before Law • Political Equality -> Equal voice • Universal adult Suffrage -> Voting over 18 • Gender equality
Peter Saunders	• Distinguishes between three types of equality 1. Formal equality : All members of society are subjected to same laws and rules but that does not imply that everybody ends up in the same position ○ Only treatment equal ○ Poor will still remain poor 2. Equality of opportunity : People have equal chance to become unequal i.e. Meritocracy ○ Culture of excellence ? 3. Equality of outcome : Marxist idea ○ Equal reward for any work ex affirmative action ○ People will do work they want to do ○ Radical Idea : Same payment for Surgery and Cook
More Perspective	• Louis Dumont • French came to India -> Saw varna system • In India - Homo Hierarchicus • West - homo Equillus • Karl Marx : • Capitalism brings inequality : Haves and haves not • Communism will have equality

Inequality	• Emergence of Sociology : French Revolution (Strata) • LEF : Liberty Equality and Fraternity • Every society has differences which can be Natural / Biological

	• Race / Colour / Height / Sex • Difference -> Value attachment -> Inequality • Superiority / Desirability / Preferability • Superiority of Fair colour -> Inequality to dark colour • Inequalities can be present at level of Individuals groups or at whole society (For example Fairness) • Understanding pattern of inequalities in terms of strata is known as Social Stratification • It is mental construct • Inequality is not a problem in itself but when certain rewards and punishment are attached to it • Discrimination / Exploitation -> Perpetuation of Strata Starts
Process of Stratification	• Process of social stratification involves four stages - (journey from natural differences to patterned Inequality 1) Differentiation : Existence of differences which can be perceived by people 2) Ranking : Elementary ranking through comparison 3) Evaluation : Attaching values to a stratum at collective level 4) Rewarding : Reward like discrimination and after that system becomes self-perpetuating
Andre Beteillw	• Karl Marx : Economy lead to all problems • Andre : Using Weber concept adds • Trinitarian Model of Weber : Economy + Status + Political power • Inequality of Stratification can exist in two ways 1. Cumulative : When 3 types of reward overlap ○ CSP : Class, Status (tradition), Party (Political Power) ○ One group enjoys wealth prestige and power, Like Britishers ○ Or one group have none of these, like Dalits 2) Dispersed : Rewards distributed ○ Rajput have power but Brahmins have higher status ○ More conflict -> More protests • Harmonic System : • Preach and Practice are aligned • Where norms and values of society advocate and legitimize inequalty • Ex : Ancient Indian caste system and Hinduism • Conflict do not occur • Disharmonic System : • Preach and Practice does not align • Modern India, Constitution norms prescribe equality but inequality is rising
Gerhard Lenski	• Status inconsistency : Individual or a group has high status in one criterion but low on other • Status Inconsistence -> leads to conflict, not status crystallisation • Status Crystallisation : Similar placed on all axis • Ex : Dalita low in all • No conflict in status crystallisation
More Perspective	• Louis Dumont : In India - Homo Hierarchies • Inequality is not opposite to equality, It is a way of life

	• It brings dependence • Karl Marx : Capitalism brings inequality • Bring Communism, it will have equality • Feminist : Major Source of inequality is Patriarchy • Views Equality : Muti Culture nation thrive because views of one community are not considered superior over views of another • Inequality leading to intolerance • Durkheim : Uniformity is not equality

Exclusion	• Amartya Sen : Broader Sense of Exclusion • Exclusion is not limited to minimum survival needs like food shelter and clothing but may include political participation, access to education, health, sanitation etc.
Modern Times	• Economic : • Rural urban divide, unequal wages, proper housing, slums, absolute poverty • Market unaffordability : No more free things like Hay • Political : • Lack of Accountability, Lack of Voice, Dynasty Polity • More voice of people in Delhi as compare to WB • Social : Gender Bias, Transgender, Educational Inequality, Old Age • Digital Division : No internet to many people • Collective Exclusion : Whole group like Caste System • Individual Exclusion : Corrupt or Un-hygienic work • International Exclusion • Deliberate : Own reason (North Korea), Sanction (Iran, Russia) • Structural : Poor African Nation • Institutional : Non-Permanent member of UN • Deliberate Exclusion • Exclusion with own reason, Ex : Celebrities, Sadhu • Merton : For becoming part of some reference group • People Studying for UPSC sacrificing Social network
Thinking	• **Karl Marx** : Alienation is exclusion • At 4 levels : Peers, Product, Process, Self • Peers : Heavy work -> No time left • Product : No control of ownership of product, • Process : Control to machine and Electricity • Self : No thinking of ourself • Herbert Marcuse : One Dimensional man • Only thinks about Money • Amartya Sen : Active / Passive • Active Exclusion -> Their rights are deliberately denied by states ○ Ex : Caste System, Migrants, Refugee • Passive Exclusion -> No deliberate attempt is made to exclude from society but

	because of the structure of the society it happens. ○ Ex : Poverty ○ Need for Social Innovation -> Free Education • BR Ambedkar : • Understood social exclusion as domination of one caste, example Priestly class. • Caste based Exclusion
Steps to Break Exclusion	• RTE : Right to education to uplift and provide access • MNREGA : Class improve • Reservation • Article 17 : Untouchability Ban

Poverty	• 1800 : In writing of Sir John Sinclair and FM Eden • Poverty is a social problem and not natural • Ex : Slums in urban areas • Poverty is a relative condition of absence of some desirable component in society • Mostly, the term is used in an economic sense • A condition of lacking vital resources • It is a matter of debate if poverty is a result of Social Divisions and Hierarchies
Types	• Absolute Poverty • Means lacking the truly basic necessities for living : food, water, shelter • India : 21 % Absolute poverty • Relative poverty • Lacking those things which most people in the society possess • Owning car is rich in India, But basic in USA • Voluntary Poverty : • Choosen {Among some individuals, poverty is considered a necessary or desirable condition which must be embraced to reach certain spiritual, moral, or intellectual states • Renunciation : Poverty is often understood to be an essential element of Renunciation in religions such as Buddhism (only for monks, not for lay persons) and Jainism, whilst in Roman Catholicism it is one of the evangelical counsels. • Self-poor : This self-invited poverty (or giving up pleasures) is different from the one caused by economic imbalance • Benedict XVI distinguished • Poverty chosen : The poverty of spirit proposed by Jesus • Poverty to be fought : Unjust and imposed poverty, Cannot escape
Multi Dimensional Poverty	• The social aspects of poverty may include lack of access to ○ Information -> Easy to fool / Exploited ○ Lack of Education -> No skill -> No survival ○ Need of healthcare -> Mental wellbeing -> Cognitive Ability ○ Social Capital -> Network / Access to resources ○ Political Power -> Views / Voices • Lack of Intangible assets that cause poverty

	○ Like No access to credit : No business -> No upliftment ○ Social Capital : No Status -> No respect ○ Cultural capital : Bangalore > Bihar ○ Political Capital : No voice ○ Human capital : No Skill
Thinking	• Max Weber : • Culture values could affect economic Succes • PE & SC Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism • Great Smoky Mountain Study : A ten year Longitudinal Study • Counter evidence : Opportunity changed reduction in poverty • Changing Economic Opportunities explain most of the movement into and out of poverty • Oscar Lweis : • Culture of Poverty -> Perpetuate Poverty • Poor are not only lacking resource but also acquire a poverty perpetuating value system • Influence Character of children who grow up in it • World view is narrow -> Thinking of only survival (Not expanding) • Low Aspiration -> Only 1 time food needed • Merton : Relative Poverty • Study on Soldier -> Married think Un-Married are happy as low responsibility • In modern societies, poverty is generally relational of which he talks about in his reference group theory • Marx : • Pauperization -> Increased mismatch between Economic Values / Use Value • Exchange value of labour and Use Value of labour • Paying worker less than he has -> Make Rich richer and Poor poorer • Functional Perspective : • Social necessity of Poverty : Endorse to such inequality • Need of Poverty : Menial jobs and low paying jobs are done by them
Condition of Poverty	• Lack of opportunity : Upliftment chances • Lack of Mobility : chance of escape • Even in most open Societies -> Mobility is challenged
Way out of Poverty	• Food -> Poor can only desire of food • If food is ensured -> More focus on Skills • Employment + Education • Removing constraint on govt services • Political corruption, Tax havens, Transfer mispricing • Developing countries' debt, and Conditionality • Fukuyama -> People trust tax payment if they can see use of Tax • Reversing Brain Drain • Controlling overpopulation • Guarantee of minimum income, Social Security and welfare • CK Prahalad : The Business of Poverty • Idea of business serving world's poorest four billion or so people

	• Low cost good products • Fortune at bottom of Pyramid : More number of poor than Rich

Feminisation of Poverty	• Diane Pearce: • Women represent disproportionate percentages of the world poor • More poor women than poor man • Not a consequence of lack of income ○ but deprivation of capabilities and gender biases • Glass Ceiling : Women can be promoted to certain level of position • Pink Colorization : Reserved for Women with low status and wages • Ex : Nurse, Front Desk (Receptionist), Air Hostess, Primary teachers, Nanny • Reasons : • Labour Market Inequality • Lack of Income / Gap of Income • Men migrate, Leaving Single women household behind • Inequality in the access to public services or in their quality • Lack of Education, skills and Information • Lack of Special Healthcare services • Increasing divorce rate and ensuing single parenthood • Legal and Cultural constraints in Public Life
Femonomics	• The application of economic principles to understand and address the unique challenges and opportunities women face • In various aspects of life, including career, finances, and relationships • Need of Special care for Women • Rita Wolfsohn • Women have unique healthcare problems leading to higher costs Of health • Shoulder fiscal and physical responsibilities of children • Lack of education means lack of money managing capabilities • Increased Widowhood -> Huband younger and women live longer ○ Double issue : Social exclusion and Highly Depended • Environmental Degradation -> Water responsibility to women ○ Chipko movement : Eco Feminism (Fuel wood for women) ○ Smokeless Chulha : Lower fuel wood requirement, and better health ▪ Education level increased for Women • Socialisation Challenges -> Stop in access

B) Theories of social stratification-	**• Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.** **• Earlier : Marxian, Functionalist, Weberian** **• Recent : Urich Beck, Anthony Gidden, WL Warner**

Hierarchy	• Vertical Stratification • A system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society or in a company

Thinkers	• Depankar Gupta :
	  • Common textbook analogy of stratas to geological layers within the earth's crust is misleading
	  • Gupta argues not all system of stratification are hierarchies
	  • Some are, but many are not Ex : Gender and Religions
	  • For Example, It would be futile and indeed capricious to hierarchise language / religions / nationalities
	  • Similar Secular Indian again provides an example of religious Stratification where religion are not hierarchised or unequal privileged in law

Stratification	• Differences rather than hierarchy (ranked-order) are dominant in systems
	• The layers in some cases are not arranged vertically or hierarchically
	  • But Horizontally or even separately
	
	• Theories of Stratification try to explain
	  • Basis of Stratification
	  • Structure
	  • Consequences
	  • Universality / Desirability
	
	• Theories of Stratification can be divided into
	  • Earlier : Marxian, Functionalist, Weberian
	  • Recent : Urich Beck, Anthony Gidden, WL Warner

Early Theories	• **Marx Theory :**
	
	• Primitive communism : In the beginning there were no classes or stratification
	• But later on production of surplus in Agriculture / Private property came
	  ○ Which led to inequality and classes
	
	• Basis : Money, Economic inequality is underlying cause
	• Structure : Have and Have-nots
	  • Changes with time : Feudalist / Capitalist
	  ○ Ancient : Master / Slave
	  ○ Feudal : Feudal lord / Serf
	  ○ Capitalism : Bourgeoisie / Proletariat
	  • Currently there are number of classes in Germany but gradual polarization
	• Consequences : Class Struggle -> Socilaism -> Communism
	• Universality : Present everywhere but future is free of stratification
	
	• Criticism :
	  • Weber :
	  ○ Inequality will increase in future as more capitalism will mean more bureaucracy
	  ○ He also says that conflict will be there but revolution is a distant possibility
	  • Ralf Dahrendorf :
	  ○ Revolution is impossibility as
	  ▪ Capital will decompose : everyone is capitalist in way
	  ▪ Labour will Decompose : CEO is capitalist or labour as he deicide but not own
	  ▪ Welfare State
	  ▪ Middle Class will emerge
	  ▪ There will be high Social Mobility in Future

- Ralf Dahrendorf : says stratification is based on
  - Authority : Subordination and Super Ordination
  - Access to Authority Structure

- Functionalist : Everything in Society exist as it has function

- **Talcott Parson Stratification :**
  - Value consensus : Doctor > Rikshaw Puller
  - Societal Norms : Need to become -> High post -> More reward
  - Individual judge their capability and accordingly work hard to achieve

- Basis : Conformity to consensus
  - Every society has some consensus on norms and values
  - Conformity to norms is considered desirable and society rewards those who conform to norms
- Structure : Strata are made according to rewards ie Conformity
  - This inequality of rewards leads to stratification (high position = high conformity)
  - Parsons says that people have different capabilities So people evaluate themselves in terms of their ability to conform to the norms.
  - Thereby assuring themselves that they have been given position according to their ability
- Consequences : Inevitable
  - Society needs people with different abilities to perform different tasks
  - Functionalist : because it serves to integrate an individual with society
- Universality : Stratification will remain

- Criticism :
  - Parsons theory is applicable only to societies where opportunities are equal and stratification is open (achievement based)
  - Ascription based system : It does not apply to caste based society of India
  - Stratification is not always functional but visive as well
  - Parsons does not explore what will happen when people will challenge existing values
    - Naxalites challenging value of state
    - When Society will itself change (Modernization of Indian Tradition)

- **Davis and Moore Theory :**
  - Some position are more important -> These require talent
  - Talent is very scarce -> If attract talent -> Need to put in higher Strata

- Basis : In the article "Some Principles of Stratification"
  - They extended that differential distribution of awards attached with different positions results in social stratification and no society is unstratified
- Structure : Some are more important than others
  - Position with high importance = high reward
  - In order to attract talented people -> Talent is scarce in Society
  - Functionally more Imp positions require skills and training i.e.
  - Sacrifices to undergo training -> Whose who sacrifice need to be compensated
- Consequences : Social Stratification is mechanism of role allocation so roles are performed properly
  - More qualified do most important function
  - Ensure people that position are given as per their talent

- Universality : Stratification is needed

- Criticism :

Tumin	Davis and Moore Reply
• How to judge functional importance of a position, it is value loaded	○ Difficult but not impossible ○ Importance of position can be measured according to degree of uniqueness or dependency of other positions on it. ○ Nurse < Doctor -> Doctor can do Nurse work Nurse cannot do Doctors work
○ Society does not provide equal opportunities so rewards cannot be functional ○ There is no mechanism of measuring talent and ability ○ Trainees do not make any sacrifices other than suspended earning (parents provide for them). ○ Moreover psychic gratification is got from position they will occupy in future	▪ Rewards are necessary to motivate people to undergo hardship of training which involves time/energy/money.
• Alternative motivational scheme rather than differential rewards	○ Modern society cannot function if people are left to do what they want ○ Modern Society is based on Division of Labour
▪ Stratification creates hostility and distrust between different positions so not functional	○ Stratification is present everywhere so its universality makes it functional and inevitable

- ▪ Applicable only to achievement oriented western societies And not ascription based caste oriented societies like India
- ▪ Does not take care of elite self recruitment
- ▪ Stratification leads to people having power depriving/exploiting others.
  - ○ Ex. Haves in capitalism
- ▪ People with more power take maximum rewards
- ▪ Without state intervention, there is very less probability of people coming out of poverty cycle
  - ○ Perpetuate of division -> Need of State Intervention

Recent Theories

- Ulrich Bech Theory :
  - Risk Society : Startification based on Risk
  - Ex : Rich come together for climate change and live separately
  - He define risk society as a systematic way of dealing with hazards and insecurities
  - Induced and Introduced by modernisation
  - Ex : Nuclear radiation, terrorism and environmental pollution
  - Beck argues that older forms of class structure - based mainly on the accumulation of wealth - will go away in a modern, risk society
  - In which people occupy social risk positions that are achieved through risk aversion
  - People will have the knowledge of risk associated and their lifestyle will be varied depending on nature/ understanding/evasion of risk

- Anthony Giddens Theory :
    - Risk Society : as a society increasingly preoccupied with the future
        - And Also with safety of future, which generates notion of idea of risk

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- WL Warner Theory :
    - Reputational Approach : In his book Yankee City
        - Warner used reputational approach to understand about nature of class in America.
    - Individualism : Less knowledge about other people
        - Judge on basis of what we see : Rich or Poor
        - This approach has third person called Informant
    - Judging one's class based on judgement of lifestyle
        - Warner delineated six class on basis of lifestyle
        - He says that presence of classes give stability to society as each class has a distinct culture reducing the chances of inter- strata conflict
- Criticism :
    - Multiple informant can have different opinion about one class
    - Increasing individuality means that people might not be aware of reputational standards
    - Moreover, ones notion of class can be dependent on his culture / upbringing / Environment
    - Can't be applied to larger communities and National level

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- Weber Theory :
    - Trinitarian Model : CSP
    - over Marx Economic Determinist : Economy given stratification

