IAS Gurukul

SOCIOLOGY

PAPER - I

TOPPER'S HANDWRITTEN NOTES

BY

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AIR 130, CSE-2021



Cleared CSE in his very first attempt

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IPS Antriksh Jain with his sociology mentor Pranay Aggarwal Sir at IAS Gurukul

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“I have been a student of Pranay Sir since last 2 years. I will like to emphasize that Sir's personal guidance was available all the time. There were days when I used to talk to Sir for an hour also. Sir was able to give that much personal guidance.

I am very thankful to Pranay Sir for that.

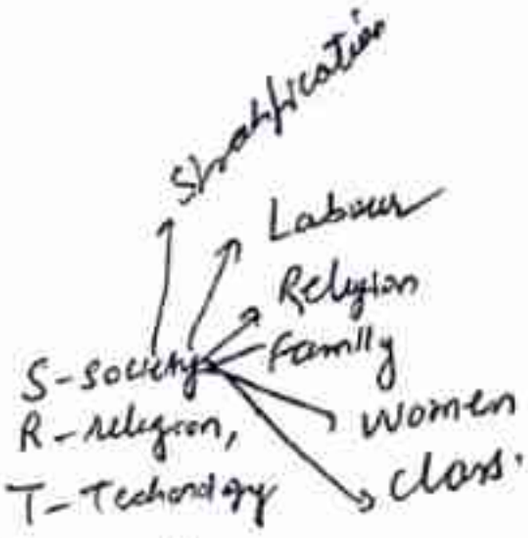
Thank you, thank you so much.”

Antriksh Jain, IPS
AIR 130, CSE 2021
(IAS Gurukul Sociology Foundation Course student)
Cleared CSE in First Attempt

Antriksh Jain

Sociology - Paper 1

Lec-1 - Basics of sociology
2- "
3- Emergence of sociology
4- Sociology as science
5- Some problems with scientific methods.
6- Functionalism
7- Society & religion
8- Division of Labor
9- Social facts & Suicide
10- Answer writing
11- Talcott Parsons (Social System, Pattern variables)
12- R.K Merton [Criticism of classical functionalism + Latent & Manifest functions + refrence group].
13- Conformity and Deviance
14- Deviance - Homosexuality.
15- Marx - Historical materialism, mode of production.
16- Marx - Alienation, Class struggle.
17- Weber - Social action, Ideal type, authority
18 - Bureaucracy
19 - Mead - self and Identity.
20 - Family.



- Social processes

crime
Polity, Judiciary
Agriculture, Banking, Energy, Connectivity infra. (digital infra).
Trades Economy.
Governance
Internal security + Ext. security.
Intnl Relations.
DM
Ethical views, (behavioural change).

- LGBT - Transgender
- Overview

Vision Incident

Sociological perspective

- Marxist - [class conflict]

Conflict perspective

State being exploiter of Individual
- Critical theorist - [Political conflict].
- Feminist Perspective - Gender Conflict.
- Sub-Altern Perspective - focus on vulnerable section
- Structural functionalist Perspective - advantage of particular phenomena for larger society.
  (Functions + dysfunctions)
- Symbolic Interactionist
  = Centre of focus is individual (so view impact on individual)
  - behavioural change
  - change in norms.

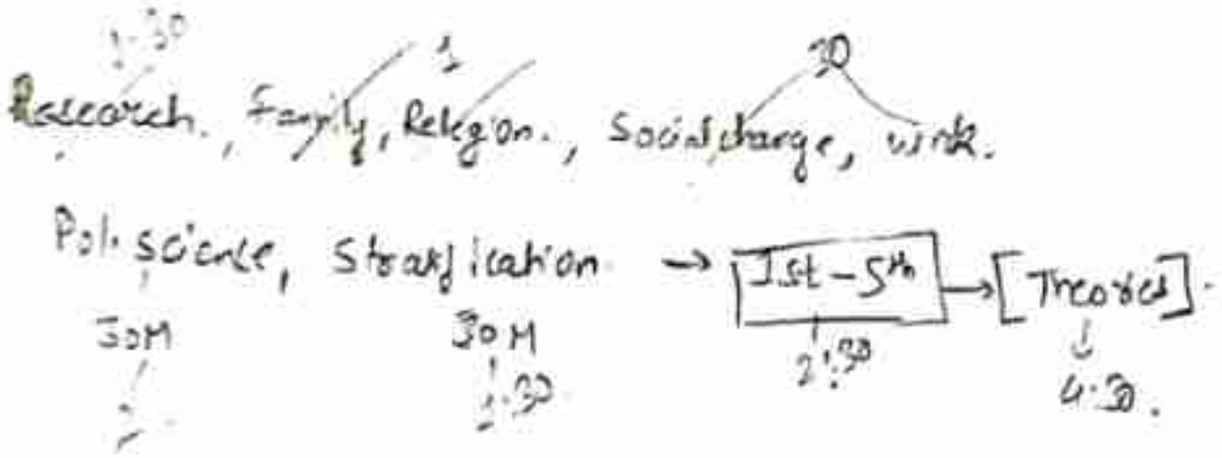
Critical analysis of theories.

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Answer writing (Paper 1)

- write in word limit.
- Holistic Conclusion
- Good Intro with (Book name, definition, Thinker)
- In every question use Critism - If 20 Marks [2 Thinkers] 1 in favour
  If 10 Marks [1 Thinker] 1 in Critism.
- Diagram if possible
  (Create more & more).

- daily 1 - (16 days to revise Sociology Paper 1)



Sociology : socio [Latin term] - Socius → "Companion or ally.
logy [Greek term] - Logos → study of

"Study of Companionship"

- Sociology refers to the **"Systematic study of society"**

The term 'sociology' was coined in 1838 by **August Comte** by joining the Latin term socius (meaning companion, comrade or ally) with the Greek term of knowledge [logos] to establish sociology as a new discipline dedicated to systematic study of society.

study of social groups, Human relationships, social institutions & social processes.

The discipline of Sociology studies various **social groups** such as: family, peer group, village community, caste groups, Tribals etc. *

A social group refers to a no. of people who **interact** with each other and have a consciousness of membership of that group.

Social groups can be of two types:

(a) Membership Groups:
(b) Non membership Groups.

eg- My Family is my membership group but for someone else my family is non-membership group.

a) **Primary groups** (Gemeinschaft) → Small in size, interaction is intimate or face to face and obligations of member to each other is diffuse. (These are person focused) eg- **Family**.

b) **Secondary groups** (Gesellschaft) → In comparison typically large sized, obligations of members is quite clear and specific to each other.

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eg- Modern office.

- These groups are purchase focused:

ⓐ In-Groups → when members of group are tied together with strong sense of attachment and belonging to that group.

eg- Someone belonging to Baniya community have a sense of attachment to that group, then it's his ingroup.

ⓑ out group → Group towards which an individual is having an antipathy or opposition.

eg- Hindus towards Muslim is an outgroup during Hindu-Muslim Riots.

The discipline of Sociology is concerned with analysing various Human relationships. [Sibling-Sibling, Ruler-ruled, Teacher-Taught, Parent-daughter Spousal relation] etc. *

- These relationships are not arbitrary and follows recurrent pattern. This gives rise to social institutions.

eg- Family
- Education system
- Political system
- economic system [Vendor-manufacturer, worker-owner].

The discipline of Sociology is actually interested in the study of various social institutions such as family, * religion, stratification system, economic system, education system etc. placed hierarchially in society.
[Gender based, caste system, class system]

- According to Comte, sociology is study of

Social statics and social dynamics.

(Continuity in society) → institutions

Change in society

Before	now
- Purdah	NO.
- Venturing out by wives were not accepted.	- Now venture out indep-ently.
- Eating in same plate after Husband.	- Eating any time.

Sociology is engaged with [Study of various social processes.] [urbanisation, family nuclearisation, Digitisation].

Sociology is variously defined by different scholars.

- Comte defines sociology as the science of social Phenomena. (#)
- for Durkheim, sociology is science of social institutions.
- Ogburn and Nimkoff define sociology simply as the scientific study of social life.

- Nature of sociology →

1. The discipline of sociology deals only with study of Human society.
2. Broadly speaking, the discipline of sociology focuses on the study of social groups and aggregates/ collectivities. The individual is relegated to relative unimportance in sociological analysis.
3. The discipline of sociology is largely descriptive & not prescriptive. Consequently sociologists usually confine themselves to analysing "How society is" & do not get into, "How society ought to be".

[not talking about how society ought to be but How society is].

Sociology typically does not get into or do not address

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question of ethics. sociologists would therefore tend to avoid Judgements, terming arrangement as ethical or unethical, moral or immoral, good or (bad / evil) etc.

4) Sociology is a [scientific discipline] and sociological knowledge is based on empirical data or evidence.

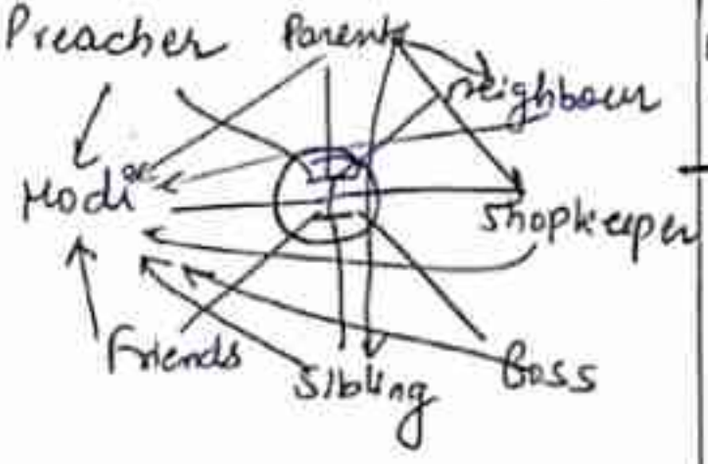
5) The discipline of sociology largely seeks to arrive at Generalisations rather than focus on specific events. (History)

6) The discipline of sociology views various social institutions as interconnected and interdependent and not in Isolation as against other social sciences.

In sociology, yes there is multiplicity of view point but it relies on scientific methods (Multiplicity of opinion is based on how data is interpreted).

- [Society] →

According to Mac Iver, society is a [web] of interpersonal relationships.



Society Impacts man, man impacts society.

- requirement of society → Food, Sex, sense of security.

- Comte stated that [society is like an organism] possessing Harmony of Structure and function.
  - Structure → orderly arrangement of various parts as a whole.
  - function → role (interconnected & interdependent)

#Organic analogy

Every society has its [own distinctive culture]. ★

[Culture] → According to E.B. Tylor, Culture is that Complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, Art, morals, law, customs and any other Capabilities and Habits acquired by man as a part of the society,

"Culture is" man-made

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- opposite of Culture is nature.

Cow is a part of nature but Cow worship is a part of Culture.

- Ganga is part of nature But Ganga worship is a part of Culture. = (Thus Culture is man-made) and is shared among the members of society. and is learnt and is passed from one Generation to other. and can be transmitted across society.

(Dynamic phenomena)

- Culture is not Static but dynamic. (ever evolving) → Valentines becoming part of urb an middle class. in India.

eg - sati , Mobile phones.
Fashion

- Every society is characterised by its own distinctive Culture.

For Ralph Linton, Culture of a society is the way of life of its members. *

Clyde Kluckhohn termed culture simply as "a design for living" of a people. *

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Lecture-3

* Hegel, Comte, Spencer

- **Emergence of Sociology** →

1838 · 'Sociology' Coined by Comte.

The **first Course** by the name of sociology was taught & introduced in **1875** by **William Graham Sumner** in USA.

In **1892**, the first **dept. of sociology** at **USA** by **Albion Small.**

1895 → 1st dept. of Sociology in Europe established by **Emile Durkheim** at France [University of Bordeaux].

1915 → Albion Small began **1st Journal** on Sociology in USA.

- **French Revolution** → (1789-99) [How it impacted emergence of sociology as a discipline.]

Just before FR. (Society)

- Feudal society
- 3 estates [Hierarchy] → 1 Clergy [Priestly classes] <1% of total pop
  2 Nobility [<2% of total pop. of French].
  3 Commoners. [97%.]

Monarch — Bourbon Dynasty

Louis XVI

- Life of Commoners under severe economic strain [Massive increase in prices of commodity] due to Material support to Americans against Fight with British. [Tax↑, Prices↑]
- Monarch was aloof of the strain of People. (distant from realities), unconcerned about plight of people.
- Clergy and Nobility were living **lavish life**
- Middle class has emerged [did not own income due to ownership of land but busines enterprise]. (interests not met under socio-econom framework.)

These all Conditions Combined created a Conducive environment for Revolutionary upsurge. *

- Common people led by Middle class rose against these

- Intellectual Climate
- Socio-Political Conditions
- French revolution
- Renaissance

[Change was so significant that existing Branches were unable to answer the changes]

Reasons of FR →

(a) economic anamolies
(b) Heirachichal Structure (Oppressive)
(c) Intellectual push-
(Huge Corruption)

- Understand the cause of new events and their consequences for society.

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Oppression under current Socio-economic framework.

(Socio-Political Changes)

Changes due to Revolution →

- Feudal System abolished, Privileges from feudal lords taken away.
- Monarchy was abolished.
- French was declared Republic. [Rex Lex replaced by Lex Rex].
- Powers of church were greatly curtailed [like holding of large tract of land etc] replaced by secular State.
- Respect for Tradition [Privileged] changed to liberty, equality and fraternity. [change in Thinking Pattern in society].

Led to the Collapse of Traditional society and gave rise to Modern society [Political + economic changes + Religion + social changes].

Rex Lex ⇒ King is law.

Lex Rex ⇒ Law is King (rule of law). even the ruler is governed by law.

[form of Govt changed. Secular State]

→ change in overall framework.

- **How Western world transformed because of Industrial Revolution** (1760's – 1830's) →

→ Replacement of manual or animal muscle power with machinery for production.

- IR began in English society and spread to other parts.

* Transformative impact in economic domain.

- [Total quantum of production increased] ↑
- [efficiency saw a significant rise] ↑
- [Per unit cost declined due to mass production] ↓
- Further rise in trade and commerce. ↑
- Standard of living improved for those who could purchase but deteriorated for those who become unemployed and could not purchase. *
- IR Led to urbanisation (social process). and Standard of living of workers were deteriorated, they were living in unhygienic conditions, slums etc. (low pay, stretched working hours).

Socio-economic changes

- Economic anomalies
- oppression

Rex Lex Monarchy → FR → Lex Rex Republic

Feudal System → FS abolished

Church Power ↑ → ↓, secular

Tradition respect (Privileged) → equality, liberty, fraternity

→ FR

* + → Social Transformation.

IR ① Affected Stratification System new class emerged. (Capitalist and Industrial working class) – later had an impact on establishment of Trade Unions, later Labour party was established, to further the interests of working class in political domain. as well as economic domain.

② → Education was brought to a massive change due to Printing press, easy availability. More knowledge dissemination → Specialised occupation Skill ↑.

→ Family structure changed, Joint family to nuclear family. ≠

→ child labour increased [no regulation in starting] (for more profits), it affected overall employment as working age group could not find labour work and also due to machines. U·E ↑

* Luddite Movement → (that M/c will make Human redundant).

– led to change in type/kind of Jobs (newer ones created).

→ Internationally due to IR, Agenda of Colonialism was furthered in lieu of readymade markets.

→ Urban Society – more heterogeneous as compared to Homogeneous rural society. * → Tolerance level ↑

*

The emergence of the discipline of Sociology can be attributed to socio-political conditions and the intellectual developments that took place in Europe in 18th and 19th Century.

The French and the Industrial revolution led to a near Complete transformation of society in the west with the traditional social order collapsing and the birth of Modern industrial society.

~~with the traditional soc~~ The F.R. gave birth to the new ideals of liberty, Equality & Fraternity. It also heralded the notion of Secular State or a strict separation of religion and politics.

change in economic system.
– Political system
– emergence of new class.
– urban society.

– change in pol. system.

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IR contributed to the emergence of Modern Industrial Capitalism characterised by Mass production, standardisation of products/goods and increase in quantum of production as well as productivity, increase in trade and commerce. (Factory system replaced the Home based production)

The IR also led to family nuclearisation, urbanisation, changes in Stratification System (new social classes of Capitalist and Industrial working class), spread of literacy, decline in religiosity, Trade Union movements. → due to reliance on science, technology dependent. (Secularisation).

Together the two revolutions gave birth to a new society. — **The modern society:** Traditional social structures gave way to new ones — Traditional knowledge and Traditional mode of thought now seem redundant. These drastic social changes was also accompanied with new social problems → certainity and stability of past replaced by **uncertainity**. Problems like overpopulation and overcrowding in urban areas, **Growth of slum** with their unsanitary living conditions. Problems of **industrial conflict** and labor management, fears of **large scale unemployment**. → Luddite Riot. Industrial pollution, increasing income inequality, * increase in crime, new Health Hazards etc. [Anomie]. → homelessness (Durkheim) moral, material density ↑.

The existing branches of knowledge seemed grossly inadequate to fully comprehend or understand this near complete transformation of western society and to deal with these multiple new social problems confronting modern society at the time of its Birth. Hence, the need was felt for a new academic discipline dedicated to study of society (Scientific)

All the Early Social thinkers, like Saint Simon, Hegel August Comte, Durkheim, Marx were engaged in making sense of the transformation of western society and the accompanied chaos, uncertainity and social issues.

'revolutions are not sudden but have a whole lot of built up.

Enlightenment period · 18th C (Intellectual ideas)

14th-17th C
Renaissance (rebirth of classical learning) → 18th C enlightenment → (18th & 19th C FR & IR) → 1838 sociology

5th - 14th C (fall of Roman empire, beginning of Renaissance)
Dark ages → Prevalence of multiple social evils, ignorance, Feudal structure. (Inward looking)
→ Period of Cultural Decadence.

Ancient Greek Philosophers [Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Confucius, Kautilya].

(The roots of sociology can be traced back to 2000 years back to ancient Greek Philosophy].

→ These philosphers wrote extensively about what should be the relationship b/w ruler and the ruled, Pros & Cons of various forms of Government (even some talk about democracy). (Issues that Modern society is grappling with).

The relationship b/w natural inequality and social inequality, Role of women in society, Husband-wife relationship, question of Citizenship rights. These issues continue to engage contemporary sociological discussions.

(Notion of function can be traced back to period of Aristotle.

Virtue of thing lies in its function → Aristotle
Functional ideology.

Renaissance period → (14th-17th c)
Period in European History, that saw flowering of literature, art, music, religion, architecture, philosophy science etc. The Renaissance period was period of Rebirth of Classical learning written by Ancient

→ Stimulated thoughts about human existence.
(more in art & culture)

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European philosophers.

Some Renaissance figures: Shakespeare, Leonardo Da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Machiavelli, Columbus, John Calvin, Newton, Martin Luther, Kepler

Machiavelli — Political Philosopher : Prince

Leonardo Da Vinci — Monalisa. [Polymat]

Columbus → Commercial revolution (Trade, Banking, Paper Money).

John Calvin, Martin Luther → religious reformers → Protestant reformation → questioned Pope itself (decline of religion started) since then.

Kepler — Planetary laws.

Protestant reformation → Scientific revolution (Medicine, astronomy, physics.)

The defining features of Renaissance: (Humanism)

(a) It marked the shift of focus towards Human beings. # [Human became subject of interest] previously focus was Theological [God]. (Human emotions).

discovery of scientific method. # (biggest contribution of Renaissance). Period of rather than relying on age old myths.

(b) Empiricism [source of knowledge – empirical data or evidence.] Francis Bacon is termed father of empiricism.

(c) Realism [similar, as sociology is descriptive not prescriptive]

Englightenment period → Age of reason [18th C] → several new philosophies were outlined which provided the intellectual framework # for the occurence of F.R. & I.R.

Don't be burdened by the knowledge of past. Develop a rational thinking.

Immanuel Kant, described enlightenment simply as "freedom to use One's own Intelligence" ★

Some of the scholars of enlightenment period are:

Hobbs, John Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquei, Adam smith.

Hobbs, Locke, Rousseau → advocated that every individual has certain rights → "Social Contract Theory" → Life, Property, Personal freedom

Book → Leviathon

In Comte's sociological evolution (Metaphysical stage) #

According to Hobbs, life of man in State of nature (no Government) was solitary, nasty, poor, brutish and short. [situation of war of each against everyone]. (Constant violence, decay, disorder].

- Government emerged due to Social Contract theory where voluntary contracts were done to make life better. and they vested power (limited) in one person.

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If chosen one is not performing well, he can be replaced with someone else. Thus, masses wielded the power.

Social Contract theory (delegitimised Divine theory of Kingship) gives rise to modern day democracy. and that also became the basis of French revolution, American revolution → Republic

Monarch getting legitimacy from Divine theory of Kingship. and are chosen by Gods.

Rousseau → Had there been No Rousseau, there wouldn't have been F.R. His writings influenced F.R. (Rousseau's theory of General will) (Modern Political ideas)

Montesque → gave theory of Separation of power to prevent the misuse of Power (democracy 3 Pillars) (Intellectual Ferment)

≠

These radical thinking and theories could not have been possible w/o the period of Renaissance.

Voltaire → "If there were no God, the ruling Classes would create one." — advocated freedom of speech.

Adam Smith → (Scottish Philosopher) → Market (Laissez Faire) economist — Book (wealth of nations) → lays down ideological framework of Capitalism. (Modern) ± (new economic order)

"It is not from the Benevolence of the Baker, the Butcher or the Brewer that we expect our Daily Dinner. but from their concern for their own self interest." "Greed is Good"

"Pursuit of self interest became morally acceptable, became legitimate, ideologically defensable."

(movement from feudalism towards Capitalism).

- In this period, old beliefs were liberally questioned and rationality emerged as new religion. [Intellectuals emphasised upon reason and individualism. Early sociologists were also convinced that progress in Knowledge of society on lines of natural sciences promised the solution to all social ills.

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Commercial rev.
Protestant reformation
radical Ideas.

Intellectual ferment
oppressive nature of society
economy.

5th-14th → Darkages → 14th-17th Renaissance → 16th Enlightenment → FR & IR

→ dawn of Modernity & its follows. → Social changes → Social challenges

(Intellectual ferment, rationality, Empiricism, Realism, Human Centric approach.

Social changes:
a) secularism
b) Middle class emerged
c) urbanisation.
d) rise of industrial society
e) family nuclearisation
f) decline in religiosity
g) emergence of new classes.

increased domestic violence

Social challenges:
a) New face of poverty, Health issues.
b) Unsanitary conditions to live in.
c) growth of slums
d) overpopulation - overcrowding

Economic changes → Economic challenges

a) Capitalism
b) Industrial revolution

a) new crimes ✓
b) Income inequality ✓

Political changes → Political challenges

a) French revolution
b) end of feudal society
c) democracy
d) Liberty, equality, fraternity

a) Chaos & Uncertainty.

- Modernity had an impact on social, Political, economic lives of all people. Initially Modernity was seen as +ve but its negative fallout also soon became too apparent.
(Sociology emerged as a discipline which arose in direct response to social problems posed by Modernity (as per John Hobbes). *

Evolution of Sociology

Intellectual Context ← Quest for answers → Scientific Context.

Emergence of sociology as a discipline

Commercial revolution
Scientific revolution
French revolution
Industrial revolution.

voyages, Trade, banking, paper money
anatomy, medicine
Heliocentric theory, astronomy
Galileo

Intellectual influences on the emergence of Sociology →

ⓐ Scientific approach [renaissance period] → Scientific principles to analysis the study of Human beings & their nature and society.
(Empiricism)

ⓑ Perfectibility (notion) [material prosperity, Technological Advancements].

Thus emerge a belief of perfectability in various Social institutions. [better family systems, education system). [They can create for themselves even greater degree of freedom], which

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Lecture 4

Social Darwinism

(c) Science of Biology ← Just like the Darwin's theory of evolution. society also evolve over time. (1)

Evolutionary model of society given by Spencer

Homogenity → Complexity [Unicellular model to complex].

→ Progress is both natural & irreversible *

ii) organic analogy given by Comte. [Structure & Functions] Harmony.

(d) development of method of Social Survey → empirical data for sociological analysis.

- State of Poor Report was first scientific survey came up in Europe that highlighted Poverty is not natural but a social Phenomenon. *

(e)

Counter Englightenment Scholars →

De Bonald, De Maistre [They were against englightment because it was a destabilising and disruptive force and will create chaos and Uncertainity] as it challenges Traditional social order that provides stability in society.

→ Their argument was to save Monarchy that was entrenched in society for so long and any attack on Monarchy would create social disorder. → [Status Quoist] to maintain social order.

Criticism

Early
- Sociologists were also concerned about maintaing social order. thus emerged sociology as a discipline.

(f) rise of rationality. – [reasons]
as a religion.
↳ associated philasophies. [Protestant reformation]

Positivism → Comte Books → Course of positivism philosophy.

Merton → studied reference group behaviour of American soldier to show relative deprivation based on Positivism.

Marx – Used data from History. He was positivist, yet not positivist.
- Capitalism – Positivist
- Communism – Romantic philosopher
- Classless society – economist & Socialist

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Lecture-4 (sociology as a science)

Science is a systematic body of knowledge which is based upon empirical data and is based on sensory observation. Based on empirical observations, sciences formulate generalised laws to explain the phenomena under study. The Question whether the discipline is scientific or not can be answered by seeing how that discipline arrives at its body of knowledge. In other words, discipline can be termed as scientific if it used, the scientific method.

- It's approach based on facts and not speculations.

Scientific method involves →

(a) clear definition of problem [providing direction to research & have basic idea of what one is looking for].
(b) Survey of prior literature → Hypothesis formulation.
(c) Experimentation and observations [in case of natural sciences, done in controlled environment, but not always with sociologists].
(d) Processing of data and arrive at Generalisation and Theory building.
(e) Verification / Peer review.

Is sociology a science →

- Comte said sociology as Queen science.

tried to prove approach as nomothetic. (generalisations)

Positivism Considers that sociology is a scientific discipline. The term Positivism is derived from a French term 'positif' meaning imposed on the mind by sensory experience. Thus Positivism considers that the ~~arts~~ ≠ true knowledge is that which is based on sensory experience. *

Positivists, including founding fathers of discipline like Comte and Durkheim, consider that sociologists should use the same scientific method as is used in the physical sciences. In other words, the same scientific method can be applied across all sciences. [Positivists contend that Society is also governed by fixed laws and hence, is predictable] *

- View that sociology is a scientific discipline →
  - # Positivism introduced by Comte *
- • [Comte named the discipline first as social physics, Spencer's work to integrate sociology with Biology] shows efforts of early scholars to perceive it as Science.
- Discipline has Concepts which have universal meanings irrespective of who is the investigator — family, religion convey same meaning.

(18) • Comte believed there was hierarchy of scientific subjects with Sociology at the pinnacle of that Heirarchy.

Sociologists should treat their subject matter in same manner as physicist and chemists treat theirs.

The sociologists also collects empirical data about the [Social world] through experimentation or observation.

He then processes that data to [identify patterns], governing social behaviour.

*The behavior of [man and social relationships] are not arbitrary. Man's actions are greatly determined by [social forces] outside and beyond his control.

Therefore, based on empirical data, the sociologists can also formulate Generalised laws [that Govern Human action and social relationships] in any society. sociological research like in the physical sciences is also [objective.] [Positivist approach in sociology places particular emphasis on behaviour that can be directly observed → Feeling, meaning, purpose can be misleading]

The personal biases and social background of researcher can be put aside while Conducting a research.

Since the Conclusion of the research are based on empirical evidence, the biases of researchers are inconsequential.

• Comte was confident that scientific knowledge about society could be accumulated and used to improve Human existence so that society can run rationally w/o religion & superstition.

[Anti-Positivism/Non-Positivism] → [Usage of qualitative methods] ∧ not scientific methods.

Anti-Positivists considered that the scientific method cannot be applied to study society. The subject matter of the ## Sociology is fundamentally different from the subject matter of physical sciences. The Physical sciences studies matter but sociology studies Human beings [relations, actions]. Man unlike matter has [Consciousness], matter simply reacts to any external stimuli. Physicists can therefore can observe the behavior of matter multiple times, identify underline patterns and formulate laws and Generalisations

Empiricism & direct observation — Cause and effect

Positivism

Experiment & theory building [Universality of laws & principles] — Testable data.

use Scientific methods.

Action to external stimuli.

* However soon it was realised that sociology cannot be developed on lines of natural science as it has many practical limitations. a) Difficulty of being empirical, Inductive & universal inapplicable & difficulty in testing results. Experimentation is core of Sciences but rarely possible in social sciences. eg- No. of Y, does this & that. etc.

last and most sophisticated of all sciences as it deals with all of Humanity & society.

Sociology
Biology
Chemistry
Physics
Astronomy

Hierarchy of Complexity.

As per Comte.

[Problems] - There cannot be an objective science of society since social actions must be understood in terms of meanings that man attaches to them.

that Governs the behavior of matter. Using these laws, they can predict how matter will react or behave when external forces (Stimuli) are applied to it in future.

eg- Free in heaven

Matter	Human
no consciousness	Consciousness
- starts melting	- will sing or will try to dance! Free.

Humanbeings, However do not mechanically react to external stimuli, [Heber argues that Men attribute meaning to any external stimuli, the meaning that people attach to any external stimuli as well as their own actions depends upon variety of factors. Such as —

a) One's social background
b) Past experience
c) emotional state
d) Social Context etc.

doesnot react the same way and, Generalisation or a Governing laws cannot be make.

Thus Human beings act on external Stimuli in variety of ways, therefore human behavior is not predictable. There is no underlying pattern to Govern Human Conduct, Laws or generalisations cannot be formulated.

‡ Weberian approach (Social action approach)

Social meaning of Phenomena changes with individual subjectivity — Interpretivist Sociology

(b) Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology →

no objective social reality, every phenomena is unique.

Phenomenologists like Alfred Schutz, Berger and Luckmann argue that people classify various things, various social phenomena in two different categories in order to make them meaningful. Thus ordinary people engage in social Construction of reality. From this perspective, social world is a world of meanings & there is no objective reality which lies beyond meaning of individual.

Ethnomethodologists, like Garfinkel suggest that Sociologists should study the method used by people to Construct their social world. [There are no objectives to be Captured]. [All realities is perceived or Constructed reality) (How concerned about what people actually do).

to use it — based on data

Durkheim → Suicide evaluation (Positivist approach)

Atkinson → (Suicide) Ethnomethodological approach (Analysed methods used by social actors to declare a suicide).

Common sense notion of Suicide — → Personal loss, bankrupt [Hanging in a room].

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Falsification

Critiques of sociology as a science - • [Positivism & its critique]

- **Karl Popper** → questions the method of inductive empiricism on which modern sciences are based. The method is flawed because based on a finite number of observations, it arrives at Generalisations. logically, irrespective of how many times a theory is proved to be correct, there is always a possibility that it can be prove to be false in the future.

eg - White Swan & Black Swan. — eg - 9 Planets to 8 Planets.

Thomas Kuhn, points out that Scientific Knowledge is based upon Paradigm - Paradigm is a set of beliefs shared by the scientists. Scientists operate within the [agreed upon paradigm]. They find it difficult to see the world in any other way. Scintific beliefs and knowledge do not change gradually or incrementally, instead they change by revolution [i.e sudden shift from one paradigm to other], therefore there is no guarantee that agreed upon paradigm is correct or true.

(questioning Science itself not just Sociology.)

" Sociology today is in **pre-Paradigmatic Stage**. (that Scientists are not even in consensus).

Since, a single paradigm has not yet been agreed upon or accepted by scholars it cannot be a science.

JR Feyerbend, contends that Scientific method restricts the choices of the researcher and Sociological research should be liberating and not constraining.

Post Modernists → Reality can be studied in many ways & diff. POV. [no single Truth].

Gunnar Myrdal - Complete objectivity cannot be achieved.

Non-Positivists -

(a) Use qualitative methods & not Scientific methods.

(b) understanding of social reality & not prediction of events. (refrained from formulation of generalized Universal theories).

(c) Highlighted impossibility of total objectivity & hence accomodative of subjectivity in research.

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Alfred Schutz, Berger, Luckmann

Phenomenology → Social realities ~~of~~ Categorise chalo!!

Everyone has perceived realities. eg- Who is Criminal & who is not a criminal. On what basis, This reality has been categorised, study of that is proposed by Phenomenologists.

