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SOC 316

NOV. 5th, 2009

11" x 8.5"

8 LEAVES 16 PAGES

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SIMON → bounded rationality

SMITH → wealth of nation

HOBBES → leviathan.

OLSON → collective action

COE MANN → demand for norms

ROMANS → exchange

Dun-keim → denance suicide, social solidarity, REUSION.
→ social density → division of labor.

Parsury → mechanical vs. organic

Merton → modification

breoffman → self defence

simplicity

↓
complex

suicide defence.

rituals, → private common understanding
social density.

Hobbes → state of war

→ chaos

→ leviathan → group

→ people → no regard → free to do whatever

→ democracy

SMITH → wealth of nation.

→ Role of state

→ costs & benefits.

→ free vs competitive market.

→ competition → brings people together.

→ public goods & free riding

more innovative than others
ble

14/15

QUESTION 2: COMPARE & CONTRAST IDEAS OF 2 MAIN FOUNDERS OF EC THEORY: SMITH & HOBBS

Adam Smith, one of the main founders of Rational Choice Theory based his main ideas on his studies of the wealth of nations and the three assumptions that form the basis of rational choice theory. (people are self interested, all choices are known and they are able to calculate the costs & benefits of these options)

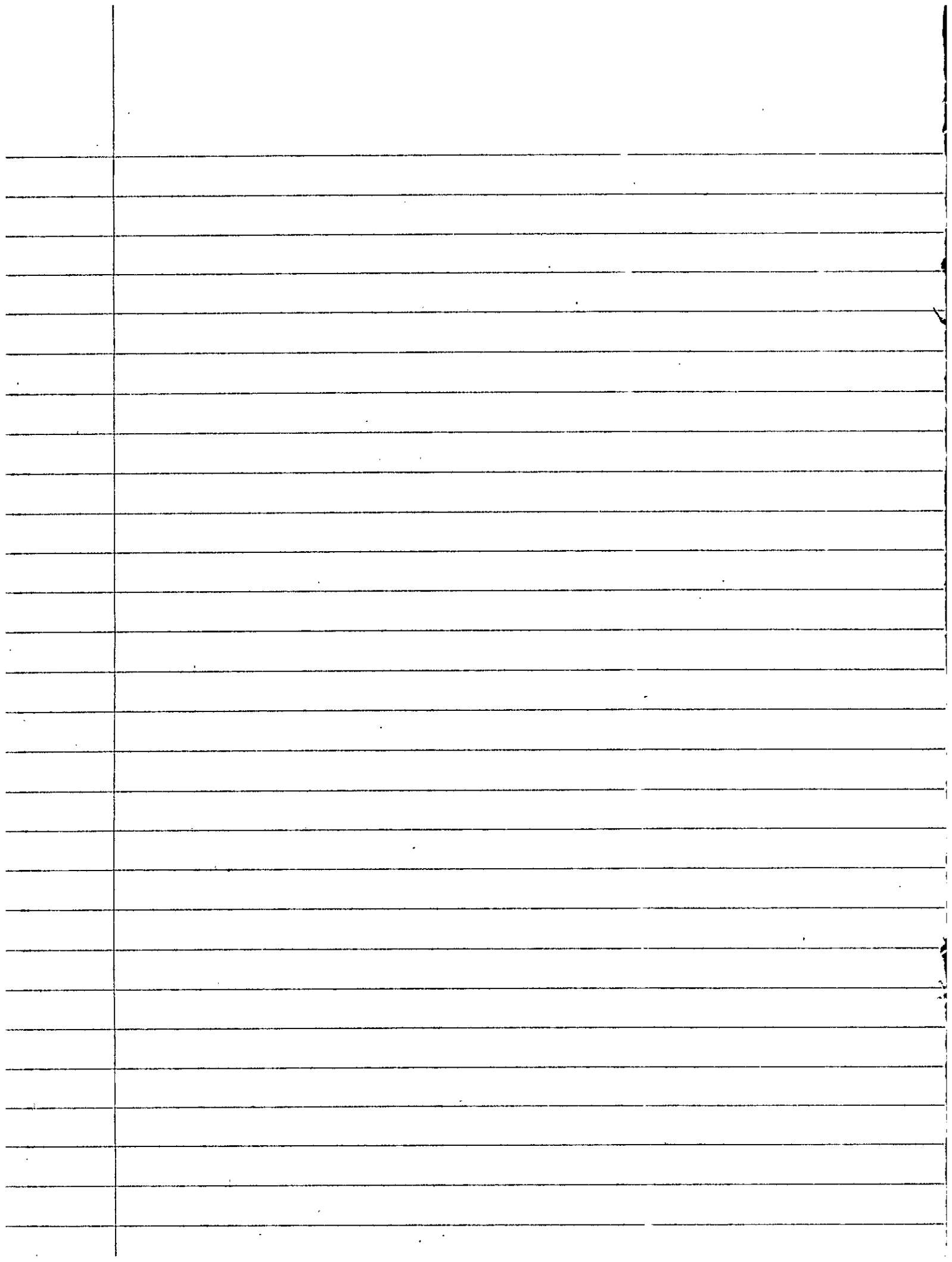
Hobbes, the other main founder based his ideas on the assumption of a brutish society in a "state of war." The main difference that is brought up between the two theorists lies in how they came to form rational choice theory: Hobbes assumed negative actions of human beings in a free society ^{and the need for authority}, whereas Smith used economic ideas to argue the benefits of a competitive market where the "Invisible hand" is at work under self-regulation.