- Basis of Classification : CSP
    - Class : People sharing same place in market / Status / Patry : Political Power
    - Weber sees class, as Marx, an economic interest group and as a function of market place but defying Marx
    - Weber : sees class as a group lacking in self- consciousness
    - Weber also differentiated between
        - Propertied : land
        - Acquisition class : skilled, semi-skilled/ entrepreneurs and doctors
- Structure : Reject Marx idea of polarisation and says Europe has 4 classes
    - Bourgeoisie : Propertied
    - White collared property less : officers/ managers, will increase due to bureaucratization
    - Petty Bourgeoisie :
    - Manual Workers : Will shrink due to automation
- Consequences : inequality will persist but revolution a distant possibility
- Universality : Stratification will remain

- Eric Olin Wright theory :
    - Contradictory class location : Combined Weberian and Marxian theory in his work
    - He says that managers (which are neither owners nor labourers) are placed uniquely in capital system Due to their specific skills,
    - capitalists have to pay them well give some autonomy in decision making and even go to extent of giving them some share to buy their loyalties

C) Dimensions	• **Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.**

Class	• Origin : Class is a pre-Marxian idea
	  • Aristotle divided society into 3 classes- upper, middle and poor
	  • St Simon : Used class as synonym for estates in French Revolution
	
	• Characteristics of Class
	  • Classes are arranged in a vertical order
	  • There is an idea of permanent class interest among the members of classes
	  • Idea of class consciousness and solidarity is present among the members.
	  • Thus class, endorses to the idea of social distance and class distinctions get expressed in form of Social inequalities and social boundaries

Types of Classes	• Classes vary in consistency, depending on weightage give to ascription or achievement
	  • ascription : by birth
	  • achievement : by talent
	
	• Traditional Societies : Societies were more consistent but less mobile because of high Ascriptive associations
	• Modern Societies : Whereas modern societies (market orientation), Provide more fluidity in classes owing to achievement orientation

Thinkers on Classes	• Marx Definition :
	  • it as 'a social group sharing same relationship with the-means of production
	  • Hence, different antagonistic classes across history -> Clashes
	
	• Weber :
	  • An economic interest group and as a function of market place
	  • but defying Marx, he sees class as a group lacking in self- consciousness
	  • Differentiated on the basis of their skills, capacity and talent which are identified in terms of their economic relationship in a market situation
	  • These classes are:
	  ○ Propertied upper class / Property less white collar workers
	  ○ Petty bourgeois / Manual working class
	
	• Ralf Dahrendorf :
	  • Classes will become more and more Heterogeneous with time and working class will get further divided into -unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled.
	  • Will become more separate in future
	
	• Anthony Giddens : 3 classes
	  • Upper : who hold means of production
	  • Middle : who hold technical means and
	  • Lower : who hold manual labour
	
	• Frank Parkin : Middle class doesn't aspire for either upper or lower class
	  • Buffer Middle Class acts as a buffer against polarization as envisaged by Marx
	
	• Pierre Bourdieu :
	  • Suggests horizontal stratification, In form of different capitals in society
	  • Divided Capitalist nature

	○ Industrial Capitalist : Those who hold economic capital ○ Knowledge Capitalist : Those who hold cultural capital ○ Power Capitalist : Holf symbol capital • W L Warner : • Reputational approach : In his book Yankee City • Informant Theory • Warner used reputational approach to understand about nature of class in America
Conclusion of Classes	• Hence, classes stratify societies and answer to certain kind of sociological questions on poverty, exclusion, deviance, social inequalities, social mobility, social change, status, power, life chances and life styles • With increasing economic development, there is a persistent effort to re-distribute wealth • Income through progressive taxation • Estate duties and taxes on capital gains • Therefore : There is equality of living standard, growth of middle class • But, to Marx's disappointment, it seems classes are here to stay for a long time to come in one form or the other.

Status	• Traditional : Ascriptive -> through birth • Modern : Achieved through talent • Status group is Weberian concept • As a social group which is awarded a similar amount of social honour and therefore share the same status situation. • In many societies class and status groups are closely linked to each other but that is not always the case. • For example fire fighters and doctors for the highest status groups in US, despite there being richer businessmen economically above them. • Similarly, nouveaux riches (new Rich) may not get the kind of equal status treatment as compared to other elites (Older Rich people)
Recent trends	• Today, it is also a question of legitimacy that is accorded to a person's status by the way of his deeds (karma). • With rise of civil society, status is getting attached with nobility, transparency of deeds. • More philanthropic one are respected more. • Dynamic Process : • Controlled via continuous good deeds • Thus status group, today is a dynamic system of social stratification which needs to be continuously proven by deeds and is less ascriptive as it was in the past.
Social Closure	• Status groups are more closed and try to influence their idea of superiority or difference by maintaining status boundaries and imposing certain qualifiers on other people, which Weber called Social Closure

	• Closed Mobility in status boundaries • Ex : Caste System

Gender	• Gender is Social concept, No biological Concept (Sex)
	• Gender Distinction are found in :
	  • Economic / Kinship (Family) / Caste based stratification
	• Social Role Expectation : often formed along sex and gender lines
	
	• UN Report 1980 declares that :
	  • Women constitute half the world's population perform nearly two thirds of its work hours
	  • receive one tenth of the world's income and own less than one hundredth of the world's
	  property
	
	• In Patriarchal Societies : Various rights and privilege are granted to men over women
	• In Matriarchal Societies : Given to women over men

Thinkers on gender	• Naila Kabeer : Biology is gendered as well as sexed
	  • Masculinity / Femineity
	  • Issue of Surgeries for women to look good
	
	• Karuna Ahamad : Four trends in women's employment
	  • Pink Coloured Jobs: Clustering of women in a few occupations
	  • Glass Ceiling : Clustering either in low status occupation or in the lower rungs of the prestigious profession
	  • Women receive lower salaries than men
	  • High proportion of highly educated and professionally trained unemployed women
	
	• Plato : placed reproductive role of women higher than their productive roles
	• Aristotle : Against citizenship of Women

Matrilineal Societies	• Matrilineal are Patriarchal in disguised • Matrilineal societies like the Khasis are often cited to rebuff the idea that women in all societies are discriminated. • Recent writings have shown how even among a matrilineal society like the Khasis • Control of property and decision making within the family (the private domain) often resides with the male head-the brother (mama) instead of the husband

Feminism	• Feminism : Feminism is a range of social, political, and economic movements and ideologies that advocate for the equality of the sexes
	
	• Types of Feminism :
	  • Radical Feminism :
	  ○ They see society as patriarchal and blame men for exploitation of women
	  • Marxist & Socialist Feminism :
	  ○ Capitalists as main beneficiaries of women exploitation hire women at lower wages or gain from women's unpaid work indirectly
	  ○ Also, at this time the question of sexual inequality treated in terms of division of labour (Marxist approach) considers women as 'reserve army'.
	  • Liberal Feminist :
	  ○ Most moderate of them all
	  ○ Believe that it is culture that is culprit for women's plight and not men

	○ They aim for gradual changes in political, economic and social systems. • Even religion hac been portrayed as one of the factors promoting patriarchy • Eg: In Christianity : (Quote from Reli on chapter) • When gender is combined with other forms of prejudices like race, ethnicity and poverty, then it becomes worst form of exploitation. • Lower caste - Poor women are the worst form of human existence.
Thinkers on Feminism	• Shulamith Firestone • Origins of gender stratification in biological differences. • Biologically women are dependent on men • Michelle Rosaldo • It is division between the private (domestic) world which is reason for women subordination to men • Through example of Mbuti pygmies of Africa, she argued that where men and women share domestic lives, those societies are relatively egalitarian. • Fredrick Engels • In primitive communism women had a higher position than men but as society developed and forms of private property underwent changes • Women become private property for getting successors to pass property • Men control over these increased putting gender equality on the backburner • He believed that capitalist society, despite all its issues, provided an opportunity for women to work at par with men and gain some equality. • But, observed that bourgeoisie women were still forced to submit to male control. • Robin Fox : Patriarchy is logical (Family) • Hartmann : • Capitalism and patriarchy are very closely connected • She does not believe interests of men as identical to capitalists • For eg: Capitalists may want them to work at low wages but men may want them to be at home to perform services for them. • Sylvia Walby : • Book Theorizing Patriarchy • That patriarchy is indispensable for an analysis Of gender inequality • Identify 6 patriarchal structure which help men to maintain dominance over women ○ Paid work : Male dominated unions ○ Attaching beauty with females : Attractiveness of females ○ Sexuality : Sexually active woman is labelled negatively ○ Violence ○ State ○ Relations within household
Recent Trends	• With development many societies are giving high priority to gender in every aspect of planning right from law and order, to budgeting and from households to parliament • Right from law and order, to budgeting and from households to parliament • Gender Budgeting : Concepts like emphasis on gender equality. In India, we see gender inequalities present in every sphere of life and totally different rules for women
State Steps	• Important Steps Taken to Do Away With Gender Bias

Taken	• Company's Act : At least one Woman Director • Social Movement : Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao • Reservation in Panchayat • Maternity leaves and Benefits • MREGA : Women specific provision • Women Self-help groups : Financial Independence • Standup India : Bhartiya Mahila Bank providing loan • Gender budgeting

Race	• Phenotypes : Different by looks • 17th Century with European expansion to new parts of the world we see rise of the ideology of racial stratification • It refers to a system of categorizing humans based on perceived physical and social characteristics, often with hierarchical implications. • Racism as a system of stratification is loaded with both prejudice and discrimination based in social perceptions of observable biological differences between peoples

Types of racism	• Overt : Open in public
	  • Usually feeds directly into a stratification system through its effect on social status
	  • For example, members associated with a particular race may be assigned a slave status
	
	• Covert :
	  • Practiced in more contemporary societies
	  • Is socially hidden and less easily detectable
	  • Variables affecting income, educational opportunities, and housing
	  • Lower opportunities to black in USA
	
	• Example of Racism :
	  • Italian migrants were discriminated in Post War USA
	  • Leading to them becoming criminals and mafias

Thinking	• Milton Yinger :
	  • Races solely biological, no relevance to Social Science
	  • Social Science study Ethnic Groups (and not races)
	
	• After WW2 - UNESCO International Conference
	  • No such thing as Pure Race
	  • Nothing to do with Social or Psychological attributes
	  • Apartheid condemned : Stop startifictaion
	
	• Collin Brown and Pat Gray : Experiment
	  • Called Interview telephone call using race, Sent fake CVs
	  • White > Asian > Black : cleared interview
	  ○ Black outright rejected
	  • Covert Racism
	
	• Ralph Ellison : In his book 'Invisible Man'
	  • talks about the atrocities blacks face on account of their colour
	  • For example - Blacks are concentrated in a limited area
	  • Ghettoisation : Concentration of people as they are not invited other places

	• Robert K Merton and 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 and Paul Hirst
	  • Race as a product of capitalism
	  • Need to cheap labour -> Slave trade -> Started Racism

Recent Trends	• Growing number of individuals identifying as
	  • Multiracial
	  • Multi-ethnic
	  • Multinational
	
	• Line of Race and Ethnicity are now getting blurred
	
	• But injustices in many parts are also developing new shapes and kinds keeping pace with such changes
	• Form of racial hate born out of stereotyping
	
	• Recent Cases to Consider
	  • Black lives matter : Ferguson, US killings on the basis of perceived race, Policeman killed black
	  • Name calling -> Arunachal Pradesh man Nido Tania called Chinki -> killed in Delhi in conflict

Caste vs Race	• Dalit sociologists consider both largely similar
	  • Both grounded on social justification of inequality
	
	• MN Srinivas : Varna means colour in Sanskrit
	  • Varna System Could be started from race and then changed to occupancy
	
	• GS Ghurye : Caste has genesis in Race
	
	• BR Ambedkar : Also uses racial theory of genesis of cate
	  • Dalits are original inhabitant of India
	  • Aryan came to India from outside and created race system
	
	• Andre Beteille and Dipankar Gupta :
	  • Point out historical differences between the two
	  • Brahminic supremacy has always been questioned in form of Jainism, Buddhism, Bhakti etc
	  ○ They were not dark in colour
	  • White supremacy remained unchallenged for a long time
	  • Caste is a dynamic system -> Allow movement within
	  ○ But race is more rigid for that matter
	  • They also consider caste more complex than race
	  ○ Where within caste there can be number of sub-castes carrying different statuses, but race is much macro in nature

Ethnicity	• Derived from Greek Word : Ethnos means Nation
	  • Which is not depicted as a political entity
	  • But as a unit of person with common blood or descent

	• An Ethnicity or Ethnic Group is a socially defined category of people who identified with each other based on common ancestral, social, cultural or national experience, language, literature, religion etc
	  • Feeling of we in the Nation / Region
	
	• Ethnicity is much more elastic a concept as compared to race or caste
	• Is usually used for invoking political milieu
	• It is possible for some individuals or groups to leave one ethnic group and enter another
	  • By way of language shift
	  • Acculturation : Culture adoption
	  • Religious conversion
	
	• Three popular conception of ethnicity
	  • Biological :The biological conception is based on a common genetic Descent. In this sense, ethnicity has been treated as synonymous with race
	  • Cultural : This view treated ethnicity as a cultural phenomenon
	  • Psychological : The consciousness of a common identity, Awareness among the member of group regarding their similarity to each other

Types	• Ethnic groups can be identified as
	  • Ethno-Racial
	  • Ethno-Religious
	  • Ethno-Linguistic
	  • Ethno-National
	  • Ethno-Regional group

Thinkers	• Karl Deutsh :
	  • Balkanisation is caused by Ethnicity
	  • Post World War -> Rise of many nations in Europe
	
	• Gellner and Wallerstein :
	  • Merit-based nature of modern society will dissipate any divisions on basis of ethnicity and abilities will spell out class position
	
	• Habermas :
	  • Argues that ethnicity becomes more prominent in modern times to preserve itself from drastic changes
	  • Modernisation -> Make whole world similar
	  • People will start go back to ethnicization -> To seem unique in society
	  • Ethnicity gives identity
	
	• Paul Hirst : Marxist
	  • Ethnicity is used by capitalists to keep working class divided
	  • So as to prevent any revolution from happening
	
	• Collin Brown and Pat Gray : (Fake CV)
	  • Telephonic Interviews -> Ethnicity discrimination exist
	  • Italian migrants were discriminated in post-world war -> Mafia
	
	• Paul Brass : Three ways of defining ethnic groups:
	  • In terms of objective attributes :
	  ○ That there are some distinguishing objective cultural features that separate one group from the other

	○ Ex : language, territory, religion, dress etc. • BV reference to subjective feelings : ○ Implies the existence of an ethnic self-consciousness, we feeling • In relation to behaviour : ○ Otherization : Third Party thinking ○ Points to the existence of concrete, specific ways in which ethnic groups do or do not behave in relation to, or in interaction with other groups
Ethnos Violence	• Ethno-violence are seen in areas where immigration host model sees crisis as instead of acknowledging to difference and providing space for inclusive developments hosts expect immigrants to fit into their cultures • Host expect immigrants to fit into their cultures smoothly and invisibly as far as possible • Impact inclusive development • Example : • Australian Violence to Indian ethnicity • Crimea was taken away by Russia from Ukraine justifying large Russian population in Crimea • Hitler's holocaust was also a form of ethno-religious war
Conclusion	• Ethnicity as a system of social stratification • Both integrates and disintegrates societies and • hence is of great interest to contemporary sociologists

D) Social Mobility	• Open and closed systems • Types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.