(It is not concerned with causal explanations of Human behaviour)

To phenomenologists, it is impossible to measure objectively any aspect of Human behaviour. Humans make sense of world by categorising it. (making sense of sensory experience) → They classify their sense experiences into things that appear to have common characteristics. [foulsmell or fragrance].

For instance, some actions are defined as criminal and others are not; similarly some people are defined as criminals while others are seen as law abiding.

The process of categorisation is subjective: it depends upon the opinions of the observer.

→ Because crime

*Statistics are simply product of opinions of those who produce them. [Crime statistics are produced by police or court] they represent no more than the individuals involved and their biases.

[Shows subjective reality.]

If Sociologists produce their own statistics, these are too result of subjective opinions of Sociologists.

(Typifications → Tree, Mangu etc.

- Phenomenologists believe that it is impossible to produce factual data and that it is therefore impossible to produce and check causal explanations.

(The most the sociologists can do is to understand the meaning that individuals give to particular phenomena) from which social reality is constructed.

Phenomenologists does not try to establish what causes crime., instead they try to discover how certain people come to be defined as criminal. (How they are attaching meaning to it.

& they try to understand the meaning of phenomena by discovering its essence.

Phenomenologists therefore examine the way that how police officers reach decisions about whether to arrest and charge suspects. In doing so, they hope to establish the meanings attached to words 'crime and criminal' by police.

Atkinson's suicide theory → He tried to understand the phenomenon by investigating how Coroners distinguished it from other types of death.

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The end product of phenomenological research is an understanding of the meanings ~~of~~ employed by members of society in their everyday life.

eg- one Person might classify chair as wooden object or other might see it as tool to beat someone - Data are product of classificati systems, used by the who produce data. If classification system were different the data would be different.

(Phenomendogy faded due to its pure subjective nature & inability to deliver concrete concepts. Some contemporary sociologists criticise it for being nothing more than mere Common sense and very narrow and speculative in nature.

Thus causal relations and correlations are not possible.

Garfinkel

Ethnomethodology - literally means the methods that people use on daily basis to accomplish their everyday lives. It has various common elements with European Phenomenology.

1960 - Harold Garfinkel at USA.

Phenomonologists tends to focus on what people think

Conversation analysis.

Ethnomethodologists are more concerned with what people actually do. [of a community]

- Ethnomethodology is concerned with examining the methods and procedures that people use to construct and account for their social world.

It is defined as study of the body of Common sense knowledge and the range of procedures and Considerations by means of which the ordinary members of society make sense of, find their way about in and act on the circumstan in which they find themselves.

- They also reject an objective view of reality and social order which starts from society and not an individual.

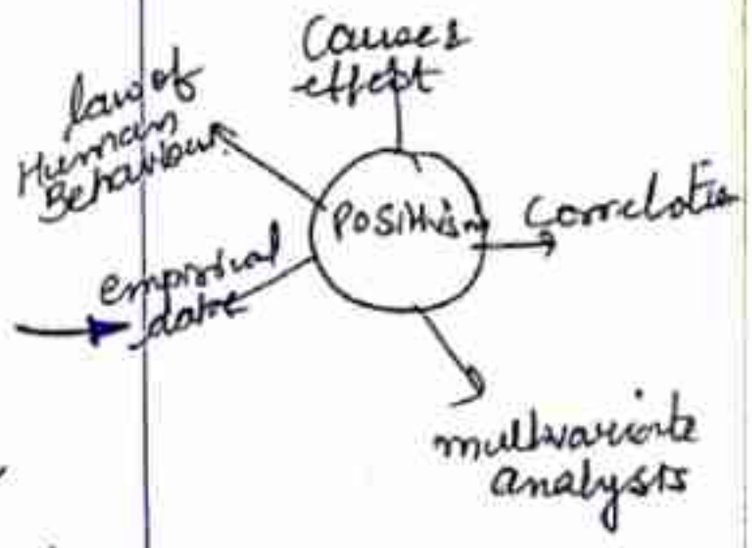
eg- In case of Atkinson's study of Coroners, those deaths defined as suicide were seen as such by reference to an underlying pattern - The pattern is the Coroner's common sense theory of suicide.

Post Modernists believe that all that can be done is to examine the social world from the viewpoint of different actors within it. They reject the claims of traditional

quantitative and qualitative and critical researchers that it is possible to determine the truth about society.

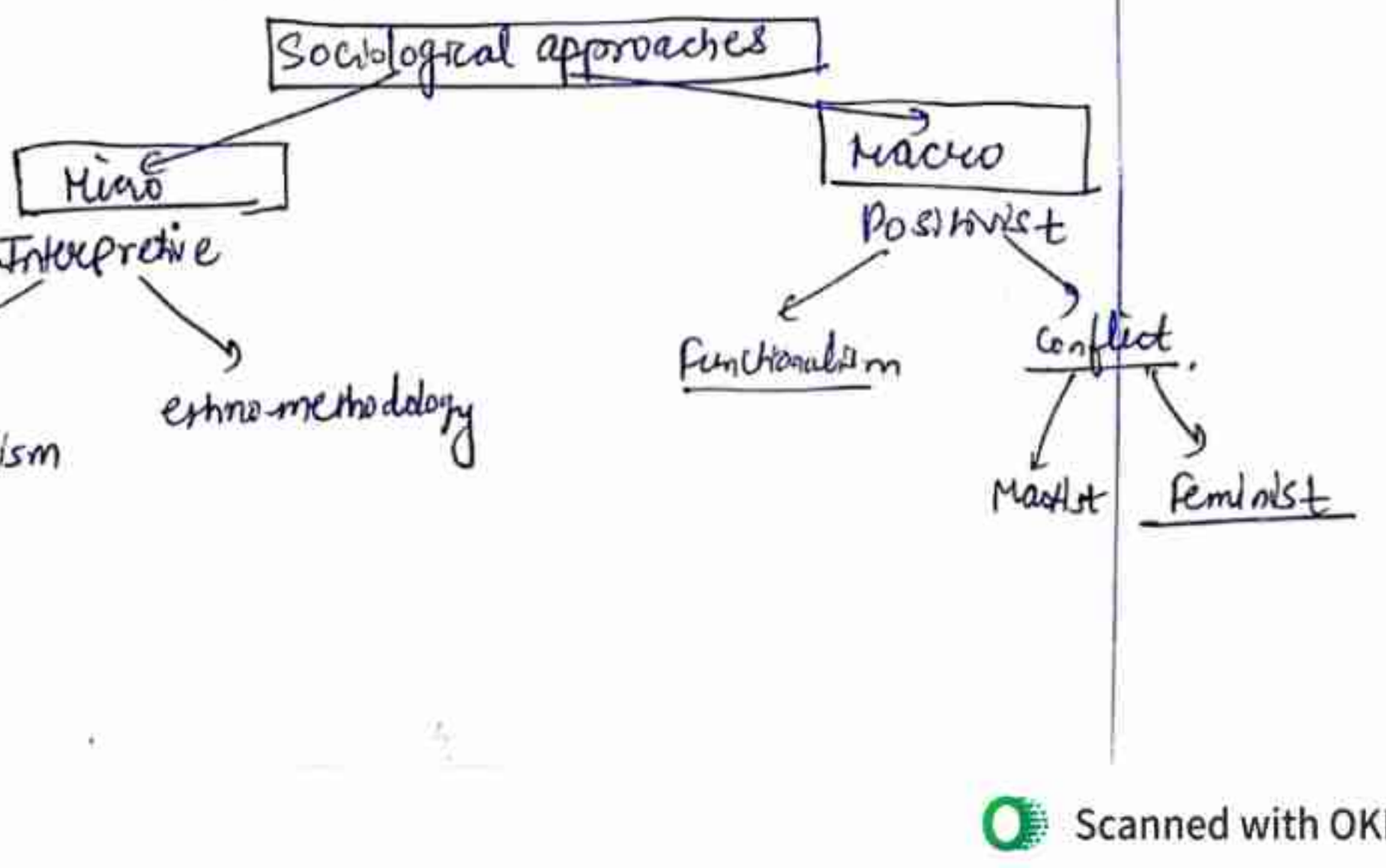
Features of Positivism → emphasis on behaviour that can be directly observed.
→ emphasised on understanding external realities and rejected the study of internal aspects like meaning and motives.

discovery of cause and effect relationship
→ use of scientific method.
→ focused on empiricism and rejects commonsensical notions.
→ Formulation of Theories and universality of laws & principles
→ also talks about Predictability of social events. Comte's society evolution.
→ Positivists argued that sociological knowledge should be testable - True knowledge is one which can be tested.



Major theoretical strands in research methodology

Research methodology is a wider term given to the entire process of research which includes approach and ideology, research methods, research design, data assumptions, logic and so on.



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There are 2 Central Ideas to Ethnomethodology →

(a) Indexicality → means that the sense of any object or activity is viewed from it's ~~Concept~~ Context; it is indexed in a particular situation.

→ It means that sense of an object or phenomenon is context specific. ⊛

As a result, any interpretation, explanation or account made by members in their everyday lives is made with reference to particular circumstances and situations.

(b) Reflexivity → Garfinkel argued that members employ the documentary method to make sense and account for the social world.

This method consists of selecting certain aspects of the infinite number of features contained in any situation or Context, defining them in a particular way and seeing them as evidence of an underlying pattern.

The process is then reversed and particular instances of underlying pattern are used as evidence for the existence of pattern.

eg - Atkinson's study of coroners, those deaths defined as suicide were seen as such by reference to an underlying pattern. This pattern is the coroner's common sense theory of suicide. However those deaths defined as suicide were seen as an evidence for the existence of the underlying pattern.

Thus documentary method can be seen as reflexive. The particular instance is seen as the reflection of underlying pattern and vice versa.

Garfinkel argues that mainstream, classical sociology, depicts man as cultural dope, simply acting out standardised directives provided by the culture of his society.
Instead, members give meanings to situations, construct their own world rather than being shaped by it.

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Ethnomethodologists argue that social world is nothing more than the constructs, interpretations and accounts of its members.
Accounts are the ways in which actors explain specific situations.
- Ethnomethodologists devote a lot of attention to analyse people's accounts.
This is one of the reasons that Ethnomethodologists are preoccupied with analysing Conversations and Conversation analysis is one of the most important parts of Ethnomethodology. *

Criticisms →

a) Giddens says it seems Ethnomethodology does not have goals.
b) Alvin Gouldner says that they ignore the fact that interactions and reality are shaped by the differential power relations that exist in society.

- Reflexivity → Social actor reflects upon social actions and identify some underlying patterns and based on social interactions he continuously modify his social world.

eg- Teacher's role.

Underlying pattern [# Knowledge of subject
Angry]

{Teacher is seen as reflection of underlying pattern & it shows these.}

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Problem of Experimentation →

1) If Human is even brought to Controlled laboratory Conditions, he would behave differently from how he would have behaved outside the laboratory.

2) Ethical issues - Informed Consent?, Hawthrone effect?

3) No two Human beings are same, thus variable in form of Humans is impossible to be Constant. *

4) It is Impractical to carry out experiments in laboratories on many of the subjects of interest to Sociologists - Whole Community or society is not possible to fit into a laboratory. [even a truly rep. sample may not fit].

eg - children effect (by Media and violence), Test done in lab, found out that those children showed less agressive behaviour, where adults have Criticised aggression.

Ethical issue → promoting aggression among children by these Studies.

- There are 'n' no. of variables in social world. Controlling is practically Impossible. most importantly researches might even be unaware of many of the variables.

- Study By Bandura.

Lecture-5

- Some practical problems in using scientific method in Sociological research -

① problem of **experimentation** → (How humans can be test subject like matter.)
- Whether to tell or not (that you are exp.)
- Ethical issues.
- no controlled environment. (many variables involved)

② Problem of **quantification and measurement**

Science = 1kg, 1 Km [standard] [universally accepted] gives absolute results based on this

but in sociology (scientific method] - there cannot be any standard.

Eg- to measure religiosity on a scale of 0-10. Surveyors interpretation could be different, while those surveyed could mark, based on their **perception**, but it's possible that in absolute terms, one who marked 5 is more religious than one who marked 6. [so, the issue of quantification and measurement. in absolute terms.

- Issue of interpretation **subjectivity**. based on same facts. (if rely on openended questionnaire).

③ Problem of **Generalisation** (& theory building) - In science, Generalised laws that are formulated are universally acceptable. eg- $F = mxa$.

In sociology, it is not possible to make universally applicable generalisations because of inherent differences in society and social behavior of their actors. eg- American society → Domestic violence↑ → more divorce

Indian society → ↑domestic violence → more stability in family.

[study done might not be applicable for different classes, different religions etc.] → may not be representative.

- Issue of **Testability**

④ **Problem of objectivity** in sociological research -

objectivity, according to **Bierstedt** means that the conclusions arrived at, as a result of enquiry are independent of the race, color, creed, occupation, nationality, religion, moral

Hawthorne effect

on worker efficiency and productivity remained same, despite change in lighting as they knew they were being observed.

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Research → value Free

Facts - are empirically verifiable observations.

preferences and political predispositions of the investigator.

The researcher does not allow his own opinions, values, biases, prejudices to Color the research project. In other words ~~research~~ research is free from **value preferences** of researcher based on diff. ideologies

Is objectivity possible in sociology?

Different views -

(a) **Positivists view** → Sociologists based their study on empirical data and facts, thus objectivity is possible. eg- rate of divorce in a society cannot change whosoever conducts the study.

- The researcher must remain committed to maintaining objectivity in research. He should consciously keep aside his own prejudices, biases, values from the research.

(b) **Weber** → according to him, Completely value free sociological research is not possible.

*

According to weber, the **selection of the topic of research** is always affected by his values and social background. out of the innumerable social phenomena, which ones he chooses to study is guided by his interest, values and inclinations. The choice of problem is thus always **value relevant**

What the researcher considers as worthy of study or imp. enough to research depends on his perspective.

for eg → Weber's study on
- Protestant ethic and capitalism [Mother was Protestant]
- Bureaucracy [Father was Bureaucrat]

Gunner Myrdal also talked about objectivity.

Every clinical, Unemotional approach to subject matter of research].

Value in sociology refers to subjective disposition arising out of experience, bias, preference & beliefs.

Value are the basis of biases.

Durkheim - social facts are the subject matter of discipline.

value of Sociologists have no role to play - value free
- like natural sciences objective facts are important. & are possible to achieve in sociology.

Multiple social phenomena in society, selection of topic is Value relevant and it's been selected based on one's social background.

However Weber was of the opinion, that once the topic of research is chosen, subsequent research process should not be contaminated by researcher values. [should remain unaffected by value of researcher]. This is termed as value neutrality.

[Value free research is not possible]

Another Aspect,

Researchers should be conscious of their own values and to enhance neutrality by showing one's own findings w/o omitting or changing data which contradicts researcher's own belief and values. *
[not to hide any data or play with it].

© Anti-Positivist view → "Value free sociology is near impossibility".

The values and social background of the researcher are bound to affect the research project at its each and every stage. — from the selection of topic of research to defining the problem, key terms, what sources of data are to be relied upon, How data is interpreted, How conclusions are drawn etc
[Impossible for a sociological research to be value free or value neutral].

Alvin Gouldner, in his book Anti-minotaur: the myth of value free sociology. Considers that facts and values cannot be separated in sociological research. Researchers cannot escape their own biases and values, no matter How hard they try. Since they obviously have values, the researchers should be open about them.

Habermas → Since Human study Human, this complete ~~abstraction~~ separation of facts and values not possible.

due to inherent bias itself. [mostly male sociologists].

-eg:- Till 1960, sociologists largely neglected Domestic Household work done by women. because in patriarchal society work was defined as something that can earn money outside home.

#eg - Durkheim's view on Capitalism & Marxist view.

based on their own bias or subjective interpretation.

→ Marx → economic determinism — Value biased.

• Fact, Value and objectivity →

A discipline as a body of knowledge has certain basic components like - facts, concepts, theories and so on.

Concept is an abstraction representing objects, phenomenon etc.
for eg - Family, Household, caste and kinship are concepts. They are like representatives of the objects and phenomena. They should be used to clarify researches thinking and hence, should be precise and agreed by all.

Fact → A fact is regarded as an empirically verifiable observation or state of affairs that can be agreed upon as real, definite and incontrovertible. It has it's own independent existence. Facts remains the same in every situation for all observers. *

Objective facts constitute the subject matter of natural sciences. Similar attempt were also made in sociology by likes of Durkheim who gave concept of **Social facts**.

Social facts = Subject matter of sociology — Durkheim — to be studied empirically, not philosophically.

- To make sociology a science, attention should be paid only on factual analysis and not on subjective interpretations and individual perceptions.

→ When facts are systematised and expressed into set of General Statements — Theory.

- **Value** in sociological terms refers to subjective disposition arising out of experience, bias, preferences and beliefs. Values can be personal, cultural, temporal and situation specific and doesnot remain same over a period of time. — eg - Communist and Capitalist ideology.
→ Values represents what one believes and not necessarily what actually is.
* According to functionalists, values are of society and not an individual. *

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(d) Critical researchers View → "They argue sociological research should not be objective and should have Value commitment to disadvantaged society" for improving their condition.

eg- Feminist sociologists [Combined research + activism].
Dalit "

[Purpose of research is to become voice of the oppressed.

Purpose of research is desirable changes in society.

- Discipline of sociology cannot be distant observer, unconcerned with miseries of people. and knowledge must be used to transform lives.

e) In late 19th C, Non positivist Ideas gained strength, it was argued complete objectivity was neither desirable nor achievable. According to Dilthey, a fact based approach explores only one dimension as it ignores cultural and ideological dimension

Gunnar Hyrdal → absolute obj. is illusive in nature.

Arguements →

Individuality

Unlike scientific facts, social facts change their shape & meaning as the context changes. so it was argued that Sociology cannot be based on facts alone as human consciousness is intangible and cannot be measured against dry factual standards.

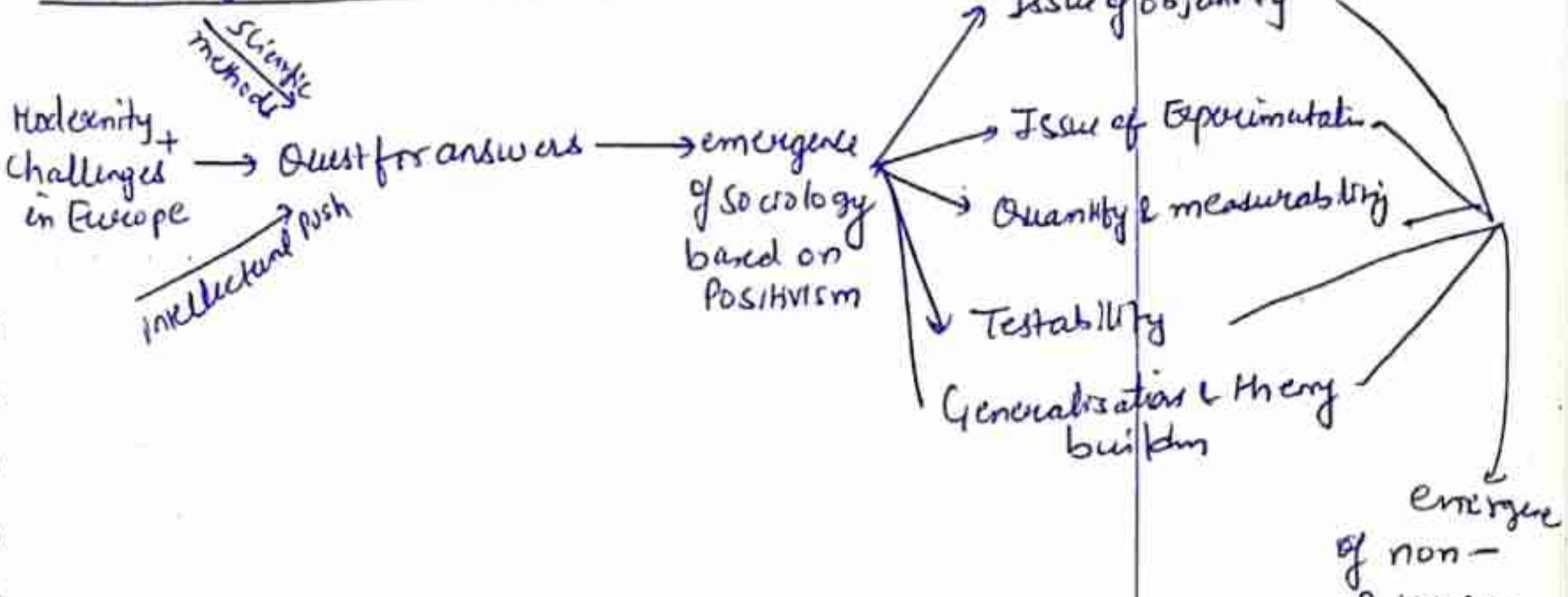
[- In the context of recent surge in terror incidents, sociologists try to understand why terrorists use violent means to achieve political ends. and the answer also lies in the values apart from the facts]

- As a middle path it is generally agreed that rather than aiming for complete value freedom, sociologists should avoid a strong interest in the outcome of the research, so that necessary influences of value may be avoided. By this logic, it is possible to retain objectivity and rationality in sociological research w/o completely doing away with values.

(f) - Contemporary sociologists, total objectivity is impossible because values inevitably enter every stage of the production of sociological knowledge.

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Evolution of Non-Positivist approach →



- # **Choice of Topic** — Personal preference (values)
- # **Collection of facts (Sources)** — Sources decided based on values, methods used to collect data are also based on ideology.
- # **Interpretation of facts** [social facts]. — Subjectivity due to personal bias [Weber, Marx's view on capitalism] ⊛
- # **Formulation of theory** is directly based upon Subjective Interpretation.

Fig: Dilution of objectivity in social research.

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[Sociological theory → Set of ideas that claims to explain how society or aspects of society work].

Lecture - 6

Durkheim
Parsons
Merton
— Functionalism

Marx — Conflict Sociology

Weber — interpretive sociology

Mead
— Symbiotic interactionism.

→ as a perspective began with beginning of sociology as a discipline. Evolve

Functionalism → (Sociological theory)

Functionalism is a sociological theory which considers that, In every society there is a broad Consensus amongst it's members regarding their collective lives. society is characterised by **shared norms and values**. #

Functionalists Considered that individual members of society are taught the shared norms and values through the process of socialisation by various agencies such as family, religion, education system, mass media etc.

The society ensures that individual members adhered to shared norms & values using various mechanisms of Social Control. (Inherent to maintain social order) Social control may be exerted through **formal mechanisms** such as law enforcement, administration, School authorities etc. or through **informal mechanisms** such as mocking, shaming, social boycott, Public shaming, a disapproving glance. etc.

Social control mechanisms may be positive i.e they reward the conformist individual to encourage conformist behaviour or negative i.e they punish the individual through application

Q → Constitution based on societal values & norms?

- How society can continue with two sets of values & norms.

that what makes Cooperative living possible in society.

broad agreement

- Society based on shared norms & values. (general guidelines for behaviour)

Unofficial rules (do's & don'ts)

Western → individualism → Materialism → Love marriage (based on their individual relations & happiness)

Indian → Collectivism → Spiritualism. → Arrange marriages

- Family → Primary Socialisation.

Education system → (Taught by society about social norms).

- Society ensures Compliance to shared norms (various mechanisms of social control)

+ve → Incentivise

-ve → Penalise.

Formal	Awards salary hike recognition	Judicial Proceedings & punishment
Informal	Appreciation by family & friends	social boycott Mocking Ridicule Trolling

Mob lynching ?

for encouraging accepted behaviour in Society.

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of sanctions for deviant behaviour.

The [twin] mechanisms of socialisation and social control ensure that the individual conforms to the expectations of the society.

From a functionalist perspective, the behaviour of individual in society is [well structured.] Human behavior and social relationships are recurrent and patterned, shaped as they are by the shared norms and values of the society. Thus, the society comprises of various parts or social institutions, the various social institutions perform certain essential tasks for the continued existence, maintenance & well being of the society.

[organic analogy] interdependent functions of social institutions.

For instance, the Family performs several important functions such as reproduction and primary socialisation. Religion contributes to maintaining social solidarity. The economic system contributes to the production of goods and services including the essentials of life, (food, shelter) etc. without the performance of these functions or tasks, society cannot exist. The term function, thus refers to the positive effect or contribution of any social institution to the maintenance and well being of the society as a whole. In the performance of their functions, the different social institutions are inter-related and inter-dependent, they work in coordination, cooperation and Harmony with each other.

* Behaviour is quite predictable, recurrent.

(Position that we occupy) Status	expectations from occupant of that status. Role
Teacher	
Father	
Husband	
employer	

(society has described various occupational statues and their role) decided by society.
[There are norms governing the behaviour of occupant in diff roles].

Merton used it to study [deviance]

Malinowski used to study [religion].

Parsons, Merton → Structural Functionalism.

Functional Pre-requisites

* (requirements that must be met if society is to survive)

- Functionalists assumed that certain degree of order & stability is essential for the survival of social systems. Thus His therefore concerned with explaining origin and maintenance of order and stability in society.

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In Brief, Functionalism considers that society is characterised by shared norms and values, individual members conforming to social expectations and the various interconnected social institutions performing their functions for the well being of the society. & maintain social order. Social life is characterised by value consensus, cooperation, continuity, Stability and Harmony.

↑ Functionalists attribute importance to this.

- If a system is to survive there must be a minimum integration b/w its parts.

Criticism of theory of Functionalism →

(a) Conservative Bias – doesnot greatly account for changes. It is justifying continuity in society. Even if it considers change, it is very gradual and not a drastic, revolutionary change. Greater emphasis on continuous & Harmonious change. (Static view of society). [legitimising continuity by only throwing light on positives and not -ve)

- They have concentrated on functions rather than dysfunctions.

(b) It assumes there is value consensus in society rather than proving it. In real world, there is no value consensus [eg – Beef should not be consumed] Brahminical norm, not complied by so called lower caste] living in a same society. [When they consider value consensus in society, they are considering norms of dominating social group.

Diff b/w Society & Civilisation? (Hindu, Muslim).

- Marxist

(c) Functional perpective doesnot relegate any importance to individuals and sees them as puppet in hands of society. Anti-Positivists argues that this view donot acknowledge uniqueness, individuality of individual.

- Functionalism is criticised for its deterministic view of human action.

(d) overemphasis on role of Interdependence, Harmony cooperation. Highlights largely the functions & +ve of social institutions (Gives very optimistic view of society)

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David Lockwood

and ignores conflict, violence, oppression etc. which is equally prevalent in society. So only a partial view of society. [social stratification, religion have been some indispensable].

e) Functionalists consider the larger functional role of institutions, but ignore the impact of those institutions on the individuals.

f) Ecological fallacies - It is a formal fallacy faulty reasoning in the interpretation of statistical data that occurs when inferences about individuals are deduced from inferences about group to which individuals belong to. [faulty causal explanation]

- witchcraft is hardly conducive to social solidarity and integration

g) Functionalists are criticised for employing Teleological explanations, that mistakes effect as a cause.

→ Critics argue that cause precedes effect or consequences.

eg - Social stratification according to Davis & Moore outlines its positive effects and argues it as its origin.

- Just like an organism & its various parts study, In the same way, an understanding of any part of society requires an analysis of its relationship to other parts and most importantly its contribution to maintenance of society and order.

Continuing this organic analogy, functionalists argue that, just as an organism has certain basic needs that must be satisfied if it is to survive, so society has basic needs that must be met if it is to continue to exist. — functional prerequisites.

→ Social action and interpretivist perspectives argue that sociologists need to understand and interpret human behaviour and discover the meanings that lie behind it.

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• Symbolic Interactionism → term coined by Herbert Blumer in 1937. Scholars associated are Mead, Blumer, Charon etc., Dewey, CH Cooley,

- It considers that society and self are twin born. and argues that man himself creates social reality by meanings created through interaction. It places a strong emphasis on symbols and language, as core element of all Human Interactions. (Significant symbols)

→ Irvin Goffman is also a notable Symbolic Interactionist who made his contribution in study of mental asylums

As per Charon, there are four basic characteristics of Symbolic Interaction →

(a) Human being should be considered as social and thinking beings (and not just merely controlled by society)

b) Human percieve their environment subjectively and not objectively.

C) Human being posses the ability to think & enables people to act reflectively rather than behaving unreflectively - Ability to think is embedded in the mind and mind is different from Physiological brain. Mind is a result of socialisation process and is not a thing ibut process.

{ Concept of self, [Playstage, Gamestage] self develops thinking develop

{ Symbols improve people's ability to percieve the environment (language greatly
Symbols improve the ability to think
expands this ability).
- Symbols greatly increase the ability to solve various problems
- Symbols allows us to imagine even a Metaphysical reality such as Heaven or Hell.

Symbolic Interactionists primary concern is with the impact of meanings and symbols give Human social action and Social Interaction.

Symbols – Interaction – Self → Thinking → action (inner conversation)

(d) They see interactions in vaccum & do not take into account role of society.

→ John Dewey
William - I. Thomas.

• like Weber's SI are concerned with explaining social actions in terms of the meanings that individual give to them.

- Weber social action approach is equally applicable to SI as a critism of Positivism.

→ Thinking makes it possible for him to understand expectation from him by society and (thus cooperation is maintained).

Criticism
(a) Ignores certain common social facts like power, structure and their constraining influence on Human actions & Interaction.
(b) Interactionist focus only on small F2F interaction and ignore larger historical & social settings.
(c) Marxist argue that meanings that are generated are not result of interaction but external force due to presence of class relationships

Teleological argument →
Confusing causes with the functions.
eg- Religion.

Lecture-7

Emile Durkheim.

- (1858 - 1917)
- French
- Born in orthodox Jewish family.
- Ancestral occupation - Rabbi's [Priest].
- personally quite Secular due to education from ENS Normale [Intellectual values]

UPSC syllabus

a) Religion & society
b) division of labor
c) suicide
d) social facts.

"Elementary forms of religious life" (Book) - 1912.

- understood the Central & role of religion in society.
- provides a Secular view of religion.
- 1st dept. of Sociology in Europe.
  - "Rules of the Sociological method" Book.

name of Durkheim's study.

Religion and Society → Durkheim's theory of religion was also a result of his concerns for social order and integration in society.

→ notion of God is Central to religion. (Supreme Power) Supernatural power (not in Durkheim view)

Religion → According to Durkheim, Religion is a **Unified System** of beliefs and practises related to Sacred things. i.e (Things set ~~up~~ apart or forbidden). which unites it's adherence into a single moral Community called the Church. for those who adhere to them.

eg: Ghost as sacred. / God as sacred. / Totemism / Philosphical theory / Supernatural power → "a relationship of distance & fear is maintained with these things"

Durkheim's view at very heart of religion - "sacred".

Sacred (relates to religion)	Profane (not sacred)
set apart and forbidden.	all day-to-day things
Cow	Donkey
Tulsi	cactus
Ganga	Tap water

In every society, things are classified as sacred or Profane.

It is not the utility of a thing that makes it sacred. Anything can be sacred — a pebble, a statue, a cloth, a colour, a plant, animal, river, mountain, symbol.

(Representation of something makes it sacred)

The relationship between the sacred and profane or characteristics of sacred & profane are as follows—

i Sacred is always separated from the profane. Sacred is that, which the profane should not touch and cannot touch with Impurity.

- sacred cannot be touched with impurity there are set of rules to interact with it.

ii Detailed rules and regulations, social practices are laid down detailing how the sacred is to be approached.

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iii) Sacred is protected and isolated through strong prohibitions.

iv) The sacred is infinitely superior in power and dignity to profane.

v) objects may make a passage from profane to Sacred and sacred to profane through rituals. (It is not some intrinsic quality of object that makes it sacred). [Profane is not supposed to take precedence over sacred).

Following are the functions of religion as identified by Durkheim →

a) Religion provides Shared morality. (shared right or wrong). (Integration of society is strengthened.)
- W/o this shared morality, social life is impossible and can't live life in Harmony & cooperation.

b) Important social norms are defined as sacred. (which gives them great power to direct or control the actions of individual members of society.).

c) Relationship b/w man and society is exactly the same as the relationship b/w man and god. (Society is the real object of religious veneration).

d) Religion offers strength. during life upheavels. & turbulent times. eg- Death rituals comforting the Griefed.

e) Religious rituals associated with singing, dance etc. (collective chanting).

Purpose - Collective effervescence is produced. (collective energy) This serves to strengthen the bond b/w members of social group. Serves to enhance bonding of social group. [It makes individual, one in the collectivity].