Smith ^{is first} ~~argues~~ inspired by the question of the wealth of nations: Why are some nations wealthier than others? He argued that the reason is related to the amount of innovations advances each nation makes, and this is the result of free vs. competitive markets. In a market situation, an individual is concerned about his own profits, and tries to maximize his business while also maximizing his social interactions. A competitive market therefore invokes more innovation from people because each person is attempting to out-do the rest. Smith also argues that this competitive market must be self-regulated. This is because social outcomes

will change in relation to economic & market changes automatically. This benefits the flow of social changes and allows individuals to calculate their own costs and benefits and take action to maximize their profits. However, Smith mentions that under the "invisible hand," problems may arise if there is ^{no} purely laissez faire system without any authority figures overseeing the society. In order for a competitive market to exist, basic public goods have to be provided first. The problem is that no one is willing to pay the costs of creating those public goods because they outweigh the benefits of them being created for that one individual. Therefore, Smith says that a limited role of state is necessary in order to maintain this competitive market. The state can provide the society with those necessary public goods such as protection from external forces, education, and infrastructure, however should not suffocate the society. Hobbes, on the other hand argues that in nature, human beings are ~~not~~ self-interested (similar to what Smith claims), but that they will act on this self interest with no regard to others in society. This does not benefit society whatsoever whereas Smith claimed that this freedom allowed for the benefits of a competitive market. Hobbes argues that the need for a Leviathan is necessary in order to control a society. A Leviathan is ~~the~~ the activation of a group of people whose authority

need or little explanation changes

dominates those of the rest of society. A Penathlon helps with social control and is a solution to avoiding chaos caused by human nature. This leads to the current ideas of democracy and its benefits for society.



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QUESTION 3: DISCUSS DURKHEIM'S VIEWS ABOUT THE CAUSES + CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, USING EX.'S FROM HIS WORK.

Durkheim focused ^{on} and studied intensely the macro levels, opposite of the rational choice theory. ~~the~~ One of his main ideas was based on social solidarity. Social solidarity affects the socialization/internalization of humans and their individual behavior and actions. It is the common understanding that the people share within a society; the stronger social solidarity, the stronger and more understanding in the society is.

~~Two~~ Two causes of social solidarity include social density and the use of rituals and sacred objects in society. First, social density is the concentration and size of a society that contains a group. There are simple or mechanical groups that are small and isolated where everyone is exposed to the same thing and all of their tasks and duties in life are similar and general. In more complex and organic groups, there is higher division of labor where each person is now specialized in one specific task because there are more people present. This leads to more dependence among people because now certain people know how to do certain things that others are not familiar with. Social solidarity therefore varies with the changes of social density. The consequence as mentioned

basis for
solidarity
varies

changes or variations within
above of social density are simple and isolated
societies or more complex, urbanized societies.

The second cause of social solidarity is rituals
within religion and societal behavior in general.
Rituals heighten the sense of communication and
solidarity and cohesion within a society. For
example, rituals in religion help reinforce the
religious beliefs studied, and brings people together
through sacred objects that represent the social
bonds within the group. Religious pluralism
is an example of a cause of the breakdown of
social solidarity in which the consequence may
~~be~~ ^{be} suicide. This is because the religious freedom
in the multiplicity of religious ideas are
presented to people and they are less ~~cohesive~~ cohesive
and lacking as many foundations, rituals, and
sacred objects since everything is open to
interpretation. This leads to a lack of common
understanding and less stability for an individual
to fall back on.

On a more social and general level, rituals
can include deference. Deference is a ritual
that is performed to show someone appreciation
of their contribution to society. This heightens
social solidarity because there is evidence of
feedback and exchange among those in the
society.

This is
from Goffman
who doesn't really
discuss
solidarity