Mobility	• Social mobility is movement of groups and individuals across the social structure • Change in position in social structure • Avenues of social mobility • Every society has some avenues of social mobility and some restrictions too • No society is purely closed or open and what varies is avenues of mobility • Avenues can be understood in terms of Traditional or Modern
Traditional	• Generally Lesser Avenues Of Social Mobility But Some Exist Like • Geographical Mobility -> Changing village • Patronage -> Coming under ruler • Renunciation -> Becoming Sadhu / Fakir gives respect in society • Sanskritization -> MN Srinivas : Copying ways of upper caste, Intergenerational • Acquiring Political Power -> Ex : Maurya Dynasty • Acquiring Expertise • Performing A Courageous Task Etc
Modern	• Agrarian -> least mobility • Industrial -> rapid increase • Because of occupation / urbanisation • In advanced industrial societies mobility tends to plateau out • In Modern Times : • Mobility Is Due To Emergence of Higher incidence of Mobility

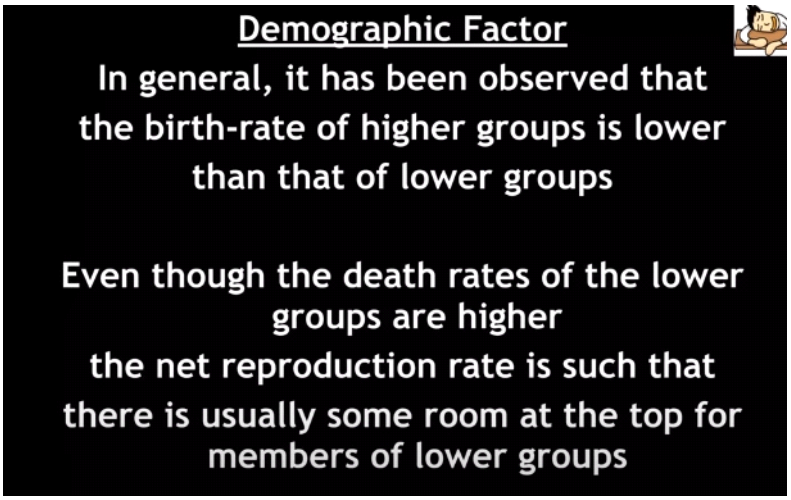
	• New Occupation -> Dependent -> more respect • Modern Education System -> Skill does not depend on caste • Democracy -> Want people to be treated equally • Welfare State -> Sponsored Mobility • Technology -> Women working from home
Types	• Types of Mobility on basis of direction : • Horizontal Mobility : Changing Structure ○ Individual or group change their position in social structure without changing their position in social hierarchy ○ Moving from rural agrarian to urban labour class ○ Example agricultural workers migrate to city to become wage labourer ○ With Industrialisation : Every task requires specialised skills restricting horizontal mobility ○ Anthony Giddens : There is great deal of horizontal mobility in modern society He prefers to define it as lateral mobility • Vertical Mobility : Changing social hierarchy ○ Upward : Most seek this - a value seen as reward ○ Downward : Most avoid this, a stigma generates discontent ○ Anthony Giddens :Vertical mobility is movement up and down on socio-economic scale ○ Sociologically : Vertical mobility is studied more as it has social implications while horizontal mobility is important for individual ○ Giddens says that sometimes both mobility are seen in tandem • On the basis of speed : • Intergenerational : Change in position between generation ○ Ex : son of rickshaw puller becoming a professor • Intra-generational : Change in position within lifetime of a person ○ Ex person appointed as clerk then to superintendent ○ Generally, this mobility is experienced in occupation / Entrepreneurship • On the basis of system of Stratification • Open System : Norms prescribe mobility ○ meritocracy -> on basis of merit ○ Higher incidences of mobility ○ Ex : Class System • Close System : Norms Proscribe mobility ○ Ascriptive -> by birth ○ Lower incidences of mobility ○ Ex : Castes System • Absolute : Change in actual position of a person in actual terms is absolute • Ex : Increase in income • Relative : Relative mobility is a situation in which mobility of a person is adjudged in comparison to others • Ex : Other people getting hike in salary
Thinkers	• RH Turner : • All Systems have mobility

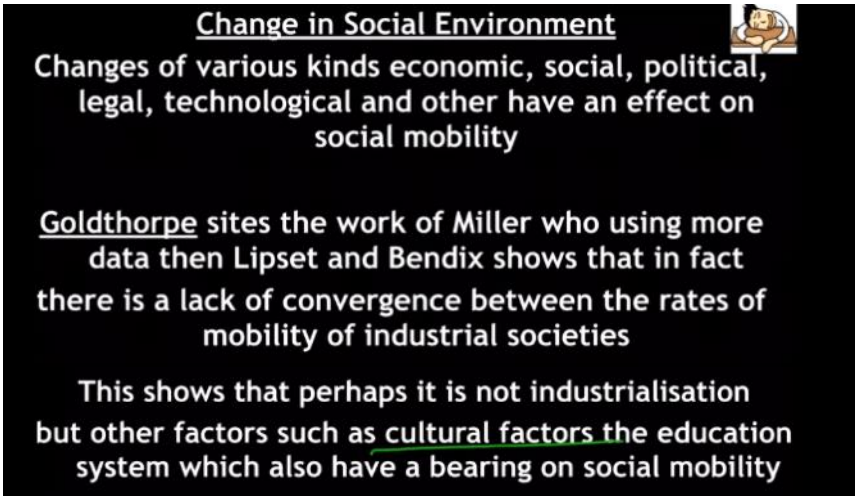
- Even in close, caste changes dominance
- All System have mobility, difference is of degree
- No system is complete close or complete open

- Sponsored : Means mobility due to outside support, Ex : reservation
- Contested : Mobility through open competition

- P Sorokin : Factors that cause Mobility

  - Primary factors - effect mobility in all societies, 4 Factors
    - Demographic
    - Ability of parent and children don't match -> Exploration
    - Faulty distribution of Individual in Social Position
    - Change of Environment -> Capitalism





	• Secondary factors - specific to particular society at particular times • Michael Young : The Rise of Meritocracy • Criticization of Open Society • Debunks myth that open societies are really responsive to talent and ability • The class of the person still matters in that the topmost positions and the lowest positions are largely self-recruiting
Barrier to Mobility	• Subjective factors like : • No Aspiration • No Motivation of people • Degree of exclusivity • Merton : Anticipatory Socialization • Importance of reference group in determining social behaviour • Class of origin still mattered • Unequal access to resource like education • Caste clustering in industries increased -> Punjabi in Canada • Formation of Dalit and Tribal elites -> more benefit to creamy layer of ST SC
Is Mobility there	• Is Social Mobility even happening? • Giddens : • Criticises conventional discussion of mobility which 100k at classes as fixed categories which can be populated by different people at different times • Schumpeter • Likens classes to buses which have different passengers at different times • Classes and people changes with time • Merton • Work on social structure and anomie sheds more light on this • He differentiates between socially accepted goals and means of achieving these goals • Subjective to view / goals
Consequences of Mobility	• Merits of Mobility : • Increased creative and efficiency -> more hardworking people • Cultural homogenisation • Lesser possibility of conflict • Weaker hierarchical Divides -> Unanimous -> Everyone wear denim, east pizza • Demerits of Mobility • Create anomie of infinite aspiration -> No top / Normless ness • No Structural available means -> People resorts for scams / shortcuts • Possibility of Mobility creates stress and weakens social binds • Divorce rates, Loneliness, Solidarity, Nuclearization of Families

L6 Works and Economic Life

12 September 2025 08:46 PM

(a)	• Social organization of work in different types of society
	  • Slave society
	  • Feudal society
	  • Industrial / Capitalist society.

Work	• Work : Generally. any activity involving human effort .
	
	• Sociology definition : work refers to any activity resulting in paid employment which can be
	  • Direct payment : ex contract labour
	  • Indirect payment : ex barter system
	
	• Another comprehensive definition: work- carrying out of tasks.
	  • requiring the expenditure of mental n physical efforts
	  • Which has its objective production, distribution or consumption of goods and services that catered to human needs.
	  • It can be paid or unpaid.
	
	• Traditional societies:
	  • Indirectly paid work.
	  • Involves feudal relation or ritual obligation
	  • In India called as Jajmani System
	
	• Modern capitalist societies :
	  • Work directly paid.
	
	• In socio, work interpreted not only in terms of money but obligation also.
	• Thus conception not only limited to economic life
	  • But also permeates to social domain.
	• Ex : domestic division of labour : obligations not necessarily monetary.
	
	• Sociological study involves understanding at 2 levels
	  • Macro : Broader level
	  • Micro : Narrower level

Macro Understanding	• At Macro Level:
	  • How is work organized among different sections of population and how is it influenced by social factors
	  • Broad distinction made between traditional and modern society,
	  • Keyword - ADAPCO (Parsons Theory)
	
	• Traditional society: slave and feudal
	  • Organization of work is simple, ascription based, collective orientation, affectivity, informal relation.
	
	• Modern society: capitalist
	  • Organization of work is complex, formal, Achievement based, self-oriented, affective-neutral.
	
	• Marx : in both traditional + modem organization

	• A dichotomy of haves and have- nots a • Both have common exploitative process.

Micro Understanding	• At Micro Level:
	  • Specific aspects included Within activities in terms of allocation, performances consequences etc.
	• Keyword - MADRAS P
	  • Mobility + Activity + DOL + Roles + Alienation + Stratification + Power
	
	• Social Mobility :
	  • Traditional -> less mobility
	  • Modern -> open and numerous avenues
	  • Ex : Sorokin Differentiated between intergenerational and genrational
	  ○ Bill Gates achieved high mobility
	
	• Major form of Activity :
	  • SLAVE: hunting and food gathering.
	  • FEUDAL: agriculture
	  • INDUSTRIAL: Factory system
	  • POST-INDUSTRIAL: service/information society
	
	• Organization of production : DOL Division of Labour
	  • Traditional : simple DOL
	  • Modem : complex DOL -> organic solidarity
	  • Ex : Durkheim: Mechanical Solidarity
	
	• Nature of roles:
	  • Traditional : Few + simple. Social expectations
	  ○ Ex: Durkheim Low Morality density
	  ○ Low interaction, isolated society, Low expectations
	  • Modern : Social expectation High + Complex
	
	• Degree alienation :
	  • Traditional : less
	  • Modern : high
	  • Ex : KARL MARX Evolution of societies associated with inc alienation.
	
	• System of stratification :
	  • Organization also influenced by patterning of social inequalities.
	  • Traditional (Slave + Feudal) Ascribed. derived by heredity,
	  ○ caste driven, interdependent dimensions of caste, status, power
	  ○ i.e. if higher in caste will be higher in both Status and Power
	  • Modem: achievement oriented.
	  ○ Innovation rewarded. Rationalized society.
	  ○ Independent dimension -> Class, Status, Power
	
	• Source of Power
	  • SLAVE : tool ownership
	  • FEUDAL : land ownership
	  • INDUSTRIAL : capital ownership
	  • POST-INDUSTRIAL : dispersion of power, information ownership

(b)	Formal and informal organization of work

Formal Work	• Formal organisation : Organised
	  • Represent those organizations which are characterized by a
	  ○ Specific function
	  ○ DOL division of labour
	  ○ Hierarchy of authority
	  ○ Rationality
	  ○ Proper arrangement of statuses and role.
	  • They are carefully planned and systematically worked out.
	
	• Characteristics of a formal organization
	  • Well defined rules and regulation
	  • Determined objectives and policies
	  • Limitation on the activities of the individual
	  • Strict observance Of the principle Of co-ordination
	  • Messages are communicated through scalar chain

Informal Work	• Informal Organisation : Unorganised
	
	• Organisation with small group, where member are tied to one another as persons
	• Group is characterized by informal and face to face relations,
	  • Mutual aid, cooperation and companionship.
	• The members of informal organizations work together
	  • Not in their official capacities but as persons
	
	• Keith Hart - Characteristics of informal sector
	  • Low levels of skill, education and technology
	  • Easy entry : Entry barriers are low
	  • Low paid employment
	  • It is largely composed of immigrant labour.
	
	• There are many different reasons for informal organizations :
	  • Informa standards : Personal goals and interests of workers differ from official organizational goals.
	  • Informal communication: changes of communication routes within an enterprise due to personal relations between coworkers.
	  • Informal group: certain groups of coworkers have the same interests,
	  ○ or for example the same origin.
	  • Informal Leaders : due to charisma and general popularity
	  ○ Certain member of organization win more influence than originally intended
	  • Different interests and preferences of coworkers
	  • Different Status of coworkers
	  • Difficult work requirement.
	  • Unpleasant conditions of work.
	
	• Much of the work done in the informal economy is not recorded in any direct way in the official employment statistics .
	• The term informal economy refers to transactions outside the sphere of regular employment,
	  • Sometimes involving the exchange of cash for services provided
	  • But also often involving the direct exchange of goods or services
	
	• The informal economy includes not only 'hidden' cash transactions.
	  • But also many forms of self, provisioning.
	  • Which people carry on inside and outside the home.

	• Do it yourself activities, domestic machinery and household tools. • Provide goods and services which would otherwise have to be purchased
Voluntary Work	• Voluntary work, for charities or other organisation, is another form of work • Which has an important social role, • Often filling the gaps ignored by official and commercial goods and services providers • Enhancing peoples quality of life. • Many types of work just do conform to orthodox categories of paid employment
Distinction bw Formal and Informal	• At Macro Level : • Traditional : work informal organized • Modern: more formal organization of work • At Micro Level / specific work • In informal organized work -> formal structure emerges. • In formal organization -> informal structure emerges. • With Time , the formal organization emerges from informal organization as a continuous process • Explanation of reasons, benefits, organization of work.

(c)	Labour and society.
Worker vs Labour	• DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LABOUR AND WORKER: • Worker has choices regarding work • Labour has either no choice or very limited choices. • Worker : employee employer relation contractually defined • Labour : ritual obligation. highly informal • In MARXIAN terms both are exploited • But worker less and labour more.
Industrialism vs Capitalism	• DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDUSTRIALISM AND CAPITALISM: • Industrialism : • Specific technological process for mass production of goods and services. • Ex : Factory system- Production. Based on inanimate source of energy. • Capitalism : Broad ideological process • Defines relationship between People engaged in particular process of production. • Include : Private ownership, profit motive, free market principle etc. • Both historically associated but theoretically different. • Historically capitalism emerged along with industrialism in Modern Europe • But nowadays capitalism permeates through each and every sphere of socio + eco. • Ex : Modern agriculture, service sector etc. are capitalists
Labour	• Labour is unique gift of nature to man • Imprints of labour visible in Architecture, Music, Literature, etc

	• Economy -> Man labours for gratification of human needs. • Sociology -> Society uses labour to discipline man in social life.

Labour driven by culture of society	• By Malinowski :
	
	• Evans Pritchard : Study of Nuer Tribe (South Sudan)
	  • Stereotypical role of men in warfare, production, rituals, sacrifices etc.
	  • Women in Domestic
	
	• Robert Redfield: Peasant not expected to make profits.
	  • Surplus is deemed and to be distributed in Kins (Relationships)
	
	• Jajmani Relationship:
	  • Each caste specialises in one kind of activity
	  • Bringing co-operation & harmony.

Changing Labour with changing societies	• Emile Durkheim :
	  • Earlier : Simple D.O.L
	  • Modern : Complex D.O.L.
	  • Leading to integration
	  • Human labours for collective well-being to desire individual happiness.
	
	• Durkheim Countered by Utilitarians:
	  • Open markets give individual complete freedom.
	  • Emphasis is on individual happiness & wellbeing than collective wellbeing.
	
	• Weber. Talcott Parsons
	  • One who labours well to perform the role, society rewards him accordingly.
	  ○ Good Work -> More rewards
	  • Criticism: unequal access to opportunities
	  ○ Self-perpetuating tendencies of upper class
	
	• Marx : Labour alienated in every society.
	  • Rejects Liberals & Utilitarians.
	  • Labour commoditised, Dehumanised,
	  • Labour became a means rather than an end.
	
	• Lenin : Remove specialisation.
	  • Specialisations creates strata.
	
	• American Leninists : Bowles & Gintis
	  • Specialisation of work a capitalist construct.
	  • Individual left hopeless as he can't produce complete thing using his labour

Other Theories	• C.W. Mills : White Collar Labour
	  • White collar workers carrying artificial smile, leading artificial life
	  • After following the law artificial feeling of being right
	  • Professional man is enslaved to social conditions
	
	• Effect of Religion on Labour
	  • Herbert Marcuse : Classical Biblical convention
	  ○ Work given a sorrowful feeling.
	  ○ Adam Eve expelled from garden Of Eden to work for their survival.
	  • Protestant thought
	  ○ Man must work to justify his selection
	  ○ Work given a hopeful feeling to work.

	• Labour in Socialism
	  • Marx & Lenin: Labour compatible, harmonic & non exploitative
	  ○ Labour free to determine where to work
	  • Milovan Djilas contradicts saying
	  ○ Labour is exploited (even in Socialistic states) in the name of social wellbeing
	  • Lenin : People in democracy are talking people)
	  ○ People in Socialism are working people)

Conclusion	• In every society inequalities exist, sociology of economic life looks into interlinkages into society & labour • Attempting to understand this inequality in terms of exploitation of labour or participation of labour in decision making process of enterprises.