Exogamous clan (outside Marriage.)
- Each clan have own Totem [plant/animal symbol].

Durkheim studied Aruanta Tribe - Australia to study religion
- didn't picked christianity, Muslim Hinduism.

Why?
a) very big societies (became complex) more complexity in religion.

- Bull roarer (Most Sacred object). on this mark the Totem of clan.

Totemism.

Durkheim argued: Primitive man comes to view society as sacred because he is utterly dependent on it.

eg- Tribes of Malinguee believed themselves as descendants of pigs.

For Durkheim, collective singing, dancing etc. during religious ritual produces a collective effervescence which unifies the social group and enhances social solidarity.

Criticisms of Durkheim's Theory of religion

It has been criticised on various grounds as follows:

(a) Durkheim considers religion as integrating force promoting Harmony, cooperation & he ignores (oppression) the divisive role that religion has played historically. eg- (Hindu-Muslim clashes)

(b) Durkheim considers religion provides shared morality but critiques argue members may not be guided by it. eg- Shia-Sunni divide within a religion.

(c) Durkheim studied only a primitive tribe and simply extrapolated it and it may not be applicable on other religions.

(d) Durkheim never Himself visited Aranta tribe but he relied on secondary sources. (Armchair sociologists). Thus, understanding of Aranta tribe is incorrect. eg→ Totem is not the source of unity but Aranta people were united at level of tribe and not clan. → Critic by Malinowski *

(e) Dichotomy of Profane and sacred is not absolute & there can be things which are mundane.

(f) Scholars also argue that it is not religion, but secularism which is binding the societies together in modern industrialised societies and his ideas are applicable to simple societies only.

(g) His theory fails to explain the cause of solidarity in multicultural polytheistic societies like India.

* others argue decline in religiosity

Durkheim's view on religion in Modern Society. "Still There"

Sacred things have just changed.

eg- National flag
National Anthem
Constitution.
new source of shared morality
- new sacred.

- Collective effervescence. (binding the individual to collectivity).

"civic religion"

- It can be said that India is in a transition phase from old sacred to new sacred. *

Evans Pritchard

(h) The view that profane cannot precede sacred is flawed. [otherwise enlightenment wouldn't have been possible and a case of radical theories.

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40 Durkheim

Durkheim evolved functional explanation for existence of religion in the world and observed it's existence as a social fact and not as supernatural phenomenon. *

[in reaction to existing explanations of religion that Durkheim deemed to be non-sociological explanations, based on supernatural occurence].

- According to him, society consists of two parts — sacred and profane. As per him this process of dividing world into sacred and profane started with Totems. (#)

Sacred are the things which are set apart and forbidden with relationship of [distance & fear] and Profane are the non-sacred things that we use in our day-to-day life. [Sacred and Profane are two worlds apart and both are mutually exclusive].

- Durkheim conducted an experiment on simplest form of religion i.e [Totemism]. In which totems are worshipped [Bull roarers]. He argued that Totem is nothing but representation of clan itself. [studied Aruntа Tribe, Australia]. — If the cause of Totem is established, the same will be cause of Modern religion. (*)

[Cause] →

Primitive men were wanderers, occasionally when they came together for festivals, there was a different feeling, which disappeared when they separated. Individuals who experienced this heightened energy of social force sought some explanations for this state and based on their primitive logic they explained this feeling in terms of [supernatural force. presence of. (#)

According to Durkheim, Gathering itself was the real cause & calls this feeling as collective effervescence; heightened feeling of energy generated in collective Gatherings.

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Tribes considered these higher forces to be [Divine] or [Supernatural] and attributed to certain totems by primitive tribes. When people assemble near the totem, they solve that feeling again, they failed to explain this phenomenon and gave it sacred status. clan member mistakenly attributes the energy to the symbols of clan. (This feeling which was due to the feeling of being together was, instead, interpreted as * Sacred.

Durkheim sees religion as reflection of society.

[According to Durkheim], there is nothing particular about Totems which make them sacred and Totem is a symbol of Collectivity or Symbol of society itself as it represents those social forces which are felt by individuals at social gatherings. [and he compares God and society as same] ⊛ He suggests that religious experiences are real experiences of social forces, forces that unite us.

[Social obligations] are represented in [sacred terms] and became [religious duties].

→ This logic holds true for the explanation of Idol worship in many religions as it is easier for man to visualise & direct his feeling towards Symbol rather than a complex metaphysical thing like Society.

Durkheim sees Religion in functional terms as well. He explains religion becomes [basis of Similarity] & thus brings people together. In modern societies which are highly individualised and differentiated, religion performs the function of bringing people together.

[Functional perspective]

as there is importance of Social group and their dependence on it.

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According to Durkheim, belief in gods or spirits, which is usually the focus for religious ceremonies, originated from a belief in ancestral spirits of dead relatives.
(It is through individuals souls that Collective Conscience is realised. [Durkheim again concludes that religious worship is really the worship of social group or society.

NS - 2(-8?
IB - 120-124, 43

Lecture 8 (Division of Labor) - Phd thesis of Durkheim.

Division of labor means, splitting up of work into a no. of parts. These different parts are then undertaken by different persons.

Traditional society → Transformation → Modern society

① Volume (Population size) — low → ↑ → High

② Material density (Population density) — low → ↑ → high

③ Moral density [frequency of social interactions) — ~~High~~ low → ↑ → ~~low~~ High

— dynamic density.

ⓐ more people to interact
ⓑ more compact living.
ⓒ Technology

(interaction in modern society may be transactional but frequently has increased).
(not about quality of interaction but quantity of interaction).

-With change in these 3 parameters, Traditional Society transforms into modern society & because of this division of labor changes from simple to complex.

	Traditional	Modern
DoL	Simple [less demand, limited area] - only a limited occupations.	Complex. (High degree of occupational specialisation) → numerous occupations. eg- Sociology optional Teacher!
Basis of allocation	- Birth based identity [i.e caste] - Gender - age	Basis → education, skills, knowledge, capability
Tech.	Rudimentary	advanced
Collective conscience	Strong (due to homogeneity) - Similar occupation, food etc. mould group, culture, God	Weak (growth of individualism) - (heterogeneity) - less solidarity. (How are they able to hold together)?

Source of solidarity: mechanical solidarity

Adam Smith [Economist] PoV —
Modern society → Specialised work, leading to increase in productivity. & this is due to division of labor and occupational specialisation.
[repeated work → more experience → less mistakes].
(saves time, cost & increased productivity].

This theory came in the era of results after French revolution → due to rampant individualism & moral crisis.

Mechanical solidarity → solidarity due to likeness and sameness.

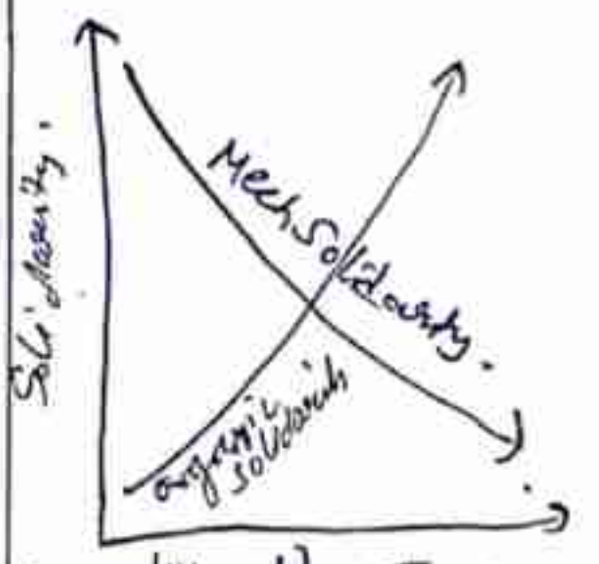
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It was necessary to transform DOL from simple to complex due to change in other 3 spheres.
[to reduce degree of intensity of competition and to ensure peace]. If more competition, very difficult business and cut throat situation].

- With occupational specialisation, society ensures that competition within each occupational category is somewhat reduced and can be managed peacefully. [supreme value is attached to the individual.

According to Durkheim, collective conscience can be understood to refer to the beliefs and sentiments that are common to the ordinary members of the society. Thus collective conscience includes the shared norms, beliefs and understanding amongst the members of the society [and is a source of solidarity].

	Traditional	Modern
nature of law	Repressive laws	restitutive legal system.
	Conformity to social norms is must	
	In a traditional society, people have a very strong sense of shared morality, so any offence against the shared morality is considered as an offence not only against the aggrieved individual but against the whole society, since whole society is offended, wrongdoer is severely punished. eg- Cutting of fingers, Tongue, death sentence.	In Modern societies, offenders are expected to make restitution for their crimes - An offence is seen to be committed against aggrieved individual and not against whole society. So Modern societies are more characterised by restitutive law.



Organic solidarity — solidarity based on differences and dependency.

(reformatory in nature)

Although some repressive laws exist in society with organic solidarity but restitutive law predominate, especially for minor offences.

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Traditional	Modern
Individualism - low	Highly (cherished ideal)
Interdependence - low (lesser needs) eg- Daadun [more reliance on family].	High (more needs) eg- Toothbrush & toothpaste

(This increased interdependence is the source of solidarity in modern societies — organic solidarity [Durkheim]

Traditional → Modern
↘ anomie ↗
(normlessness)

According to Durkheim, when a society passes from being traditional to becoming modern, there is an intervening period of Anomie, (literally means normlessness), during this period, the society is unable to offer clear guidelines to its members. In many areas of social life, there may be absence of any norms. In some other areas of social life, there may be [Conflicting norms] This creates a General atmosphere of confusion in society. During the anomic stage, the traditional norms may have been destroyed but new norms have not yet risen to replace them. The old scale has been upset but the new scale has not yet been devised. Thus, as a society transforms from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity,

- Indian society is still in transition & a phase of anomie. [caught b/w Traditional & Modern values].

(situation of normative deregulation)

① (due to emergence of new areas).
(digital etiquette).

eg- Homosexuality
Premarital sex.
Dowry
Rapes in Indian society.
— Suicide
— Hartal breakdown
(balance) — Ind. conflicts.

② He also talked about Polynormativism (multiple norms) to be reason of anomie.

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there is an intervening period of Anomie. The period of Anomie is usually characterised by → normative confusion, social disorder, arise in social tensions, widespread feeling of meaninglessness. and a General feeling of unhappiness in society. The period of Anomie is a temporary or transitional phase, new modern norms will eventually replace the older traditional norms. society will once again be able to offer clear guidelines to its members.

Division of labor is inevitable & Consequence of increased material & moral density.

Three Abnormal types of Division of Labor →

ⓐ Anomic Division of labor → There are no clear norms & guidelines governing economic behaviour of man. [happens during transition Phases] (social disorder) → Individualism ↑

COVID-19 profiteering / medicine

rampant industrial conflict. (recurrent)

Greed of members know no bounds

ⓑ Forced division of labor — when people are pushed into certain occupational profiles which are unsuited to their skills or inclination

eg- Most probable due to social conditions.
- Caste driven division of labor., child labor

(Because of Forced DoL, individuals become frustrated and unhappy. ≠ [fails to produce long lasting solidarity]

ⓒ Inadequate organisation - work is not properly organised or coordinated. *

[So rather than efficiency ↑, (productivity) it actually decreases]

≠ [no unity of action → solidarity breaks]

Durkheim also suggests some solutions to address abnormal division of labor.

Durkheim saw great hope in establishment of

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(Moral regulation)

professional type associations. [voluntary, self regulating associations] of Teacher, doctor, lawyers, auditors, Capitalists etc (to temper the greed of the individual, so that he don't drive by self interest solely & certain code of ethics [for needs of society]

(b) Durkheim also saw lot of potential in [birth of Contract] to deal with abnormal division of labor, so that Governing norms are agreed upon. [can reduce industrial conflict].

(c) State's role in curbing force division of labor. (by creating enabling environment).

(own)

Functions of Divisions of Labor →

a) Integration of society due to interdependence. and solidarity.

b) Autonomy to individual [due to more specialization].
[& thus more dependence on society].

As Per Durkheim, Abnormal division of labor also explains why there was a situation of [chaos in Europe] at that time, despite his claim that division of labor brings integrity in society.

(As per him, division of labor must be kept normal & there must be some mechanism to take care of abnormal forms) — He gives conception of socialist state, in which DoL will be kept in a normal state by large number of occupational associations, which will implement the ethical code corresponding to their own occupation.

(Hippocratic oath) — cannot refuse a patient in lieu of lack of money.

Indian examples

- Gonds Tribe
- Jarawa Tribe.
(animal/plants — sacred)
- Kamar tribe - CG

(religion).

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- Criticisms of Dal theory →

a) Top-down theory – puts interest of individual secondary to that of society.

b) Accused of ignoring exploitation of workers at individual level.

#

(Lecture-9) (Society and Suicide).

Social facts (Durkheim) → Social facts according to Durkheim are the collective ways of acting, feeling and thinking, that are external to the individual and endowed with the power of coercion by # reason of which they control him. eg - Family, religion, kinship patterns, language, customs, laws etc.

The main characteristics of social facts are as follows:→

(a) Externality → social facts exists outside the individual and have a reality of their own. According to Durkheim, social facts are not confined to the conscience of the individual. for eg - religious beliefs and practises exist prior to and outside the individual. Every individual is born in a society which already has certain definitive norms & values, beliefs and practises etc. The individual find these readymade at birth and learns them through process of socialisation. Since these social phenomena exist prior to the individual and have a reality of their own, they are extend to the individual.

(b) Independence → social facts are independent.

i) social facts are independent of likes and dislikes or personal inclination of the members of society. In other words, they are not dependent on the will of members of society. [They do not require affirmation from individual

→ Durkheim wanted to distinguish subject matter of sociology with other established disciplines, that's when concept of social facts came in. [to provide a clear & separate identity].

External → religion already there. (social facts are external) and are forced upon individual (being born in a Hindi speaking area, compelled to speak Hindi & not Tamil).

[Positivists does say that, sociologists should only be concerned about observable data, but Durkheim says that study of non observable social facts (cultural consciousness etc.) Durkheim saw them as existing over and above individual consciousness. *

Social facts have a life of their own and are Sui-Generis [Independent existence].

Social facts are independent of their individual manifestations.

Social fact

rather they impose itself on individuals. *

ii) Social facts are independent of individual's manifestation. [Hindi speaking people are manifestation of Hindi language].

† Hindi won't die with the death of individual
† Hindu beliefs won't die with death of practitioner.

"Individual may come and go, but social facts remain".

3) Social facts are constraining in character.
(Individual must comply to social facts and it has a great power to extract obedience from individual member of the society. Social facts therefore make individuals behave in particular ways.

4) Social facts are generalised in character.
(not only for individuals but for whole society).

Types of social facts → Normal
Pathological.

A social fact is considered as normal, when it is generally encountered in society, However social fact becomes pathological when it deviates from the standard.

Durkheims eg → Crime

Certain degree of crime is normal because at any point there will be some crime in society and there cannot be a crimeless society. However, crime becomes pathological when it crosses some threshold [a significant increase in rate of crime]. [certain degree of crime is functional → ± Subsequent punishment or consequence enhances obidance of law in future by society].

Social facts are Sui Generis and have life of their own.

Heterosexuality is ~~not~~ a normal social fact and HomoSexuality is Pathological social fact.

(Quantitative research methodology.)

(b) Material & Non material → (Social fact) →

Material social facts are those which are directly observable such as — Technology, Styles of architecture, laws etc.

However, non material social facts are not directly observable as external to individual — social norms, values, morality, Collective conscience. etc. *

Durkheim's Book "Rules of sociological method."

In this Book titled, "Rules of Sociological method" (rules while studying Sociological facts) and (methodology to be employed) are as follows: →

Durkheim suggested that Social facts should be studied in terms of their effects or consequences in society.

(Rules of observation)

(a) The first and the foremost rule is —

"Consider Social facts as things".

Capture them, measure them, process them Just like a physicist or a chemist would do.

- Researcher must not use his intuition and should treat it as objective reality. *

- yield general principles or laws.

b) Sociologists must clearly define and delineate the social phenomena being studied.

[there must be clarity of phenomena that is to be studied, so that data can be collected and processed in a better way] [either it is normal social fact or Pathological social fact].

Rules of distinctions

c) All pre-conceptions must be eradicated.

Sociologists should free themselves from the ideas which dominate the thinking of the ordinary persons and adopt an emotionally neutral attitude towards what they are studying.

devoid of ethnocentric biases

Rule of explanation

Causal-function theory & to prevent illegitimate teleologies.

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c)

Durkheim suggest that since the scientific method of Experimentation has limited applicability in Sociological research. Sociologists can use the method [comparative method] in order to establish. Caux-effect relationship. and using of Comparative method entails proper classification of social phenomena in appropriate categories.

f) Sociologists should not confuse between [Caux & function] & must distinguish between it.

- Causes are Historical. [before social Inst]
- Functions are contemporary. [Post facto].

(Teleological issues.)

Caux give rise to social phenomena and functions are consequence of social phenomena.

g)

Durkheim contends that [Social facts should be traced to other social facts]. They cannot be reduced to individual or biological reason. or Psychological factors. [social facts can be explained properly in form of other social facts.]

According to him, Cause of social fact lies in another social fact-

of suicidal Theory.

→ [Comte] believed that the scientific study of society should be confined to collecting information about phenomena that is directly observable. objectively. He argued the sociologists should not be concerned about internal meanings, motives and feeling and emotions of individuals. [as they cannot be measured objectively as it exists in person's consciousness].

→ [Durkheim] did not believe that social facts consisted only of those things that could be directly observed or measured. (Social facts include belief system, customs). Durkheim saw them as existing over and above Human consciousness. and they could not be changed at will.

- according to him, [Social facts] perform certain functional prerequisites of society. eg- Collective Conscience for maintenance of social order.

Individuals do not choose them

Criticisms of Social fact theory →

(a) **Merton** criticises durkheim on his **emphasis on universalistic and General theories** that didn't have much practical significance for their all encompassing nature and instead proposed middle range theories.

b) **Berger**, accuses him of **ignoring individual's Human behaviour**, in his bid to objectivity. and said that objectivity is not possible in Social observation. [Phenomendogy]

c) Durkheim could not explain why same Social facts influence different individuals differently. [more concerned about macro rather than micro analysis]. (#)

* d) **Weber** says that, **social facts lie inside an individual** and their influence is on the basis of Individual's own interpretation of social fact. Thus he says that instead of purely macro pospective, a micro view is also requried.

(#) Issues in observing Social facts →

= Subjectivity of researcher
= People have independent mind, which is difficult to Quantise.

by stating social fact are external to individual.

Inductive methodology

- Positivist methodology
  - Statistics (empirical data)
  - Correlations of Social fact [Protestant and Suicide note]
  - Causation
  - Multivariate analysis
    (Correlation ~~are~~ numerous but which one is real Cause can be found by various statistical methods.
    Crime → working class
    → male / Femal.
    - These analysis thery helps in creating laws of Human behaviour

Independent variables are Chap and dependent variable is examined.

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Suicide

Durkheim's effort first serious effort to establish empiricism in sociology.

Typically, suicide is explained in terms of Psychological factor.

Durkheim categorically rejected non-sociological explanations. [Psychological, based on climate, Genetic theory]. and came out with a sociological theory based on empirical data. [in different (Suicide rate) Book → Le Suicide

Socities → France, Britain, Italy etc b/w 1866 to 1878.

" How many suicides per million"

He found suicide rate in a society to be fairly constant. but across Societies it was a stark difference (varied a lot).

from this he inferred it's about nature of society and not abt individual. (social factors)

Suicide → According to durkheim, suicide refers to any death which is the immediate or eventual result of any positive or negative act of the victim himself which he knows it will produce this result. (taking poison) Action, Inaction (Staying in blushing time)

Durkheim classified suicide into 4 types!

- level of social integration
- degree of moral regulation (Actions Controlled by Society).

and is a social phenomenon & not individual phenomenon.

Durkheim argues that personal reasons cannot account for variable suicide rates among societies, and it's nature of society that matters.

More children, more tethered, thus reduction in suicidal tendency.

① **Egoistic suicide** → When in a society or a social group the levels of social integration is excessively ~~high~~ low, some individuals may commit egoistic ~~Society~~ suicide.

(individual feels untethered, there's no one to cry after he dies).

[urban society (Suicides) >> Rural society (Suicides)] [because level of social integration is low → egoistic suicide.

Bachelor (S) >> Married (S)

Married Couple w/o children (S) >> Married Couple with children (S)

Protestants >> Catholics

[less social Integration - due to their religious relations] — less integration to church.

Males >> Females

Durkheim took diff social variables like married status, locality, developed or under-developed, religious orientation etc. He undertook multivariate Analysis to establish relationship b/w suicide rate & social factors. → to isolate most imp variable.

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(Durkheim tried to gave Causal relationship).

(b) Altruistic suicide → when in a society or a social group, the level of social integration is excessively high, some people may commit Altruistic suicide.

[when individual life sums a very small sacrifice for the wellbeing of collectivity and to uphold the laws of social group].

eg- 9/11 suicide bombers committing suicide for the Greater good of their society.

- "Johar" in Medieval India to preserve the purity of women.

- Soldiers dying on Border (or Battlefield) for the love towards Country and to Safeguard CITIZENS. - Santhara, Sati

- Suicide by rape victims [to preserve honour of society].

(c) Anomic suicide → Societies or Social group, where level of moral regulation is very very low, it results in some members committing anomic suicide.

(Society unable to provide norms) - people having excessive Greed because no norm to temper the Greed.

eg- economic Bust [exceedingly high aspirations, but when things go bizarre]
|| Boom [due to this personal life disrupts, Stability disrupted] even though one got everything.

[excessive material aspirations]
eg- Farmer suicide
eg- Student suicide [aspired: for good IIT + [egoistic suicide] due to no cut off ties.

(d) Fatalistic suicide → when in a society or a social group, the level of moral regulation is very very high, it results in some members committing Fatalistic suicide.

Society controlling each & every move, individual freedom completely crushed.

eg- Prison suicides
- Homosexual suicides.?
- Soldiers suicides [Fratricide].

{oppressive discipline
{Passions violently choked

Suicide by victim of rape
- Slave

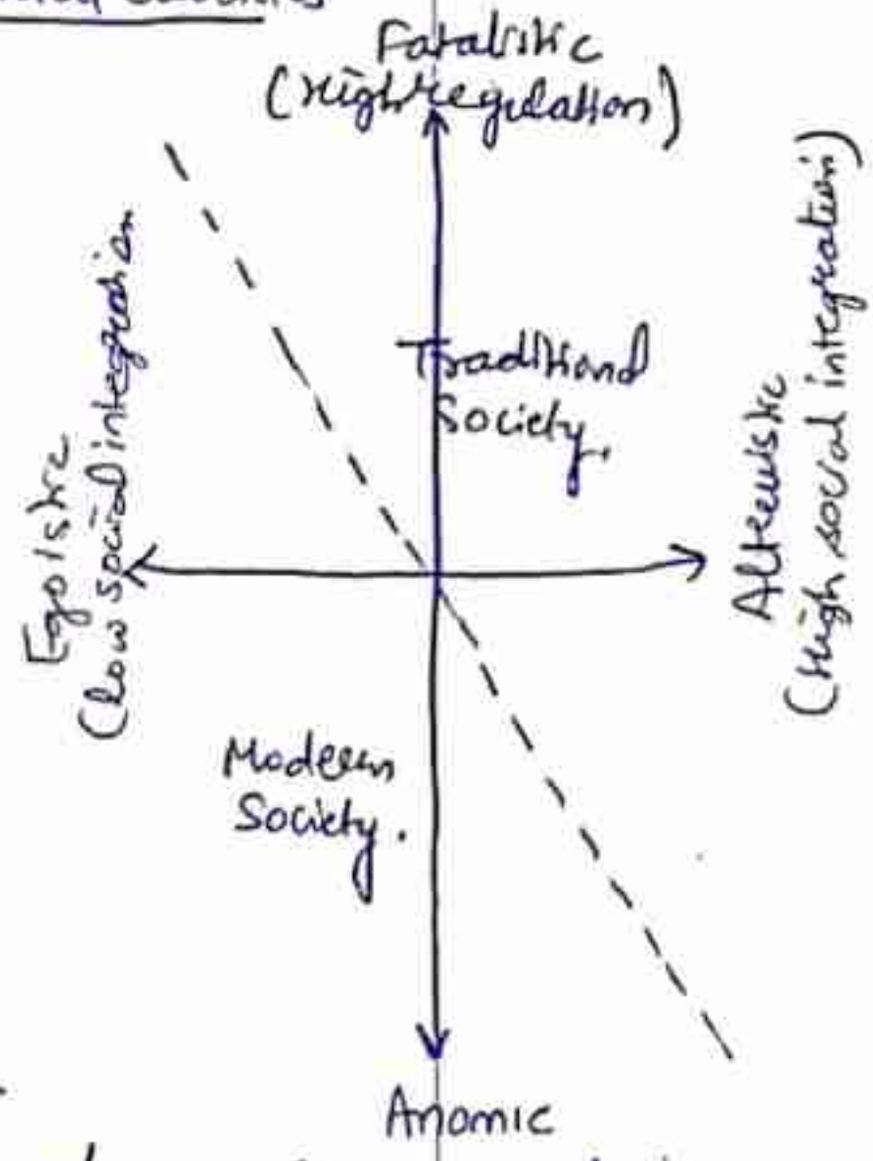
Criticisms +

a) There is no objective data [reality]. [Ethnomethodologists (Atkinson.)] → Subjectivity of Coroner. to classify as suicide or not. (Thus, in different societies rate of suicide is different due to this subjective interpretation. eg- when person is socially integrated, family or Coroner might not consider it to be a suicide. [They may try to cover it up].

b) too shrinked definition to be mistaken as a not a Correct one. [Person Consuming Tobacco & develop Cancer will be seen as a suicide by Durkheim] but in Medical terms it's not.

c) Durkheim theory ignores or downplays individual tendencies because in any particular group F.e bachelors [not all have suicidal tendency], it reduces back to individual Psyche.

d) Durkheim didn't cover attempted suicides data and to understand intent in a better manner., relied on police data [so unreported suicides are also not considered]. → No evidence



Euthanasia → Active [to kill]
→ Passive [letting die].

(Altruistic suicide)?

e) David Freedman, accused him of Committing ecological fallacy as he tried to Generalise an apparent personal phenomenon.

f) Critics argue that rather than Positivist approach he relied on realism, Integrating force or Social (non-clinically observable social fact).

integration is not directly / absolutely observable
So measuring it is not possible. (Gibbs & Martin)

Indian context - holds True but it is an ideal type, *
hence it is a pure type and real suicides fall in middle of two.

eg - Homosexual suicide → could be anomic suicide / or could be fatalistic suicide. ↳ excessive control of society. [-ve social control mechanisms].
↳ no clear guidelines
377 abolished but marriage not allowed.

eg - Rape Victim's suicide
altruistic / Fatalistic.

e) Mitchell Bravo → Psychological factors leads to suicide. *

f) Halbwacks → he criticised for overemphasing the role of religion in determining the rate of suicide through his study he established that rural - urban divide was much more imp. than religion. ✓

g) Tried to generalise an apparent personal phenomenon. ✓

h) As per Gabriel Tarde, He rejects the idea of suicide as a social fact. He states that people often imitate suicidal acts → freq. If suicide of a celebrity in US, lot of people imitated him.

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Lecture-10 (Answer writing). 58

Structure of Exam → [250 Marks, 3hour]

Sec A → Q_1 Q_2 Q_3 Q_4 [4 que]

Sec B → Q_5 Q_6 Q_7 Q_8 [4 que]

Compulsory.

all 8 que are of 50 marks

to attempt any 5 out of 8.

and to select atleast 1 from each section.

Q_1 & Q_5

5 parts (a, b, c, d, e) → 10x5 = 50 marks. [Compulsory].
[150 words].

$Q_{2,3,4,6,7,8}$

3 parts [20+20+10] (no wordlimit specified usually).

To attempt

[13 x 10 marks.
6 x 20 marks.]

19Q = 250 Mks.

- Attempt all Questions.

1.2 mins = 10 marks
14.4 mins = 20 marks.

- 40 for easy ones & not tough ones.
- Leave any quote kind of que if unheard of?

Keywords

Explain / Elaborate / Elucidate / Justify? → to ~~dem~~ explain
"Sociology is a scientific discipline."
Recommended → to give Positivist view.

- Examine / Analyse / Evaluate / Discuss / Comment?
Sociology is a scientific discipline.
(all views).

- Critically examine → more focus on Critique.

- Illustrate → [substantiate with example].

- Do you agree? → In Conclusion take a definitive stance.

Answer → Structure + flow.

Introduction → scholarly definition
Body
conclusion → balanced one, well reasoned, solution oriented (sensitivity)

- add policy measures and appreciation.

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- Questions which have 2 parts, must ensure, each part is distinctly and clearly answered.
- Word limit → wherever specified must be adhered to.
(Q's 5) specifically asks to write in sociological perspective.

Sociological Answer

→ Try to identify linkages in Social Institutions.

→ To use Sociological Jargons.
(eg - Functional pre-requisite].

→ Use flow charts
diagrams
Tables
Points.
Schematic diagram.

Add names of Sociologists

Use Sociological perspectives. [if not prepared]
- Functionalism [+ve consequence]
- Marxist perspective
- Feminist "

Empirical data usage.
+ Sociological Study
(Mostly for paper II)

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Lecture-11 [Talcott Parsons] - (1902-1979)

- Modern American sociologists. [Proud American]
- Functionalist
- almost a contemporary Sociologist
- Parsonian sociology dominated in mid 1950s.
- 2 grand theories → systems theory
  → action theory (not in UPSC syllabus).

Book → Structure of Social Action, 1937 & The Social System 1951

Social Systems → Parson viewed society as a system and has various subsystems. and argued that social system has 4 basic functional prerequisite.

The term 'system' has been defined variously for instance the oxford dictionary defines System as "group of parts working together in a regular relation". In general, a System can be defined as a collection of interrelated parts, objects, things, thus the term system indicates a orderly arrangement of various parts.

Social interaction is a prerequisite for social system to emerge.

According to Parsons, the social system consists of a plurality of individuals interacting with each other according to shared cultural norms and meanings.

According to parsons, there are 4 Functional pre-requisites [certain needs of society, which must be fulfilled, if society is to exist] → and keep system in equilibrium
→ AGIL Paradigm

① adaptation → social system must continuously adapt to its environment. particulary society must ensure food, shelter and other needs of society (disaster) → [eg- decline of soil fertility & productivity]

eg- Subsystem → economic system. → does function of adaption
economy adapts the environment to society's need & helps society adapt to these external realities.

② Goal attainment → Collective Goal of society needs to be identified, Prioritised and

[Social System
Pattern variables.]

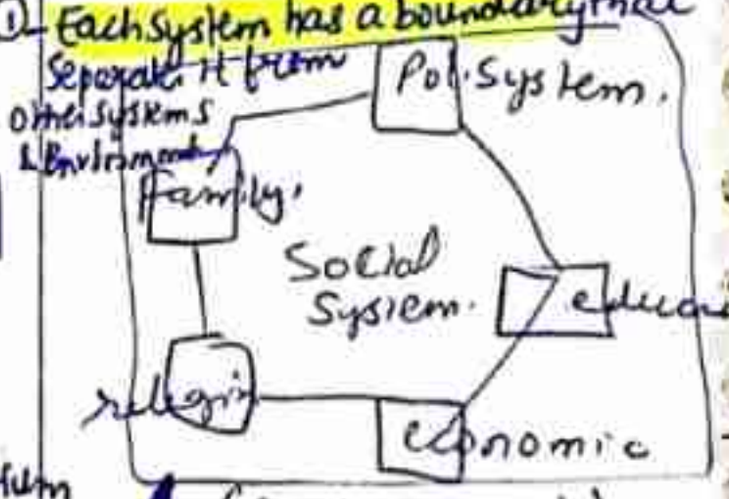
- Grand model to explain working of all systems in society.

System → organised or orderly arrangement. (Solar system, Nervous system].

Herbert Spencer also viewed society as a System. [Parsons wasn't the 1st].
and every part of Structure is performing some functions.

- Social actions don't occur in Isolation, but in context which are various social systems.

① Each system has a boundary that separate it from other systems & environment



Boundary (clearly distinction b/w what is part of system & what is not].

③ System has 2 parts → Structure & Functions

④ System is a unified whole made up of interdependent parts called subsystems and each subsystem can be termed as System itself.