L7 Politics and Society

12 August 2025 08:06 PM

(a) Sociological Theories of Power	• What is Power
	  • Elite theory of Power
	  • Pluralistic Theory of Power
	  • Conflict Theories
	  • Sources of Social Power theories

Power	• Possession of control authority or
	• influence over others
	• A relationship in which an individual is able to exert influence over
	
	• Basis of Power
	  • Wealth / Status / Knowledge / Charisma
	  • Force : Coercion / Illegitimate violence
	  • Authority Legitimate : Traditional / Charisma / Rational Legal
	
	• Feature of Power :
	  • Structural aspect of social reality
	  • Operates reciprocally but usually not equally reciprocally
	  • Manifest itself in a relationship manner
	  • Appears as a process not a fixed part of Social Structural -> Seems Logical
	  • Power is inherent in Social Stratification
	  ○ Higher layer more power
	  ○ Power become basis of Social Stratification
	  ▪ Ex : CW mills theories

Thinkers	• Max Weber :
	  • Opportunity existing within a social relationship
	  • Which permits one to carry out one's will even against resistance and regardless of the basis on which opportunity rests
	
	• Amos Hawley :
	  • Every social act is an exercise of power
	  • Every social relationship is a power equation
	  • Every social group or a system is an organization of power
	
	• Steven Lukes :
	  • Power shapes desire
	  • Weber definition is narrow, He had 3D view of Power
	  • Three faces of power
	  ○ Decision Making -> On behalf of people
	  ○ Non Decision Making -> Limiting choices
	  ○ Shaping Discussion -> Manipulate wishes and desires

Theories of Power	
Elite theory of Power	• Developed by Italian sociologists Vilferado Pareto and Gaetano Mosca • Only Minority has talent / intelligence / ability / leadership to occupy position

	of power
	• Minority influence govt decisions and gains dominant position beyond general elections
	  ○ Democracy is utopia
	  ○ Elites hold power due to religious values
	  ○ Hereditary or certain personal qualities
	
	• Classical Elite theory : Power Elite (V pareto)
	• Circulation of Elites
	
	• Elite : Strongest, Most energetic, Most capable of good and evil
	  ○ Occupy higher stratum
	  ○ Economic Wealthy, Political rulers, Religiously most holy, Most Artistic, Most Virtuous in ethics
	
	• Higher Stratum comprises of
	  ○ Governing : Minister and secretaries
	  ○ Non Governing Elites : Art and Music
	
	• Society degenerates when elites occupy status due to ascription
	  ○ when elites are not capable enough
	
	• Psychological Human Actions consist of
	  ○ Residues : Major 6 motivations
	  ○ Derivatives : Elaboration of human action
	
	• Machiavelli's thesis : Elites divided into foxes and lions
	  ○ Lions :
	  ○ Conservative elites who have residue of persistence
	  ○ faith in ideology, group loyalty
	  ○ Foxes :
	  ○ Have vitality and imagination prefer materialistic goals and strategy of emotional appeal to fraud
	  ○ Replace lions who lack manipulative skills
	  ○ Ex : Democratic Leaders
	
	• Criticism :
	  ○ No method of measuring qualities
	  ○ T Parsons - residues change with change in society
	  ○ Difference between foxes and lions is nothing but style of rule
	  ○ Pareto used only 2 residues out of 6

Class theory of Power	• By G Mosca : Book ' Ruling Class '
	• Emphasized sociological and personal characteristics of elites
	• Elite rule is universal necessity and inevitability
	
	• Societies divided in two group
	  • Ruling
	  ○ Elites : Political Power / Property Power
	  ○ Sub Elites : Technocrats / Managers / Civil Servants
	  • Ruled
	
	• Dominant interest reflected in ruling class and they dominate structures and values
	• He differs from Pareto Elites are restrained by various social factors
	• Ruled are not powerless in democracy

Iron Law of Oligarchy	• By Robert Michels
	• Iron law of Oligarchy -> Line on Stone
	  • Monopoly of Power -> Oligopoly -> Concentration to few
	  • Garchy -> Power / Rule of few
	
	• Oligarchy inevitable within democracy
	  • As it is part of technical and tactical necessity
	
	• Leadership class comes to dominate power structure
	  • It controls access to info
	  • Centralize the power with little accountability
	• Any democratic attempt fails because leadership class rewards loyalty
	  • People loyal to own party
	
	• Elites have three principles which help in bureaucratic structure
	  • Need and Specialization
	  • Importance of Psychological Attributes
	  • Utilization of facilities by Old Elites

Power Elite	• C W Mills Theory Book : ' The Power Elite '
	• Mills explained Elites rule in Institutional rather than Psychological term
	
	• Two Kind of Elites :
	  • Segmental : Arts , Music and Science
	  • Strategic : Those who govern
	  ○ Elites have same lifestyle, family relationship
	  ○ Perpetuate rules through self recruitment
	
	• Three institutions yield Power :
	  • Major Corporation
	  • Federal government
	  • Military
	
	• Command Posts : Key Pivotal positions in institutions
	  • Top position -> Elites occupy these
	  • However Elites have no moral/psychological superiority
	  • Elite rule is not inevitable
	• Masse are not incompetent
	  • They are kept in state of ignorance and powerlessness
	  • Masses did not know that they did not know

Other ideas	• James Burnham : Book 'The Managerial Revolution'
	  • All the power is in hands of managers
	  • Separation of operation and control
	  • Capitalism on decline -> Skills will be important
	  • Managers are the new Elites
	
	• T B Bottomore : Book ' Elites and Society '
	  • Born in Colonial India -> Moved to Britain -> Saw Capitalistic Society
	  • Elites are different in industrial and developing world
	  • Examined roles of elites in relation to class and class structure
	  • Criticized democratic and socialistic conception of elites
	  • Society is moving toward egalitarianism and multiple elites are present in

	developing world ○ Dynastic ○ Middle Class -> Elites over lower class ○ Revolutionary intellectuals ○ Colonial administrators ○ Nationalist leaders
Critique	• Power of public opinion is ignored -> Plural Power centres • Power changes moment to moment and issue to issue • Altruistic motives do exist -> Samaj Seva / Welfare of state • Ex : People do charity not to gain power • Modern Societies is complex -> Has various power centres • Karl Mannheim : Book ideology and Utopias • Elites are different from Totalitarian • In democracy, people remove the leaders not working according to wish • David Riesman : Rejected Mills theory • Says there is so much diversity in US in terms of thoughts and interests • Diversity in thoughts and interest -> Multiple and Complex Elites • Robert Dahl : "Who Governs" • Found in New Haven, Connecticut • Power is dispersed • Arnold Rose confirm this theory

Pluralistic theory of power	• Based on functionalism (Parsons) and classical pluralism with emphasis on equilibrium, stability and gradual change) society is decentralized • Power is widely shared/diffused and fragmented and derived from multiple resources • Diverse group with conflicting interests such that none play dominant role • Natural balance of power is preserves through bargaining and compromise
Thinkers	• Alexis de Tocqueville : Democracy becomes dysfunctional if dominated by one interest. • State is honest broker • Neil Smelser : Strain Theory • Issue -> Social movement -> People power • Max Weber : Zero Sum • Aspect of social relationship and present in social situation; fixed amount- somebody gain is somebody loss • Differs from situation to situation; • Three ideal / legitimate power : ○ Charismatic ○ Traditional ○ Rational legal -> Through laws • T Parsons : Variable Sum • Criticized Weber for constant sum of power. ○ Weber : If someone power gain, Someone losses

	○ Parson : Power can decrease and increased • Value Consensus -> One value, like democracy ○ For ex : Modernity has raised lifestyle of all. It is Structural feature of society and a generalized facility or resource • It is capacity to mobilize resources for attainment of goals. • Value consensus, goals are shared and power is used to further collective goals. • Parson Conception of Authority : • Leader perform -> People provide power • Leader does not perform -> people withdraw -> Put someone else in power • Cooperation requires organization and direction which necessitate position of command • Western democracies a 'deposit' of power and people can withdraw deposit in next elections.
Critique	• Concentration on first face Steven Lukes ○ Decision Making -> On behalf of people ○ Non Decision Making -> Limiting choices ○ Shaping Discussion -> Manipulate wishes and desires • Not all interest groups have equal power (ex-refugees), • Safe decision are taken in disguise. -> In form of Honest broker State ○ Govt only take safe decisions

Conflict Theories	• Marxian Theory - Economist • Michel Foucault - Power and Knowledge
Marxian	• Haves (owners of production) have power like elites. • Coercive power but accepted due to false consciousness • Only Demands in exchange of power • Need of fighting and taking power itself • In communist manifesto, oppression of one class by other is political power; • Power is pervasive which dominant class exercises in every field through dominant ideologies.
Michael Foucault	• Michel Foucault - Power and Knowledge • Power not concentrated in one place or in the hands of particular individuals. • Power is intimately linked with knowledge. • Power and knowledge produce one another • Power of the state -> involves the development of new types of knowledge • to collect more information and • Exercise more control over population • This involves development of Discourses. • Foucault does not just think of power in coercive terms • paradoxically Foucault only sees power as operating • when people have some freedom. • Book "Madness and Civilization" • Foucault says discourse is practice that systematically forms the object of

	which they speak • Even failed -> make something counterintuitive ○ Ex : Psychiatry created the mentally ill • Power is part of the discourse of psychiatry and not something that is held by individual psychiatrist. • Book "Discipline and Punish" • Punishment to body (Retributive) -> Punishment of Soul (Reformative) • Foucault traced the changes in nature and purpose of punishments in 18th century. • By 19th century punishment changed from that of body to that of soul, intention changed to reform. • Motivation behind the crime began to be taken into account. • This Foucault argues brought experts into power relations making discourses carry the power. • Created experts - Brought experts into power • He says power is exercised rather than possessed. • When attempts are made to exercise power there is always an element of uncertainty. • Foucault believes that power can sometimes be reversed. • Example accuracy of a psychiatrist diagnosis can be questioned. • Panopticon State : • Foucault imagines state to be a Panopticon • Pointing towards techniques of surveillance encourage self-discipline. • With an idea that humans have a soul that can be manipulated, with state trying to produce " Docile Bodies ".

Sources of Social Power	• By Michael Mann • Non-existence of society : • Human behaviour is not and has never been exclusively related to or caused by a particular territory in which an individual lives. • In modern world mass media impacts in many ways. • Example - Britain can be analysed as either a country, a part of military alliance NATO or part of economic grouping EU. • Mann said throughout history there has never been an isolated society • His idea of power is the ability to pursue and attain goals through mastery of the environment • Power can take two forms : 1) Distributional power -> That is power over others. ○ It is the ability of individuals to get others to help them to their own goals. 2) Connected power which is exercised by social groups over one another ○ by one nation over another. • Two main ways in which the power can be exercised 1) Extensive power - the ability to organise large numbers of people over far-flunged territories in order to engage in minimally stable cooperation. ○ Example -> Major Religions. 2) Intensive Power - ability to organise tightly and command high level of mobilisation or commitment from the participants.

	○ Example -> Religious sect. • Difference between authoritative and diffused power • Authoritative power is exercised when deliberate commands are issued. ○ There is a conscious decision to follow them. ○ Example of football player following the referee's instruction. • Diffused power spreads in a more spontaneous way. ○ It involves power relationships but ones which operate without commands beinq issued. ○ Example : a company going out of business not because someone commands it to but because it is unable to compete.

(b) Power	• Power elite, Bureaucracy, • Pressure groups, Political parties.

Bureaucracy	• System of administration carried out by professional officials bound by rules. • Term popularized by Max Weber, who gave its ideal type characteristics.
Theories	• Max Weber's Ideal Type of Bureaucracy • Hierarchy of authority – clear chain of command. • Division of labour – specialization of tasks. • Rules & regulations – impersonal, written guidelines. • Merit-based recruitment – selection by exams/qualifications. • Career orientation – promotion based on seniority/merit. • Impersonality – decisions based on rules, not personal whims. • Criticism of Weber's Bureaucracy • Robert Merton – "Goal displacement" (rules become ends, not means). • Peter Blau – Informal networks influence decisions. • Michel Crozier – Bureaucracy breeds rigidity and resistance to change. • Karl Marx – Serves ruling class interests. • Contemporary Debates • Liberal view – Bureaucracy ensures stability, efficiency, meritocracy. • Marxist view – Tool of capitalist state domination. • Post-modern view – Bureaucracy being replaced by flexible, network-based governance

Pressure groups	• Interest Group -> Unlike political parties interest groups do not aim to form government, • Rather they seek to influence political parties and the various departments of the state. • They do not have wide range of interests rather they want to project a specific interest • E.g. CII - Confederation Of Indian Industries) • When an interest group seeks governmental aid in achieving its own ends and succeeds in influencing governmental policy to its advantage, then it becomes

	a pressure group. • Interest Group -> Demand met -> Pressure groups

Roles Played	• For parties
	  • Funds and resources
	  • Policy feedback
	  • Constructive criticism
	  • Mobilize support and votes
	  • Link between people party and state
	  • Conduit for opinion transition
	
	• For society :
	  • Control individualism
	  • Platform
	  • Grievance venting organ
	  • Represent sectional interest
	  • Criticise policies
	  • Check Elite rule or authoritarianism
	  • Transmit public opinion
	  • Sensitize people
	  • Represent Disadvantage

Types	• Robert McKenzie : Two types
	  • Protective groups ->
	  ○ Defends the interests Of a particular section Of society
	  ○ E.g. trade unions, Cll (zero-sum game)
	  • Promotional groups ->
	  ○ Support a particular cause rather than guard the interests Of a particular group
	  ○ E.g. Greenpeace, PETA etc. membership is larger and open than the protective groups
	
	• Insider -> With access to power
	• Outside -> The power circles

Structure of Pressure Groups	• Gabriel Almond :
	  • Categorized these groups in terms of structural forms as under:
	
	1. Institutional interest groups
	  • Within the institutions like army and business associations
	  • Generally consist Of legislatures, executives, bureaucracies etc.
	  • A formally organised group. Consists of professional persons. Particularly the bureaucracy.
	
	2. Non-associational interest groups
	  • With similar Ascriptive position
	  • Associations or groups out Of human's sociable character.
	  • Formed on the basis of different grounds. Same religion, ethnic group, or kinship.
	  • The members complain about their non-delegation to the legislature, or the non-fulfilment Of their legitimate demands.
	  • Very common in developing societies (because stronger ascriptive identities).
	
	3. Associational interest groups.

	• With similar class positions • Associational groups -> Formed by the trade unions, businessmen, industrialists or professional groups and persons. • The articulation of interest by such groups is quite prominent in all political systems. • If necessary they launch agitation. 4. Anomic interest groups • Forming spontaneously • Terrorist organization, criminal gang • Riots Or militant demonstrations • These groups have no permanent structure or organisations. • They spontaneously form agitation or lead demonstrations.
Thinkers	• Durkheim : In ' Professional Ethics and Civic Morals ' • Durkheim calls them tool for associative democracy • They hold people together and effective checks on individual in Industrial society. • Bernard Barber : • They are called third sector of democracy.
Criticism	• Lobbying between pressure group and state • Often vulnerable groups left out only dominant voice is heard • Many pressure groups try to capture political power • Often disintegrate and lose vigor • Can't handle repressive state • But Dawes and Hughes believe that pressure group are continuous mandate for government or parties and democracy can e conceived without them

Political Parties	• They are driven by clear ideologies which influence other members to become part of these organizations which then elect a common leader. • This leader is defined by the ideology and rule Of law. • In a democracy : • Parties represent popular opinion • They are obligated to fulfil interest of supporters or else be voted out (Parsons and Aron) • They require support from various groups so can't only represent sectional interest.
Thinkers	• Weber : • Party is an organized group action intended to capture power. • Party is an ideal type, present in every society. • FW Riggs : Any Organisation that nominates candidates to election. • TB Bottomers : Groups with divergent interest form political parties. They state and sectional interest. The ultimate aim is to capture power • Seymour Lipset : parties compete with each other to gain office.
Types of	• Maurice Duverger :

Political Party	1) Mass Based -> (China, Cuba. Mostly Socialist or Communist Countries) 2) Cadre Based -> (in Democracies) (These are Rank Based, hierarchical, Division Of Responsibilities) • Robert Dahl : 1) Exterior Party -> Emerging out of extremal influence, Like CPI in India due to CP China, Russia. 2) Interior Party -> Like Communist Party of USSR. • General Criteria : 1) Right -> Glorious Past, Gradualism in welfarism 2) Centre -> Balanced, Mixed 3) Left -> Radical welfarism, break from past
Political system	• There are various 1) Uni-party -> China 2) Bi-party -> America 3) Multi-party -> India • Uni-Party System : • Advantages : Maurice Duverger- ○ Political Stability. Strict adherence to public policy. ○ Glorification of Nationalism. • Disadvantages : David Lane- ○ Voice Of people not given due acknowledgement. ○ Authoritarian govt. • Bi-party System : • Advantages : Harold Laski ○ Autocracy checked -> Peoples given 2 distinct ideologies. ○ Strong opposition. -> Responsible govt • Disadv antages : Robert Smith ○ Divides the nation. ○ In the globalised world, parties follow similar policies. • Multi Party System : • Advantages : ○ True democracy highlighted. ○ Suitable for multi- cultural society. ○ Sudipto Kaviraj, Zoya Hassan — Multi party system • Disadvantage : ○ Political Confusion. ○ Opportunistic politics -> Instability ○ Death of ideological politics -> appeasement ○ FPTP First past the post employed -> small fraction win the result ○ Elite pluralist parties are governed by leaders who are Elite and elite make critical decisions.

(c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.	• Nation : Psychological concept, Bhai Chara • Country : Geographical concept, draws boundary • State : Political concept

Nation	• Nation : Psychological concept, Bhai Chara
	• Nation created first -> Govt -> State
	• India No notion -> British -> Nation -> State
	
	• A nation is a large group or collective of people with common characteristics attributed to them - including language, traditions, mores (customs), habitus (habits), and ethnicity.
	
	• By comparison, a nation is more impersonal abstract and overtly political than an ethnic group.
	• It is a cultural- political community that has become conscious of its autonomy, unity, and particular interests.
	
	• Two types Of nations,
	  • Civic Nation : of which France was the principal example
	  ○ Civic nation was traced to the French Revolution and ideas deriving from 18th-century French philosophers
	  • Ethnic Nation : exemplified by the German peoples.

Thinkers	• Joseph Stalin —
	  • "a nation is not a racial or tribal, but a historically constituted community of people;"
	  • "a nation is not a casual or ephemeral conglomeration, but a stable community of people";
	  • "a nation is formed only as a result of lengthy and systematic intercourse, as a result of people living together generation after generation"
	  • "a nation is a historically constituted, stable community of people, formed on the basis of a common language, territory, economic life, and psychological make-up manifested in a common culture."
	
	• Benedict-Anderson -
	  • "imagined community" (Paul James -"abstract community")
	  • It is an imagined community in the sense that the material conditions exist for imagining extended and shared connections.
	  • It is an abstract community in the sense that it is objectively impersonal, even if each individual in the nation experiences him or herself as subjectively part of an embodied unity with others.
	  • For the most part, members of nation remain styarngers to each other and will never likely meet
	
	• Vance Packard : " a nation of strangers "
	
	• Ernest Renan -
	  • A willingness to "live together"
	  • Producing a nation that results from an act of affirmation.