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allocating resources for their attainment.

eg- Political System (Government) [does it].

eg- COVID-19 needs to be eliminated. [Priority & resources are allocated].

Structural functionalism.

The Introduction of AGIL was a subtle shift from analysis of structure to analysis of function.

c) Integration function → Integration involves ensuring cooperation, reducing the potential for conflicts and resolution of Conflicts that may arise. and does not therefore lead to disintegration of social system.

eg- Judicial System., Law (Legal norms)

"adjustment of conflict"

- Though his AGIL framework he understands all the parts of the society in terms of the function they perform.

- Elements or units of social system →
  a) The actor
  b) The act
  c) role and status.
  allocation

d) Latency (Socialisation) function → Latency involves pattern maintenance and tension management. [existing patterns and values needs to be transfer to next Generation] for maintenance of basic pattern of values.

eg- socialisation by various agencies.
[religion, family etc.]. (for stability)

- Tension mgt - to relieve from strain
  eg- religion.
  eg-family (emotional support).

→ Society is always in a state of dynamic / moving equilibrium.

The social systems has a boundary i.e. there exists a significant difference between the institution and processes that are internal to the system and those that are external to it. Such a clear distinction exists and is maintained b/w social system and its environment

Though he viewed social systems as a system of interaction, he did not take interaction as the fundamental unit in the study of social system. Rather he used the status-role complex as the basic unit of the system, which is defined by the structure and not the individual who performs them. Thus he gives primacy to structure over individual.

- Social change → Functionalism has been criticised for failing to provide an adequate explanation of social change. If system is in equilibrium, it is difficult to see how it changes.

The social system maintains itself in a state of equilibrium. (social equilibrium) Inputs from its environment will affect or disturb the equilibrium of social system. Since the social system is

- Social change occurs when there is a change in the energy flow or the information control or equilibrium stage is disturbed.
(reaction will lead to some degree of change)

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12 in continuous exchange with its environment. It maintains itself in a state of dynamic or moving equilibrium.

Various social problems can be understood from systems view → Poverty

However this theory of Parsons have some limitations and is criticised →.

a) Social change is explained but it is viewed as being gradual and incremental. Theory doesnot explain revolutionary/ radical changes in society. *

b) It views social change, by and large (Marx) as smooth affair. [However lot of strain and conflicts can be generated as a result of social change.]

c) Ignores conflict, obsessed with Integration. (as per Tuerner)

d) Too abstract Ideas with little empirical verification (Dahrendorf)

Organismic System – It is the physical or biological aspects of Social reality. (It is the Storehouse of energy).

Personality System – It represents the internal, hidden aspects of society, resulting from motives alone. It is storehouse of motivation.

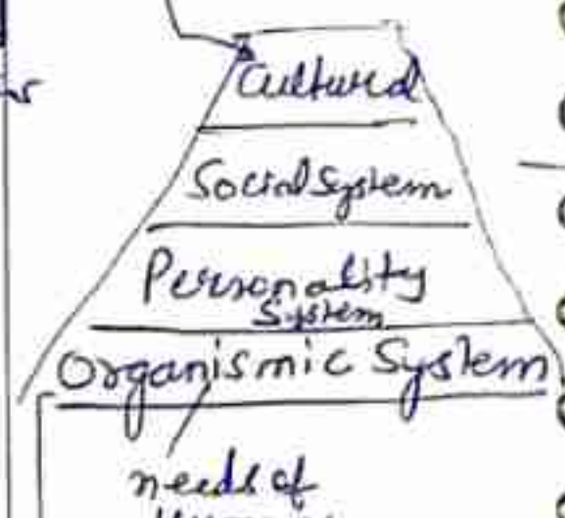
Social system – refers to pattern of actual interaction b/w units in society. 4 subsystem – Economic System for adaptation, Pol. System (for Goal attainment), Social institutions for Social Control (Integration), Family and educational Institution (for latency or Pattern maintenance).

Cultural System – It consists of norms & values, also termed as Storehouse of Information.

Parsons took a Synthetic view (approach) as he synthesised the action theory or micro and Systemic theory for macro explanations which is called – Structural functional view of society. He saw existence of society in terms of a social system which has various sub systems and so on & each performs a unique Pre-requisite.

about 4 systems one of them being Social System:

Structure of information



→ store of energy

(demands are made from bottom to top) and (commands flow from top to bottom).

[sex, food] demand by organism to personality to social system to culture.

This exchange of flow of energy & information among 4 systems is known as Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control

Social System is linked with other systems through energy flow & info. Control. (Social change occurs when there is change in energy flow or information control at equilibrium stage is disturbed – Restored by – Socialisation – Social Control

System High in information Control the system high in energy.

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Social order →

Hobbs gave Social Contract theory. As Per Hobbs, People are deiven by passion. If passion's are allowed free rein, they would use any means at their disposal ie force or fraud, to satisfy them. The net result would be state of war of all against all. [state of nature] #

Thus, to reduce conflicts, make life more worth living and guided by desire of self preservation, People gave up their liberty and entered into social contract with their fellows. They submit to authority of rule or governing body in return for protection against aggression force or fraud.

Hobbs, presented a picture of Human as **Rational, self** interesting and calculating. They form an ordered Society through **fear of consequence** #

Durkheim's view, People act in response to **moral commitments** and obeying social rules because they believe them to be right.

Parson's view, Hobb's picture of people pursuing personal ends, restrained only by sovereign power, fails to provide an adequate explanation for social order. Parsons believe that **only a 'commitment' to common values provides basis for order in society**. He also points out that **value consensus** forms the fundamental integrating principle in society. [If members are commited to same values, they will tend to share common identity, which provides a basis for unity and cooperation. *

- **Social equillibirium** →

There are two main ways in which social equillibirium is maintained.

a) **Socialisation** → transfering of society's value from

Parson view social change in terms of evolution from simple to complex societies.

[From shared values derives common goal].

Why social change ?

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one generation to next and internalised to form an integral part of individual personalities. (4)

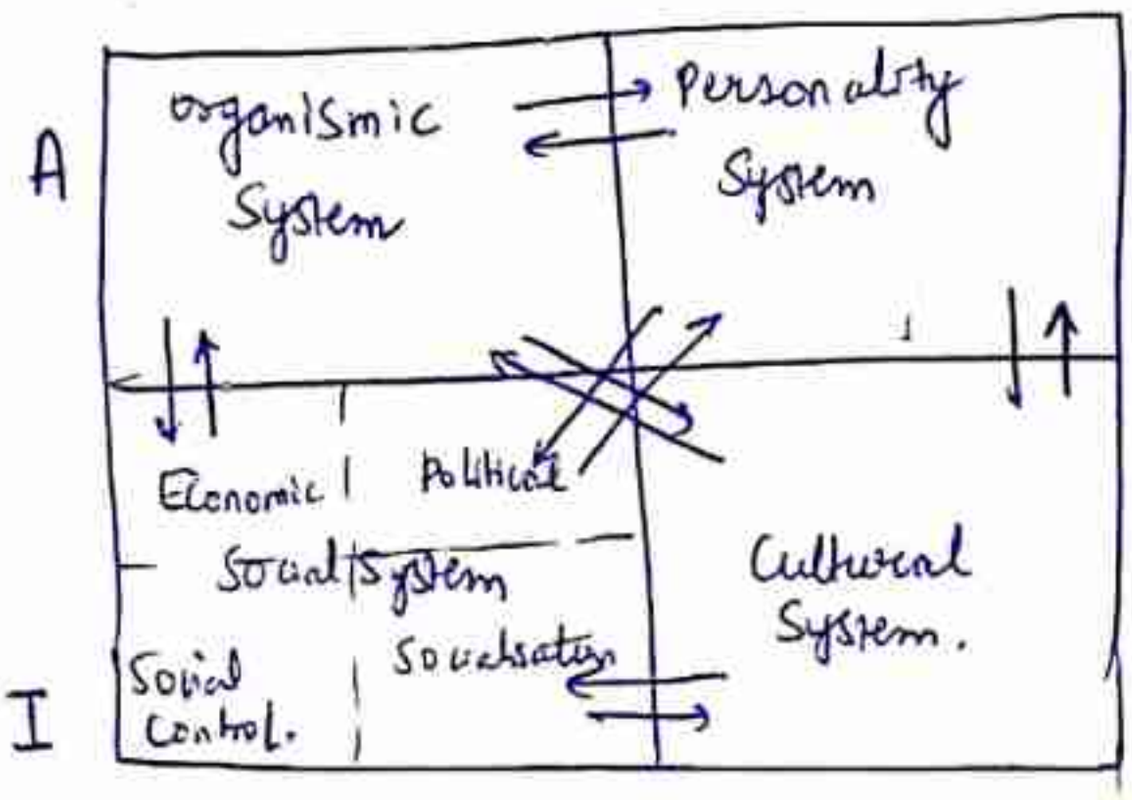
b) Social control mechanisms → to discourage deviance and to maintai order in the system.

Criticism of Social System Concept →

a) Grand functional theory with little practical utility and low on empirical testability. (Dahrendorf called this conception as utoplan)

b) Marxist Sociologists criticised it for neglect of class conflict or class antagonism that exists in society. — Turner

c) Herton termed such a grand Conception as futile and sterile - Herton takes much realistic view and he included latent functions, dysfunctions as well in his analysis.



= 4 action system

To achieve the AGIL functional imperatives there are 4 Action systems that forms the basis of structure in society. Action system is just a conceptual tool to understand social realit

d) Habermas - values are coercively injected into minds of Individuals through education, family, mass media, which are called cultural industries directly or indirectly Controlled by State

- Concept of Action systems as a precursor to his ideas of social system. Action systems are highest conceptual abstractions in his theoretical framework.

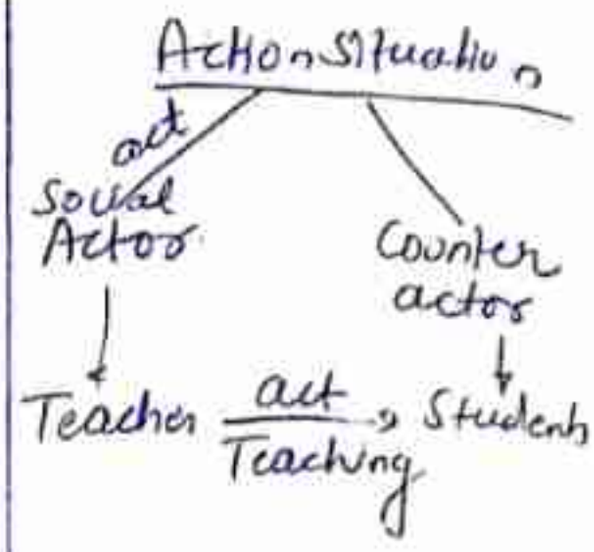
The 4 Action systems do not exist in the real world but are rather analytical tools for analysing the real world.

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Pattern variables — part of parsonian action theory.

Action orientation → functional (macro sociology)
→ Weberian [Micro sociology].

Person forced to synthesise b/w two points of view.



According to Talcott parsons, in every action situation, the social actor is confronted by a series of Dilemmas which are referred to as pattern variables. Thus, pattern variables refers to series of Dilemma, that a social actor must resolve before he can act in an action situation. The actor must choose from these 5 sets of dichotomous choices, in order to perform his role. — while doing a role.

— According to Parsons such dilemmas can be resolved by → role institutionalisation & role internalisation.

Such dilemmas can be resolved by role institutionalisation & role internalisation..

The 5 pattern variables are as follows —

(a) Ascription v/s achievement → (Judgement dilemma).
(Quality) (Performance)

based on birth — actor should clear this dilemma about how the engagement needs to be with counter actors [on basis of Ascription or achievement].

Ascription — no control over it. (by birth)
→ Indian caste system is ascriptive.
Teaching marks. → [based on ascription or achievement.]

(b) Diffuseners v/s Specificity → (range of obligations for actor towards counter actor)
or scope of relationship

(needs to be clear about it) about the scope of relationship towards counter actor. ✓

(c) Particularism v/s universalism →
Should the actor act differently towards particular individuals or should he act according to certain universal rule/yardstick.

eg- Whether Teacher should act differently towards his brother or not.

eg- IAS officer treating his kin in office work.

→ Pattern variables is the connecting link b/w Parsonian idea of social action and social system.

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c) ~~Emotion laden~~ , emotion free

d) affectivity v/s Affective neutrality →

degree of emotion in a relationship b/w actor and a counteractor.

Doctor-Patient relation → affective neutrality

Immediate Gratification

choices of pattern over another are dictated by the cultural values and institutionalised norms i.e- social actions guided by social system

(a sense of satisfaction)

deferred Gratification

e) Collectivity v/s self → fulfillment of self or collective interest.

(interest of social group)

interests.

	PatternA	PatternB
Test Copy Linked with India →	Affectivity	Affective neutral
	Ascription	Achievement
	Collectivity	Self
	Diffuseness	Specificity
	Particularism	Universalism →
	Traditional Society	Modern society

2 sets of cultural values.

Social change requires movement from Pattern A to Pattern B, if a society fails to do it, it will stagnate

Eg- In traditional Hindu Caste System, a person's status in society was ascribed at birth- This prevented the most able individuals from filling the most imp. roles. [Thus it means social progress was held back]

Mother towards Son (situation based).

- Parsons accepted that Pattern A will not disappear completely even in the most advanced societies. They are retained within the family, because they provide the emotional security that is necessary for successful socialisation of children.

Analysis → a very Prized Modern

Talcott parsons left imprint on American sociology. Infact much of 20th C Sociology is considered as Parsonian sociology. He translated Weber's writings in English.

- He fairly successfully Synthesised Weberian emphasis on social action and Macro approach of functional theory.

Various Criticisms → of Parsons writing.

(a) He has been unabashed, unashamed defender of American values. [Literally Glorifies American culture and portrays it as a Model society]. → ethnocentric Bias

← universalistic achievement pattern- American society.

(b) overly-ambitious theories - Critics argue that theory is developed with reference to American society and is not applicable in Indian

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concerty.

c) His theories are very disconnected from empirical realities. Writings not supported by Empirical evidence. & no empirical basis.

d) He views Pattern variables as polar opposities. *

* [Collective interest — Self interest]

Adam Smith: Self interest → fulfilling it fulfills self interest. / Collective interest → with time Specificity → diffusness relation.

Significance of pattern variables lies in the fact that they help in distinguishing b/w types of society. and it also indicate that no society is absolutely static or absolutely dynamic.

- universalistic achievement pattern - American
- Universalistic ascription pattern - Nazi Germany
- Particularistic achievement pattern - China
- Particularistic ascription pattern - Indian caste based society.

Criticisms of Pattern variables →

1) C.W. Hills considers that an institution is a set of rules graded in authority. (Hill Sargue this relation changes depending on patient)

for eg- In doctor-patient relationship - doctor wants to maintain distance from normal patient, vice versa if the patients is VIP if he tries to develop closeness.

* In reality, dilemma of choices in terms of pattern variables are much more precarious and full of strain than emphasised by Parsons.

3) Devereux considered Parsons list of pattern variables as inadequate.

Grand functional theory, little Practical usability [Utopian] - Dahrendorf.

(e) C.W. Hills - Parsonian theory as tautological i.e repitition of same concept in diff. meanings at diff. place

- social evolution involves process of differentiation. The institutions and roles that from the social system become increasingly differentiated and specialised in terms of their function.
- Parsons sees social change to be evolution of societies (i.e simple to complex).

He see social change due to change in energy flow or information control as equillibrium stage is disturbed.

- Parsons played a crucial role in the development of grand theory which was an attempt to integrate the different social sciences into one theretical framework. - main goal was to utilize multiple social science disciplines to create one single universal theory of human relationships.

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Parsons — Social action → (68)

His theory of social action borrows ideas from economic Sociology, Culturology, Psychology. He Combined them & developed a Grand theory of Social action that claimed to capture every possible human behaviour in time & space.

- He Integrated French positivism with German Idealism & British Utilitarianism to develop his own Synthetic approach. (Synthesised macro & micro view) #

Second Problem → apart from value consensus, is the apparent incompatibility b/w the needs of Society or Social system and individual needs. This is referred by Parsons as motivational problem and dealt by the respective systems by meeting individual needs.

Social Action →

He considers that all possible empirical action can be arrested into a universal theoretical framework - Hence he developed structure of social action in Contrast to Weber's four Ideal types of social action. #

He proposed action theory, which sought to bridge the difference b/w positivists and Interpretivist by incorporating both the objective & subjective elements & it emphasised on an action frame of reference.

He tried to combine both micro and macro elements of social reality.

Social action, as per Parsons' is "any act performed Consciously is a social action)." #

Parsons Instead gave 4 Conditions → (social action)

ⓐ It occurs in a social situation.

ⓑ It is oriented towards attainment of particular goal. i.e actor is motivated

ⓒ Action is regulated by norms & values.

ⓓ It involves investment of energy.

- Parsons took a Systemic view of society and problem of order and integration were his Central Concerns.
- He rejected Hobbs view of man being rational & Calculating and social order maintained due to Consequence of punishment, he says It is insufficient to motivate men to obey rules & a moral Commitment is essential.
- As per him, Value Consensus is the integrating force.
- According to him, the main task of Sociology is to analyse the Institutionalised pattern of values #

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According to him, an actor is a goal seeking individual with alternative means to attain those goals and is influenced by two factors →

① Motivational orientation → It is due to personal condition of the actor - It is affected by cognitive, emotional response (Cathectic) and evaluative needs of an individual.

② Value orientation → It refers to influence of norms & values of society. It is influenced by values in 3 ways →

Cognition, Appreciation & moral

like weber, he also classified actions in 3 types →

ⓐ Instrumental Action → (similar to zweckrational) — In this, evaluative component is the most dominating. Both means and ends are logically decided. (end result.)

ⓑ Expressive action → (similar to affective action) — In this, appreciative component is dominant. *

ⓒ Moral Action → (Similar to traditional and wertrational action) — Here the actor's own motivation is subordinate to values of society (values upheld.)

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Lecture-12 R·K Merton (Robert King Merton) – Functionalist 138-95

1910-2003

- Humble background
- Parents – Russian Immigrants to America.
- Functionalist
- 1st Social scientist to get Medal from National Institute of Sciences at USA.

(modified functionalism) – known as NEO-Functionalist

[Functional theories could not be applied to Contemporary Societies of our own time). (Durkheim)

• Merton's criticism of classical functionalism → (more of a Reformer).

– Classical functionalists make certain assumptions & because of these assumptions, the Functional theories are continuously attacked. Thus if functional framework can get rid of these assumptions, it will be more robust and better able to explain social reality.

So, Merton while criticising classical functionalism he is toying to reform functional theory so that it better explain Social reality.

Assumptions of classical functionalism →

ⓐ The assumption of Universal functionalism → According to Merton, classical functionalism assumes that all existing social and cultural forms are functional for the whole society, instead Merton proposes that any existing social and cultural forms may be functional, dysfunctional or nonfunctional for different social groups & in diff Context.

ⓑ The assumption of Functional unity → classical functionalism assumes that all Social institutions are interconnected and interdependent, therefore a change in anyone institution will lead to changes in various

UPSC

a) Criticism of classical functionalism (not explicitly stated).

b) Concept of Manifest and Latent functions.

c) Reference group.

d) Conformity and deviance.

– Homosexuality.

eg – Religion. Slavery.

– only Positives Consequences for Society and toying to Justifying arrangements (Inequality, Poverty). etc.

Functional → Positive effect for sections of Society

Dysfunctional → Negative effect

Non-functional – (no effect)

[Correction in functional paradigm]

Durkheim, Spencer emphasised on functional unity but Merton argued that today's world is complex & is not necessary that whatever exists provides the function of unity of System.

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(Modern society) → (not much interdependence in social institutions).

other Institutions. So According to Merton we cannot assume that, it is matter of social investigation. (Institutions may well have a high degree of "functional autonomy".

© Assumption of Indispensability →

classical functionalism assumes that certain social institutions that are performing some very vital functions are indispensable for the society. [eg- Communism can provide functional alternative to religion] - can meet the same functional Prerequisite. According to Merton, however, some other social arrangements or alternatives may be able to fulfil same social needs. [functional alternatives] or [functional equivalent]

Merton states, just as the same item may have multiple functions, so may the same function be diversely fulfilled by alternative items. [thus society will continue to exist]

Merton developed his own [functional paradigm] of functional analysis. His addition of concepts of non functions - dysfunctions and manifest and latent functions define his new paradigm. [He emphasised that investigator should identify manifest and Latent functions, then dysfunctions should also be studied) & should also highlight functional alternatives as well. ⊕

Merton argues that an institution such as religion, which is universally integrative in simpler tribal societies may cause disharmony in our own society, where there are many religions, which often compete against each other. So religion instead of being function (integrative) may become dysfunctional (disintegrative) in society.

Traditional society - high degree of overlap of functions.

Father/Teacher/Landlord/employer.

Son

(Change in one change other social institutions)

Potential alternatives / Less given

eg- Family (reproduction) → alternative arrangement (Community child care) (Clean of child bearing)

function may be important but doesn't mean that whatever is doing it is indispensable, there can be alternatives.

Problem of ~~functionalism~~ Universal functionalism.

- प्रकट (visible) - (not visible)

- **Manifest and Latent functions** →

According to Merton, Manifest functions are those positive consequences that are intented as well as recognised by people involved. *

Latent functions are those positive consequences that are neither intended nor recognised by people involved.

eg → Colleges and schools

Manifest function — education, degree

Latent function → getting free from parental responsibility for certain hours.
- Process of socialisation → How to conduct oneself
- Profit making.
- Connected economy — Bookshops, Transportation

Significance of the manifest and Latent functions →

Manifest and Latent functions are an imp. contribution of R.K Merton to functional Sociology.

ⓐ These concepts enable deeper understanding of social life than the lay man's (common) of ~~common~~ social world. Thus, these concepts greatly expand our knowledge about society. ✓

ⓑ These concepts enable sociologists, to move beyond their own ethnocentric biases, particularly while studying other societies and cultures.

Social phenomena which may otherwise appear irrational starts making sense, when one starts searching for their latent

Earlier functionalists looked only at manifest functions, but ignored the possible unintended functions.

- Merton →
eg - Hopi Indian rain dance. *
Manifest function — occurence of rain
→ Latent function — collective effervescence. → actual outcome

(Social item like slavery can be functional in one situation for one group & dysfunctional in another).

MF (to improve the economic productivity of South).

LF → Underclass served to increase odd status of Southern whites

Considers one's own culture as superior.

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(Book) Social Structure

latent functions. Thanks to Merton's concepts, many new areas of sociological enquiry have been emerged. What would otherwise have been dismissed as a social or cultural artifact * may be found to be performing some very vital manifest or latent functions. #

eg- Cow worship [Social artefact?] - because in traditional times it had economic benefit.

Latency function →
- [Cow dung can be used as biomass], manure.
- Source of social integration among Hindus.
- Political usage [vote bank politics].
- Important source of wealth in rural economy. [Gobar-dhan].

These concepts also have the potential to alter our notions of morality. *

eg- Prostitution Considered Immoral in Society (exploitation of girls, Girl's Trafficking, violates Sexual sanctity).

Latent function →
- source of livelihood for women.
- Serves to fulfill sexual needs of men, [minimises rape]. - controversial opinion.
- Taxes are derived from legalised sexual activities [Thai economy].
- Stability to Family Structure [no extra marital affairs]. ✓ (more time, money).
- children of Prostitute could get better education, Shelter.

what may be considered as highly Immoral (therefore highly Undesirable may be found to be performing several manifest and Latent functions. and could be ensuring social order in society.

- Kissing of bride Groom - declaration of wedding

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Qⁿ

Merton proposed middle range theories in wake of apparent failure of Grand Functional theories. Middle range theories are a middle path between path b/w the macro theories, which were too ambitious and micro theories which had little practical consequence. *

[These theories focus on limited assumptions, from which specific Hypothesis can be derived and empirical testing can be done.] — more suitable for sociological analysis.

- [Task of these theories is to fill the gap b/w raw empiricism and Grand theories. #

• Adv of middle range theories →

- Scientific nature, Testability, empiricism, practical applicability etc.
- low degree of abstraction
- universal usability.

- Unanticipated consequences and Latent functions are different [Latent function is one unanticipated consequence as Latent dysfunctions & non-functions also exist].

Criticisms of Latent and Manifest functions →

(a) no objectivity, totally dependent on researcher and it's interpretation. [subjective]. *

(b) lack of universality, low on empirical testability.

(c) lack of rationality.?

(d) Colin Campbell → Merton's distinction is of little use in Contemporary sociology.

Manifest and Latent Dysfunctions →

Manifest dysfunctions are those negative consequences that are intended and recognised by people

Latent dysfunctions are those negative consequences that are not recognised by people.

eg- Cricket Match b/w India/Pak.

Manifest function - Entertainment [recreation].

Latent function - Patriotism [unite as Indian]., Social Solidarity

Manifest dysfunction → Betting, Gambling, wastage of resources.

Latent dysfunction → more Hatred towards Foreign Country, Other Sports getting less encouragement due to Cricket craze. demoralising Muslims (question on Patriotism).

eg- Holi Celebration

Manifest function → Fun

Latent function → Collective effervescence, Solidarity

Manifest dysfunction → wastage of water
Skin Issues
Eve teasing

Latent dysfunction
↳ # Other religions may feel isolated.

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• Reference Groups → belongs to Group Theory.

Group Theory acknowledges that we live in Groups. → family, religion, Peer group. greatly shape our conduct

norms expectations.

(As an individual try to live up to expectations of group] → for evaluation based on a reference group.

Book - Archives of Sociology

The term reference group was coined by Herbert Hyman and the concept was further developed by Muzzafar Sharif and R.K Merton. *

• Reference Group refers to any social group that the individual uses for shaping and evaluating this own feelings, actions and attitude, thus any social group that one uses as a standard / or as a frame of reference in order to shape one's own behavior / actions, achievements is a reference group.

(act as normative standards for the individual).

According to Group theory, Human beings live in Groups and the groups to which we belong (or are members) (known as membership groups) affect our conduct greatly. Groups expect something from the individual member and the individual members act accordingly because they seek the Group's approval. Therefore, the Group's members evaluate their conduct with reference to norms and values of the group. Thus, the groups to which we belong serves as reference group. #

Many times, several social groups of which one is not a member (known as non-membership)

Merton identifies that non-membership groups also serves as reference group.

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group, but which one aspires to join, may also greatly affect individual's behaviour. In other words non-membership group may also serve as reference group.

Anticipatory Socalisation.

Anticipatory Socialization refers to the process of preparing oneself for entry into a group; of which one is not a member but which one aspires to join by adoption of its norms, values and lifestyle. Anticipatory socialisation is functional for the individual undergoing it because-

ⓐ it enhances his chances of getting entry into a non-membership group.

ⓑ Having once joined, it will also ease his adjustment within the group.

However the process of anticipatory socialisation may be dysfunctional for the individual, if the norms & values of one's membership group clashes with that of the non-membership group, in such cases the individual may get alienated from his membership group while he is still yet to be accepted by Non-Membership group, thus ending up as a marginal man. *

eg- school groups
- Vernacular Speaking
- English Speaking

- Reference group selection process →

Reference group selection is a very complicated process. An individual chooses different reference groups throughout his life; Even at a particular

eg- Civil servant reference group.
+ army
+ teacher.

time of his life one may have a number of reference groups for different aspects of one's life.

Different reference groups may impose conflicting demands on individual. Frequently the norms, values, expectations of different reference groups of an individual may clash with each other.

However, mostly the individual tries to balance these competing expectations and compartmentalise these competing demands. #

Positive reference group → [Those whose approval needs to be sought.]

An individual may choose several positive reference groups — those which inspire individuals to adopt various norms and values. The individual may also use some other group as a reference point to develop [Counter norms] (negative reference groups). #

groups which individual wishes to avoid.

eg → a group of students, whom you don't want to join [might make mockery of you].
failing regularly.

- [Why non membership groups are chosen as reference group] — because their membership is expected to confer prestige or power to individual. # (eg- for Dalits.

- Non-membership groups are more likely to be chosen as reference group in open society which encourages/permits social mobility.

- The individual is often quite aware of the norms & values, demands and expectations of his

(as interest changes, reference groups also changes) and also social contact.

→ Positive and negative doesn't have any moral connotation, it is based on individual's perception.

eg- smokers group.

[Factors decisive in making a group →]

a) Power & Prestige
b) Isolation in membership group.
c) Open v/s Close group.
d) Reference individuals or role model in group.

membership group. However he is not fully aware of the norms, demands, expectations of Non-Membership groups. Thus it may appear, more attractive from the outside than what they really are.

Usually, it is the [social isolates] who are not satisfied with their position within their membership groups who are more likely to use non-membership groups [as a reference group].

* [at the outer periphery]

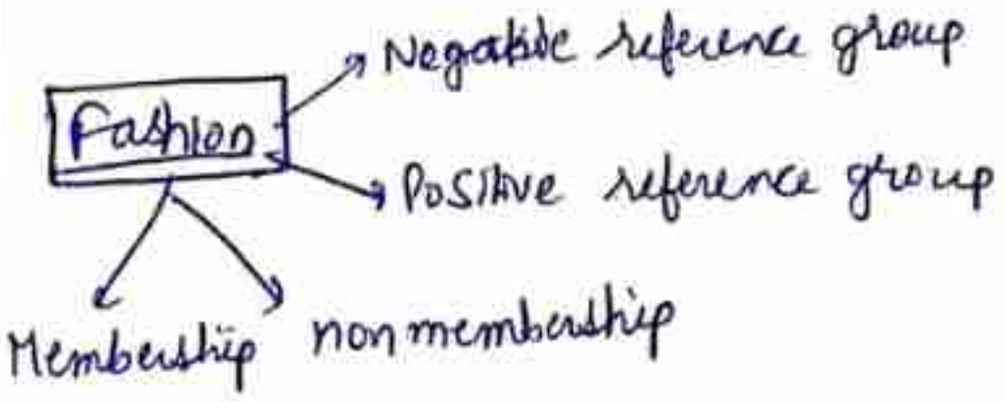
* [Application]

Whole advertising industry is based up on this [Bollywood film stars are imp. reference group]. in Indian society.

Self fulfilling prophecy → (not in syllabus)

(Something is stated and it happens).

eg- Child's grade comes due to Continuous taunts by teacher.
("Teacher had Continuously told the child, that he is good for nothing".)



(Contemporary society)

(Previous times → उत्तरप्रदेश).

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Lecture-13 (80)

Conformity and deviance

#[Rik Merton].

Deviance, refers to those acts which do not conform to the norms and expectations of the Society. and exceed the tolerance limit of the Society, thereby inviting negative sanctions from the society.

deviance creates strain in society.

★ "Merton's Strain theory"

Conformity is that action which is oriented to social norms or expectations and which falls within the toleration prescribed by the society. *

Some of the most properly studied forms of deviance which have been studied –

a) Homosexuality [alternative sexuality]
b) Prostitution
c) Crime
d) Juvenile delinquency [crime]
e) Suicide
f) alcoholism, drug addiction.

Two kinds of theories to Study Deviance →

1) Physiological or biological theory of Deviance → attribute certain type of behaviour to biological reasons. (factors) eg –

criminologist (Lombroso) claimed that certain genetically determined features (Genetic predispositions) are reasonable to Commit Crime and such people have visible bodily markers (almost look different) – eg – may have Extra body part [finger, nipple or Bodily anamolie] #

According to Lombroso – Big Jaws, Big ears. So some people are born Criminals & this reflects in bodily

eg – Male teacher wearing chappal to Male.

Prop

Prostitution
Homosexuality

[Society be shocked enough]

– negative acts not positive/acts rewarded.

An Act that is deviant in one society may not be deviant in another.

– Deviance is relative & there is no absolute way of defining a deviant act.
(There are defined bound on some std-s no std. is absolute or fixed always).

2 theories for deviance

(a) Physiological or Biological theories → based on genetic predisposition or from birth.

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anamolie.

(These kind of reasoning seems illogical and racist). in American society targeting blacks.

(b) Psychological theories of deviance → (Most popular).

(anamoly in ~~Psehy~~ Psyche and not body).

Traumatic events in childhood [repressed events] → comes out in form of deviant acts. ✓

(Healthy mother-child relation is important) → those w/o this bond are more likely to become deviant.

Merton Rejects both kinds of theories of deviance.

and gives a Sociological theory of Deviance #

It is not a result of Genetic predispositions or Childhood trauma but is a result of Structure and culture of society itself. ★

(relationship b/w culture, Structure and anomie).

Merton studied Deviance in American society.

According to Merton Modern American society is in a state of "Anomie"

Modern American society

Value Consensus

(Individualism, materialism)

Shared goals → material prosperity. (wealth, fame).

Society also provide certain institutionalised means # to achieve these goals.

Culturally approved Goal	Institutionalised means
Wealth, fame	Education, entrepreneur Talent, Perseverance Honing / Innovation, Hard work

In a non-Anomic Society, there would be an equal emphasis on goal and means. ★

However society (American) is in State of anomie, Goals have become more important and importance of means have been subdued.

Deviance is a result of anomie.

Merton explains idea of deviance in Book Social Structure and anomie — ★

Anomie, as per merton - a situation in which there is discrepancy b/w culturally defined goals and structured means available to achieve them.

"End doesn't justify means"

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People are located at different positions in American Society (Rich, Middle class, Poor) - Depending on their social positions, all Americans donot have equal access to institutionalised means. [So they respond differently to this situation of anomie] → (Structural strain) causing deviance.

→ American dream [log Cabin to White House].

→ and thus failed to achieve material success.

Different types of responses - Adaptive responses	Goal: Wealth, fame	Institutionalised means
a) Conformity (most common response)	✓	✓
b) Innovation (Usually by lower class) - Poor (due to least access to institutionalised means) #	✓ Tries to become rich by unapproved methods. (eg - Robbing bank, Kidnapping, - Stealing. (to achieve economic Success).	✗ not following I means
c) Ritualism → Lower Middle class usually found stuck in low paying Jobs and have given up goals of American dream. (follow means - because they don't know any other means	✗ given up on culturally approved goals. (Retraplism) in Bureaucracy (lower level)	✓ but following. Institutionalised means.
d) Retreatism (drug addicts, alcholics), vagrants # (Any social class)	✓ → (X) They try to attain Goals by Institutionalised means but having failed they give up on both means & goal.	✓ → (X)
e) Rebellion (Militants, Terrorism. Naxalites) Social reformers)	X → replace them with their own novel Goals & means.	X → ✓

- According to merton, structure of society itself produces deviance rather than Psychological factors or personality type.

Institutionalised means		
Cultured Goals	Accept	Reject
Accept	C	Innovators
Reject	Ritualist	Retreatist

New means

New Goals: Rebellion

Members of rising class → have sufficient resources at disposal. to Poor class - because concerned with earning money to eat.

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→ Conflict theories consider Strain is good because it leads to social change.

Most members of society are presumably Conformist. [lower class (most members) are also Conformist.

Criticisms of Merton's theory of Deviance

(a) Merton's theory is based on this analysis of American society and is **not universal** and can differ based on cultural differences.

(b) **Albert Cohen** states Merton theory doesn't cater/define **non-utilitarian crimes**. *
eg - vandalising Public property, Serial Killers

d) **Cloward and OHLIN**, argues that Merton's theory basically takes into account access to legitimate opportunity structure (institutionalised means) but doesn't take into account access to **Illegitimate Opportunity Structure** in shaping deviance.
[easy forearm access, lenient police, Political support, Thriving Illegitimate culture.] — **Bihar**
[drugs - PB or KA?] → PB [due to network of drugs].

e) **Marxist criticism** → (Context of crime).
→ Reliance on official statistics
Law benefits the rich.
- Poor man is mostly behind bars and rich go unpunished.
[This aspect is completely ignored in Merton's theory]. [Role played by power in application of law.], Those who wield power also decide who will be deviant. [Views of the Powerful]

f) **Sexual Deviant behaviour** Cannot be adequately explain through Merton's theory.

(Totally) g) Ignores role of **Psychological & Physiological factors**

In what ways a Deviant also a Conformist ?

a) Society Sometimes celebrate deviance as in case of a Soldiers laying life for Country.

b) Those who are deviant of main culture but still a Conformist to Sub-culture. [working class boys].

In this theory of Merton also, he is not focally concerned with functions of those structures but he is mainly concerned with dysfunctions & non-functions and anomie is such an example. (and through this he introduces element of criticism to Stratification System that functionalism

→ Merton assumes that there is common goals for whole society (Society wide Consensus) - but Cohen says Working Class boys do not Conform to American values and norms (found Vandalising) - They have their own Working class sub-culture [and is opposite of mainstream norms & values]. (all Americans don't follow same values & norms.
[Boasting is a significant of working class Sub-culture].

→ so it's not individual behaviour but Collective in nature

A) **Taylor Walton & Young** argues that theory does not take into account Politically motivated criminals [Freedom Fighters] who break law because of commitment to cause.

In what ways a Deviant also a Conformist ? → [deviant for Britishers, Conformist to Indians]
→ Conformist to Sub culture
→ Scientist, soldier

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c) In Merton's theory itself, there are Partly Conformists- Ritualistic, Innovators, Retreators (Conco Conformist).

(d) Reformers seen deviant today can be considered Conformist in future. [Sati - Raja Ram Mohan Roy] +

e) There are multiple norms and values in society, So he may be deviant in one aspect but Conformist in other social behaviours of life.

eg - Sexual orientation, Thief. etc.
(eating Habits, Taking care of family, dressing style]

Q) Can Deviance be Functional for Society?
(+ve)

Emile Durkheim does see deviance to be functional.

[Crime is functional] - Inevitable in a society, and for all members to conform to values.

(a) It reinforces the Commitment of members of society to their shared morality. (Strengthen bond)

(b) act of Punishment that follows crime prevents others to go the same path. [thus maintaining social order].

→ Honour killing functional for one group.

(c) By challenging the norms & values of today, they can bring the social change. eg - LGBTQ+ activists. (law has been repealed)
and with continuous effort (there can be change in social morality) - [Pioneers of Future Social morality] ✗

(d) Albert Cohen says, it can act as [safety valve] by giving example of prostitution [stabilising institution of family, and saving it from falling apart]. ✓

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f) Cohen also points that it acts as Warning Signal, indicating a malfunction in society that needs to be addressed.
(eg- Nirbhaya case → functional in a way that it raised issue of Safety of women, change in laws etc.], Nirbhaya fund was setup. Gender sensitisation, Patrolling, Street lighting., cameras.

g) Scientists deviance functional for society. → Shift in paradigms.

Merton and Durkheim on Anomie and Deviance →

Durkheim	Merton
a) Durkheim sees anomie as a pathological Consequence of Certain social facts/change.	a) Merton says anomie is a sociological phenomenon. #
b) Anomie is Temporary Stage, occuring when there is transition from one Set of norms to another.	b) As per him, anomie is ever present in society as some degree of Structural Strain is always there. *
c) He sees Anomie as multiform Synonymus to normlessness & since its pathological state, it has negative Consequences.	c) Anomie is a result of frustration from inability to achieve Culturaly defined goals. Can also lead to positive effects → Innovation, Revolution.
d) In Context of transformation of Society from Traditional to Modern.	d) In Context of deviance. Anomie e) triggers deviance.
e) Anomie triggers a form of Unstable DoL → Anomic DoL. #	

Labelling theory → **Howard Becker**

Labelling someone to be deviant is the **reason behind** **Secondary deviances**.

- almost everyone have stolen even in life, doesn't make them theifs. It is primary deviance, that usually go unnoticed. but after labelling them as deviant, tendency of secondary deviance ↑ (repeated deviance).

Ferdinand Tonnies →

- Gemine schaft society (society - small, intimate emotional attachment, Frequent interaction).
- Gesel schaft society → Modern Industrial society (unemotional interaction, large society).

eg- Merton's Theory of deviance in context of Traffic rules disobeyance. Just an example

Culturally aproved goal	Institutionalised means	
Reaching office/school/work on time with safety.	Usage of Public transport or personal vehicles following rules & regulations of Traffic [speed limit, Red lights etc.	
✓	✓	Conformist
✓	X (does it follow rules) - offroading, speeding	Innovators
X (given upon culturally approved goal giving up hope to reach on time due to daily Traffic.	✓ will follow all the traffic rules.	Ritualist
X (Usage of internet & devices to do work	X (High speed biking) instead of going office)	Rebellion
following both but seeing others come late and doesn't get scolded and he is not rewarded, he have stopped following both	X	Retreatist

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There are numerous grounds on which Homosexuality is opposed.

a) opposed by religious groups.
b) opposed by political parties.
c) opposed by Society at large.

eg- (grounds) →

(i) Unnatural - [against the order of nature]
→ as per nature, sex is linked with Procreation and naval sexual acts doesn't lead to procreation.

Those opposing include →
Vishva Hindu Parishad, Baba Ramdev, Jamaat ulema, Cathedral church, Judayam Synagogue., BJP, SP, INC - unequivocal Stand opposing Homosexuality. *

ii) It is a perverse sexuality, abnormal behaviour
iii) According to critiques it is indeed a disease. Till recently officially classified as Psychological illness and their sexual orientation is also a illness.
iv) Goes against the Tenets of every major religion. (Bible, Quran etc.).
v) It is a deviant sexual behaviour that affects only a miniscule population.
vi) Men having sex with Men (MSM) as per NACO → 25 lacs → undercount.
→ usually non-monogamous. (unsafe sexual activities leading to STD's). #
according to offical NACO data, HIV prevalence rate #(2010-11)
among MSM → 4.43%.
→ HIV Prevalence rate in female sex workers → 2.6%.

2018 - SC - have legalised Homosexual intercourse. (IPC 377)

Invoked Hardly more than 200 times in 150 yrs.

2020 → PIL has been filed to register same Sex marriage under Hindu marriage act (opposed by Govt. as well)

2009 → Delhi HC (decriminalised Homosexuality).

2013 → SC reversed Delhi HC decision (decriminalising it again). 377 being Constitutional.

Perverse = Contrary to accepted standard or practice.

unsafe promiscuous sex.

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Critic

- Another issue (as it is becoming more acceptable, it is creating risk for children [Boys]. # vii)

⊛ A Study (Ministry of Women & child Development) [MoWCD] along with UN children Fund and Prayas

[- 53% children have faced sexual abuse Indian. [and a good proportion was male. (53%)] Imp.

- Critics argue if Homosexuality allowed, it will affect the institution of Family. #

- Indeed a result of Wave of Westernisation and a Concept of new Social norms.

([Sex] doesn't take place in Social vaccum but have Certain norms and guidelines for sexual behaviour legitimising some behaviour & delegitimising other]. #

- Adoption by Gay Couple? (will child be safe)? , Should they be given entry into Military #

How Can we deal with this problem →

ⓐ Medievalism [terminate all]?

ⓑ Conversion therapy? - electric shocks, chemical infusions.

* Imp.
Gay rights activists & Queer theory (1990's) have challenged all these criticism and assumptions made by Heteronormative Society.

The term Queer is an umbrella term for sexual identities that are culturally marginalised.

-Queer theory challenges Heteronormative theory that Heterosexuality is normal, natural.

*

→ LGBT's activists premise

Personal freedom, Individual choice

↓

and if this notion is accepted then it legalises other sorts of Sexual activities as well. [Perverted sexual behaviour]

eg- Pederosty [old man with young boys].

eg- Bestiality [Human sex with Animals].

eg- Necrophilia [sex with dead people arouse

eg- Coprophilia [Sexual activity include Faecal].

* Perverted tendency

Consent is missing

W/o Consent → rape is also there which is Crime

Heterosexuality considers that Human beings are of two types — Male & Female (Gender Binary) * and assumes that Heterosexuality is normal behaviour. It further assumes that man-woman pair is primary unit which gives rise to family and procreation (society will cease to exist). And all pervasive Heterosexual behaviour is vital for society. Any deviation from Heterosexuality is marginalised. *

Queer theorists argue →

(a) It is an assumption that Homosexuality is an aberration (deviation from normal) and sexuality is a social construct. [First articulated by Foucault]

1st Systematic study of Human sexuality in Modern times conducted by Alfred Kinsey — Came out with Kinsey Report (1948)

Book → { Sexual Behaviour in Human Male (1948) / Sexual " " " Female (1953) } Studied America (Sexually conservative) in those times.

Study result →

46% of male subjects have reacted sexually to persons of both sexes in their adult life. *

10% of American males surveyed were almost exclusively Homosexual for atleast 3 years.

In 2015, Dentsu estimated that LGBT population in Japan is 7.6%. *

— 2011, French Institute of public opinion — 3.6% respondents identified as Homosexual and 3% as bisexual.

— Yougov Survey (2015) in UK — Only 72% of adult males considered themselves as fully

Heterosexual.

According to Queer theorists, [Human sexuality is quite fluid and we cannot Compartmentalise Sexuality [terming only Heterosexuality is possible].

→ Human sexuality is fluid, dynamic. * Imp

and Human sexuality can take a wide array.

- LGBTQ+ Rights activists they have questioned, all discrimination heaped on members on variety of grounds → Imp

(a) not a miniscule aberration, but widely prevalent.

(b) If animal kingdom is benchmark, various species of Homosexuality can be seen. #[Gynandromorphism]

(c) Either Heterosexuality is natural but not superior. and Human life has already been faced with many unnatural phenomena eg → Contraceptive usage, clothes. → [culture is man's Conquest of nature] ⊕

d) various Scholars have highlighted that in Indian mythology have numerous mentions of Homosexuality Couples etc.

Rigveda States that → 'Vikrati Evam Prakriti' → that Seems unnatural is also natural. ⊜

Indian tradition has always been accepting of this behaviour. *

(e) Gita Thadani (Book Satchiyani) → highlighted that Sakhi Tradition in Indian Society has strong notion of Lesbianism. ⊕

[elements of strong erotic, Sensual behaviour b/w Sakhis)

1) Devdutt Patnaik in Book 'Shikhandi' highlighted that same sex love and same sex sexual activity is not same but (same sex love) is greatly celebrated in Indian society.
eg- Bond of Rama & Hanuman
Bond of Krishna & Sudama.
→ So he says it is western construct equating same sex love with same sex sexual activity.

*Same sex sexual activity also found mention in literary work, if not celebrated but still accepted and tolerated. (not alien to Indian culture). (*)

g) Hari-Har Putra [child of union b/w Shiva & Vishnu]. *

h) Temple architecture in Khajuraho, Ajanta depicting same sex love. [most have been common in that era or within Tolerance atleast. *

- Homophobia, in our society is alien and a product of Section 377 (brought by British.) [out of sync with Indian Ethos] → [Homophobia was institutionalised in our society by British].
(diversity acceptance and Toleration)

* Sec-377 is against Cultural Ethos of India.
* Right to love

i) Salim Kidwai and Ruth Vanita likewise argue that same sex love was greatly tolerated in pre-Colonial era. (*)

*Members of Community due to Social stigma & Suppression lives their life in closet [Psychological stress, Hiding from near and dear ones].
* Sec-377 may have been used only a few times but it was the major & deep rooted reason of Suppression, Harrassment.
* Granting greater rights to LGBTQ+ Community is in line with (Yogyakarta Principles) (Indonesia) & UN declaration on Human rights. ★ regarding rights of Sexual minority.

#

History of LGBT rights movement in India →

Since 1990's very strident movement, However literature on issue of Homosexuality can be traced back to early 1900's.

1920's - Gopal Bandhu Das [Orissa] wrote poems in Jail (regarded as one of First Homoerotic literature in India).

1930 - Pandey Bechan Sharma Ugra Published Chocolate Said he tried to demonize Homosexuality but was criticised because of being vulgar.

led to widespread Public Debate, Gandhi wrote in Young India magazine. (He was against Homosexuality and considered it as a result of Social degeneration and because of lack of moral & religious Teachings)

Gandhi's view

1930's-40's saw another wave of literature (most in Urdu) - Firaq Gorakhpuri wrote depending Ghazals that celebrating beauties of young boys. "(Some sort of quirkiness required to achieve Greatness)" #

- Ismat Chughtai, She wrote (stories related to lesbian literature) - 'Tedhi Lakhir', and even faced Trial.

1970's - 1st Systematic Study of Homosexuality in Indian Society. [Author - Shakuntala Devi married Homosexual IAS officer. She developed very Sympathetic view of Homosexuals. ("World of Homosexuals" book) - demand of repealing Sec 377 in IPC. (#)

1980's - Saw publication of many magazines & literature by activists.

- Trikon
- Gay scene
- Shakti Khabar [

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Real Sustained progress came during 1990s due to Globalisation. ★

Supreme Bhaskaran →

LGBT-Movement Coincided with Privatisation of Indian economy and increased Connection with Indian diaspora in West. ± → Western culture transmission.

Subir Kole → highlights during 1990's, lot of funding for promotion of LGBT rights started flowing in India to NGO's.

- 1990's also witnessed large number of literature, film festivals etc.

Internet also came during same era, facilitating organisation of movements.

(helped in community building). It also facilitated ✓ mobilisation, reaching out, activism.

- Legal Challenge against Sec-377 (1994) - by ★ AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (agitation against discrimination).

- 2009 - NAz Foundation Case - Delhi HC - decriminalising Homosexuality.
- 2013 - due to religious groups opposition in Suresh Kaushal Case again recriminalised Homosexuality by SC.
- 2017 - Right to privacy is F.R. Under Article 21 (Puttaswamy Case) - Right to Sexual orientation ✓ falls under purview of right to privacy.
- 2018 - [Navtej Singh Johar Case], SC finally decriminalised Homosexuality. ★

Arvind Narayan and Gautam Bhan, argue that real impact of Sec 377 is outside Court rooms. → Informal social Control.

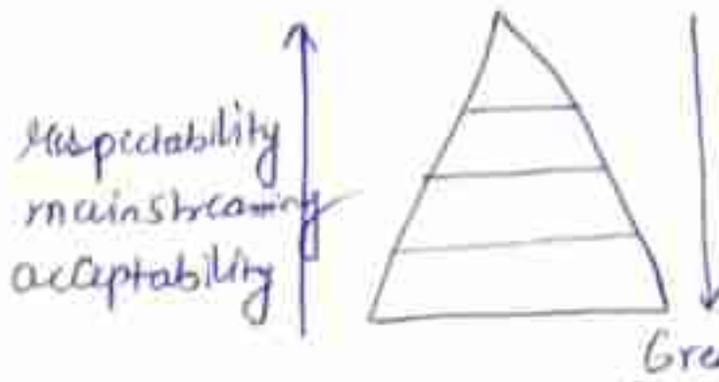
(demonise, Sexual abuse to community, social stigma)

Points Imp.
Ethinker for emerging → Supreme Bhaskaran

* Michael Foco in his book 'History of sexuality' writes that sexuality is a social construct. Before 18th C, any discussion on Human sexuality was confined to reproduction. But later focus shifted away from that to world of perversions. (+)

- In 18th C, Homosexuals were classified as dangerous and send to prisons.
- 1860's and onwards, Homosexuality was medicalised. Seen as illness that needs to be cured.
- Likewise Jeffrey weeks argues Human sexuality is product of social and Historical forces. *

* Gayle Rubin, she has constructed an erotic Pyramid. [clear Heirarchy of sexual behaviour in society) →



on Top of the Pyramid are Heterosexual married Couples.
- Below them are unmarried Monogamous Heterosexuals.
- Followed by most other Heterosexuals.

- Below them you have Gay Couples in long term stable relationship.
- Further down are Gay Promiscuous man and Bar dykes.
- Amongst the lowest, most despised section is Transexual Porn Models, BDSM, and at the bottom those who cross Generational boundaries. (#)

Some Indian Scholars, Maya sharma have highlighted plight of Poor Working class lesbian Women in villages and Cities. * [helped to dispel myth that it is Urban phenomena or product of Western influence.

Indian LGBT movement sufficient criticised by Ashley Tellis for neglecting issue of class and caste.

[Dalit LGBT are ignored, their rights are ignored].

→ also critical of Elite LGBT, who are ignoring plight of those coming from disadvantaged sections.

→ Danae Clark Comments that what you see in Global era, there is an Intensified marketing of Lesbian Images. — Does it indicates Growing acceptability of female Homosexuality → It is not, Instead it represents a Commodification of Women's body for Capitalistic gains.

Homosexuality in India → long way to reach levels of western society.

2018 - Navtej singh Johar case made / decriminalised Homosexual Consensual sex.

→ However, Posthmous Pardons should be considered now & provide them Justice who faced discrimination due to 377. & automatic pardons to right the Historical wrongs.

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Conflict → social change.

Conflict perspective →

All have a model of society as a whole, adopts a structural approach.

- There is a notion that there are groups in society that have different interests. In this respect they believe that social arrangements will tend to benefit some groups at the expense of others.
- Because of the existence of different interests, the potential for, likelihood of conflict is always present and produce some degree of instability in society.
- There might be temporary periods of truce, but periods of harmony do not last for ever and eventually conflict will return.

eg- Feminist theory [Men/women]
Marxist theory [Haves/Havenots]
Racism approach [Conflict b/w ethnic groups]

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Lecture 15 Marx - Historical materialism, Mode of Production.

(1818-1883) - Germany, as a student (Rebel)

- cannot brand him as sociologist.

UPSC syllabus.

- Historical materialism
- mode of production
- Alienation
- class struggle.

Conflict theorists also suggest grand framework to explain working of society, but instead emphasing on consensus they focus on the divisions or conflict in society.

- **Historical Materialism** →

Hegel's Theory - Idealism (Idealist)

→ He believed that ideas are primary and material reality is secondary.

In other words, Material reality is manifestation of Ideas. ⊛

(Human society changes due to changes in # realm of Ideas). ★1

eg = Enlightenment period → French revolution. (monarchy to republic).

→ **Idea of a wheel to a prototype.**

- Change in Realm of Ideas happens through **dialectic method** ★2

(engaging in a debate of opposing views and come up with Collective understanding and Truth]. #

- **How dialectic operates** ★3 → by process of Thesis, Antithesis to arrive at synthesis.

Thesis - original Idea/proposal - eg - Ind democracy is great

Antithesis - opposite Idea - eg - Ind. democracy, total failure

Synthesis - To come up with **Collective higher level truth** eg [Partially successful due to various shortcomings.]

This Synthesis combines with Antithesis giving raise to another synthesis and process keeps on moving.

This how **Changes in Human History occur.** ✓

Marx - Millions of people have been affected by his writings

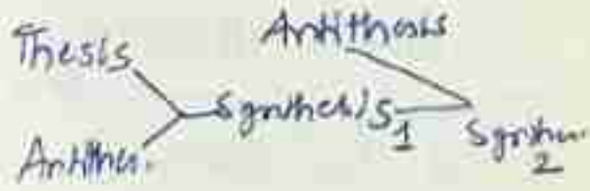
- one of the 3 most influential Human beings ever lived & have impact on Humanity.

[Jesus christ, Prophet Mohd.] #

- **Hegel** influenced his writing.

Hegel saw Historical change as dialectical movement of Human Ideas & thoughts.

= Idea + opposing Idea → Synthesis.



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So, Hegel's theory is known as **dialectical Idealism**.

3 laws of Dialectic outlined by Fredrick Engels →

1) **Law of unity and Conflict of opposites** →
   - notion of conflict is inherent in opposites.
   - opposites also come together to give higher level Idea.

   In Ideas → eg. of democracy.

   # (In Material reality) → eg- Man and woman are opposites leading to conflict, but the two also unite to give, Synthesis [child] new.

2) **Law of Passage of Quantitative changes into Qualitative change** →

   Hegel's example → **Heating of Water**
   - Initially Quantitative changes [Temp. change]
   - but at particular point water converted into Steam [qualitative change].

   eg- Communist Society.

3) **Law of Negation of Negation** → eg = negation of 3
   = (-3)

   negation of negation of 3
   -(-3) = 3

eg- egalitarian society (Es)
↓
(Negation of Es) → Inequality (Class society)
↓
Negation of Inequality → egalitarian society

→ Dialectical mat. represents a **struggle of opposites**, a Conflict of Contradictions.
From this viewpoint process of change involves tension b/w incompatible forces.

* Conflict

Inequality in society prompted Marx to put forward a theory about the current state in capitalism & its origin in History.

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Marx during his youth was a part of group called [Young Hegelians]. (Turned Hegel upside down). +

- Marx rejected dialectical idealism with Materialism.* (retained dialectic).

(according to him, Material reality is primary and ideas are shaped based on Material reality).

but process of dialectic takes place in realm of Material reality & not Ideas.

- [Changes in Human society occurs due to Changes in realm of material reality. *]

- Thus Marxist theory is known as [Dialectic Materialism]. #

eg → Tribal society | urban society

no Technological interface

- In Tribal society, new Idea cannot come w/o having that Material reality in their vicinity.

Technological interface

[Thus, new Ideas will be based on this material reality] related to technology.

eg- Computer to AI

As per Marx, even the newest / or earlier inventions were also based on Material reality - for eg-

→ (Wheel) [it was invented because someone Must have seen rolling pebble, fruit etc.]. and

invention is a construct of material reality.

→ [Marx] → "In order to think, man must live, In order to live, man must eat. In order to Eat, man must produce."

(So First act (Historical) is production of basic requirements - food]. Thus Material reality precedes thought, and Ideas are nothing more than reflection of material reality. #

"It is not the Consciousness of men, which determine their being but their being which determines their Consciousness" - [Karl Marx].

Now —

- The major dynamic for Social change lies in the Contradictions & * Conflict in the economic System.

- Marx regard people as both producers and the products of society. They make society and themselves by their own actions. History is therefore process of [Human self-Creation]. Yet people are also products of society, shaped by the social relationships and systems of thought they * Create.

An understanding of Society therefore involves a historical perspective that examines process whereby humanity both produces and is produced by social ~~equality~~ reality.

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Material or economic factors have a pivotal role in Historical change. 100

Historical materialism → Marxist theory of Human History

Usage of dialectical materialism

How it has Undergone changes from one stage to another (base)

(Production system, economy)

Book → "A Contribution to the Critique of political economy"

According to this theory,

Society changes through various Historical epochs as the Production technology changes.

nature of Human organisation
Primitive technology, thus no surplus, barely sufficient to meet subsistence

1st Stage - Primitive Communism
2nd Stage - Ancient Slave society
3rd Stage - Feudal society
4th Stage - Capitalist society
5th Stage - Communist society

Improvement in production effeciency

Primitive Communism → [Hunting gathering society with equal access to forces of production (Members of society produced for themselves and for society as a whole)]

- Primitive technology, thus no surplus, Barely Sufficient to meet subsistence needs. [for survival]

Since there is no surplus → [no notion of Private Property, because there is no extra, then no question of whom does it belong to] → (as no surplus, then all able bodied member to contribute for survival).

Thus, there are no classes in society - class less society (egalitarian society) [- equal access to productive forces]

With passage of time, Man slowly begins to generate Surplus, thus first inegalitarian society is introduced. (Ancient Slave society)

(Survival needs met, still produce remaining)

+ notion of Private property makes appearance.

- Thus, there emerges a leisure class as all not required to meet the food requirement or for survival.

(neolithic revolution)
- discovery of agriculture
- reduced dependence on mercy of nature.

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- Now society for the 1st time divided into 2 main classes → **Haves and Havenots**
  - Those who own the means of production (Masters)
  - do not own means of production. (slaves)

Feudal society → Further improvement in agricultural practises & Technology. (efficiency).

Two classes → Feudal lords and serfs
(Haves / Havenot.)

Capitalist society → Further improvement in agricultural technology.

Captalist and Industrial workers

Conflicting Interest - Profit making (Bourgeoisie) / wage increment (Proletariat)

Last Stage →

Communist society — Future stage in Human History that Marx envisaged.
- Community (equal opportunity to productive forces).
- → once again an egalitarian society.
- → qualitatively different from Primitive Communism. (2nd law → Passage of Quantitive changes to Qualitative change)

Criticisms →
- Overemphasis on material factors rather than ideas.
- → Overemphasis on conflict rather than social order.
- Marx focused on macroevolutionary aspect and ignored micro reality of social life.

In any class society (relation)
Ruling - ruled
Exploiting - exploited.
Conflict relation
- → one class gains only at the expense of others.
(Two class have opposite interests).

Interdependent relation (relation of Co-op).
Both are dependent on each other, but dependence is not **Equal**. (Havenots are way more dependent on Haves).
[Haves will lose profit but Havenots will lose life].

- In communist society, Conflict of interests will disappear.

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- **Asiatic Mode of production** →

It was defined by Marx to explain **Stagnation** of **oriental Societies.**

- It was characterised by simple production methods, despotic rule, Self sufficient villages, absence of Private property, economy based on handicraft and agriculture & absence of autonomous cities.

- No Private property = [no class struggle b/w land lords & peasants.

→ As these societies lacked in dynamics of class struggle, there was also a little hope of revolu

[Model is criticised for being an **overall misfit** in wider dialectic scheme of Marx. *

→ It also failed to represent actual oriental Society of those days.

(departure from dialectic materialism & evolution also appa

- classless society ✓
- subsistence economy
- Communal ownership of land. ✓
- Communities are still partly organised on basis of kinship relations.

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- **Mode of production** →

  How production is done in society.

* Mode of production refers to how distribution & production of material goods is carried out in a society.

Every mode of production is characterised by certain productive forces or Forces of Production.

(all Inputs) in the process of production.

→ Raw material, Labor, Capital, Land, Machinery.

[All productive forces other than labor are referred to as **means of production** #

Productive forces – Labor power.]

Relations of production → social relationships in which men enter into, in order to produce, are relations of production.

→ [Man & man
→ man & things]

* [Worker – Capitalist
Worker – Manager
Worker – Worker]

Most important relation of production in capitalist society. *

- In capitalistic society most important means of production is **Capital**. (Centrality) in a capitalist mode of production.
- In feudal society, most important means of production is **Land**.

[- Together the Productive forces and relations of production constitute the economy or **base of the society** (Marx) (also refer to as Infrastructure).

- various other social institutions in Economy in Marxist parlance are referred to as **Superstructure** *
  - Ideologys & values
  - family
  - religion
  - Political system
  - education system

So, every mode of production is characterised by a certain type of base and corresponding superstructure.

Forces of production also represent man's control over nature.

• (Nil Engg. Strength of base determines strength of superstructure.

Nature of relationship between infrastructure and (base) Superstructure →

(1) Various parts of the Superstructure are shaped by the base. In other words, what type of family is there, depends on economic System, Type of legal system, Political system (nature of the base will determine the nature of various elements of superstructure).

eg → Feudal mode of production -
Family - Joint or extended family to serve feudal lords to work on field.

Industrial Capitalist →
Family - Joint to nuclear family. [better serves Capitalist economy] — Geographical mobility, also avoids conflict that has tendency to arise in extended family. due to achieved Status.

Legal system →
Feudal society → Interest of Feudal lords protected by Legal system.
Capitalist society → Zamindari abolished

#Education System -
Feudal society → confined to elite.
Capitalist society → Mass based education system for Skilled workers.

(2) Various elements of superstructure Justify, legitimise and help perpetuate the existing unequal & exploitative arrangements in the base or economy.
In other words, these superstructure developed have Stabilising effect on society [Marx → Status Quoist] — social institutions (superstructure).
or various elements of superstructure tries to maintain status Quo.

eg- Family system, Education, Religion will Justify exploitation by Capitalist (or exploitative arrangement by base).

→ Marxist theory give more emphasis on economic changes (factor) [change in economy leading to change in rest of society].
→ change in Production System leading to change in Human epochs.

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eg- Religion

Most religions Justify exploitation and oppression.

Hindu → 'Notion of Karma' # fatalism.

Poor and Rich — Prior bad Karma that you are poor. [It Hides the fact that it's Capitalist who is the reason.]. * for this unequal society.

→ Religion often Glorify Suffering & Poverty.
Portrays world to be divinely creation and if you are poor it's God's will. *

eg Governmental policies → land at cheap rates
Concessions, Incentives.
promoting Capitalism. #[deletion of labor laws]

- Nature of Capitalist society and Capitalist mode of production -

+) The Capitalist MoP is characterised by 2 main classes → Marx

(a) Factory owners [Capitalist class] ~ Borgeoisie
(b) Factory workers. [working class] ~ Proleteriat

(ii) Relationship b/w these 2 classes is of mutual dependence and of conflict. [Law of dialectic].

(iii) All the Means of production are privately owned by members of Capitalist class. → [Capitalist economic system.]

- All money is not Capital.
- Capital is that money which is used for Production of Good for sale in market to earn profit. & again is reinvested.

IV) Also, It is a Market based economy or market centred economy. (Market is primary mechanism for exchange of all goods) — [Selling & Buying].

→ Supply & demand

- A monetary value is assigned to each and every

product.
- All production is carried out for sale in market.
- All Goods are assigned market determined monetary value.
- In Pre-Capitalist times, a lot of production was meant for self-Consumption, but not the case in capitalist society.