Present Day Analysis	• Building of national identity sentiments
	
	• Ernest Gellner : Ideas to build Nation
	  • Shared, formal educational system
	  • Cultural homogenisation
	  • Central monitoring of polity, with extensive bureaucratic control
	  • Linguistic standardisation
	  • National identification as abstract community

	• Cultural similarity as a basis for political legitimacy • Anonymity, single-stranded social relationships • Identifying the individual and collective mechanisms within a nation • Duties vs Rights of a citizen • Role Of United Nations as an international collectively • the role a State plays in a nation • Granville Austin -> in India, the State is making the nation • Nations becoming economies • Issues of Sub-nationalism

Nationalism	• It represents an ideology that those with the common identity and characteristics represent distinct political community. • This political community is unified by territorial boundary -> No interference
Thinkers	• Ernest Gellner's idea of Nationalism : • Shared, formal educational system • Cultural homogenisation and social entropy : ○ Natural decay of a social system • Central monitoring of polity, with extensive bureaucratic control • Linguistic standardisation • National identification as abstract community : ○ Using common enemy : British ○ Even relating with those who we haven't ever seen • Cultural similarity as a basis for political legitimacy ○ Politics relating with cultural aspects to garner legitimacy • Eric Hobsbawm : • Nationalism to stop outsiders from breaching in • Nationalist ideology represents a bourgeoise construct where capitalism replaced traditional aristocracy and nationalism was the result of economic capital. • Albert Cohen : Nationalism was the result of a reaction to colonialism in third world Nations.
Modern View	• Nationalism develops in peripheral regions against imbalanced development. • Intellectual nationalism : • Invests with Industrial Revolution, French revolution. • Ideas based on L E F Liberty equality and fraternity • Ideological Nationalism • In East. • Nationalist ideology : on basis of religion, culture, ethnicity. • Globalised Nationalism • In Middle East (Arab Spring). • Importing nationalism ide from outside
Nation and Globalisation	• With rise of Globalization internationalisation and Cosmopolitanisation. • Economic globalisation to pose threat to territorial homogeneity and control the economy of nation state. • Privatization, rise of new non state Agencies, Civil society organisations, NGOs

	etc would make differentials in society.
	• People lose a sense of culture (identity crisis).
	
	• Andrew Pilkington : Otherisation
	  • Globalisation- > Lower Nations -> Threat -> New nation
	  • As globalisation grew, idea that we are different from others also grew.
	  • Eventually leading to the proposal of the idea of nation and nationalism.
	  • It flew from Elites to lower stratas.
	
	• Hybrid Identities :
	  • Multiple identity
	  • One is English + British + European at the same
	• Hyphenated identities :
	  • Minorities, need to be mainstreamed
	  • Protected to form 'inclusive nationalism'.
	
	• Ernest Gellner -> Nationalism intensifies with global forces.
	• Stuart Hall -> Nationalism provides sense of security to ethnies amidst turbulence of global forces.
	• Ian Robertson -> Migrating communities revive National culture in other Nations.

Citizenship	• A citizen is not one who lives in a nation state
	  • He is not just an inhabitant (aliens also are)
	  • He is the one who participates in the process of govt-two way
	  ○ Rights : demands on state
	  ○ Duties : demand by state
	
	• Citizenship has been defined as legal status of membership in political community.
	• Citizenship is rights to have rights.

Thinkers	• Harold J Laski :
	  • State is known by rights it maintains.
	  • State is not merely a sovereign organization
	  ○ which is entitled to citizen's allegiance.
	  ○ In monarchies, only subjects are there.
	
	• TH MARSHALL :
	  • Defines citizenship as a status, which is enjoyed by a person who is a full member of a community.
	  • Citizenship has three components:
	  ○ Civil : Individual freedom institutionalized in law
	  ○ Political : Right to participate in exercise of political power and holding of public office
	  ○ Social : Right to participate in appropriate standard of living.
	  • He says that there is permanent tension between citizenship and capitalist market
	  • Capitalism involves inequality while citizenship involves distribution Of sources because of rights.
	• Marshall theory critique:
	  • Only English experience with no comparative analysis.
	  • Expansionary analysis of citizenship without examining social processes which undermine citizenship (gender differences, discrimination).
	  • It is not clear about cause of expansion of citizenship.

	• Talcott Parsons :
	  • Society modernize -> uses Universalistic (Not Particularism)
	  • Citizenship is measure of modernization of society because it is based on values of universalism and achievement.
	
	  • Citizenship created to bring inclusivity
	  • Citizenship is treated as an aspect of bourgeois liberalism and sometimes as an aspect of radical democratic politics.
	  • Globalization is transcending regionalism and parochial nationalism to make us global citizens.
	  • Dual citizenship is a new phenomenon where connections are more based on convenience rather than love of mother land.

State and Citizenship	• State is imp political organization but it mainly pursues its Objective through law and coercive force. • State role is expanding due to welfarism even if as a regulator. • State and citizens often are at opposite end due to difference of opinion on morality, private sentiments, high social values, aspirations etc. • Ex Kashmir

Civil society	• Community of citizen -> comes together -> Present need • Civil society is community linked by common interests and collective identity. • It manifests will and interests of the citizens. • It is third sector of society after govt and business. • It limits power of state • usher in true and vibrant democracy by enhancing participation.

Theory	• JS MILL and Alexis de Tocqueville:
	  • CS is domain of social association which will check excesses of the state.
	  • Based on liberal democratic theory: right bearing individuals are free to pursue their private associations with others
	
	• Hegel:
	  • State > CS
	  • subordinated CS to state as he thought it as a mediating domain where particular interests of individual and universal interest of state can be reconciled for producing ethical basis for modern society.
	  • CS intermediate between state and Individual
	
	• Antonio Gramsci : CS furthers dominant ideologies.
	
	• Partha Chatterjee and Sudipta Kaviraj :
	  • Dealinate western CS from Indian;
	  • Application of concepts of western CS on India is wrong
	  • As state in India is not extensive as on west
	
	• Anthony Giddens
	  • Groups which fall outside the market and government both can be termed as civil society.
	  • Government and the market alone are not enough to solve the many

	challenges in late modern societies. • Civil society - must be strengthened and joined up with government and business. • Voluntary groups, families and civic associations can play vital roles in addressing Community issues from crime to education. • Some elements of civil society (often characterised as 'social movements') seek radical transformations of the prevailing order. • However, civil society also includes reformist elements that seek only modest revisions of existing governance arrangements and conformist elements that seek to reinforce established rules.

Role of CS	• Jan Aart Scholte
	  • Highlighted how civil society can play a very important role in enhancing democracy
	
	• Public education activities
	• Increasing transparency : public scrutiny.
	
	• Giving voice to stake holders :
	  • Ex : giving voice to Singur farmers in WB, and unorganised labour
	• Fuel debate about governance :
	  • Ex : highlighting environmental issues.
	• Increases public accountability :
	  • Civic groups can monitor the implementation and effects of policies
	• Fosters legitimacy :
	  • Providing for interaction between people and the government
	  • Giving the government legitimacy
	
	• Caution :
	  • Civil society can pursue anti-democratic goals
	  • Employ antidemocratic means
	  • Produce anti-democratic consequences
	
	• Six parameters to judge quality of NGO-
	  • People's participation
	  • Cost effectiveness
	  • Institutional/ environmental/ financial sustainability
	  • Accountability : Open book, Achieving goals
	  • Technical excellence
	  • Equity concern for deprived and for women

Civil Society and democracy	

State	• Political Concept • A country considered as an organized political community controlled by one government • A state is a political entity that regulates society and the population within a definite territory.

Thinkers	• Weber ->
	  • State is a "human community that successfully claims Monopoly over the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory"
	  • Other groups might resort to violence, but they are termed as terrorists, or

	hooligans.
	
	• Thomas Hobbes -> State exercises Sovereignty.
	
	• Machiavelli ->
	  • State comprises institutions governing members within a territorial boundary.
	  • Members confined in a boundary are deemed citizens and enjoy several political, cultural, religious, social and economic rights.

Theories	1) Pluralist :
	  • State controlled by many parties and organisation and represent interest of all.
	  • Lipset -> institutionalization of class-conflict through parties.
	  • Aran -> power with people in socialist regimes (pluralism).
	
	2) Elite :
	  • CW Mills - State represents Elite interest
	  • Michels - democracy is rule by oligarchic organisations through Bureaucracy.
	  • Elite interest not put to serious challenge
	
	3) Functionalist :
	  • Parsons : State needed for two objectives->
	  ○ Determining based on value consensus
	  ○ Mobilizing resources for fulfilment
	
	4) Marxian :
	  • State in capitalism
	  • State committed to common interest of capitalist and
	  • staffed by ruling class.

Issues with State	• 2 problems for contemporary States :
	
	1) Territorial -> Posed by globalisation
	  ○ Globalisation lead to impact of outside force as well
	2) Institutional -> Posed-by-blurring of boundary between state and non-state private organizations
	  ○ Ex :civil society, NGO, voluntary organisations

Ruling class Governing class	• Relation between ruling class and governing class
	  • Why state is capitalist ?
	
	• Stanley Aronowitz - capitalist staff are organs of state
	
	• Ralph Miliband -> Elite self-recruitment, same class origin
	  • State functions to serve capitalist interests. Because of the similar social origins of members of state, government and the personal ties between members of state government and the ruling class elites.
	
	• Poulantzas -> Everyone is capitalist in nature
	  • The relative autonomy of the state from the capitalist class. The structure of society is capitalist, thus, state is by default capitalistic in nature. No need for capitalists to be there in the governing class.
	
	• Westergaard and Risler -> welfare state a myth.

- Still inequality prevails. Social security systems concessions to suppress proletarian Revolt.

- Habermas : Postmodernist
  - State ↑ Private space ↓ : State entering private space
  - Space between public private is shrinking Institutional apparatus serves state interest at cost of individual Liberty
  - Domestic violence is state case

- Ralph Miliband : Marxist
  - State becomes agent of wealthy but direct intervention is not needed.
  - 3rd face — indoctrination -> Steven Luces
    - Indoctrinate nature -> People agrees anything

- Antonio Gramsci : Neo marxist
  - No economic determinism but reciprocity in infrastructure and superstructure.
  - Hegemony is achieved not by force but by idea (concessions "dual consciousness -> ideas are not always derived from capitalists).
  - Cultural ideological hegemony -> In culturally diverse society ruling class manipulate culture (beliefs/ explanations/ perceptions/values) so that it becomes accepted;
    - If rich adopt something -> become fashion
    - Why : Because people think they are always correct
  - Dominant ideology becomes acceptable/perpetual and beneficial for all (status quo) rather than a fake social construct;
    - Operates through state apparatus.
    - Laws in favour of Rich

- Bob Jessop : The future of capitalist state-> Neo-Marxist
  - Post Fordist specialized production.
  - Capitalist don't run the state always, as state does not serve their interests.
  - Operational autonomy of the state: capitalism cannot exist without non capitalist institutions
    - Capitalism merely exercises dominance.
  - Workfare economy -> benefit from govt in exchange of economy
    - MNREGA : Payment in exchange of job

  - In Regulationist approach, state can harm capitalism.
  - Shift from Keynesian welfare model to Schumpeterian Workfare Economy (unemployed should seek work) Post national(International competition in knowledge economy) model.
  - Various state capacities like military, financial institutions etc don't necessarily act to achieve same goals

- Louis Althusser :
  - RSA : Repressive state apparatus :
    - Using action
    - ruling class controls govt/courts/police/military and even state.
    - People submit due to fear of legal prosecution and police action.
  - ISA : Ideological state apparatus:
    - Changing ideologies via social ridicule
    - religion/school/families controlled through ideology (system of ideas and values).
    - People submit due to fear of social ridicule.

	• NICOS POULANTZAS : Neo-Marxist
	  • Emphasized importance of social structure and minimizes of individual action (capitalist)
	  • Class origin does not matter, class position is.
	  • Relative autonomy of state

State Being Autonomous	• Eric A Nordlinger :
	  • Although some Marxists and neo Marxists predicted relative autonomy of state but state is never to go against ruling class. Nordlinger says that state has autonomy.
	
	  • TYPE 1: State has different wishes from major groups
	  ○ State has resources. Decision making power
	  • TYPE 2: Persuades opponents to change their mind
	  ○ Active role in manipulating public opinion
	  • TYPE 3: Apathy Of the public
	  ○ Not every group is sure of its demands so leaves it to state
	
	• Theda Skocpol -> Bringing the state back in
	  • State can have its own goals like reinforce the authority, political longevity
	  • She talks about state capacity which depends on
	  ○ Reliable income : Taxes from rich
	  ○ No foreign debt : If yes, impact future
	  ○ Increase in state power by having human resource : Merit based
	  • When state capacity decreases only then revolution occurs
	  • Ex : Russian, French, Chinese revolution

Globalisation on Nation State	• John Baylis and Steve Smith
	  • The globalisation of world politics
	  • Globalisation is a process of increasing interconnection and it has led to a new era in
	  ○ Politics / Economic transformation : State has less control over national economy
	  ○ Electronic Communication -> no boundaries),
	  ○ Global culture -> No regional culture
	  ○ Homogeneity -> Death of Ideology
	  ○ Cosmopolitan culture -> affects ascriptive characterises
	  ○ Global polity -> Impact policies like UN, NGO, WBO
	  ○ Risk culture (AIDS, environment)
	
	  • Globalisation is not New and it is not reducing power of nation state
	  • Globalisation has impacted Western societies more
	  ○ where infrastructure is present
	  • Globalisation has exploited the poor explicitly
	  • Global problems have emerged
	  ○ like terrorism, drug, weapon trade, money laundering
	  • Global Institutions may not be subject to democratic control
	
	• Leslie Sklair : Sociology of the global system
	  • Power of transnational companies, llke MNCs
	  • Globalisation only involved economically
	  • Transnational practices include -
	  1) Economic transnational corporations
	  2) Political capitalist inspired politician
	  3) Cultural ideological consumerism
	  • Globalisation has mostly negative impact that is class polarization and

	ecological unsustainability
	
	• DAVID HELD AND ANTHONY MCGREW:
	  • Democracy and Cosmopolitan Order)
	  • Two types Of globalisation
	  ○ Globalists : Economy, global politics, risk)
	  ○ Sceptics : Nothing new about migration and int'l trade
	  ▪ people have maintained strong national identities
	  • Transformationalist Stance :
	  ○ There is nothing new about globalization and in future, it might change direction or can be reversed.
	  ○ Globalization is bringing diverse people together which can become source of conflict.

Critique	• State is stronger than ever, • Eco growth has become imp functional duty of state, • Other sources of power than wealth.

Democracy	• Democracy entails direct participation of all in political process • Political participation of people at the core of democracy • Gandhi : It is not a legal phenomenon but a spiritual one involving respect for each other and decentralisation of power. • Abraham Lincoln - Rule y people and government by, of, for the people • Pluralist - democracy requires power at hands of a few to lead and represent • Functionalist (Parsons) - people bestow power to leaders which could be withdrawn during elections • As in a saving account in a bank

Types	• Participative :
	  • Direct participation via referendum, Recall, plebiscite, initiative
	
	• Representative :
	  • Agent -> based on who consults the electorate
	  • Delegate -> based on who acts on his own discretion while taking decisions
	
	• Associative
	  • In "Professional ethics and Civic morals" by Durkheim
	  • Participation via voluntary organisation (socialist society)
	  • Sensitize, check on bureaucracy, Civic culture etc

Critique	• Bottomore : Pluralist societies -> Become Undemocratic democracy
	  • needs social + industrial democracy and equality of all.
	  • All voices should be listened
	
	• Lipset and Coleman :
	  • Need to free institution from elite -> true democracy
	  • Find control of Institutions by economic elites but Real democracy requires institutional democracy.
	
	• Marx - communist societies are true democracies
	• R Aran - communist societies represent all interest. Pluralist represent Elite rule.

	• Robert Michels : Political parties
	  • Iron hand of Oligarchy -> Democracy -> power only to some
	  • In representative democracy organisation develop bureaucratic structure that itself has various flaws.
	  • It facilitates few to control institutional landscape and suppress genuine people's participation.
	
	• Dynasty Rule
	• Alexis de Tocqueville -> Tyranny of majority.
	• Elite Self-recruitment -> Flawed process
	
	• Catch All -> Compromise Ideology
	  • Parties with divergent ideologies tend to become centrist after being voted-in
	• Illiteracy and ignorance of populace -> People don't take right decision
	
	• Episodic Accountability -> Democracy limited to voting only, every 5 years
	• Limited accountability mechanism.
	
	• Steven Lukes : 3rd Face of Power
	  • State using its power to form opinions of people in its favour.
	
	• JS Mill :
	  • Manorialism is unjust
	  • If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion
	  • Mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind

(d) Movements	• Collective action • Protest, Agitation, Social movements • Revolution.

Collective action	• Group of people engaged in some sort of interaction,
	  • Within the group as well as with other groups, which
	  • Creates a collective identity.
	
	• DISCOO : Collective action is treated differently from individual action
	  • Can be classified in terms of :
	  ○ Duration -> More longer than individual
	  ○ Ideology -> common idea
	  ○ Structure -> under what structure is the collective action happening, Authoritative or Democratic
	  ○ Consequences -> impact one or all
	  ○ Objective -> Changes
	  ○ Organisation -> Loosely or closely spaced
	
	• Individual Action -> Social Action -> Collective Action

Protest /	• Protest : The process of opposition against any other person, group, issue or even

Agitation	society.
	• Agitation : The activity of showing opposition to fulfil the purpose of protest.
	
	• Both agitation and protest are interrelated and mutually exclusive.
	  • If there is Protest there is no Agitation and vice versa
	• Visible at manifest (calculated) and latent (unthiked) levels.
	  • Manifest -> Verbal Comments, Expression of angers, disruptive activities, sometimes rioting.
	  • Latent -> Inaction, inefficient behaviour, distress, tension, disillusionment, alienation.
	