- Exchange System → Money (M) → Commodity (C) → Money (M')

Such that M' is more than M $M' > M$

(Money to commodity to more money) via production & Sale of Commodity.

VI) Various aspects of Production →

(a) which products are to be produced, quantity, RM, Quality.
(b) what technology to be incorporated.

- These are determined by capitalist Class or Burgoisie. [based on the needs of market].

VII) Wage based Labor – Labor power is bought and sold in Labor market.

Members of proletariat sell their labor in the labor market in return for monetary wages.

- Members of the proletariat are formally free and can sell their Labor power to one or the other Capitalist. [but still their freedom is constrained by sheer dependence on capitalist class].
- The Surplus Value of Labor is appropriated as profit by the Burgoisie

* In other societies → (Barter System) (Gift System).

→ Labor Power being bought as Commodity

*(Profit is again reinvested).

(Process)

Durkheim – organic Solidarity

→ Marx – most alienating

Capitalist POV → Talent is not about Talent but ability to generate maximum surplus. #

(Capitalist tries to increase this Surplus value of labor → extend Time.

Raw material with 300 is sold in market at 1000.

S> 700 is value of Labor but capitalist won't be giving all to Labor, he is earning profit here.

- Capital is basically ungiven money.

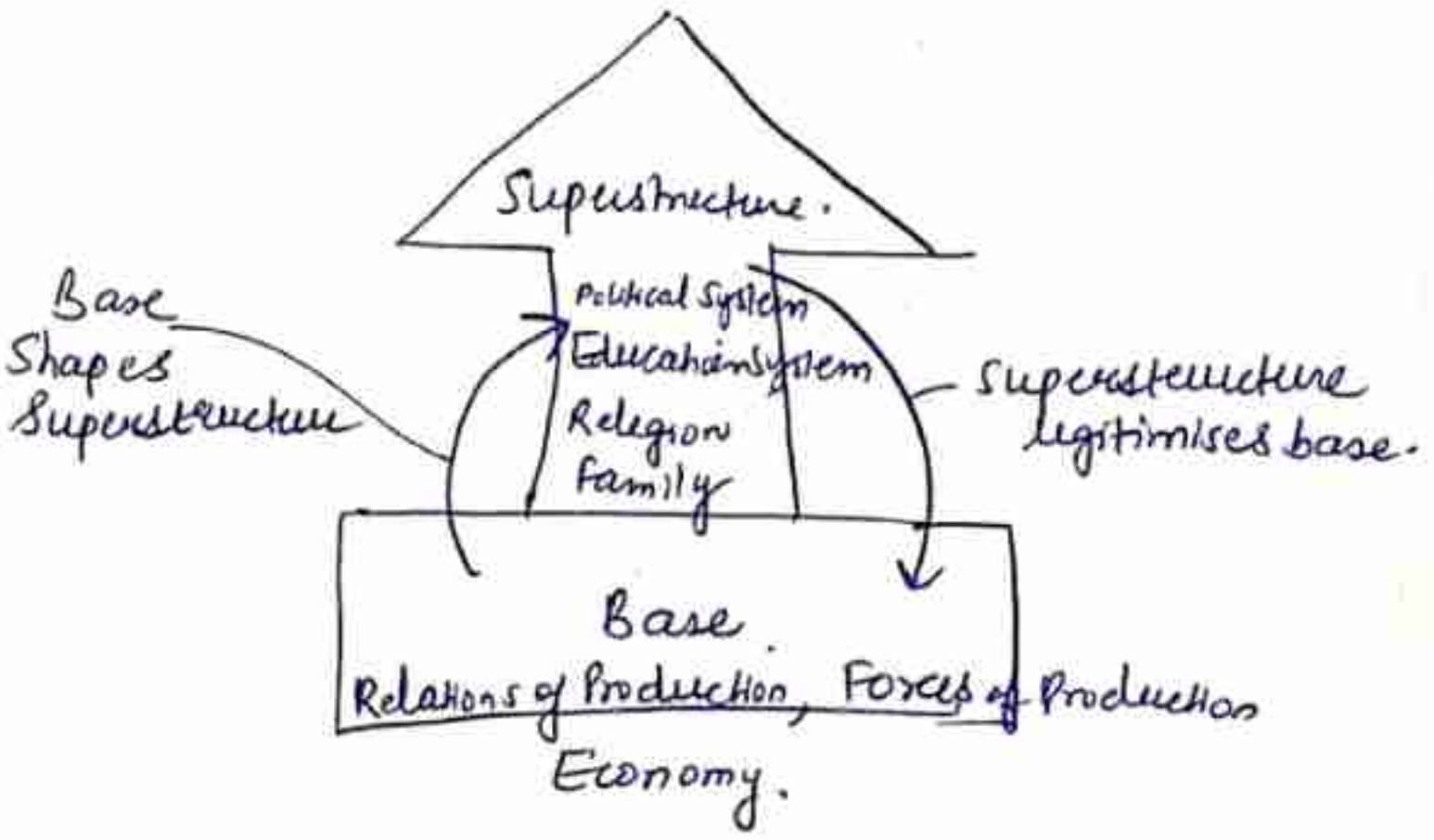
Homo [Profit is the driving force behind Capitalism]:

According to Marx

Labor produces everything, capital produces nothing?

- Profit is considered as legitimate in Capitalism.

- The Capitalist mode of production is also associated with very high degree of alienation (Workers are not satisfied and donot find work satisfying).



Relationship b/w base and superstructure

Crony Capitalism

Form of Capitalism patronised by Govt.

A typical organisation of society that will emerge as a result of functioning of economic structure and a similar superstructure is called [Mode of production].

b/w Sup & Infra

- Constant interplay results into a particular type of [social formation] or social state which is called mode of production.

• Alienation

'Alienus' ~ "stranger" (Concept given by Hegel & Engels but they gave it metaphysical orientation. Marx gave it social orientation.

Alienation → process of estrangement

According to Karl Marx, in capitalist society worker is alienated by various aspects of life. —

According to him, 'work' is potentially the most satisfying activity. The 'species essence' of human being is 'to Labor'. It is our fundamental nature to labor and transform nature by product of labor.

→ Through this work, man can express himself in product of his labor. [and feel satisfied]. #

— In capitalistic society, man doesnot feel satisfied and feel sense of disconnect, isolation, unable to express his true self through his labor. The worker feel detached with his own creation. #

① Marx, Says worker is alienated from the product of his labor in capitalist society and doesn't feel that it is him who produced it. and this is because the way production is organised in C-S. The whole system of economic arrangement in capitalist society prevents worker from having sense of satisfaction with product of his own labor.

(i) Reason could be that, worker doesn't own the product of his own labor. It is the capitalist who owns it. He doesn't feels it to be his creation.

(ii) The way work is organised, each worker is providing a minisaule contribution, due to high occupational specialisation, thus no sense of attachment to whole product. (at end).

simply means.
[worker doesnot satisfy with work he is doing].
- As Per Marx -
[Alienation reaches its peak in capitalist society.] #

— It is socio-psychological condition in which individual develop a sense of estrangement, meaninglessness etc. from himself & social life.

— From Marxist PoV, work is not burden. The reason now work feel like burden is because of nature of capitalist society and alienation.

"History of mankind is History of alienation)"
— Previously alienation with nature now social alienation

— When worker sees product as commodity # due to Commodity fetishism in society.

— (High degree of DoL).

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② Alienation with process of production – Because nature of Capitalist Society. work related decisions (eg- Color, qty, way of doing, Technology used) is taken by Capitalist. Everything is minutely controlled by Capitalist class and management. Thereby completely alienating from process of production. The worker doesnot derive the feeling of `work well done', because controlled by Capitalist. [innovation – Thwarted]

Not Just product but process of work for production is alienated.

Dead labour, i.e Capital dominates over living labour.

③ Alienated from fellow workers and wider society → (doesn't feel brotherhood, sense of bonding or connect with fellow workers). – worker-worker interaction is very limited as each worker is Just stationed at his workstation and a Human Connect is only possible in brief [lunch Hour] [Worker continuously faces inanimate machinery]. #

3 factors contributing to alienation →

(a) Economic structure of Capitalist society.
(b) Technology ↑
(c) DOL – occ. specialisation

* Capitalist class promotes division among working class. [into layers] — skilled, semi skilled, unskilled, Manager etc.

This creates a false sense of disconnect among working class.

– very strong and intense competition is generated among workers in lieu of mobility, thus creating alienation among fellow workers. [Promotions].

– Money has become the focus for all and societal relations are undermined. ✓

workers see themselves as prisoners of Market forces over which they have no control. They are subjected to impersonal mechanisms of law of Supply and demand. They are at mercy of periodic boom & slumps.

{deliberately Promoting by Capitalist class).

④ [Alienation from Himself] → unable to establish Connect with his own true

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being. Due to capitalist model, works stop being satisfying and essential element of expression is lost and his true self is lost. work has become burden on man. Thus man feel alienated from his true self.

In Marx's word → "The greater this product, the less he is himself".

In the Social division of labour (Caste) the producers may have been alienated from the whole society, but there is still a possibility of meaningful self-realisation in the work. In the technical division of labor, alienation involves the process of labor itself. The social division of labor, subdivides society, the technical division of labor subdivides human.

"In Handicraft and manufacture, the workman makes use of a tool, in the factory, the machine makes use of him."

"Machine appears as embodiment of science and the worker as little or nothing". leading to degradation of workers, (their skills).

"objectified Labour" ⊛

Precapitalist society → Sense of intrinsic satisfaction with work and creation of product. and his own being is shown in his product. [selection of design, color etc].

DOL Perspective of Marx.

(Marx like Durkheim acknowledges that DoL is inevitable)..

Alienation continued in work & economic life Chapter:

Blauner → chemical industry.
Charles Sabel → Skill based work → AL
CW Mills → service sector
AL
Herbert Marcuse - AL
Leisure time → Mass media → Bourgeoise Fake needs.
Economic PoV
efficiently (more profit)

DoL (Basic approach)	Durkheim (Functionalist)	Marx (Conflict)
Causes of DoL-	Durkheim explains DoL in Modern Ind. Societies as a consequence of increased material & moral density & DoL (occupational Specialisation) make its possible for Harmonious Coexistence.	- Marx does not see it as a means of Cooperation & coexistence. He views it as a process forced upon workers in order to let the Capitalist extract profit. [artificial distinction for creation of competition & occupation specialisation]
Nature of DoL	Functional & leading to cooperation-	unequal relationship legitimising relation b/w Haves & Have nots.
Consequence of DoL	Integration in Society	Dehumanisation of workers & alienation in Industrial Society.
Solutions to problems related to DoL.	anomic DoL is temporary, Forced division of labor can be curbed by State's involvement.	Capitalism is problem, alienation can be ended by revolution.

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• **Class Struggle**

The History of all Hitherto Existing Societies is the history of class struggle.

According to Karl marx- Human society after Primitive Communism have stratified into two classes ← Haves & Have not in each historical epoch. and there is a fundamental Conflict between two classes [Irreconcilable]. Thus Social life is always characterised by [Conflict] — Sometimes Hidden sometimes overt.

→ Two classes always stands opposed and antagonistic towards each other.

→ There is Continuous Struggle between two classes -

eg → Feudal society to Capitalist society ⊜

Feudal lords (dominant class - numerical minority)

Serfs (dominated class - numerical majority.

[nascent Capitalism.]

New productive forces begins to take shape within the womb of old society. thus, Capitalist production technology began developing in broadly feudal framework.

The new productive ~~processes~~ (forces) continue to develop and improve within the old framework. However there comes a point of time in human history, when new productive forces cannot develop further within old framework. The old relations of production stand as fetters to the further development of new productive forces.

(Lord - Serf) - preventing workers to migrate.

* Functionalist in other side sees Cooperation, coordination among Society, & dynamic equilibrium.

The Conflict of Interest stems from the fact that Subject class performs productive labour, yet the ruling class appropriates a large part of the wealth, so produced.

* [one class gains at the expense of other.]

- requires mobile labour (hired & fired at will)

quantitative change to qualitative change.

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"class for itself" → class becomes class for itself when the forces of production have developed to the point where they can't be contained in existing relations

It is then, that class struggle begins between nascent Capitalist class with feudal lords * that leads to transformation of society from feudalism to Capitalism. i.e - French revolution led by Middle class

[Nascent bourgoisie ensuring demolition of Feudal System and transformation of economy and subsequently society.

- It is at this crucial Juncture in Human History, that class struggle takes place that demolishes the old structure and replaced with new one. [b/w Members of rising class engaged in class struggle to overthrow dominant class of that epoch]. Resolution of contradictions does not mean an end to contradictions in society, as in previous eras, the transition from feudalism to capitalism merely results in replacement of an old set of contradictions by new set. *

- Transition from Capitalism to Communism →

Factors ensuring demise of Capitalism →

ⓐ inherent class difference and conflict of interest between Bourgoisie and Proletariat in Capitalism (cannot be resolved within Capitalist framework. #One class gains at expense of other).

ⓑ Contradiction b/w social nature of production & individual nature of ownership in ~~production~~ Capitalist society.

ⓒ As Capitalist society advances, certain [social processes] will ensure downfall of Capitalism.

① Technology will become more and more advance and working class will become more Homogeneous. [equally unskilled] - will significantly reduce the artificial distinction of skilled, semi or unskilled.

② More & More workers will start getting Concentrated in Bigger and Bigger factories. This will facilitate more communication among them. i.e

Contradictions b/w new forces of production and the old relations of production was resolved. (b/w two numerical minorities)

Capitalism

Serfdom at a single land piece as against the requirement of mobile labour to work in factory.

Scientific Prediction →

(different from other transformations) [will be b/w numerical majority and numerical minority.] (b/w Bourgoisie and Proletariat).

- Even though real wages and living std. of Proletariat will rise, but members will become poorer in relation to bourgoisie as Capital accumulation will increase - This Process is [Pauperisation].

Community building.

③ Small businesses will be forced to shut down. (Petty Borguiasie)

as bigger companies will become more bigger & will wipe out competition. [more marketing budget]
- more capital.
- depressed prices.
- Better service.

- As long as Petty Borguiasie exists, It has stabilising effect. [display certain features of Borguoise as well as Proleteriat].

(cushioning effect)

- Providing own labor
- Intermediary class.
- As Capitalism progresses, there will be clear distinction of classes [Borguoisie or Proleteriat]. — stage set for Proleteriat revolution. *

④ Proleteriat will transform from "class in itself" to "class for itself".

"class in itself"
- People sharing the same relations to MOP.
- Governed by ruling class ideology [legitimises capitalism]
- Governed by false class consciousness [legitimises prevalent order due to superstructure]
- worker doesn't realise they are all one.

"class for itself"
- True class consciousness
- realisation will come in, that they belong to same class. [that their class interest is same and they have a common class enemy]. and they take collective action against Borguoisie resulting in overthrow of Capitalism and transformation to Egalitarian communist society.
(workers will capture all the factors of production).

- "class conflict forms the basis of the dialectic of social change."

Contradictions of Capitalism ↑ & increase the intensity of conflict.

Capitalism → Communism
↓
Intervening Stage
[Dictatorship of Proleteriat]
#(Socialism) *

- Before full & final transition, some members of working class will assume Control of Production system, political system.

DoP's role is to demolish the Supporting Superstructure that legitimises Capitalist economic System. *

→ only when all Superstructure Institutions Stop legitimising Capitalist economic System, full and final arrival of Communism is possible.

[during cold war, → DoP abolished religion as it was legitimising Haves].

• Marx, who is recognised as high priest of Communism, ironically didn't write much in detail about feature and nature of new society.

- Egalitarian society. (Classless society)
- no notion of Private Property (It will be abolished)
- # no exploitation of man by his fellow man.
- → abundance of material goods due to advanced technology.
- Will be a Stateless society (no Government). — as Political System promotes interest of Haves.
  State will wither away (natural death). Self-regulation.
- There will be no notion of money and religion. *
- Production and distribution of goods in Communist society will be based on principle of "from each according to his ability to each according to his need".
- no alienation, man will work for Intrinsic Satisfaction, not for monetary benefit, will not be bound / Trapped in narrow occupational role.

→ "The society will make it possible for me to hunt in the morning, fish in afternoon, rear cattle in the evening and criticise in the dinner"

The products of labor will no longer be appropriated by some at the expense of others. *

- People will not lose themselves in the products of their labour. They will produce for themselves and others at one and the same time.
- In this situation, "each of us would have doubly affirmed himself and his fellow man".

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w/o ever having become hunter, fishermen, shepherd or a critique". —Karl Marx.

- And that's when History of Human evolution stops and Society will be ever be unchanged. The dialectical principle now ceases to operate. The contradictions of Human History have now been negated in final Harmonious Synthesis.

Critical Assesment of Karl Marx →

Variously criticised on various grounds as follows —

i) Marx is accused of "economic determinism" — too much importance on economic factors and consequently downplays the role played by other superstructure elements. — can include Weber → — 4 classes — Petty Bourgeoisie will move upward → not inevitable, Proletariat revolution *

ii) According to critiques, other elements have also act as great transformational force throughout History → religion, Political system → shaping economic system. *

Weber (Protestant revolution leading to Capitalism)

iii) His conception of Communist Society is seen to be Utopia *

iv) Criticised for wrong reading of Human nature around which whole theory is built. According to critics, Man by nature is equistive [loves to accumulate] Private property is quite natural. ✓ [Inherent goodness of man,] — even a kid accumulates and resist to give up.

v) Marx claimed his theory to be scientific in nature but critics argue it to be not, as it consists of apparent Biases. [Political Commitment of Marx reflected in his writings]. # → Copper → Marx manipulate data to conform his ideology.

vi) also criticised for Undermining role of Individual.

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Individual is seen to be controlled by economic forces and says Man is compelled by his situations *

[Critics argue that many men have shaped the Human History - i.e Karl Marx himself, who has impact on life course of millions. #

(vii) Also criticised for Undermining power of Ideas as he being promoter of materialism. (According to critiques, Ideas shape material reality as Weber says protestant Ideas shaped Capitalism: , Marx himself shaped material reality (Idea) of many people. i.e socialist countries.

(viii) Marx has been proved wrong by wheels of History. Marxist predictions have not come true. [as he predicted downfall of Capitalism, but it's Communism that is getting Suppressed]. # (industrial bargaining)

(Capitalism has itself transformed into Welfarism → ownership and control is getting distinct. (shares)
Capitalism.] → Pro working class legislations, Trade Unions, minimum wage laws etcetra.
Dahrendorf

- In forseeable future, no Proletariat revolution.
- Workers have become beneficiaries rather than victims. • middle class emerged
- disintegration of Soviet Union and fall of Berlin wall marks defeat of Marxist Ideology.

Scholar Fukuyama Says Marxist Ideology have proved to be subordinated by multiparty democracy, liberal democracy. and Capitalism & that marks the end of the debate.

In defence of Karl Marx →

Karl Marx is rightly regarded as one of the most influential Human being and several

(ix) There is only a little indication of Proletariat becoming "class for itself". class structure in Capitalist society has become increasingly complex and differentiated. Steadly growing middle class has emerged b/w bourgeoisie and Proletariat — Clarck Kerr & Jesse Bernard. ★

• Frank Parkin → # 4 identifiable classes in Eastern Europe

• Ossowski - if class means having identical control over MoP, It is present in Soviet Countries too in the form of ruling class like army, bureaucra

Successive polls by Time Magazine have voted Karl Marx as the thinker of the Millenium. His ideas & thoughts, they continue to be relevant and inspire millions even after his death. *

They profoundly affected the material lives of millions of people of Eastern bloc

*Whenever world capitalism will be facing a crisis, Karl Marx will be resurrected from death. #

- Many ideas continue to be relevant even today like alienation to varying levels.
- Marxist Ideology are seen in Naxalism.
- In Communist parties across the countries, his influence can be seen.
- Many oppressed classes combine his ideology in their struggle. #
- Marxist writing are not confined to sociology but impacts each and every domain. [economy etc. Polity
- Marx's view that capitalism was inherently unstable and that it would be prone to crises seems to be supported by the Global financial and economic crisis that followed the collapse of some banks in 2008. ✓

→ welfare capitalism is not actually covering the distance b/w haves and havenots, rather it is a strategy of capitalist led political system to tone down rev. potential of workers by incremental reforms.

- Ralf Dahrendorf sees authority to be the basis for conflict in Post-capitalist society and not economic factors due to welfare state model.

Marx → no conflict Post capitalist society.

- Dahrendorf believes that existence of dominant and subordinate positions produces a situation in which individuals have different interests. Those occupying dominant positions have an interest in maintaining a social structure that gives them more authority than others, while those in subordinate positions, have an interest in changing it. Thus, it becomes the basis for conflict.

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Neo Marxist → Neo marxists reduce the role of economy in their theories and attach more importance to cultural and ideological aspects of society.

(But they are generally unable to specify when & in what circumstances, cultural or economic factors are more important in shaping society.

- They argue that economy is the primary but not the sole determinat to social change. *

Antonio Gramsci, Suggested that ownership of the means of production was not sufficient to guarantee that a ruling class would monopolise power in society. In order to maintain its leadership and dominance, ruling class actively needs to try to win support from other members of society. Gramsci did not believe that ruling class could ever rely on false class consciousness to guarantee its position, since all members of subject classes had some awareness of their exploitation. The ruling class needed to make some real concessions to other groups in society in order to win their support

Marx → False class consciousness is there & PR cannot take place until True class consciousness takes place.

class in itself

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Lecture-17 [Max Weber: Social action, Ideal Type, Authority]

(1864-1920), German, [Law], Academician

Father - wealthy civil servant, Mother - ascetic orientation [Protestants].

Webers writing also important in field of Pol Science & Public Administration

- He marks beginning of Anti-Positivist sociology.

Social Action → (Durkheim, Marx → Individual relegated to unimportance).

For Weber, social action is basic unit of Sociology. ⊛

Social action, according to Weber is the **meaningful act** which is oriented in its course.

[directed towards others]

[Social actor attaches subjective meaning to his actions]

According to him, social action can be of 4 types →

① **Emotional or Affective Social action** → Whenever a social action is driven by emotion, it is emotional social action eg- Anger, Love, Compassion etc.

eg- Mother slapping child in rage.

② **Traditional Social action** → Those social actions that are done in accordance with long held customs and established conventions and conditions.

eg → पेड़ पूजा। (Respect for tradition), Apartheid?

- Staying away from Temple during Menstruation (Profane)

③ **Zweckrational Social action** → Those social actions that are rational in relation to certain end goals.

eg → Business decisions, much of bureaucratic decisions

→ Joining coaching to clear UPSC.

→ not going in parties to achieve UPSC success.

- Selecting sociology as optional.

- Mother slapping child so that her child doesn't follow wrong path.

④ **Wertrational Social action** → Those social actions which are rational in relation to certain

Part of Trinity (Durkheim, Marx, Weber).

Influential new approach to study society.

Interpretivist Sociology

↓ to interpret subjective meaning attached to social action by social actors.

- Other thinker - Dilthey

Qualitative methodology

eg- Food eating is also a social action, someone is cooking for you: you eat in particular manner.

→ Blinking of eyes, bodily actions are not considered social actions.

(Winking is a social action)

values that social actor wants to uphold.

eg → Refusing Bribe by Businessmen as Civil Servant. [upholding value of Integrity, Honesty].

- Refusing Bribe because of fear of Anti Corruption drive / Bureau is Zweckrational.

- Type of social action can only be classified by social actor. one social action can be classified as many types.

eg- Horn Slapping → in rage [emotional].
→ in view that doesn't follow wrong Path → Zweckrational

One social action may be in between partly driven by emotion, partly by customs.

- An actual action can be compared with these Ideal type of actions and meanings can be attached. #

Weber developed four Ideal types of his basic unit of Analysis i.e social action.

Instead on focusing on society at the grand level, as the functionalists like Durkheim did, he advocated to maintain focus on micro level on the Individual and his or her actions only.

→ He defines Sociology as — a science which attempts interpretivist understanding of social action, in order thereby, to arrive at an Explanation of its cause and effect.

(Non Positivist approach) - (lecture 4)
Weberian Social action approach

→ Weber's view with Positivism & objectivity - value neutrality

How to establish the meanings attached by social actor?

Weber's Methodology

- Ideal Type
Part of weberian methodology. (to study social action)

Causal Pluralism | Verstehen | Ideal Type

Causal Pluralism

to define any Social phenomena there are multiple Causative factors or there is plurality of Causes. #

(So to completely analyse social phenomena need to take into account Plurality of Causes).

eg- Weber's Studied Protestant beliefs leading to emergence of Capitalism, but Weber doesn't states that it is only reason but their are other reasons/ Factors as well.

(weber acknowledges complexity of social life). *

[For full causal explanation It is necessary to determine what give rise to the motives that led to the actions.

- to explain relation b/w P & C by weber, he tried to understand motives of P to adopt Capitalism.
(Motive was to convince themselves that they were Predestined to go to Heaven. #
(King)

one need not be 'Caesar' in order to understand 'Caesar'. - Weber *

- Thus weber believed that this method can be widely used in Sociological research and the researcher can research the researched w/o being from that particular cultural background. #(Irrespective of Cultural difference)

eg- Weber analysed Protestant Ethic of 15th C while in 20th C.

- He laid great stress on individual meanings & ignores influence of social structure in the understanding of reality.

Limitation of Interpretivist sociology
- numerous social actors & social actions - w/o Ideal type Cannot Interpret.
1) w/o prior acquaintance, Cannot do "Empathetic Liasoning".
2) Outcomes may vary based on how much researcher was able to connect with researched.

Verstehen

- Verstehen → literally means.
to understand or interpret.

Unit of analysis for weber → [social action.]

what performed by social actors
(Labh/Crores in no.)

(To understand social action performed by social actor)

1st step → Direct observation
(try to gather whatever is possible & understand)
- However subjective meaning cannot be understand.

Why. (motive)

2nd step → to interpret subjective meaning given by social actor.

"Empathetic Liasoning"
Shared Understanding
- Researcher will place himself imaginably in the shoes of the social actor. and throughth this he seeks to uncover Subjective meaning attached by social actor.

- Result obtain from method of verstehen and Ideal type is highly subjective, thus Causal relationship cannot be made.

Ideal Type

- He ignores unintended meanings & consequences of social action (which explained it by Latent Functions.

Based on researcher's Ideas.

- **Ideal type** → 3rd pillar of Weberian Methodology.
(model developed
* by researcher to study social reality)
- models are simplified version. # [solar system model]

~~[illegible]~~.

Weber considers that social reality is vast, unorganised, complex & chaotic. Infact it is essentially incomprehensible.

In order to make some sense of such complex social reality, Weber proposes use of Ideal Type.

An Ideal type is a model of social reality developed by the researcher using his ideas. The ideal types doesnot capture all aspects of social reality., only some aspects of reality are selected by the researcher and highlighted.

An Ideal type is considered therefore, a pure Type. [eg- Democracy model, we don't write partially free media but write free media. [Model includes extremes and not Grey areas]. #

In empirical reality, the social phenomena captured using the ideal type may be quite different. Infact there is no one to one correspondence between Ideal type and social reality. #

In other words, Ideal type is fictional in character. (doesn't exist in empirical world as it is.) #

- The Ideal type is more like a caricature rather than a photograph. ★

While developing an ideal type researcher accentuates some features of reality.

The purpose of developing ideal type is somehow simplify and make more comprehensible the chaotic social reality. ★

- multitude of social actors and social actions, not possible to do empathetic reasoning for all social actors. ★

- Ideal type was to be derived inductively from the real world of social history and not to deduce from personal judgements only. ★

(abstraction)

(more of an abstraction)

make more noticable

The idealtype is methodological tool which helps researcher in Conducting research.

Particularly, the ideal type helps the researcher to undertake a Comparative Study. It serves as a measuring rod or tool against which deviation in Concrete reality can be captured and to understand the actual phenomenon.

[Social action types are also Ideal types to Compare Social actions by various Social actors].

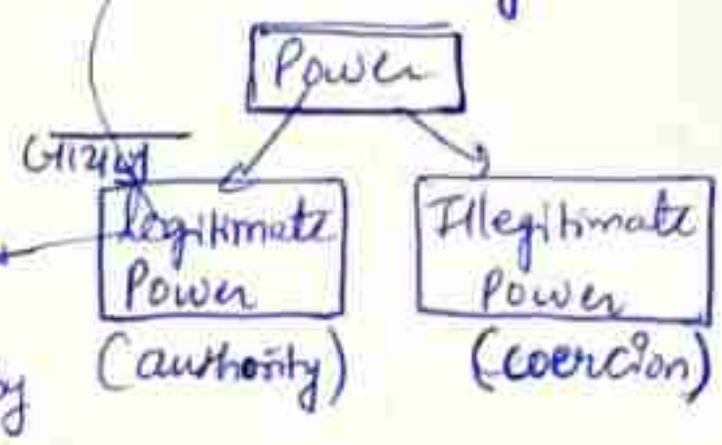
According to weber Himself - "It's function is the Comparison with empirical reality, in order to establish its divergences or similarities, to discribe them with the most unbambiguously intelligible concepts and to understand and explain them Casually.

* Ideal types are also not developed once and for all, as Society is constantly changing, and the interests of Social Scientists as well, it is necessary to develop new typologies to fit the changing reality. *

* Acts as a ready reference

Criticisms
- As per weber, it is objective tool but is highly susceptible to subjectivity of interpretator.
- Weber has not suggested any specific method to identify elements of ideal type and is totally left on investigator.

- Authority →
include eg. of Taliban.



Power can be legal & legitimate

- Power can be Illegal / Not legal & legitimate. [Eg- Husband telling wife to dress accordingly.]
- Power can be legal and illegitimate eg- 370 article
- Power can be be illegal illegitimate

eg- Gun pointed at Head, demanding money. [Coercion].
eg- Mainkrace check, Income Tax [authority] [tax extracted by Income Tax commission].
eg- Governmental laws Governing People. (legal + legitimate).

Power → (relational Concept)
Husband with wife
Parents over children.
- Every social relationship is having a power equation & that means ability to Extract obedience. even irrespective of their will.

Weber classifies authority into 3 types depending on the meaning attached to it by those who are subjected to it →

authority based on (when followers are traditional social action).

① **Traditional authority** — When the followers obey the authority figure, consider it as legitimate because they believe in the rightness of obeying the holders of Traditional Status, then it is Traditional authority.

eg → Monarchy, feudalism,

In Traditional authority structures, there is typically a household of personal retainers and servants as well as no. of lords who swears allegiance to Monarch.

The **roles and obligations** of various figures in authority structure are defined by custom and may be somewhat modified by the ruler. ⊛

Weber saw structures of traditional authority in any form as barriers to development of rationality. ✓

Concept of Authority is also developed by Weber as an Ideal type.

② **Rational-legal authority** → This authority is obeyed because it derives from framework its power.

Zweckrational Status (when followers are.)

(authority is based on zweckrational action).

accepted by all.

It is obeyed by followers because it is derived from legal framework and impersonal rational rules which are considered as reasonable and acceptable by followers. ★

eg - Traffic policemen, Income Tax Commissioner, Bureaucracy.

③ **Charismatic authority** → The term charisma refers to perceived supernatural, superhuman or at least very exceptional qualities in a leader which make the followers establish an emotional connect with him and they follow him on that basis.

(Social action - affective)

eg - Jesus christ
Hitler, Gandhi
Nano, Nelson Mandela
Buddha, Mahavira
Guru Nanak.
[not physical appearance / attractiveness)

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- Charismatic authority is "person focused" and not very structured
- charismatic authority by its very nature is short lived. #
  (because it emanates from leader.)
  (because it is percieved Super Human qualities)
  (ends with death of leader) # of leader.
  If followers stops perceiving this qualities then charismatic authority will end. ⊛
- If charismatic authority is to survive beyond the lifetime of charismatic leader - then it must need to transform into either rational legal or traditional authority. (Imp.)

This transformation is known as routinisation of Charisma. *

eg- Religion routinised into traditional authority.

→ Charisma of JL Nehru, I Gandhi transformed into traditional authority where R. Gandhi is now enjoys authority in CWC.

(However, like other Ideal types, here also, it is not necessary that an authority enjoyed by one must fit in a single type of Ideal type. For eg →

J. L Nehru → He enjoyed traditional authority because of his father M.L Nehru but

he also enjoyed Zweckrational authority as a PM [formally elected by people and he also enjoyed charismatic authority as percieved by some people.

Commodity Fetishism →

Fetish for commodity things, money.

Marxist Concept -
↓
He argues that in Capitalist society, members of society, they attribute very high power to material things or objects and so much power is attributed that Relations b/w beings become Relationship b/w things and Products.

(Wide notion of branding is based on this).
- attribute higher power to brand than himself.

Under the spell of Commodity fetishism, we the slave of senses, worship Commodities, we use people and not things and we love things and not people. (Imp)

(ensures Continuity in Government)

Bureau + Cracy
'desk' 'rule of'

Rule of desk officials
(Unelected or selected)

Bureaucracy is a hierarchical organisation that is designed rationally to Coordinate work of many persons in order to accomplish large scale tasks and achieve organisational goals. [Government or Private].

- Weber developed an ideal type of bureaucracy as follows:

(a) Complex and large scale tasks are divided into relatively small and more manageable task.

(b) Every official is assigned a clearly demarcated area of responsibility and authority.

This hierarchy serves some very important purpose →

a) Serves as Chain of Command.

b) Serves as Communication channel. [both ways] (decisions, dispute resolution). top to bottom & bottom to top.

c) to ensure accountability, as every official in hierarchy is accountable to his immediate superior and responsible for his own conduct as well as those below him with regards to official duty.

(c) Bureaucracy is based on set of written abstract rules and regulations and clearly specified procedures, which are then applied to specific cases. This ensures discretion is minimised and ensures bureaucratic predictability and no ambiguity. Ensures all citizens are treated equally and prevents discrimination.

* Weber see bureaucracy as composed of individuals carrying out social actions. [rational].

Individuals carrying out rational social action (Committing rational social actions)

legal-rational authority.

→ Weber saw the whole development of modern societies in terms of a move towards rational social action and thus says modern societies undergoing process of rationalisation.

(d) Bureaucratic officials conduct their official duties in a formal and impersonal manner. That is why actions are rational rather than affective. ✓

(e) Bureaucratic appointments are made on the basis of professional qualifications, technical knowledge and expertise and open exam (competitive)

eg- CA
Lateral entry talks in Indian bureaucracy.

(f) Promotion in the bureaucracy are based on principle of seniority or merit. or both.

(g) For the Bureaucrat his Job Constitutes, a full time paid career.

to hold bureaucrat accountable.

(h) Clear separation of personal income, resources and asset of bureaucrat and that of the organisation.

Ideal type of B is never achieved in reality

Weber was more of positive in bureaucracy assesment → High degree of efficiency, Impartiality and objectivity. ✓
- High degree of Predictability in decision making
- accountability is ensured.
- responsibility can be assigned.
- most efficient way in large society.
- disciplined, reliable.

#most rational known means of exercising authority over H. beings.

Limitations of Bureaucracy as follows : (As per Weber) →

(1) Bureaucracy as an organisation does not bode well with happiness of people (bureaucrat) —

It (takes away all the sources of happiness)
- rational, rule bound, unemotional (no interferences to creativity.
- Bureaucrats are reduced to (cog) in Gigantic wheel.
- It takes away all what it needs to be a Human being.

#(limitation of Human freedom)

- Iron-Cage of rationality

② Bureaucracy has immense power [highest power at it's disposal] and it is possible that this power can be misused either for self interest or for the interest of Capitalist. Weber suggested a mechanism to thwart this misuse of power. - and that is at Helm of bureaucratic structure there should be an elected politician, so that he will be responsible for Conduct of bureaucrats to parliament as well as to the people. *

He was aware of Power of bureaucracy in restricting human freedom.

He says that bureaucrats be made directly accountable to Parliament and Special parliamentary Committe be established to cross-examine Civil Servants. ⊛

However, the relationship b/w politicians and bureaucrats is difficult one because politicians lack expertise as compared to bureaucrat. and political hold over bureaucrat is often ineffective and is dependent on information supplied by bureaucrats thus Politician may end up being directed by the bureaucrat.

as Compared to traditional or charismatic organisation structure.

Bureaucracy is "technically superior" to any other form of organisation. Weber believed that in Modern Industrial society, there will be more & more bureaucratisation and will spread in each domain of human life. and without it Modern Industrial society won't be able to exist. Thus further bureaucratisation is inevitable and not just in Governmental sphere but also in Private Sphere.

• Weber believed rational action had become the dominant mode of action in modern industrial society. He referred to the increasing dominance of rational action as the 'process of Rationalisation', and sees it as irrational. It is ultimately aimless, since it's tends to destroy the traditional values that give meaning and purpose to life people this, he believe it is

(Only one domain of social life will not have bureaucracy) → Family (due to small size).
(whole life governed by bureaucracy) → Birth certificate to death certificate. ⊕

- Bureaucracy is therefore rational action in Institutional form.

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- Criticism of weberian bureaucracy →

(a) R.K Merton in an article "Bureaucratic Structure & personality" has highlighted that way it has been organised will come in conflict with the expectation of Public. due to unemotional, impersonal relationship

Merton called bureaucrat as ritualist *

Manifest → maintain social order

linkage b/w masses & God.

eg - Hospital

Latent → Impose ideology of Government over masses. Create fear among masses

(b) Merton argues that bureaucracy is too much concerned about rules and it may lose sight of organisational goals. Red Tapism.

c) Peter Blau argues that not following the rules, informal channels can also increase the efficiency.

eg - Bank → (W/o reading rule book, escalating matter to superior → efficiency is more if Simply asks colleague for help to understand a rule bit).

* (not sticking to formal rules can also enhance efficiency] saving precious time of superiors.

d) Alvin Gouldner, studied Cement mfg. plant, that had 2 parts : mine (limestone) and factory. There was rules, formal channels in one part & absence of bureaucracy in another.

[Bureaucracy was absent in mining because of uncertainty there and rely on casual behaviour in case of uncertainty]. Thus, Suitability of bureaucracy is dependent upon nature of work * as against weber who seemingly thought it to be Suitable in all aspects.

Predictable Stable certain.

e) Burns & Stalker studied several firms in electronics industry : 2 types of firms — Mechanistic firms and organic firms.

(based on weberian bureaucracy).

flat, informal, open communication. (opposite of weberian bureaucracy)

. Both of theme were

successful based on environment they work in.

eg- (uncertain environment → organic
Predictable environment → Mechanistic)

Thus weberian bureaucracy is perhaps not suitable in uncertain environment and in a changing Modern industrial society.

f) Warren Bennis argued that in a rapidly changing environment, he predicted demise of bureaucracy and will become unpopular and will be replaced by other forms of organisations like Temporary grouping. (Rather than static way, more dynamic org. is required) (more flexible) #

g) Critics highlight that bureaucracy also reflects prejudices and biased prevalent in the wider society. It is not fully rational. (as bureaucrats are selected from among the members of society).

eg- feminist argues that if society is Patriarchal then the decision making of bureaucracy will also reflect these notions. #

- Corruption leaky
- non innovative
- Impersonal
- Slow changing. (stable).

h) It may be suitable for developed countries but unsuited for developing Countries (as developed Countries have attain certain level of Socio-Political Conditions.) but in Developing Countries, challenges are much more and by abiding with rules and working in certain way, it will be difficult to bring about massive change. *

i) Critics argue that there should not be monopoly of Bureaucracy in Provisioning of Services as they are incapable of delivering services efficently, thus need to bring (Civil society organisation), PPP Model etc. Hence there is debureaucratisation in whole world as against weber argument of bureaucracy in all strands. ✓

(New Public management)

[New public approach.]

Max Weber once remarked that "bureaucracy is expanding to meet the needs of expanding bureaucracy". → meant they create work for each other.

→ According to Marxists, State bureaucracy will ultimately represents interests of ruling class as State bureaucracy is shaped by a capitalist infrastructure. * & legitimate unrefined structure

- It's control can only be change by change in infrastructure.

Indian Civil service is neither Indian (Colonial Heritage) nor Civil & nor a service. (Paying Steel) — JL Nehru

Materialism and idealism → Weber was equally concerned to reject one sided Materialism as well as Idealism weber maintained that both material factors and beliefs were important.

To weber, before capitalism could fully develop it was necessary to have both the appropriate beliefs and the appropriate material circumstances.

Marxian perspective on bureaucracy → "It is a tool in the hands of small minority to serve the interest of the ruling group. and perpetuate unequal social order.

too much an accountability → CAG audits.
↳ Stops taking decisions.
inefficiency ↑

self → development. Thinking, social interaction, Symbolic

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[G.H Mead - Self and Identity] (1863-1931)

Mead offered Sociology, a social-Psychology theory as he was highly influenced by [Psychological Behaviorism] #

The 'self' refers to the ability to reflect i.e the self is that which is reflective. The Slf is that which can be both the object and the Subject at the same time.

Self, therefore involves the [ability] to reflect upon one's own action, thoughts, behaviour etcetra. Self means that one can view himself as if from the outside. #

- Uniquely Human aspect/ability.

- Self is [uniquely a Human ability] and is not there from birth but achieved later on. ✓
- Things, animals, parts of body, Infants doesnot have a concept of Self.

How concept of self is developed or acquired: # [G.H Mead book] → Mind, Self & Society → Conventional Psychological Wisdom.

We are not born with this concept but develop it through process of socialisation and is as follows -

ⓐ Preparatory stage [0-3 yrs] → During this stage infant imitates expressions w/o attaching any meaning to it. eg- Smile

ⓑ play stage [3-5] yrs → During this Stage, child assumes some role to play. and adopts a role of ["significant other"] eg- Mother, Doctor. → He learns to become both object & subject. "ability to view himself or herself as if from outside but from a specific perspective i.e mother". — Treating doll as Mother treats Child.

but have not fully developed self concept.

ⓒ Game Stage [5+ yrs] → Child starts to take part in complex games that involves several other participants and individuals. (Mead gave example of Baseball).

Complex → other participants occupying a role (Fielder, batsman) → Some specified rules.

"At this, he develops ability to view himself from

only by acquiring a concept of self that individual take the role of self. In this way, thought is possible. Since Mead's view the process of thinking as [Inner Conversation]. (Implicit or internalized conversation of individual with himself.) or it is a conversation b/w I & Me.

Perspective of "Generalised other" *

Understanding of roles of other participants and how he is viewed in that role.

According to Head, the 'Generalised other' is developed during the Game Stage. In order to effectively participate in a game, the child needs to understand & to take the roles of the other participants and rules of the Game. This Combination of social roles organised according to the rules is known as Generalised other. # Generalised other is the attitude of entire community. *

- As a result of social interaction, our self continues to evolve and change. *

→ Through role taking our self Concept continues to develop or evolve in our social interactions.

According to Head, the self Concept is developing during Game Stage, but it is continuously evolving throughout one's life. Throughout our lives, we in social interaction, situations we engage in, the process of role taking, with which our self Concept is continuously modified.

CH Cooley, said that "each to the other is a looking glass self".

According to Mead, the process of role taking involves the social actor placing himself in the shoes of others and evaluating how they see him. * [Similar to verstehen] #

→ social interaction takes place in broad 2 ways! →

(a) unconscious Communication

(b) Conscious Communication.

during this Stage child attains Self Hood.

However, we may think of it as a mental process, the self is a social process #

In Head's analysis self is really dynamic because →

(a) It carries capability to read the self of others.

(b) capability to go for an internal interaction b/w I & Me.

(c) Capability to Communicate with the mind. *

Self Perception is what I think that one think of me.

Unconscious communication → takes place through gesture that are not significant (to which one do not attach a meaning). eg- Blinking of eyes, Shaking of Legs

Conscious Communication → takes place through exchange of significant gestures or (Symbols) to which we attaches a meaning to. (Verbal, written Hand gesture etc.)

- Unconscious communication also takes place b/w **lower animals** eg- Barking of dogs [Head consideration]
- Conscious communication uniquely takes place among Human beings and is a main area of interest for Head. ⊛

↓

Thus Head theory is known as Symbolic interactionism that interactions b/w Human beings takes place through Symbols. #

#[Language] is a mutually shared set of Symbols that Human use for interaction). Language plays a very important role in [effective interaction]. (Shared Symbols are foundation of social interaction and social Interaction is foundation for the development of self. ★

According to Mead, Significant Gestures or 'Symbols' evoke in the individual, making it the same response it is intended to evoke in those towards whom it is directed.

This term 'Symbolic Interactionism' was coined by [Herbert Blumer] (Student of Head). According to Symbolic interactionists the Self is a [social emergent]; The self develops through social interactions that take place between the members of society through the exchange of Symbols. A shared language enables social actors to share their views, experiences etc.

Self & society are twin Born

* A thinking self conscious individual is logically impossible in Head's theory w/o a prior social group as social interaction is the basis of self and self consciousness (for thinking).

Geux → w/o Symbols there would be no Human Interaction and no Human society. - society largely share the meanings of Symbols. If this were not the case, meaningful communication would be impossible. However this is actually accomplished by means of process that Head termed [role taking]. eg- If Person observes another smiling, crying etc they put themselves in that persons position in order to interpret the intention and meaning. on the basis of the interpretation they will make their response to the action of the other.

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According to Herbert Blumer, Symbolic Interactionism is based on the following: →

① Human beings act towards external objects and other individuals on the basis of meanings that they attach to them. #(Similar to social action approach of Weber).
Social actors are conscious beings.

② Meanings that are attributed to various external stimuli arises in the course of social interaction. Thus meanings are not fixed, they are dynamic and constantly redefined. *
- Social actors in social interactions are constantly refining the meanings that they attach. Also social interaction is made possible through the exchange of these meaningful symbols. So society is constantly created and recreated as people engage in social interaction. #

In this respect, Human Interaction can be seen as continuous process of interpretation, with each taking the role of the other.
- Mead argued that via this process of role taking individuals develop concept of self.

For Mead, 'Self' is a combination of 'I' and 'Me'.

'Me' relates to societal expectations. (Hold of the society over individual), different [Generalised others] (based on status and role in society) have different expectations from 'me'.
We have internalised societal norms, expectations as Self Concept of 'me'. 'Me' is conventional, habitual.
Conformists are dominated by 'Me'

'I' → novel aspect - provides individual distinctiveness.
'I' represents individual resistance to societal norms. Controls
thus 'I' is unpredictable and can only be known 'Post Facto'.

For Mead - Self is a Combination of 'I' and 'Me'.
Me = $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ Generalised others.
Novel aspect → Unpredictable. Can only be known 'Post facto'.
Societal Expectations → Predictable

If Me and I are processes within larger process of self and like self they are not things.

Self and society cannot exist w/o each other.
Self cannot be developed w/o presence of society. #

- Mead defines the Idea of social control as the dominance of expression of 'Me' over expression of 'I'. *

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Criticism of Mead

(a) **Petras** criticized Mead theory for ignoring emotional factors such as Hate or love etc. ✓

(b) **Weinstein** → Mead ignored the **social structure** of society in his self theory. & focused only on small F2F interactions.

(c) He has been criticised for focusing on small scale F-2-F interactions with little concerns for its historical or social settings. ✓

(d) didn't explain **origin** of societal norms that Governs. the action of person. In other words, it failed to adequately explain how standardised normative behaviour comes about and why members of society are motivated to act in terms of social norms.

"He"

This theory **analyses society** by adressing the subjective meanings that **people impose** on objects, events, & behaviours. Subjective meanings are given primacy because it is believed that **people behave** based on **what they believe** and not just on what is objectively true. Thus society is thought to be constructed through human interpretation. People interpret one another's behaviour, and it is these interpretations that form the **social bond**.
(by notetaking)

eg- **Rainbow** [Symbol] (diff interpretation)
- For christianity → no more flood to wipe out Humanity
- For Hinduism → Indra's Dhanush.
- LGBTQIA+ Community
- For doctors - Mission Indradhanush.

S.I rejects Biological & social determinism.

These meanings are developed based upon **interactions**.

eg - Swastika → Nazi symbol
→ Hinduism - Symbol of life.

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S.I perspective relies on the **Symbolic meaning** that people develop and build upon in the process of social interaction. It is based upon weber's assertion that individuals act according to their interpretation of the meaning of their world.

- **Dramaturgical approach - Elvin Goffman** →

diff. Roles played by individual in diff. context in diff. audiences.

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CLASSMATE

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'He' allows the individual to live comfortably in social world, while (I) makes a change en society possible.

- Critical Assesment of G.H Mead →

He is Considered as a pioneer in Social Psychology who became the founding father of the Symbolic Interactionist approach. He is Considered as one of the greats of this school. along with John Dewey and C.H Cooley.

Mead's concept of 'Self' as a social emergent or a product of the society is one of the key tenets of the Symbolic interactionist school.

Mead's writings have Profoundly affected not only Sociology but Psychology too and brought the two disciplines Near to each other. (together).

According to Critics, Mead said that, | didn't explain it's origin

(1) The actions of the individual are greatly shaped by external forces that are beyond this control. (as meanings attached are based on social interaction)

- According to Marxists, it is shaped due to class differentiation and as per Phenomenologists, It is his individuality (Lonergan's emphasis)

(THUS, Mead's non approach of overemphasises on Centrality on social actors) is criticised.

(2) Critics argue that in process of synthesising Psychology and Sociology. Mead's theory doesn't do Justice to either of them.

(3) Symbolic Interactionism is also criticised for being Unable to explain the near permanence and Continuity in society (as it sees Society to be very dynamic, redefined due to social interactions).

(4) It is also criticised for being too theoretical w/o much empirical basis. and are criticised for vagueness. of essential Concepts [mind, self, I & me), testable logic cannot be generated — Bernard Meltzer, Manford kuhn

(5) Weinstein & Tanner - They criticised the tendency to downplay or ignore the large scale structure. The concept of social structure is necessary to deal with the [illegible] density & complexity of [illegible] which episode of interaction are.

we achieve self-awareness when we learn to distinguish b/w Me & I.

Mead's view of Human Interaction sees humans as both actively creating the social environment and being shaped by it. Individuals initiate & direct their own action, while at same time being influenced by the attitudes and expectations of others in the form of Generalised other. The individual & society are regarded as inseparable, for the individual can only become a human being in a social context. In this context individuals develop a sense of self. which is a pre-requisite for thought. They learn to take the roles of others, which is essential both for the development of self & for cooperative action in society. (Functional aspect)

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- Mead lays great Stress on (I) for 4 reasons →

1) I is a key source of novelty in social processes & gives dynamism to the individual personality, which otherwise Seconds conformist to the society.

2) Second, Mead believes that it is in the "I" that our most important values are located.

3) (I) Constitutes something that we all seek, which is the realisation of Self. It is 'I' that permits us to develop a 'definite personality'. *

4) Mead sees an evolutionary process in History, in which primitive societies were dominated by 'Me', while in Modern Societies, there is greater component of 'I'.

5) Source of social change, resists societal norms & control.

I	Me
- I is 'Immediate response' of an individual to others.	1) Me is adoption of Generalised others and is also called Social self.
2) It is incalculable, unpredictable and creative aspect of life.	2) Me is a conventional & habitual individual, predictable.
3) We are never totally aware of 'I' and we know 'I' only after the act has been carried out. (Post facto)	3) We are conscious of the 'Me'.
4) It Initiates change.	4) It promotes status quo.
5) It is the storehouse of novelty and creativity	5) It is a storehouse of Conformity.

- By observing themselves from standpoint of others & becoming aware of the views that others hold, it provides basis for Cooperative decision society. Individual will become aware of what is expected of them & will tend to modify their actions accordingly. They will be conscious of * the General attitudes of community And Judge & evaluate themselves in terms of this generalised other. Mead argued, Conduct is regulated in terms of the expectations and attitudes of others.

Human interaction
↓
Shared Symbols
↓
role taking for interpretation
↓
development of Concept of self
↓
self consciousness and 'thought' is possible. [Inner Conversation].
↓
Thus based on Self awareness by differentiating b/w I & me. [Cooperate in society].

need not to have biological relationship.

Family

- Basic Unit of Social Structure in any Society.

According to **G.P Murdock**, Family is a **social group** characterised by common residence, economic → division of Co-operation and reproduction.

It includes adults of both sexes, atleast two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship (Marriage) and their children. (own or adopted)

- According to **Eliot & Merill**, Family is a **biological social unit** composed of Husband wife and children.
- According to **Green** Family is institutionalized social group charged with duty of Population replacement.

G.P Murdock, conducted a study spanning near about **250** different societies and cultures across the Globe. and in all these there was one social institution that was present in all societies – **Family**

Thus, as per Murdock, **Family is universal Social Institution and Functional.** (Murdock saw nuclear family to be basic unit and universal).

- **Nuclear Family**
- **Extended family**
  - Parents → kids.
  - Vertical (Parents of Parents)
  - Horizontal (Brothers of Parents)

Family performs **4** Important Functions ! (as Per Murdock)

1st Claim that family is Universal is **criticised** by many Scholars and their studies →

eg → amongst large no. of African Americans

① Society, almost **30%** of the Households were the unit of (Mother and child) and **Male member was missing.** Matriarchal or Matrifocal ~~societies~~ families. (female headed family)

→ **System of Kibbutz** in Israeli society. In (Grouping of 500-1000 people).

② this Society, there is monogamous relationship b/w men and women but biological children doesn't stay with them or either stay in dormitories. They are considered as children of whole Kibbutz. Economic cooperation is also not at level of family but at level of Community.

Thus, Family is not Universal.

④ → Increasing trend of **same sex couples** [no both sexes] but children are still there.

⑤ → Western Societies → **Single parent family.**

Murdock's definition may be too rigid but nuclear family is (still a universal social institution) as these all

Female-Centric Core as per **Sheevan** is a more basic family unit, as it gives rise to nuclear as well as extended family. but Sheevan admits that there is small minority of man leading Lone parent Household, thus female Core is not the basis of every individual family

→ Nayar System of **Sandbanham Relationship** (matrilinear Society)

- Men had numerous relations.
- While women can have at max. 12 husband. (did not Live together & Cooperate economically).

Thus either Murdock's definition is too narrow or family is not universal.

due to Kathleen Gough – In terms of Murdock's defn – no family existed in Nayar society.

Callahan argues to call them family.

Family structure might be different but family as a social institution is Universal.

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Eg. → Murdock see family as an indispensable institution [Criticism of functionalism]

exceptions termed themselves to be living in family. In case of single Parent Family, they have abided by societal norms but later on two adults broke up (doesnot mean it's not a family). (It's not an alternative type of family)

(can vary in internal organisation, in its degree of autonomy).

Family performs 4 important functions →

a) Reproduction → Procreation, and society cannot exist w/o new children ← Replacement of population.

b) Sexual Function → distinct from reproductive function → AFH provides avenue for sexual gratification and sexual needs + It also channelises one's sexual desires and its fulfilment

(family regulates sexual behaviour).

c) Educational Function → Primary socialisation (to abide with social norms → language, dressing Food etc. [w/o socialisation, no culture be there] & no society.

d) economic function. → division of labor b/w Family.

However, Family does perform these 4 important functions but it is not exclusive to these functions. there might be other institutions as well, who can perform similar functions. eg- Prostitution (sexual activity) etc. - However family is the most efficient to perform these functions.

Functional alternatives

Critics argue about functionality of family and provides dysfunctions of family →

a) **Vogel and Bell** Contends that child becomes a Scapegoat in between Parental Conflicts, this emotional Scapegoating of child may be functional for Parents. (दुःख्या निकाल दिया जाये पर) but it is dysfunctional for child. [Psychological Trauma, Schizophrenia).

- It might be functional for society too as it reduces conflict by releasing their tensions - and family is further strengthened and stabilised.

b) **Edmund Leach**, criticises nuclear family in Modern Industrial society. He Compares Modern family with overloaded electrical circuit. as Extended Kinship network → Support network - expectations are dispersed. replaced by Modern nuclear family. (due to nuclearisation there is heightened expectations from each other).

- Beyond a point there will be conflicts in family. Divorce.

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→ Leach, also points out that family erects an artificial barrier with its members and outside world. Thus expectations from family further increases. Privacy is the source of fear and violence & the violence in world comes about because we human beings are forever creating barriers b/w men who are like us and men who are not like us.

e) Laing compares interaction between family with that between Gangsters. Members of family are continuously conspiring against each other. [Emotional violence]. Forge alliances with one or the other against another.
- Sibling rivalaries. Thus laing argues that, a family can act as Gangsters, offering each other mutual protection against each other's violence.

Laing says we all interiorize the hopes and aspirations of members of family and thus individual growth is Stunted. (Stulted)

d) David Cooper, wrote a book "Death of the family" He writes death of family is regd as individual is killed/Murdered everyday in life.
- Every child has immense potential but killed by family. So if Individual is to be rescued, death of family is essential. like laing he also sees family as a stultifying institution. To develop an autonomous self, the child must be free to be alone, free from constant demands made upon him in family.

- Like Marxist view, he also sees family as an Ideological Conditioning device, Conditioning the child against its potential. (Useful for Capitalist System)

e) Marxist view → F. Engels wrote an essay titled 'origins of the family, Pvt. Property and the state' * and presents Marxist view on family. As per him there was no family in Primitive communism and no restrictions on sexual activity (behaviour). Primitive Communism - People lived in state of Promiscuity. But with the emergence of Pvt. Property Sexual behaviour started to be restricted and regulated, finally culminating into monogamous family as seen in Modern society. This restrictions was placed because of undisputed paternity of Heirs (So to ensure hereditary passing of Private property), thus family emerged.

Theory of Primitive promiscuism

- Each successive stage placed greater restrictions on number of mates available to the individual

★

Margaret Benston *

① Feminist Scholars also tried to analyse Working class family in Modern industrial Society by using Marxist perspective. Family belongs to superstructure & it serves the class interest of Bourgoisie class.
Due to it, bargaining Power vis-a-vis capitalist greatly reduced. [as working class has a family to feed].
(He cannot easily withdraw his labor with wife & children to exploit.
→ Working class family also serves as ideological
② Conditioning device It teaches working class children those traits that are beneficial for the Capitalist system - obidience, to submit to authority of others irrespective of will., Compliance etc. — David Cooper
alienation
- child is denied any decision making power, compliance to decisions made by others w/o questioning.
(Passivity)

③ Fran Ansley
- Working class adult male enjoys Petty Dictatorship in Family.
Therefore, all the frustration, heat anger generated through exploitation of Capitalist System is directed Safely within the confines of family and doesn't destabilise Capitalist System. (Thus stabilising the economic System.) & functional for society.

- Eli Zaretsky says that family might be cushion effect of Capitalism but cannot compensate for the general alienation produced by such a society.

- Delphy and Leonard believe that family is patriarchal and hierarchical institution through which men dominate and exploit women. Women provide (57) varieties of unpaid service for men. Wives do sometimes resist their dominance but economic & social constraints make it difficult for women to escape from patriarchal family. *

- Feminists have challenged the image of family life as being based upon cooperation, shared interest & love & have tried to show that family membe i.e men obtain greater benefits from families than others. *
→ [Women does Unpaid labour.]

Psychological comfort.
domestic violence?

Radical feminist view
→ Marital rapes
→ Ruddy calls for baby strike as a way to achieve Equality in Household.

• Impact of Industrialisation on Family.

Structure of family

Functions of family

Male already Home as well as employ[director of firm]

→ Extended family → Family nuclearisation

(Pre-Modern Pre-Industrial)

(Predominant family form)

Parsons

Book = Social structure of family

- Parson Contends that impact of Industrialisation on family is that bigger/extended families replaced by more compact and isolated nuclear family. He Contends that there is a functional fit b/w nuclear family and requirements of industrial economy. (economic system).

(a) Higher Geographical mobility possible (with nuclear family)

(b) High rate of social mobility, therefore nuclear family is most suitable, as any unit larger than that will become unstable and there is potential of Conflict. [Status in industrial society is achieved rather than ascribed] (Modern) [Traditional]. [Horizontal/Vertical extended family Conflict due to occupational prestige and social status.

→ Impact on Functions of Family

Traditional Society
- Sexual function
- Reproduction
- Education
- Economic function
- Emotional / Psychological Support
- Recreation [child with Brothers]
- Social Security function
  - taking care of elderly, sick disabled. and
- Physical Health & well being.

Modern society

Structural differentiation

- Educational function — Schools / Colleges.
- Economic function — Offices / Shops / Factories.
- Emotional function — Psychiatrist
- recreational function. — Creches, Play dates Ladies club, Kitties.
- Social security function — State / NGO's
- Physical Health & well being — Hospitals etc.

Modern society due to emergence of specialised institutions, Family & Kinship groups no longer perform a wide range of functions. & these institutes take over many of their functions.

→ With the Transfer of Production of goods to factories, Specialised economic institutions became differentiated from family. Family ceased to be an economic unit of production. [Cottage industry to factory system].

Functions vested in specialised institutions.

Evolution of society involves.

- functions performed by numerous specialised institutions.
  - learning of skills from professional institutions.
- family ceases to be an economic unit of production.

Modernisation refers to development of social, cultural, economic & political practises and institutions that are thought to be typical of modern societies.

Structurally Isolated because it doesnot form an integral part of a wider system of kinship relationships. (There are social relationship b/w nuclear family & Kin) but it's matter of choice rather than binding obligation.

[Parsons] argues that family has become more specialised but it is not any less in Modern Industrial Society, family still continues to do [2 irreducible / basic] [functions] in Modern Industrial society →

(a) Primary socialisation of the young ones. [only parents have patience to impart knowledge to infant]
(b) Stabilisation of adult personalities. # (appreciation)

- [Not of economic consumption] is for the sake of family. in Modern industrial society. # [Fletcher] → [economic unit of production to "economic" of consumption].
- other functions also continues to be performed by family at primary level. [emotional support, well being etc].

[Primary socialisation] → refers to socialisation during early years of childhood, which takes place within the family. There are [2 basic processes] involved in Primary socialisation -
* The internalisation of society's culture. [shared norms & values].
* structuring of personality. [Child's personality being moulded in terms of central values of culture] #

[Parson's] argue that [families are factories which produce human personalities] He believed they are essential for this purpose, since primary socialisation requires a context which provides warmth, security, mutual support. # *

[Stabilisation of adult personalities] → once produced, personality must be kept stable. Emphasis here is on marriage relationship (due to stress and anxiety in achievement oriented society) and emotional security the couple provide for each other. This acts as counter-weight to strains of everyday life, which tend to make the personality unstable.
→ adult personalities are also stabilised by [parent's role in socialisation of their children], This allows them to act out 'childish elements' that they retained from childhood but cannot indulge with in Adult society.

Both of these require, [close, warm and supportive group] that is fulfilled by family and the woman was primary responsible for socialising the young.

Criticisms of Parsons
(a) Functional view ignored dysfunction.
(b) didn't saw alternative to family by saying 2 irreducible functions.
(c) Parson's view largely based on US society cannot be extrapolated.
(d) He sees socialisation as 1-way Process. [ignored 2-way interaction of 3]

Parsons argued that Isolated nuclear family evolved to meet the changing economic needs.

Industrialisation
- Creates structural differentiation
- migration [rural to urban] factory system
- Geographical Mobility
- Individualism ↑
- occupational compulsion [Commutes marriage].
- family no longer the unit of production.
- urbanisation.

→ leading to family nuclearisation

Parsons, Stressed that Isolated nuclear family is the best suited family structure for a society based on achieved status than ascribed.

According to Bolshe, the more industrialisation has contributed to reduction in size of family as there is Constant negotiation b/w limited resources and unlimited desires of members of family. *

in support of Parsons.

William Goode, argued that growth of family is not due to industrialisation but as a result of ideology of nuclear family itself. Even where industrialisation ↓, there degree of nuclearisation is high.

Thus, not just industrialisation but many factors led to family nuclearisation →

Greater freedom
- Modernisation & westernisation
- Women empowerment, education
- Secularisation of societies.
- advent of love marriage, same sex marriages.
- Family planning policies [National population policy, 2000].

against Parsons.

"Family of choice" emerging. #

Indian society →
rate of nuclearisation > rate of industrialisation
(Thus, factors other than ind. are also at play).

Anthony Giddens, argues that concept of serial monogamy led to breakdown of concept of family.

AM Shah - in his studies of Gujarat villages found household move from joint to nuclear and vice versa based on progression & regression [birth, death, marriage].

not unidirectional

, Laslett and Anderson, showed nuclear families existed prior to Industrialisation

Fictive family in urban India [Menefee Singh]. (no consanguineal & affinal ties)

+ E Roberts, posits industrialisation led to extended family.

(Thus there is no clear evidence to support the claim of industrialisation leading to nuclear family).