	• Common interest + Collective Action = Agitation/ Protests
	
	• Types : Both could be
	  • Organised -> Socio-Religious Movements of 19th Century
	  • Unorganised -> Rioting, blockade
	  • Acceptability -> Acceptability in the society. Anna Hazare movement
	  • Non-Acceptability -> Non-Acceptability in the society, LGBT, Slut Walk
	
	• Ghanshyam Shah :
	  • Gave testing criteria of Protest or Agitation
	  • Compulsive demand in Agitation -> Action till demand not met
	  ○ Ex : Salt Satyagraha, Anna Hazare's Fast unto Death.

Causes	• General Causes :
	  • Dissatisfaction -> With the prevalent conditions
	  • Dissent -> Manifest, Difference of opinion, Different from thing going on
	  • Disagreement -> Latent
	  • Relative Deprivation -> Haves and haves not
	  • Strain -> Tension
	  • Vested Interest -> Due to third reason like politics
	
	• Special Causes —
	  • Precipitating factor -> Spark, Ex : Nirbhaya Case
	  • Specific demands -> Individual

Social movements	• Social Movements are collective action
	• By a large number of people
	• Which is directed towards — Changing / Promoting / Resisting
	  • some of the values, norms and social relations in a society.
	
	• When same thing is
	  • Spontaneity in Start
	  • Sustained
	  • Non-institutional by not being a part of the state
	  • Organised -> to achieve certain objective -> it becomes Movement.
	
	• Example — Driver beaten after an accident is not a movement because it is not sustained, but Sanskritization by Rajvanshi is.
	
	• How Social Movements get Institutionalised in Society : OIL
	  • Objective
	  • Ideology
	  • Leadership : Gives longevity to movement.
	• Ex : Bhoodan Movement, Naxal Movement.

Thinkers	• Anthony Giddens-
	  • "Collective attempts to further a common interest or secure a common goal through action outside the sphere of established institutions"
	  • Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about change on :
	  ○ public issue, such as expanding civil rights for a segment of the population.
	  ○ In response to social movements, counter- movements sometimes arise in defence Of the status quo.
	  • Example - Abortion movements vs Prolife movements
	
	• The. American civil rights movement succeeded in pushing through important pieces of legislation
	outlawing racial segregation in schools and public places.
	
	• David Aberle : Degree of change
	  • Alternative : No drink and drive
	  • Redemptive : Arya Samaj, Religious in nature
	  • Reformative : LGBTS rights
	  • Transformative : French Revolution, Climate change
	
	Degree of change: Partial / Total
	Target of change: Individual — ALTERATIVE / REDEMPTIVE
	Society — REFORMATIVE / TRANSFORMATIVE
	Figure 1. Aberle's (1966) typology of social movements.
	
	• Charles Tilly :
	  • Social movements as a series of contentious performances, displays and campaigns by which ordinary people make collective claims on others.
	  • For Tilly, social movements are a major vehicle for ordinary people's participation in public politics.
	
	Stages of social movements: emerge → coalesce → bureaucratise → success / failure / cooptation / repression / go mainstream → decline
	Adapted from Blumer (1969), Mauss (1975), and Tilly (1978)

Theory of Social Movement	• Herbert Blumer - Theory of social unrest • Blumer saw social movements as motivated by dissatisfaction with some aspects of current society, which they sought to rectify (outside the sphere of formal party politics).

- In doing so, they were trying to build a •new order of life

- Types
  - Active or outwardly directed,
    - Aiming to transform society
    - Ex : An example of the former would be the labour movement, which aimed to radically change capitalist societies in egalitarian ways
  - Expressive or inwardly directed
    - Trying to change the people who become involved.
    - Ex: 'New Age' movements, which encourage people to transform their inner selves.
- In practice most social movements involve both active and expressive elements.
- As movement activists and supporters undergo changes in their self-identity as a result Of campaigns to change society.

- Life cycle SPFI : Involves four consecutive stages-
  1) Social ferment :
     - when people are agitated about some issue but this is relatively unfocused and disorganized.
  2) Popular excitement :
     - during which the sources of people's dissatisfaction are more clearly defined and understood.
  3) Formal organisation :
     - formal organizations are normally created which are able to bring about a higher level of coordination to the emerging movement and a structure is put in place.
  4) Institutionalisation :
     - movement, which was originally outside mainstream politics, comes to be accepted as part Of the wider society and political life.

- Of course, some movements partly succeed, while others completely fail. Some endure over quite long periods of time, while others simply run out of finances or enthusiasm, thus ending their life-cycle

- Critics
  - Studies tended not to explore the rational decisions and strategies of movement activists.
  - This aspect was left for later scholars to pursue.
  - Critics argued that these were largely descriptive accounts that did not really pay enough attention to explanations that were able to connect social movement activity to changes in the social structure.

- Neil Smelser : Strain Theory -> CS GF AC
- Smelser argued that six 'value-added' elements are necessary for a social movement to develop:

  1) Structural conduciveness
     - Structural context has to be conducive to movement formation.
     - Possibility in structure for running social movement
     - For example, in authoritarian societies there may be very little scope for
       people to gather together in large groups or to demonstrate legally against things they oppose.

2) Structural Strain
    - There needs to be a strain between people's expectations and social reality

3) Generalized beliefs :
    - If the first two conditions are met, then it is necessary for generalized beliefs about the causes of strain to develop and spread in order to convince people of the need to join or form a social movement.
    - He sees such generalized beliefs as often quite primitive and based on wish fulfilment, rather than rationally thought through

4) Precipitating Factors :
    - These are essentially events that act as sparks to ignite the flame of protest action.
    - Without them, the process of movement formation may be stalled for a long period.
    - Examples : Removal of Rosa Parks from a racially segregated bus in the USA in 1955, which triggered protests and became a key event in the black civil rights movement.
    - Tunisia Vegetable Vendor self-immolated, started Arab Spring.

5) Mobilization for action :
    - Having witnessed a precipitating event, the next value-added element is effective communication via the formation of an active social network which allows activists to perform some of the functions necessary for successful protest and organization-building
    - writing and distributing pamphlets. organizing demonstrations, taking membership fees and so on.
    - All of this activity requires a higher level of networking and social networking. (made possible in today's times by internet)

6) Failure of Social control
    - The final causal factor in Smelser's model is the response of the forces Of social control.
    - The response of authorities can be crucial in closing down an emergent social movement or creating opportunities for it to develop.
    - Sometimes an over-reaction by authorities can encourage others to support the movement, especially in our media-dominated age.
    - Theda Skocpol calls it -> Decrease in State Capacity.

- Criticises :
    - In focusing attention on generalized beliefs, Smelser's model implied that individuals are motivated to start social movements for irrational reasons, rooted in misleading ideas about their situation.
    - This fell back into an older tradition that saw movements as unusual or marginal phenomena.
    - Smelser's theory was also structural functionalist in orientation, setting social movements in the context of their adaptive function during periods of rapid social change.

Smelser's work on social movements has deservedly received more attention in recent years and is undergoing something of resurgence.

It still offers **a multi-causal model** of movement formation and even critics have extracted elements from it - such as ideas within resource mobilization theory, political opportunity structures and frame analysis - which have proved very productive
Similarly, his model connects movement activism to social structures and may provide insights into the rise of new social movements

- Contemporary Significance :
  - Smelser's work on social movements has deservedly received more attention in recent years and is undergoing something Of resurgence.
  - It still offers a multi-causal model Of movement formation and even critics have extracted elements from it
  - Such as ideas within resource mobilization theory,
  - Political opportunity structures and frame analysis which have proved very productive
  - Similarly, his model connects movement activism to social structures and may provide insights into the rise of new social movements.

- Resource Mobilisation Theory RMT:
  - Origin: Developed in the 1970s in the USA by John McCarthy and Mayer Zald.
  - Core Idea: Social movements are not just spontaneous reactions to Grievances, but organized efforts that require resources (money, labor, leadership, networks, media access).
  - Movements succeed or fail depending on how effectively they mobilize, manage, and utilize resources.

- Key Features
  - Rational Actor Approach – Movements are rational and strategic, not merely emotional.
  - Types of Resources –
    - Material: money, infrastructure.
    - Human: activists, leaders, followers.
    - Social-organizational: networks, institutions.
    - Cultural: ideology, symbols, narratives.
    - Moral: legitimacy, support from influential figures.

  - Entrepreneurial Role – Leaders act as movement entrepreneurs, framing issues and mobilizing support.
  - External Support – Success often depends on external alliances (political parties, NGOs, media).

- Criticism
  - Ignores emotions & identity: Too focused on rationality, underplays passion, culture, and collective identity.
  - Western-centric: Based on advanced capitalist societies, less applicable to grassroots/peasant movements.
  - Overemphasis on resources: Neglects grievances and structural inequalities

	that spark movements.
	
	• Examples in India
	  • Chipko Movement – Mobilized women's participation, networks, and media support.
	  • Narmada Bachao Andolan – Gathered resources through NGOs, international support

Difference	• Difference between Protest, Agitation and Social Movement
	  • Social movements are essentially collective Action (Agitation and Protests can be individualised).
	  • SM are broader in terms of influence and reach.
	  • SM are sustained in nature.
	  • SM are non-institutional in character.
	  • SM are preceded by Protests and Agitation.
	  • Therefore, all SM are collective actions but not vice versa.

Revolution	• A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.
	
	• A revolution is a fundamental change in political power or organizational structures that takes place in a relatively short period of time.
	• Generally, the population rises up in revolt against the current authorities.
	
	• Aristotle described two types of political revolution:
	  1. Complete change from one constitution to another
	  2. Modification of an existing constitution.
	
	• The most dramatic and far-reaching example of non - orthodox political action is revolution - the overthrow of an existing political order by means of a mass movement, using violence.
	• Revolutions are tense, exciting and fascinating events; understandably, they attract great attention.
	• Yet for all of their high drama, revolutions occur relatively infrequently
	• Any sudden change in government of a society brought about violently often called coup-de-Etat (Takhta Palat) or Palace revolution.
	
	• More broadly it's a complete change of social structure where political change reflects one of its manifestations
	• Revolution may be due to political, economic and social other factors or a combination of all on any of these.

Theory	• J curve theory of revolution
	  • Believe that it's a result of relative deprivation when period of economic prosperity are reversed.
	
	• Marxian view
	  • Describe nature of revolution where changes brought about in economic organisation results in change in political structure
	  • For Marx history of society was history of struggle between the classes
	  • Replacement of one mode of production by another is involved in a revolution
	
	  • For Marx history of society was history of struggle between the classes

	Replacement of one mode of production by another is involved in a revolution • Analyses India where periodic changes led to changes in mode of production. • Marxists view revolution in terms of either — ○ As struggle between two classes ○ Conflict in mode of production • Many believed that Revolution would occur where the social contradictions are more prominent. • Example collapse of socialism in Soviet replaced by multi-party • Fukuyama : End of History • Democracy and economic capitalism called true revolution. • Liberalism Capitalism is the end goal • Althusser believed that Revolution would occur in weak link in chain of capitalism where social contradictions are more prominent • Theda Skocpol : Revolutions occur when state capacity weakens. • She talks about state capacity which depends on ○ Reliable income : Taxes from rich ○ No foreign debt : If yes, impact future ○ Increase in state power by having human resource : Merit based • Ex : Russian, French, Chinese

L8 Religion and Society

13 September 2025 12:02 AM

(a)	Sociological theories of religion.
Definition	• Ronald Robertson : It refers to the existence of Supernatural beings which have a governing effect on life. • Malcolm Hamilton : certain belief systems such as Buddhism don't contain a belief in supernatural beings. • Thus, defining religion is a tough and complex task

Evolutionists	• Tried to explain religion in terms of human needs.
	• August Comte :
	  • Animism -> Soul in things
	  • Polytheism -> Many Gods
	  • Monotheism -> One God
	
	• Durkheim : From totemic practices to present
	• Edward Tylor : Religion is a response to man's intellectual needs
	• Max Muller - religion is a response to man's emotional needs

Functionalist	• Change the needs from human (Individual) to Society's need
	• Society requires a certain degree of
	  • Social solidarity.
	  • Value consensus
	  • Harmony
	  • Integration.
	• The function of religion is the contribution it makes to meetings such functional prerequisites
	
	• Durkheim : Sacred and Profane
	• Malinowski : Religion promotes social solidarity by dealing with situations of emotional stress that threaten the stability of society
	• Parsons : Religion gives norms, that control human action.
	  • Religion helps provide the consensus, is necessary for order and Society
	
	• Criticism :
	  • Status Quoist
	  • It ignore the dysfunctions of religion.
	  • Many instances where it is seen as a divisive or disruptive force.
	  • Little consideration to hostilities between religion

Marxist	• Religion is an illusion
	  • which eases the pain produced by exploitation
	  • Pain by oppression (opiate of the masses).
	
	• It makes life bearable for change.
	• Acts as a mechanism of social control and promoting dominating ideologies by

	maintaining the existing system of exploitation, reinforcing class relationships. • Religion is banned in Communist State like USSR, China • Ex : Caste system in India justified by Hindu religious beliefs Divine right theory to rule in medieval Europe. • Criticism : • Religion does not always favour legitimate power : Ex : Latin America • It can sometimes provide an impetus for change. • Religion did not die out in Communism as Marx predicted. ——————————————————————————— • Neo Marxist : • Otto Maduro : Relative autonomy of religion • He believes that members of clergy can develop revolutionary potential where oppressed members have no outlet for grievances • Can pressurize the priests to take up their cause. • Ex :Priest bring revolution is South America • These conditions led to the development of Liberation theology • Bryan Turner : Has talked about changing roles of religion in modern society • Where religion is also promoting consumerism in youth ○ Ex : Festivals and Mega Sales
Feminist	• Feminist Perspective : • Religion is a product of patriarchy • An instrument of domination and oppression • Giddens : Christian religion is a resolutely male affair • God is the father, a male figure • Hindu (Top gods), Sikh, Islam gods are also male • Karen Armstrong • All major religions a male affair • Women have been relegated to marginal positions • Jean Holm • Women do have some role in religion • But it is always subordinate and in private sphere • Mary Daly • Religious Language, image need to be changed • They perpetuate the sexist world • Nawal El Saadawi : "The hidden face of eve" • Religion only one aspect of wider patriarchal system • which needs to be overthrown by struggle • Simone De Beauvoir : Book "The second Sex" • Women do much of the work for religious organizations, • Introduce children to religious beliefs, yet are exploited by religion. • Carol Christ : Thea-logy • Replacing theology, Thea means goddess

Other Theories	• Engles : Social Changes :
	  • Role played by religion in effecting revolutionary social change
	  • Ex : Early Christian sects that opposed Roman Rule
	  • Indian Sufi saint used Religion to make social changes
	
	• Rational Choice Theories :
	  • Religion is seen in similar terms to a market in which individual consumer choices are important in determining whether a particular religion is successful or not.
	  ○ Market demand fulfilling things continue to exist
	  ○ Therefore new religious come and old dies away
	  • Consumers of religions have choices to choose a religion.
	  • It rejects Secularism.
	
	• Stark and Bainbridge : Religion and Compensators theory
	  • Delayed gratification -> Later compensate / rewards for good deeds
	  • Compensator :
	  ○ A belief be obtained in a distant future or in some other context which cannot be verified
	  ○ Compensator brings in the idea of supernatural.
	  • Secularism
	  ○ It is not there.
	  ○ Because religion answers universal questions
	  ○ Its compensators meet universal human needs.
	  • Pluralism :
	  ○ There is increasing religious pluralism
	  ○ As people have sought new sources of compensators.
	
	• Criticism :
	  • Steve Bruce : That there is decreasing belief in religious values
	  ○ That secularization is taking place.
	  ○ Religious pluralism is leading to lower numbers of church memberships
	  • Max Weber : linked religion with social change PE and SC

Origin of Religion	•
Function of Religion	•

(b)	Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.
Animism	•
Monism	•
Pluralism	•

Sects	• Religious group and stand for those who dissent from the established doctrine.
	• Deviant (Different from Broad society) and well not established
	
	• Stark and Bainbridge :
	  • Sects are formed as an offshoot of existing religion
	  • As a result of division or schism within that religion.
	  • Sects can be seen as a possible response to relative deprivation
	  • Ex : Formation of Buddhism because of deprived Hindu people

	• Ray Wallis :
	  • Defined sects as deviant groups that see themselves as uniquely legitimate.
	  • People seek salvation in the "sense-of-community" offered by sects
	  • Ex : In the early 1916 the Black Muslim sect provided a possible solution to the problem of poverty and unemployment in broken family.
	
	• Troeltsch :
	  • Sects are connected with the lower classes
	  • Those who are opposed to state and society
	
	• Peter Berger :
	  • Sects openly reject many of the norms and values of the world and Society.
	  • Therefore it is in tension with the larger society and closed against it
	
	• Max Weber : "Theodicy of deprivilege"
	  • Sects are most likely to form within groups which are marginal in society and this marginalisation is justified through "theodicy of deprivileged"
	  • Theodicy : Religious Explanation
	  • When marginalized stand up against religious explanations justifying their marginalisation
	  • Sects tend to arise during a period of rapid social change.
	  ○ In this situation traditional norms are disrupted and
	  ○ Traditional universe of meaning is undermined.
	  ○ Easy to make change at this time
	
	• Bryan Wilson :
	  • Sees rise of Methodism
	  • As a response to rapid social change by the New working class.
	  • Sects do survive for a long time without becoming denominations
	
	• Reinhold Niebuhr :
	  • Sects could be short lived / could convert into dominant / full-fledged religion
	  • Depending upon the prevailing social condition.
	
	• Conclusion :
	  • Thus, sects emerge as a contradiction
	  • Try to seek remedies
	  • Create Counter Culture / Alternate ideologies.
	  • Example : Lutheranism, Calvinism, Buddhism, Jainism

Cults	• With rapid changes taking place in the Industrial society leading to
	  • Increased Individualism
	  • Heterogeneity : No common solidarity ground
	  • Powerlessness
	
	• It has contributed to the emergence of many voluntary organisations in the metropolitan centres.
	• Does not reject society, They are just looking for peace of mind
	• Does not need deprivileged people, usual clients are rich people
	
	• One such voluntary organisation is a cult
	• Cult is a small group of religious activists
	  • Whose beliefs are typically esoteric and individualistic.
	
	• Raw Wallis :

- Cults are deviant religious organizations
- Pluralistically Legitimate : That do not claim to have a monopoly on truth.

- Stark and Bainbridge
  - Cults are new religions or at least new in a particular society
  - Cultural innovation or cultural importation

- Three types of cult :

- Audience cults
  - Least organized and have little face to face interaction
  - Guruji telling about things to audience
- Client cults
  - More organized and offer services to their followers
- Cult Movements
  - More followers and try to satisfy all the religious needs of their followers
  - Much bigger and Systemic
  - Ex : Osho, etc

- Cult practices appear to satisfy needs of alienated section of urban middle class youth.

- Cult membership is typically transitory and irregular
- People often have different cult memberships

- In western societies cults have proliferated in the post war period
  - often associated with Counter Culture
- Therefore cult addresses the sociological, psychological needs of man in an expansionist capitalist modern society
  - It is a new age phenomena.

- Andrew Dawson : Due to rapid and large scale industrialization.
- Bruce : Due to modernization and urbanisation
  - Example Theosophical Society, Osho cult of Rajneesh.

Sect vs Cult

- Weber and Troeltsch : Differentiated between Sect and Cult

Sect	Cult
Strict Membership	Voluntary
Dissent	Not necessarily
Not necessarily in modern societies	In modern societies
Attracts large crowds	Smaller in size
	Often have magico-relogious character
Uniquely Legitimate	Pluralistically Legitimate

- Ray Wallis :
  - Church : Established Religion
  - Denomination : Smaller religion but established

	Respectable	Deviant
Uniquely Legitimate	Church	Sect
Pluralistically Legitimate	Denomination	Cult

- Reasons of Sects and Cults in Modern Societies
    - Insecurity : Crisis of social and psychological security
    - Conflict : Between traditional and modern social orders.
    - Change : Perpetually changing modern societies
    - Prevalent Inequality
    - Free Lunches offered by cults
    - Political Patronage offered owing to populist politics
    - Social Media : Challenging mainstream religion becoming easier
    - Gurus seen as middlemen between God and Human
    - High levels of illiteracy in countries like India : Easy to fool people

(c)	Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, Religious revivalism, fundamentalism.
Religion and Science	• Historical : Renaissance ○ Arrival of science to cause departure of religion from public sphere • Berger : Science played a major role in secularization of cosmos • Positivists : Very often tried to contrast religion With science. ○ They argued that under the impact of rapid industrialisation, ○ Religion was losing its ground. • August Comte ○ Three phases of Evolution -> TMP ○ Theological : Highly religious ○ Metaphysical : Little philosophical ○ Positivistic : Scientific, stage was the last in the evolution of human. • Intellectualism School : Academically ○ Tries to build bridges between science and religion ○ By propounding that religion is a reasoned or rational response of the individual to the natural phenomena • Weber and Marx : ○ Both predicted an end of religion with time ○ But even science is growing we see resurgence in religion in different forms. • Ex : A day before, when Mars Orbiter Mission was about to enter Mar's orbit ○ India's ISRO scientists offered a model of the artificial satellite at a temple. • Religion seems to fulfil some higher purpose for scientists who go to temple ○ Not in position of ISRO scientist but in position of a human being.

- Sphere are different but joined

- Commonalities :

- Understanding: Both religion and science are form of human understanding
  - Both are Cognitive : Imagine, Mind Orientated
- Curiosity : Both attempt to satisfy the curiosity by presenting answers to various questions put forward by people
- Cooperation: Religion is more collectively oriented than science
  - but science too emphasises team-spirit and co-operation of the scientific community
- Personnel : Both religion and science prescribe qualifications for their personnel
- Coming together : Science got legitimacy with rise of protestant ethics
- Wars: In many a war, science and religion have acted against humankind

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- Differences :

- Experimentation:
  - Science is taken on face value through experimentation
  - whereas religion is taken on faith value
- Precision and measurement:
  - Science believes in precision and measurement,
  - which is not possible for religion.
- Application:
  - Scientific knowledge has more concrete application in the form Of technology, which might help in manipulating nature.
  - Religion cannot establish such concrete and immediate results
- Universalism:
  - Scientific knowledge and method are valid universally,
  - whereas principles of religious life differ from society to society.
- Pritrim Sorokin
  - Religion based on unquestionable faith
  - Science based on questionable thesis.
- Moral and culture:
  - Religion not only cognitive but also moral. Tells right from wrong.
  - Science makes no such attempt.

- Science Technology and Social Changes :

- Sociology was born out of response to rise of technology : Industrial revolution
- Science is systematic body of certified and changing knowledge
  - Based on observable facts and methods used to acquire this knowledge.
  - Follows TOQI
- Technology is applied science.
  - Tools tend to be much more efficient when they're made using science.

- L H Morgan :
  - One of the first to discuss role of Technology.
  - Human society passed through These 3 stages rep diff levels of tech
    - Savagery -> Barbarianism -> Civilization

- Parsons :
  - Talks about change in information flow or energy flow in the is a result of

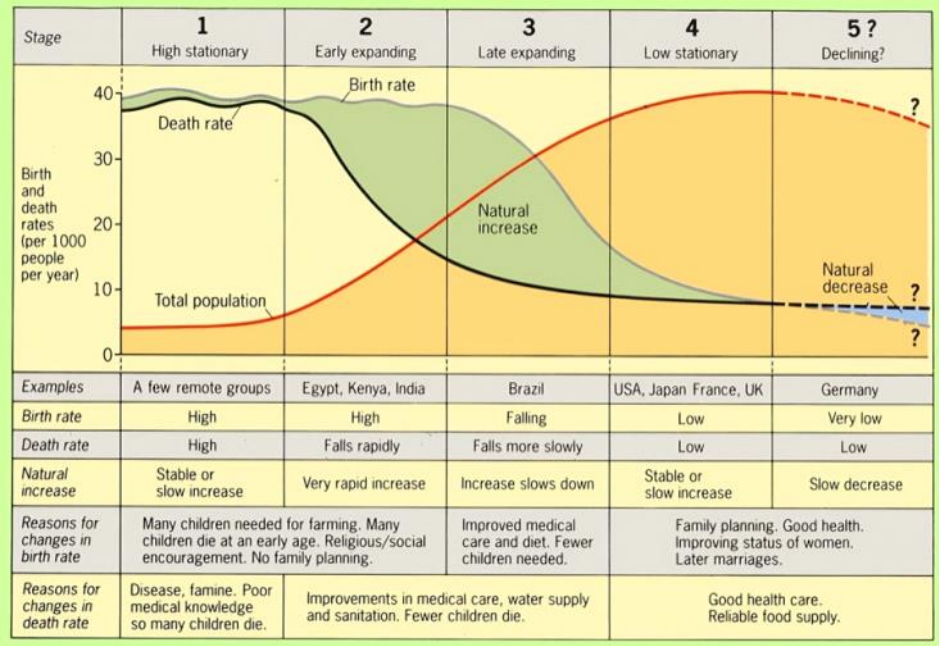
change in system. Change In energy technology
- CSPO flow of energy and Information

• Leslie White : Tried to explain process of social evolution in terms of tech.
- To Study : How much energy is consumed
- More energy consumed -> More advanced
- Has 3 components :
  - Techno-economic, organisational and ideational.
- Said culture changes due to change in tech.
  - Primitive man used muscular energy but now it is more mental.

• William Ogburn :
- Cultural Lamp theory
  - Material Culture : Lifestyle aspect -> gadgets, tech,
  - Non-Material culture : Values and Society
- Chain reaction/domino effect.
  - Material Culture > Non-Material Culture
  - Material culture changes Non-Material culture
- Every technological innovation when absorbed by society needs a support system.
- To absorb automation education system, family system, occupational system undergoes change.

• Change in demographics with rise of tech.
- Gender equality : easier for women participation & emancipation, services sector
- Education seen as a form of investment
- Ecology and Environment
- Work and leisure undergoes change.

• 5 Stages of Demographic Transition :



Stage	1 High stationary	2 Early expanding	3 Late expanding	4 Low stationary	5 ? Declining?
Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, Japan France, UK	Germany
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.		Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.	Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.	
Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.	Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.		Good health care. Reliable food supply.	

Secularization

• Secularism : It means influence of religion in all of social life is steadily diminishing
• In the 19th Century it was widely believed that industrialisation
  • The growth of scientific knowledge would lead to secularization

• Early sociologists Auguste Comte, Durkheim, Karl Marx, Weber

- All believed that the process of secularization was bound to occur as societies modernized
- became more reliant on science and technology to control and explain the social world

- Contemporarily there is debate over the secularization thesis

- Bryan Wilson :
  - Defines secularization as the process whereby religious thinking, process and institutions lose social significance.
  - Theological Society -> Secularisation -> Secular Society / Secularism

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- Evaluation of Secularisation
  - Secularization is a complex sociological concept because
    - There is little consensus on what secularization is
    - How to measure it
- Secularization can evaluated according to number of aspects and dimension

- **Institutional religion** : Participation has decreased according to some.

- **Disengagement of the Church from the wider Society** : David Martin sees this view as concerned with decline in power, wealth, influence and Prestige of the church

- **Differentiation** : that is church no longer performs or it has been delinked from other social Institutions like politics, education etc
  - Specialised institutions have come up in political and economic areas
  - Religious institution in contemporary society confines themselves to purely religious matters.

- **Religious pluralism** : the continuing proliferation of sects and denominations has been interpreted by some researchers as the decline of religion

- **Secularization of Religious Institutions** : that is religion itself has undergone a process of secularization.
  - Religious Institutions engaged in tasks which may not be strictly speaking religious.
  - Example running hospitals, educational institutions, etc.
  - Religious schools teaching CBSE course and

- **Generalisation** : Parsons argues that as religious Institutions become more specialised religious values become increasingly generalized.
  - Religious beliefs no longer specifically direct particular actions.
  - However they are incorporated into the society's value system they provide general guidelines for conduct.
  - Ex : Sales on Diwali season is enjoyed by all

- **Individuation** : Robert N Bellah
  - Religion is increasingly an individual quest for meaning
  - rather than a collective actor worship.

- **Transformation** :
  - Rather than seeing religious beliefs as generalized or "individuated" a number of sociologists argue that these beliefs have now become transformed into secular guides to action into Western society.
  - Example Weber sees the logic of the spirit of capitalism in ascetic Protestantism

	• **Desacralization** : Secularisation of explanation of things
	  • Supernatural forces are no longer seen as controlling the world.
	  • Action is no longer directed by religious belief.
	  • Man's consciousness has become secularized.
	  • Max Weber claims that Industrial society is characterized by rationalisation and intellectualization
	
	• Thus, the term secularization has been used in many different ways.
	———————————————————————————
	
	• David Martin : states that the concept of secularization includes
	  • "a large number of discrete separate elements loosely put together in an intellectual hold all"
	
	• Bryan Wilson : Although is convinced that secularization and its various forms is occurring in western societies, admits that there is
	  • " No adequate way of testing the strength of religious commitment "
	  • Thus, the problem of research methodology has dogged the secularization debate.
	
	• Despite the widespread support for the theory of secularization a number of doubts have been raised and the opponents of the concept argue that religion remains a significant force though in new and unfamiliar forms.

Religious Revivalism	• The role of religion in different modern societies varies considerably.
	• Secularization is a feature of some societies but not of others.
	• For example religion appears to be much more influential in USA than UK.
	
	• Postmodernist argue that when societies move beyond modernity they will also move beyond the secular.
	
	• Faith and religion will be rediscovered in the world
	  • in which the achievements of Science and rationality will have less appeal than they once had.
	———————————————————————————
	
	• David Martin :
	  • Takes a wider view of secularization.
	  • By looking at the changing role of religion in a range of societies.
	  • Based on this he argues that there is little evidence of a General trend towards secularization in the world saw as a whole.
	
	• Gilles Kepel :
	  • Claims that any trend towards secularization was reversed in around 1970s when various religious revivals sprang up
	  • These revivals were aimed at recovering a sacred foundation for the organisation of the society by changing society if necessary.
	  • He gives the example of Christians in USA and Europe, Jews in Israel and Muslims along the world to support his case
	  • Gilles Kepel also points to the Salman Rushdie affair in UK
	  ○ The campaign b British Muslims against Rushdie's book The Satanic Verses indicates Islamic va ues continue to be important even in western Europe.
	  • To Kepel all these are example of counter secularism and also the emergence of new religions movements countering the secularzation thesis.

	• Example :
	  • 1978 France rechristianisation of society by Catholic charismatic groups.
	  • In USA : Evangelical new Christian right attracting Americans to reassert Christian values.
	  • Israel Lubavitch campaigned against the watering down of traditional Jewish beliefs.
	  • Islamisation movements have had success in many parts of the world.
	  ○ Example in Algeria, Iran.
	  • Palestine : Radical Islam groups such as Hamas have been prominent in opposing Israeli occupations of West Bank.
	_____
	
	• These new religious movements can be classified as
	
	• World Rejecting : Moving outside society (-)
	• World Accommodating : Adapting with everything in society (neutral)
	• World Affirming : Enjoy diversity (+)
	
	• Conclusion : Jose Casanova
	  • Believes that in contemporary Societies of world religious beliefs and practices are not dying out but have increasingly re-entered public sphere.
	  • Therefore, it can be concluded that though religion no longer has a central position in the structure of modern society it has not faded away and religion remains a significant force though in new and unfamiliar forms.

Fundamentalism	• Fundamental -> Let us go back to the core and basic
	• It refers to a movement or a belief calling for a return to the basic texts or fundamentals of revealed religions, which are believed to be pure and contain original values and behaviour.
	
	• It is usually contrasted with modernism and liberalism in religion.
	• Without political legitimacy and power, fundamentalism is mere revivalism.
	  • Getting legal acceptance -> More power and respect
	
	• When religious values are threatened by some common enemy,
	  • which is Modernity as seen by Fundamentalists,
	  • more and more members are recruited into the fundamentalist fold.
	
	• The term has been applied to protestant trends within Christianity in the 1920s and recently to trends within Islam.
	
	• Anthony Giddens :
	  • The forces of social change that is "High Modernity" and "Globalization"
	  ○ are responsible for the emergence of fundamentalism.
	  • Social changes -> People do not feel any consistency
	  ○ Fundamentalism gives easier and clear way of living
	
	• Difference of Fundamentalism with Revivalism
	  • Selective interpretation of test according to need
	  • Infallibility of texts -> Texts are never wrong
	
	• Whenever there are drastic changes in society and change of pace which disturbs community life, Leads to
	  • very often there is a loss of identity

- rootlessness among people.
    - In such situations people clutch any support for solace -> Certainty
- Leads to Fundamentalist to grow

- Fundamentalism promises certitude and restitution of an earlier Better age of stability.
- The psychological appeal of this is difficult for people to resist
- To achieve and restitute this earlier better age,
    - the Fundamentalist evolves a comprehensive and absolutist rigid belief system and practice.
- This belief and practice which promises to bring happiness is capable of motivating intense commitment among its followers.

- So much so non-believers are denied there rights.
- That is why fundamentalism very often takes on a rather aggressive militant form, where killing and terrorism are justified.
    - Justified because of "cause"
    - Ex : Since the end, usually the establishment of Homeland,
    - that is Israel or Khalistran or Caliph justifies the means.

- Recent trends :

- The two most prominent forms of religious fundamentalism are
    - Islamic fundamentalism
    - Christian fundamentalism.
- Recently we also witnessing and increasing trend of Hindu fundamentalism.
- Christian fundamentalism in the US :
    - Reaction against secular values
    - Perceived moral crisis in American society.
- Islamic - Khomeini in 1979 and has been spreading ever since.
- Also leading to ISIS and related terrorism across the world.

- Conclusion :
    - The challenge for the modern muslim nations lies in achieving a balance to return to the fundamental religious values conducive to the Welfare of society rather than those that obstruct it.
    - The strength of religious fundamentalism is another indication that secularization has not triumphed in the modern world.
    - Clash between Secularism and Fundamentalism

L9 System of Kinship

13 September 2025 12:41 AM

(a)	Family, household, marriage.

Family	• Group in which both relations of affinity and consanguinity (adoption) are found
	  • Affinity : Because of love like Spouse
	  • Consanguinity : Because of Blood Relation
	
	• GP Murdoch :
	  • Elementary family was found everywhere (studied 250 societies)
	  • Characteristics of family : Murdoch thought these are universal
	  ○ Common residence
	  ○ Economic coordination
	  ○ Sexual reproduction
	  ○ Socially approved sexual relations b/w adults of both sexes
	  ○ Children born to adults or adopted
	  • Exceptions : Characteristics are not universal
	  ○ Blacks in Southern USA
	  ○ Nayars
	  ○ Same sex family
	
	• Anthony Giddens :
	  • Gives simplified definition of family
	  • As a group of person directly linked by kin connection, adult members of which assume responsibility of caring of children.
	  • Kin Connection : Rishta

(b)	Types and forms of family.

	• Conjugal or Companionate:
	  • Conjugal means love
	  • Deliberately avoid having kids.
	  • DINK -> Double income no kids
	
	• Nuclear : children born out of monogamous (one) marriage
	• Compound : Children from Polygamous
	
	• Laterally Extended : 2 or more couples
	• Lineally Extended : 3 or more generation
	• Extended Joint : Lateral + Lineally
	  • Henry Maine coined this. Property held jointly

(c)	Lineage and descent
Types of Family	• Descent • Patri / Matri / bilateral-

	• Ex : Nairs of Malabar and Khasis of Meghalaya are matrilineal • Residence : • Patri local (Common), Matri local • Neo local (New), Duo local (Both Patri + Matri), • Avunco : Mama House -> Visiting father cases, Father unknown • Authority : • Patriarchy (Common), Matriarchy • Filiocentric : Children centric. Less children -> More focus • Name : • Patronymic : Common • Metronymic : Used in place where multiple mothers are there • Conjugal : Relationship with Love • Consanguineal : relationship with Blood

(d)	Patriarchy and sexual division of labour
Function of Family	• G Murdock : Book 'Social structure' • 4 functions of family ○ Economic ○ Controls reproduction ○ Regulates sexual relations ○ Socialises children • T Parsons • Identifies two basic functions ○ Primary socialization of children ○ Stabilization of Adult Personality
Multifunctional Family	• Ronald Fletcher : • Talked about multifunctional family • In which the basic function exist and other functions are being reinvented • Further functions can be divided as • Individual Perspective • Societal Perspective ——————————————————————————— • Individual perspective ○ Physical security (childhood) ○ Emotional/psychological security ○ Economic security ○ Legitimate means of sexual gratification ○ Entertainment ○ Gives readymade status ○ Initial Socialisation • Changing trends in Individual perspective ○ Alternative of Family : which are taking some functions of family ○ Individual rely more on peers/friends for securities ○ Rise of alternative institutions

	○ Like hospital, play school, multiplexes, media etc _____ • Societal Perspective ○ Reproduction : Providing members to the society ○ Cultural transmission : Socialization and transmission of values ○ but media/school etc are playing major roles now ○ Mechanism of social control : Now police/law etc ○ Unit of economic production ○ Readymade jobs but now focus on corporate jobs • Ronald Fletcher ○ Function of family has increased in this regard ○ As family provides for making training and choice of forces
Criticism of Family Dysfunction	• Family is Often accused to be status quoist • Family prevent new changes • Wants to continue what is happening • Karl Marx : ○ Argues that family assures conformity of the individual ○ Thereby, submitting to the exploitation of haves. • David Cooper : Book 'Death of Family' ○ Consider it as ideological conditioning device in exploitative society • Family is accused of producing psychological disorder in children • Ex: RD Laing : book 'Politics of family' ○ Studies schizophrenic children ○ Concludes it is due to expectations of the parents • Family produces emotional stress in the members • Leading to conflicts within family. • Edmond Leach in his book ' A runaway world ? ' • Concludes that the members expect too much of each other • Family legitimizes the exploitation of the women. • Household work done by them goes unnoticed • Family legitimizes sexual abuse -> Marital Rape • Family legitimizes domestic violence as often ignored or even accepted. ○ Ex Murray Strauss states Marriage licence is a hitting licence • Family is used as neutralization device to justify deviant acts. • Ex: Corruption is neutralised as required for children and spouse • Family hampers creativity of individual • when he submits his desires to family.

(e)	Contemporary trends.
Thinkers	• T Parsons : • Pre industrial society : extended family

	○ Life expectancy short ○ Need social support ○ Labor intensive economy ○ Simple skills required taught in family • Industrialisation : ○ Specialized skills ○ Less labour intensive ○ High social/geographical mobility ○ Universalistic value against particularistic value of family • So nucleated family becomes structural fit in industrial society • Therefore, Family becomes structurally isolated from other social Institutions • William Goode : Support Parsons • Occupational Statuses to be achieved no Ascribed • Ideology of individualism against ethos of family • Role bargain increasing where people selectively maintain relations with important kins • Nuclear Family helped industrialisation ○ Thus, nuclear family becoming a culture ——————————————————————————— • Counter Views : Against Nuclearization • Elizabeth Roberts : • Industrialisation lead to growth in extended family due to help provided • New relationship are created when we moved to new place • Wilmert and Young : • In England - Regular contacts with extended family by working/middle class • Connection via calls, Letters • Babysitting -> Bring family member • In USA — Structurally isolated nuclear family rare ○ Found in only in dual career, professional middle class family. ○ Maintained no ties with kins because of self sufficiency • Even super rich maintain kin ties -> for networking • Collin Bell : • Physical distance overcome by internet, telephone and air travels • Frequency less but quality more of contact • Modified or dispersed extended family • Common residence might not be there but kinship ties are maintained • Bade Thorne : • Advertisement : Cereal packet image • Only 4 member family image • Problem of monolithic image of family
New Development	• Reconstituted Family • Spouses live with children of previous as well as current marriage • Less common in India • Live in : Start living together with commitment • DVA Domestic Violence Act -> Legal for Live in cases in India • Dual Career : Mowrer • Both husband and wife working

	• Single Parent : Single mother or Single father • Rapaport : Single parent, homosexual, commune living, live in

Contemporary Rends in India	• Marriage still important : Major event in life
	• Caste active -> Technology is reinforcing
	  • Easy to find same caste spouse
	• Class becoming important as well
	• Urban area -> Rise of live in
	• Rise of divorce rate in IT professionals
	• Joint Family has Sentimental values
	• Male still seen as major, important bread winner
	• Role of elderly getting confined to only rituals
	• Rise of Filio centric approach -> Children Decide
	  • 6 pocket Syndrome family
	  ○ Grand Mother + Grand Father + Mother+ father + Nana + Nani
	  ○ 6 pocket spend on single child

Summary	• Overall Contemporary Trends
	  • Marriage losing appeal
	  • Diversity in family forms growing
	  • Rising divorces
	  ○ Separation : Marriage couple live apart
	  ○ Empty Shell Marriage : Husband wife live together without commitment
	  • Sanctity of Marriage declining -> Convenience driven
	  • Stigma of Divorce vanishing
	
	• Giddens : Plastic love
	  • 'Forever love' changing into 'love till further notice'
	  • People tend to replace than repair
	
	• Frederic Leplay
	  • Uses the term unstable for working class family
	  • No time to spend together to form stronger bonds

L10 Social Change in Modern Society

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(a)	Sociological theories of social change.

Social Change	• Social Change a universal Phenomenon
	• Social change is change in
	  • Social Structure
	  • Functions
	  • Relationships
	  ○ Analysis on various parameters
	  ○ Like within family, religion, gender, political institutions etc
	
	• Sociology itself a child of social change

Evolutionary Theories	• **Unilinear theories**
	  • Straight line evolution
	  • Universal & mandatory
	
	• Tylor : Savagery -> Barbarism -> Civilisation
	  • Book Primitive Culture
	
	• Comte : Theological -> Metaphysical -> Positive
	  • Book Positive Philosophy
	
	• Spencer : Simple Society -> Compounded -> Doubly comp -> Triply comp
	• Durkheim : Mechanical Solidarity to Organic solidarity
	
	• Spencer :
	  • Adopted organismic analogy to explain society
	  • Progressive increase in size
	  • Followed by increase in differentiation & integration
	  ○ Specializations is needed -> Differentiation
	  ○ Specialization comes when we have time
	  ○ We have time when other people do my work -> Integration
	  • Higher the d & I, higher the evolutionary stage.
	
	• These theories considered Europe to be most advanced
	• The idea faded after Europe fought most savage wars : WWI & WWII
	
	• Criticism :
	  • Value bias
	  • Arm —Chair theorisation : No Survey or experiments
	  • Macro theories (no consideration to cultural variations)
	  • Doesn't explain decline of societies
	  • Ignores external factors of change
	  ———————————————————————————————
	
	• **Neo evolutionary theories**
	  • To overcome the limitations of evolutionary
	  • Avoid value judgements
	  • Imparted by savagery nature of world wars.

- Talcott Parsons:
    - Based on biological theory of evolution
    - Capacity for adaptation.
    - 2 basic process.
        - Differentiation
        - Integration

- 5 stages of evolution based on Differentiation & Integration (PAHSM)
    - Primitive Society : backward, without differentiation, Ex : Australian aborigines
    - Archaic : Existed earlier, Ex : Mesopotamia, Egyptian empires
    - Historical : Old but still no Diff Int. Ex : China, India
    - Seed bed : Gave Ideas, Ex : Israel, Greece
    - Modern : Fully developed, Ex : US, USSR, Europe, Japan

- Gordon Childe
    - Model based on development of material culture -> Tangible Material
    - He presents archaeological evidence
    - More material -> Better society

- Leslie White : Energy theory of change
    - Amount of energy harnessed is an index of level of development
    - Energy is both cause & effect of the process of transformation.
    - USA, Germany are energy guzzlers -> More advanced

- Criticism:
    - Value bias
    - Arm —Chair theorisation : No Survey or experiments
    - Macro theories (no consideration to cultural variations)

- Cyclic Theories
    - Assumption : Societies revolve in cycles, Repetitively.

- Oswald Spengler
    - Birth -> Growth -> Death -> Decay
    - This is inevitable
    - Quoter Roman civilisation
    - Very close to ancient Hindu theory of Yuga

- Vilfredo Pareto
    - Focus on political changes, particularly elites
    - History is circulation of elites
    - Elites 2 types -> Lions / Foxes. Keep circulating.

- Pitrim Sorokin
    - Very systematic theory
    - Cultures into 3 distinct types
        - Ideational : Importance to spiritualism, mysticism
        - Sensate : Importance to Science, Senses to understand reality.
        - Idealist : An ideal culture, combines above 2.
    - With reference to the mode of perception of reality.
    - These 3 types succeed one another in cycles
    - 2 Principles :
        - Main thrust for change comes from within the system.
        - There is a definite limit to change.

Other Theories	• Marxian Theory
	  • 5 stages of Historical Materialism
	  • Class Struggle as motor of social change
	  • Conflict beings change when time is right
	  • Economic determinism
	
	• Max Weber :
	  • Conflict can be good
	  • PE & SC
	  • Change because ot cultural forces.
	———————————————————————
	
	• Diffusionist Theory : R Redfield, M Singer , McKim Marriot
	  • Source of change is outside the society
	  • Change begins With Culture
	  • Cultural contact could lead to
	  ○ Assimilation : Culture from combining several culture, America
	  ○ Acculturation : Culture taken from outside, India : westernisation
	  ○ Rejection : Tribes
	
	• Mal integration theory : Neil Smelser, RK Merton
	  • With time Function -> Dysfunction
	  • Dysfunctions -> incompatibilities in Society -> Changes
	  • Causing structural strain
	  • Collective mobilisation, social movements & thus, social change
	———————————————————————
	
	• Cultural Lag theory : Ogburn & Nimkoff
	  • Culture into 2 parts
	  ○ Material -> Technology & other material goods
	  ▪ Changes fast
	  ○ Non material -> Values, beliefs, religion, family, education
	  ▪ Slower to change
	  • Non material culture Also called adaptive culture changes more slowly than material culture
	  • Yogendra Singh : This theory not applicable in India
	  ○ Non-existence of material culture like
	———————————————————————
	
	• Modernization Theory : Lerner, Levy, Wilbert Moore, MC Cleland
	  • Certain broad patterns emerge while modernising
	  • Eg. Agri Industry
	  • Traditional healthcare -> western Medicine
	  • Primitive Agri. -> Technical Agri. Etc.
	
	• Criticism:
	  • Broad patterns not visible in societies of Afro-Asian nations
	  ○ Limiting theory is universality
	  • Majority of middle -> east nations, still not democratic.
	———————————————————————
	
	• Convergence theory: Clark Kell, Dunlop, Harbison
	  • Because of similar stimuli
	  ○ Like S & T industrialisation, secularism, modern education etc.,
	  ○ Modernising societies acquire uniform features
	  ○ They tend to converge on similar lines, irrespective of starting points.
	  • 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 perpetuated • Categorised economies into ○ Core : Developed ○ Semi-Periphery ○ Periphery : Under developed • Consider modern world (post WW2) to be Neo-imperialist in nature • Core countries develop high end products which continues to keep periphery countries dependent. • Perpetuated by MNCs, IMF, WB, elites living in periphery countries etc.

(b)	Development and dependency.

(c)	Agents of social change.

(d)	Education and social change.
Education	• Education helps in changing basic outlook of a person towards society. • Education changes the established patterns of social relationships, attitude/values of a person and also structure of society • Thus, Education changes Established Patterned, Values, Structure of Society.
Objective of Education	• Pursuit of man to know himself and universe and to relate himself with social world • Building bridges b/w past and future • Accelerating the process of human progress • Integral growth of personality traits like intelligence, skill • Development in terms of man's condition of life, development of individual + Society • Generating and strengthening harmony and peace • Develop Critical thinking • Develop tolerance to diverse ideas • To know more and more by spending less and less • Creates favourable attitude to acceptance of skills • Upgradation of skills • Focuses attention leading to change e.g. Ecology book now-a-days will affect future • Creates awareness

	• Brings change in terms of gender Equality
Types	• Formal education — Given in schools, universities, etc. • Informal - Mass media. family. peers. etc.
Education in Past	• In India during British period, education aimed at producing mainly clerks. • Education was student-centred • rather teacher-centred. • Christian missionaries engaged in imparting education gave considerable importance to conversion of religion. • Education in school and colleges was not productive which could break down the social, regional and linguistic barriers. • It never aimed at making people masters of technology. It also did not focus on fighting injustice, intolerance and superstition.
Education in Present	• Oriented towards promoting values of an urban , competitive consumer society. • Education aimed at freedom of individual, excellence of individual, equality amongst all people, individual and self -reliance and national cohesion.
Education of Future	• Emphasis must shift from higher secondary and higher education to primary • Rescaling : Re Education for adult • Focus on inventing and re-inventing • Service sector oriented • Technologically driven • Content at university level education needs serious consideration • Problem of accountability of teachers needs to be addressed • Greater seriousness regarding studies among students • Push to vocational/professional courses • Issue of making all illiterate persons literate • Reducing number of drop-outs • Present examination system needs to be improved

Role of Education	• Education plays both consecutive & Radical role.
	  • Karl Mannheim -> Education need to be critical.
	  • Steve Lukes -> 3rd Power promoted through education.
	  • Marx -> Promotes dominant class ideology. Culture of rich and developed
	
	• Education Divides can be seen in the following aspects-
	  • Caste related
	  • Gender : Undereducated and Undernourished
	  • Class Divide : Better education for Rich
	  • Elite Divide
	  ○ Harijan Elite -> Sachidanand Sinha
	  ○ Tribal Elite -> SD Badgaiyyan
	  • Taboo based -> HIV parents, children
	  • Religion Divide
	  ○ Sachar committee,
	  ○ Ranganath Mishra Committee -> Muslims denied entry in schools in Ahmedabad.

Changes	• Changes brought by education can understood at following levels • Changes brought -> PESTEL Change

	• Political change : Values for democracy , equitable rights , duties • Economical change : More employment , less burden on agriculture , more SMEs • Social Change : Literacy , awareness health / sanitation , decreased supertious belief • Environmental change : Chipko movement • Technological change : Defence , communication etc. • Ideological change : Anti - superstitious movements in Maharashtra

Case Study	• K. Ahmad (1974)
	  • Formal education can play a vital role in 'ideational' change through transformation 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 between the existing practices and procedures in education and vested interests of the status - quoists.
	
	• A R Desai :
	  • Has questioned the validity of education as an instrument of social change.
	  • His contention is that after Independence, education has not been purposively geared to obtain the desired changes.
	  • He has criticised the policies and funding and financing of education to attain the goals of social mobility and equality.
	  • Examples: education of SC,ST , Women failed in uplifting their status, unemployment and under-employment of educated youth.
	
	• Presently, concern is not only about education but quality education CASER reports)
	• More : Dominant class ideology — Steve Lukes 3ni power

Criticism	• Althusser - Education used as state's apparatus to propagate it's ideology
	  • (Ideological state apparatus)
	
	• 12th FYP - U without Q
	  • Universality without Quality -> Focus only on numbers
	
	• Pierre Bourdieu - Cultural reproduction -
	  • Benefitting only top classes
	  • Corroborated by MM Tumin : Top classes have Culture of excellence.
	
	• Tawney - Tadpole Theory
	  • only the "top of the bottom" get sponsorship from state.
	
	• Sachidanand Sinha - Dalit Elites
	• Badgaiyyan - Tribal Elites
	• AR Desai - Education Promoting Status quoism.
	• Karl Mannheim : Education needs to be critical.
	
	• NEP 2016 : Promoting Cultural Heritage, Values -> Contains vague terms

Govt Actions	• RTE • SSA • MDM • RHS • RUSA • Articles 15 • DPSP • Dr. Ambedkar : Witnessed mobility because of Education

(e)	Science, technology and social change.