Contemporary family →

1) Menefee singh

A Against Parsons →

1) William Goode
2) E. Roberts
3) Laslett & Anderson
4) AM Shah.

Aileen Ross, FG Bailey → Bangalore [1950's – 60's] — ind. → nuclearisation.

MS Gore, Milton Singer → Aggarwals of Delhi
→ following ind. HOF but in family structure no change → no nuclearisation
[as in business – Trusted persons are reqd.).

MN Srinivas → Jt. family is functional & compatible → working parents, Grandparents taking care of children.

I.P Desai - Functional Jointness.

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• Contemporary trends in marriage and family:

How marriage is viewed (+ changed)

Anthony Giddens highlighted the transformation of Intimacy.

→ Pre Industrial Society

Marriage was viewed as practical arrangement b/w Man and a Woman, Reasons of entering into marital union → sex, Procreation, division of labor, sacred bond (religious angle). (more because of economic circumstances) (lasts throughout lifetime)

→ Industrial Society (new basis of marriage emerged) after IR.

+ [Romantic love] [Concept of Soulmate]
+ This notion was popularised by romantic literature

→ Contemporary Times (Post Modernity) →

① notion of romantic love replaced by plastic sexuality due to development of contraceptive technology. People are no more joined in marriage due to reproduction.
[Giddens calls it pure form of love, people remain together because there is continued mutual benefit not because of children bearing.

② Late marriages (age is on the rise) - In American Society Men is marrying at age of 30 and Women at age of 28. (leading to important social implications → a) decline in fertility rate.
b) because marriages are delayed, this has lead to start of pre-marital sex (to fulfill sexual needs).
c) Age of 1st sexual intercourse has infact declined [16-18 yrs].
d) Rise in Live-in relationships. (Unmarried Cohabitation) [about 7% American adults → 2016].

③ Increase in Single person households. → average household size decreased.
↳ decline in fertility rate.
↳ Implies Greater mobility in Labor market.

(also lasts throughout lifetime) (bound together by attraction towards one another)

sex being free from its association with child birth altogether.

[does not lasts for lifetime).

Sex is a type of leisure pursuit.

Romantic love replaced by Confluent love
↳ love lasts only so long as it benefits the lover.

Individual choice ↑

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- This has also given rise to [personal care industry] to take care during Health issues.

④ Reproduction →

- decline in fertility rate. [Replacement level TFR = 2.1.]
- In many western countries
  TFR < 2.1. (witnessing declining population).
  - implies fewer people in family.
- avg. age for first child to be born has risen.

⑤ [Increase in childlessness] due to increase in [infertility]. ↑

a) rising age of marriage
b) lifestyle changes [alcohol, stress, consumption).
   - [DINK] ← double income no kids.
c) [15%] women in America b/w age of (40-44 yr) have never given a birth to a child - implies infertility.

⑥ Increase of Technology intervention in Birthing process
Contraceptions, C-section, Condoms, IVF, Surrogacy.

e) [1/3rd] of all births in American society are by [C-section.] *
f) Large number of births taking place [outside marriage]
(1/3rd to 40% of all births are to unmarried women) → American society. *
[Changing of notion of legitimacy & illegitimacy]

⑥ [Elderly] →

In [1910], American society, [12% widows] above 65 yrs age lived alone, Today, more than [70%] of widows >65 yrs live alone. (why elderly widow not moving to children)

a) Social security net for elderly widened. ✓
b) For Greater freedom.
c) [Better health] as compared to ancestry.

Urban area
Fictive Family
Menefee Singh

⑤ Wolff →
AdW → Zero Figure → Health consciousness Eating disorder
Child Bearing Capacity ↓

- Marriage
  - Nekon [in Norway]
  - Late Marriage
  - Single Person Household.
  - Reproduction.
- increase in childlessness.
- Technology interference

① Relationships within the family changing →

In Contemporary times, both Men and women earning, taking part in domestic Chores. [egalitarian]

- Children's decision rather than taken directly by parents, are now taken with Consultations.

(more democratisation)

⑧ [High Divorce rate] →

Western Societies → [30 to 50%.]

India → <5%.

a) Social Stigma associated with Divorce have been reduced. (↓)

b) Financial independence of women. ✓
(no need to stay in bad marriage).

c) [Edmund Leach] → says that overloading of electric circuit, Highened expectations — which cannot be fulfilled - leading to (nuclear family) higher divorce rate.

d) In Modern Society, religious view of marriage as sacred has been replacing by [Secularised] view of marriage (Thus more dissoluble).

e) Grounds of divorce, Cost, Legal facilities relaxed. (ease of divorce taking).

Does High rate of divorce indicates [low value] of marriage in Society → #(quest for Pure relationship)

i) [Parson's] argued that in American Society people values marriage a lot and expects greatly and therefore unwilling to compromise, while in India, low value (due to willingness to compromise).

⑨ High rate of remarriage [indicates value of marriage].

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- According to Pew research → 20% of marriages are remarriage for one Partner.

→ 20% of marriages are remarriage for both partners.

(Indicates Great value placed by Americans on family and marriage).

Implication →

a) large number of step families
b) large number of single Household.
c) 50% children below 13 yrs of age in US Society live in step family.

Criticism →

(1) oversimplification of Modern family. →

["Cereal Packet Image"] → Edmund Leach

popular in advertising containing Parents and 2 children. Products are aimed at this type of family but it is not the only family structure

but in actuality family life exhibits wide variety.

Barrie Thorne, Suggest that in social reality, family forms have much greater diversity.

Ronda Rapaport - suggests increasing family diversity is Global Trend.

1961-2010

In UK, 2010 - 21% households had a married couple with dependent children, clearly indicating other forms of Structure - [1961 - 38%]. # - with Single breadwinner.

Increasing diversity in nuclear family.

- Single Person Households increased from 12% to 29%.
- Single Parent Households with dependent children has increased by 3 times from 2% to 7%
- Same Sex Couples have increased manifold.

Jeffrey Weeks, many of Same Sex Couples view their family as Chosen family. [whom to include].

Sasha Rosenell → argues Heteronorm is breaking down. ★

→ There is blurring of lines b/w sexual intimacy and friendship [Friends with benefits] (began with Homosexuality but also affecting Heterosexuality).

- Increasing support for Gay sex marriages in western world.
- Commuter marriages have increased or living apart together. ★

* Increase in number of Stay-at-Home Dads.

(In 1970's → there were only 6 Men in America who were Stay at Home Dads & by 2011 there were 2 mn Stay at Home Dads in America)

[16% in total Stay at Home].

* Increasing Inter-religious and Inter-racial marriages.

1967 - 3% of American pop. engaged in Inter-racial marriage.

2015 - 17% (Inter-racial).

[Before 1960 → 19% were inter-religious
After 2010 → 39% are inter religious].

Family:

Types of diversity →

1) Organisational diversity → Variation in family structure
Household type
Differences in division of labor within home
eg: 1-Parent family
Double Dual worker family
Reconstituted family [divorce → remarriage].

2) Cultural diversity → [Ethnic / religion] → difference in lifestyle

3) Difference b/w Middle class and working class families in terms of relationships b/w adults & the way children are socialised.

Allan and Crow argue that there is now far greater diversity in people's domestic arrangements, so that there is no longer a clear family cycle through which most people pass. Instead each individual follows a unpredictable family course, complicated by cohabitation, divorce, remarriage, periods of living alone and soon.

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Matrilineal Society - Khasis, Nayars.

(A) = Deliotte report (Female LFPR in India has fallen to 26% in 2018, from 36.7% in 2005.

GII - 20.7% (2020)

Reasons →

+ insufficient Job opportunities due to social stated, Occupational segregation.

→ pursuing higher degrees [increasing duration of academics].

→ Increased Household income. ✓ [Thus upper class not allowing women to work]

- Stagnant agricultural sector [& mfg. sector isn't robust to absorb Job losses in agriculture.

against Tradition

(A) - Patriarchy → Judge → (rape victim to marry accused) (Goa HC)
→ bails on monetary compensation
- Settlement.
- not recognising marital rape.

Tieing of Rakhi - MP HC

Indian ethos Conflicting with western values.
Cultural Lag.

less Female Judges [CJI].

Lecture 21 — Position of Women in Society.

- Patriarchy and Sexual division of labour

Patria 'rule of' = rule of father

Patriarchy is seen as a social system, in which men dominate over women. Men enjoy greater power, wealth, prestige Compared to women. Men are considered superior to and more valued members of society Compared to women. Women are Subordinated to, exploited by, oppressed by men.

So it's not just Confined to family but across social Structures.

→ Women Constitute 1/2 of the World's population, they perform 2/3rd of the World's Work hours, they earn 1/10th of the World's income and they own 1/100th of the World's property. — UN report, 1980

reproduced in World Bank report, 2012.

- Men and Women are different →

1) Biologically and Physiologically → [Womb, Menstrual Cycle, Sex organs.]

2) In Physical Strength - Male body is Superior to ~~Human~~ female body (avg. size).

3) Mental and emotional (makeup, attitudes) → (no consensus in scientific community on this.)

G.P. Murdock Conducted study in 224 different societies across Globe, different climate conditions, form of Government, vegetation and he found that there was Clear Cut Sexual Division of Labor, Gender based Occupations.

- He says Sexual division of labor is Universal and that is because of biological and Physiological

—[Social stratification of Gender].

by Sylvia Walby in "Theorising Patriarchy"

—Patriarchy in West and India might be in different form but it does prevail However certain Characteristic such as Control over women's sexuality and their reproductive power Cuts across Class, Caste, Ethnicity, religions and regions and is Common to all patriarchies

differences as Men has more strength (greater Physical Strength), so works including strength are assigned to Men.

Women due to pregnancy, cannot go quite far, thus work far away not allocated to Women.

- Tasks not requiring High strength and less travel are assigned to women. (gathering of vegetables, fetching water, food preparation).

- So it is out of mere practicability that some tasks are assigned to men and to women ≠ Better efficiency. Organisation of society.
and is functional for the society.

Ann oakley (Feminist scholar) - Criticises Murdock's theory and highlights several examples where sexual division of labor is not clear, like Heavier tasks assigned to Women and relatively lighter (like cooking) to men. [she on basis on same data argues that →

- In 14 societies, Lumbering (wood) was done by both Men and Women. or done exclusively by women.
- In 38 Societies, Cooking done by both Men and Women.

So, she critically rejected Murdock's notion of Sexual division of labor based on biology and physiology and she contends that it is not a biological Construct but Cultural Construct.

eg- Women's TFR has come down, so she at max is bed ridden for 2 years for 1 child, doesn't mean men gets control over her for whole life.

+ In a modern world, with better technology, women can also take part in Wars. [eg- Israel, Cuba Army].

+ Most of work done online [women can also do Trading].

Oakley argued that expressive Housewife-mother role is not necessary for the functioning of family unit - It merely exists for the convinience of men. She claims that Parson's explanation is a simply a validating myth for the domestic oppression of Women.

eg- Women walking miles with Pots of water on Head.
[not a biological but Cultural Construct]

*Female baby more immune than male baby.
and criticised murdock to be biased in interpreting data from an eye of a male & a westerner

+ → Patriarchy is 'man-made'

- Impact of Industrialisation on position of women in Western society →

Feminist schdar, Ann oakley analysed English Society and highlighed that -

In Pre-industrial Society, Both men and Women were engaged in production System. So Women was integral part of economy or the production System. eg- Male engaged in agriculture
Women " " Dairy farming.
- Men in weaving
Women in dying) cloth making.

#With Industrial revolution, in its 1st phase [mid 18th C - mid 19th C] → (1750's - 1850's)
Both men and Women Joined factories as workers.

#Next phase [mid 19th C (1850's) - 1st World War (1914)] →
Male workers started percieving female workers as severe threat to their employment. So they started devising various techniques to keep women out of the workforce.
eg- Male dominated trade union stopped/ denying membership to women.

b) brought significant pressures on law makers to restrict Women working hours [regulate it].

According to Ann oakley, the most significant impact of industrialisation for women is that the mother-housewife role emerged as primary social role for adult women. (to trap women inside the household). - Ideological change.

- During World War II → Massive increase in demand for labour, large number of women started to Join Industrial workforce during war years. [Despite the fact more and more women Joined) but they had to take care of homemaking

of Home-Housewife. Thus their productive working hours as compared to women increased. [double burden].

1950's onwards → women's participation as industrial workforce increased.

Capitalist Interest → Reserve army of Labour: more and more women should join workforce, more labour, more demand for work, lower wages.

Frederick Engels View → As more and more women joins/enter the labor force, this will significantly challenge Patriarchy, as she will become more and more financially independent and will not submit to the authority of man. and financial independence will pave the way for challenging authority of male. and Gender equality will come in.

(But this view of Engels have not come true) →

Feminist Scholars have analysed why women's participation has not effectively challenged patriarchy →

(i) ideologically men continued to be view as main bread winner and women only seen as one supplementing the income of men. and this has led to wage discrimination and even women have accepted this ideology. (pay disparidly)

(ii) Women are not confronting men at workplace. Instead of Competing with men they are competing with other women in workplace as they are competing for women specific Jobs only. (Pink Collar Jobs) - Typically lower pay, lower prestige, less chance of promotion as compared to men's Job.

(iii) Some Scholars argue that many of these women Jobs are simply extension of their domestic duties.

eg- Women expected to take care of children (at home).

- In Economic domain → Primary school teacher [looking after children].
  - Nurse [Providing care]; similar to home.
  - Secretary [to keep the things at place].

Frederick Engel view on origin of Gender inequality → due to notion of private property, more control over women to ensure unchallenged Paternity and to pass over this property to rightful heir.

- Competing for Women's Job market.

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a) According to report by ILO, 2018, the female labourforce participation rate globally is 48.5%.
While Male Labourforce participation rate = 75%

	Male LFPR	Female LFPR	Gender Gap
Globally	75%	48.5%	26.5%
North Africa	71.9%	21.9%	50%
South Asia	79%	27.6%	51.4%
Developed Countries	68%	52.4%	15.6%

India - PLFS (2018-19)
LFPR = 23.7%.

PLFS [2019-20]
FLFPR = 30%

In developing Countries, Significant Gender Gap in Labourforce participation.

b) ILO report further provides that Mothers are less likely to occupy higher positions in organisations - (Motherhood penalty). *

Globally → 27% managerial positions occupied by Women. *

- In Americas, 39% managers were Women.
- Europe & Central Asia, 34.4% were Women.

From Marxist perspective, women workers constitute a part of reserve army of labour.

Marxist-feminist Veronica Beechey

(During periods of economic boom & bust, women act as additional labor required and can be easily laid out [fire and hire at will]. as women is not a full time participant due to primary Mother-Housewife role. [They usually leave during infancy of child].

- Being part of reserve army of labour, they are mostly engaged in [temporary or Part-time Jobs.] * thus no/less social security
- Women workers are more easy to manage, they doesn't indulge in unionisation. → (for capitalist)

At workplace, other problems faced by women -

(a) Glass Ceiling → invisible barrier to stop them to move to the top positions.
(Men find it difficult to work under female Boss). - Resistance to submit to female boss *
(Motherhood Penalty).

(b) Sexual Harrassment (#metoo) → (Unsolicited comments)
(body parts comments).

→ Similar Justification by Govt. for Women PC in Command postings in Army.

Rampant behaviour.

- Elizabeth Stanko (Feminist), defines Sexual Harrasment as unwanted sexual attention, it takes place in variety of forms and in variety of ways -

a) Visual → staring
b) Verbal → sexual slurs, unsolicited comments
c) Unwanted touching → Pinching, Brushing into female.
d) Unwanted pressure for sexual dates (coffee)
Implicit threat of losing one's Job, Sexual assault, Physical assault, Character assasination.

- Men engage in Sexual Harrasment at the workplace primarily to intimidate Women to not enter the male dominated area. [To Preserve work environment to primarily be Male dominated territory] not per se for sex.

- National level survey [American society) by Not for profit organisation [Stop street Harassment] - 2018.

* 81% of women have experienced some form of Harassment. *
77% of " have " Verbal Sexual Harassment. *
- 51% have experienced unwelcomed touching. *
* 41% had experienced Cyber Sexual Harassment * (Impact of Social media) use this.
- 21% " " sexual assault.
* 38% " " Sexual Harassment at workplace - *
35% " " Sexual Harassment at their own residence.

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- **Lisa Adkins** [Feminist] highlights **sexualisation of Women's Work.** (So in many industries women are employed for sexual attraction).

eg- Pubs [Barmates]
- Hospitality Industries [Reception].
- Air Hostess
- Auto Expo [Female Models].

- Sometimes they have to engage in [Sexual services] like smiling etc. (Harmless flirting for better business)
- They are meant to tolerate sexist comments etc.

→ McRobbie & Sue Lee → Schools perpetuate Gender Stereotypes.

Marxist/Feminist-POV
Treating Male & Female differently for domestic life Preparation.
[Reproduction of Patriarchy].

c) **Education** → In US, there was **Sex Segregated Schools** (1930's).
#Harvard schools only allowed women in 1940s
Women students educated keeping in mind their future roles. ~~in~~ *
≠ Teachers in low level classes are women, while in higher level class teaching more men are involved.

d) In Family and marriage → As per Feminist Scholar **Jessie Bernard**, in every marriage there a two marriages - Male's Marriage and Female's marriage.
As per her empirical data, Men derived more from marriage → married men enjoyed longer and more successful life as compared to unmarried men.
- In contrast married women suffers from poor health, higher level of depression, anxiety, stress as compared to unmarried women.

Men are the net beneficiaries of ~~society~~ Marriage and women are losers. [to maintain marriage it is responsibility of women.]

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Ann Oakley looked at housework/housewife role very critically, she says it is one of the most alienating role (no promotions) - dead end job, + boring, routine, dull. Housewives confined within home. (no holiday), cannot take a break, there is no pay. [takes Heavy toll on Women's Health]

- makes women financially dependent on men.
- It has even accorded the status of non-work by society.

think of using it in alienation?

- Global Gender Gap Report (2018) by WEF. (2020)

4 parameters → Education, Health, economic area political domain.

- Globally there is 32% Gender Gap which remains to be closed. 31.4 (2020)
- The political gap is the largest. 77%. 75.3 (2020) (in 2021 also)
- " Economic opp. & participation Gap is 49.1% 42.2%
- Education & Health gaps substantially reduced to 4.4 & 4.6%. 3.9 & 4.3 %
- Globally, it will take 202 years (257 yrs) to close the economic gap and 107 years (94.5 yrs) to close the political gap.

Gender Gap report (2021)
→ COVID-19 exacerbated gaps.
- Globally → Gap increased by 0.6%.
135.6 yrs on same trajectory to close gap
Economic gap filled - 58% [267.6 yrs]
Education → 95%. [14.2 years]
Health → 96%.

COVID-19 Impact -
more women lost job.
decline in women hiring.
automation & digitisation, job
unemployment prospect ↓.

overall will close in 99.5 yrs.

2020
India = 0.668
Iceland 1st = 0.877

LFPR + wage inequality + women heads in co.

Regional assesment

	Gender Gap -	2021
- Western Europe =	24%	22.4%
# Eastern Europe (Communist) =	" " - 29%	28.9%
- North America =	" " - 27%	23.6%
# South Asia =	-	37.7%

195 years to close gap at current pace.

Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden Finland Iceland) = Least Gap (have closed 85% of Gap)

- No society in world is Gender equal.

2006 = 98

2021 → 0.625
[dropped]

India ranked 140th
Slipped 28 ranks

Iceland = 0.892
good in Political empowerment but extremely poor in Health & survival, economic participation.

- CA - MPHC Judgement to tie a Rakhi on victim's hand for Bail shows patriarchal mindset.

Top position, LFPR, wage gap, income earned.
Economy = 0.326
Political emp = 0.276
Health — 0.937
Education — 0.962
Literacy

Gendergapreport - India.

In South Asia → Only Pakistan & Afghanistan are behind India.
+ Bangladesh have clost most gap = 71.9%
India = 62.5% ✓

+ India has widened its Gender gap from 66.8% closed (2020).

- most pressing issue is economic opp. → only 33.8% gap in South Asia closed.
India → 31.6%. ✓
[only 22.3% women in India active in Labour Market).

Health & survival → 93.7% [India]
- due to Son preferencal Sex selective Surgery.
→ To bottom 5 in whole world...

most hit in Political empowerment [India]
decline → due to less no. of ministers as women [23% to 9.1%]
→ share of women in parliament stagnant → 14.4%

Education [parity at enrolment have been achieved] but
96.2% no parity in retention & secondary & Tertiary education.

Need policies with special focus on women specific provisions to close the gap. [adress the root causes, spread awareness and improve women status ↑.

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Term coined by

Patriarchal Bargain → Turkish sociologist (Deniz Kandiyoti) in her 1988 article "Bargaining with Patriarchy".

describes a tactic in which a women chooses to accomodate and uphold Patriarchal norms, accepting gender roles that disadvantage women overall but maximising her own power and options. [Financial, emotional or social benefit].

The rewards that individual women may reap from patriarchal bargains function as sanctions for women as a class. Patriarchal bargains pressure women into internalising patriarchal ideologies and thus either knowingly or unknowingly recreating Patriarchy everyday. There is individual gain but Collective loss.

- There's a continuous negotiation that women undertake, much of which not consciously, to have access to some power within patriarchy. * By wielding power in this manner [Patriarchal bargain] She consolidates her somewhat tenuous position within patriarchy. *

Kandiyoti argues "Women's life cycle in Patriarchally extended family is such that deprivation and hardship she experiences as a young bride is eventually superseded by control and authority she will have over her own subservient daughters-in-law. The cyclical nature of women's power in household encourages a thorough Internalisation of this form of patriarchy by women themselves.

Women are active enablers and agents of patriarchy.
- women put patriarchal expectation on other women.
(who tells to born Male child to Daughter in law)
(who tells the daughter to wear properly).
- character assasinations by women.

Transgressions are expensive for mothers too - it reflects badly on mothering for which they will be severly reprimanded by husbands, In laws, extended family, neighbour and the world.

Kate Millet - Radical feminist - View [Basis of Patriarchy]

1) She claimed that **biology** in form of superior male strength has played some part in creating gender inequality.

2) **Early socialisation**, roots of Patriarchy, as Men are socialised to have **dominant temperament**. This provides men with a higher social status, by which they can exercise mastery over women.

3) Millett, considers **family** as the main institution of patriarchy and it plays important role in maintaing patriarchy across generations. *

4) Millett believes that **educational factors** handicap women and this is reinforced by **women's economic dependency**. In contemporary societies too, Paid work done by women is menial, badly paid & lacking in status.

5) She also argues that Men retain patriarchal power through **Myth and religion**. Religion is used as a way of legitimising masculine dominance. [Christian ideology related to Adam and Eve] → Eve made from extra Rib from Adam.

6) Additional source of Men's power is **Psychology**. Patriarchal ideology is internalised by women. Women develops passive temperament and a sense of inferiority.

7) **Physical force** over women as another reason. (rapes, sexual violence etc).

(women - Evil / Passivity)

Sexual DOL →
Stereotyping of roles as feminine or masculine.
unpaid work
double work.
wage gap

- **Michelle Stanworth** is critical of allocating women the class position based on class position of Husband, Father.

Ann Oakley - women's work not considered work. [doesn't have same status]. considered a non-work

Carol Smart → women ignored in **socio studies**, even study of criminals → and make generalisations.

Margaret Eichler → criticised mainstream socio for using **sexist language** his, him.

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Feminism (not in our Syllabus) but it is implicit

- Feminist Ideas to deal with Patriarchy

Liberal (which seeks slow change and some improvement in society)

Reformative

Radical - large scale change and instantly.

- Enhancing Political participation
- Quality education

Education →

(a) For more Gender equal & Gender Sensitised society education plays a very important role and curriculum should be Gender sensitized (sensitive)

- Media should play active role in achieving Gender Sensitisation. [more control over decisions] - Empowerment ↑.

→ use this in social change topic — Status of women ↑.

Economic →

- Facilitating Women's entry into Labor market (to identify what's Stopping them)?
  - → Primary Household chores / duties → Creche
  - → Vishaka Guidelines [legislation to prevent sexual harassment] (PoSH, 2013)
  - → maternity leave ✓
  - → Equal wages ✓
  - make public places more Safer ✓, Safer Commutation
  - more women police officer, So that Gender Sensitivity is achieved by police.

Women led development → Political empowerment

- Radical Feminist Ideas →

Since Mother is exclusively given the Role of Mother-Housewife that has entrapped them and not letting them Compete with men.

- alternative child rearing solutions → by State (Collectively) like Kibbutz.
  → Joint parenting. evenly divided between men and women.

Alvin Toffler in his Book [Future Shock] and proposes idea of Pro-Parent [Professional parenting]. (women should be paid for mothering rather than doing it for free) - while away.

Purdy → Baby Stake.

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Some feminist scholars are of the view that if women are to be liberated then prevailing Gender stereotypes need to be abolished to obtain Gender neutrality" (Anatomy will cease to be the determinant of Social position).

→ People are accepted as persons w/o bracketing them as men and women.

Marxist Solution →

As per **Engels**, even with female labor force participation there will be patriarchy because wife of bourgeoisie will still be controlled by men in lieu of undisputed natural heir to pass on property.

→ Marxist Solution is to abolish the notion of Private property and establish Communist society and women can be truly liberated. (However was not fully succesful in Eastern Europe during Cold war).

Book - **Dialectic of Sex**.

Shula Smith Firestone, Radical feminist says that Gender inequality came before class inequality, but it was the basis of class inequality.

She says that due to pregnancy (biological reasons) she had to be dependent upon man for food etcetra. (Man developed a **power Psychology**, man started enjoying dominance over wife. and dependence of women on men. (leading to Gender inequality).

- So in lieu of **Psychological Euphoria**, they sought to ensure that other men also become dependent on them and this gave rise to class inequality.

Biological reproduction → (Power Psychology) Gender inequality → (Power Psychology) class inequality

- Thus women can only be liberated when **babies are born outside of women** / female body (outside of her womb). → **Use of Modern Technology** - Currently cannot completely born out of Women's womb.

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but taking baby steps in that direction and Women themselves needs to seek technological means of reproduction, because men incharge of scientific areas will not let that happen.

* → LatinAmerica - women not allowed to abort, against her rights and freedom. # no rights over reproduction.

Argentina recently, made it legal to abort but similar issue still persists in other Latin American countries.

- Recognising the value of Housework →

ILO report, 2018 → Globally women perform 76.2% of total workhours of unpaid care work. 3 times as much as men.

In Asia-Pacific, this figure rises to 80%.

+ Delphy and Leonard women does 57 types of unpaid work.

→ This led to a movement in 1970's Wages for Housework in 1972 by Selma James. Movement demanded wages for Housework, so that it can provide independence to women & will ensure parity with Men. The movement was aimed at achieving social & political equality.

- She argued that By providing free services in the home, Women made possible the survival of working class households at subsistence level wages. (Marxian) # with obvious benefits for industry and capital.

However, Ann oakley was of different view, she believed that 'wages for Housework' would only imprison women further within the household, Increase their social isolation and dissuade men from sharing housework. (It will restrict women to house & won't let her do other work in External domain, Her hobbies will die down). #[relationship of employer-employee].

Medical Termination of Pregnancy bill, 2020 →

MTP, 1971 – upto 20 weeks [2nd doctor's approval beyond 12 weeks].
└ before that unsafe abortions and MMR ↑.

MTP bill → upto 24 weeks (Technology ↑). → 2 doctors for [20-24 weeks]

"Women doesnot have personal choice towards her body"

unsafe abortions are the 3rd largest cause of maternal deaths in India.

thus signature of doctor matters, but not the PoV of women =
* Patriarchal mindset

⇒ Beyond 24 weeks, women to approach court, asking for abortion on grounds of Mental Trauma or issues but Judiciary has'nt accepted the points and have rejected many petitions, most on the grounds that it was Voluntary relationship and Women was aware of the Consequences. (Thus, Cannot end pregnancy). → (her control over body?)

No inclusion of personal choice of women
[separation, death of Husband?]. → no right over her own body. → Feminist perspective

only talks about 'women', no inclusion of Transgenders, Intersex, genderdiverse persons. → LGBT perspective

• Functional perspective → MMR ↓, unsafe abortions ↓, Tech ↑ ultrasound Tech. [foetal abnormalities] → Forced Pregnancy leading to suicide ↓.
Women safety ensured.

• Marxian perspective → only upper class women will be benefitted, lower class women (in lieu of giving birth to reserve army of labour, no control over pregnancy
less knowledge dissemination (Control of knowledge in hands of capitalists.)
Bodily autonomy violation is violation of Art. 21.
[This reinforces inequality & perpetuates violence].

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(168) ~~Aimed at improving Reproductive & maternal Health worldwide.~~ HQ = Newyork.

- UNFPA [State of world population report, 2021] → "My body is my own" - 1st publication → 1978.

- Focused on [Bodily autonomy] and power & freedom to make decisions regarding one's body w/o threat of force / violence. or someone deciding on your behalf.

- allows women to decide on her bodily autonomy → [no fear of violence].
  - Contraceptions to use or not.
  - Sex
  - sexual orientation
  - Female Genital Mutilation
  - reproductive rights.

57 developing countries → >60% Women # do not Enjoy right to bodily autonomy FR

→ 55% women in all countries feel fully empowered w.r.t decision making w.r.t body. and ability to say Yes or No to sex. [WHO]

- 75% countries – full & equal access to contraception.
- 71% countries – Guranke access to overall maternity care.
- 80% countries → Supporting Sexual Health and Wellbeing.

In case of Gaymen ## → [Corrective therapies] – against his autonomy and also impacts life of women marrying.

4 criteria → [Power to make own choices] →

a) Reproductive Health care
b) Contraceptive usage
c) sexual relations. [Marital rape] [Coital assault – Copy]
d) Extent to which laws of country interfere in woman's right to make decisions related to body. [abortion rights]?

43 Countries have no legislation addressing issue of Marital Rape.
- 20 Countries/Territories have marry your rapist laws. *
  # [Man can escape criminal prosecution].

NFHS-4 (India) → (2015-16)

- Healthcare →
  # 12% Married woman independently make decisions.
  # 63% decide in consultation with spouse.
  # 23% – Husband takes decision. ✓

- Contraception →
  # 8% Women (married) only make decision on use of Contraceptives independently.
  # 83% decide Jointly with spouse.
  # Information provided to women related to Contraceptives is limited. (not communicated about side effects).

Implication →
(a) Harm to girls & women.
(b) economic productivity ↓.
(c) Extra costs to Healthcare & Judiciary.

Solution
1) women education [education↑, decision making power↑]. eg – Angola.
2) more women empowerment [Health, education, income, safety].
3) State led enabling environment to tackle Systematic Patriarchy.

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Lecture - 22 — Religion — [911 - 926, 931 - 935] [42 - 49, 52]

Eeland Robertson — religion refers to the belief in the existence of supernatural beings, that have a governing effect on life.

According to Yinger, religion is a system of beliefs and practises by means of which a group of people struggle with the ultimate problems of human life.

UPSC Syllabus
- Theories of origin
- Theories - functional, Marxist, weber
- Religion in Modern Society. (Secularisation)
- religious revivalism & fundamentalism
- Sects & Cults.
- religion & Science relationship

Origin of religion → Theory → Naturism — Max Muller
* (religion possibly began as nature worship).

- Natural phenomena had stronger effect on the emotions of primitive man. (feeling of awe, wonder, Terror).
- Primitive man felt clueless and awed by the force of nature, thus primitive man started attributed power to natural forces. Primitive man started personifying forces of nature. That is how religion originated.
  eg [Surya Devta, Indra Devta, Ganga Maata]

alienation with nature

- James George FRAZER also states that primitive man was in continuous struggle with nature & thus it gave rise to nature worship in order to control it. eg-chanting
  Books: Goldenbough 1890

2 Animism — Edward B. Tylor — * Primitive culture 1871
Anima or life force
* Answered by notion of spirit or soul.
- Life and death
- What are those figures that we see in dreams (visions) [Temporary departure of soul of man into one's dream]

Religion began as spirit worship. once accepted, inanimate objects were also attributed with presence of spirit like river, tree etc. [Subjected to birth, growth, decay]

- Intellectual needs of the primitive man, desire to achieve answers from troublesome questions propounded the notion of spirit or soul. and spirit worship and originated religion

(Taoism)(Shintoism)
- man's idea of spirit primarily originate from his dreams. In his dreams, man for the 1st time encountered his double.

eg- Pitradosa / shraadh [happiness depends on happiness of dead relatives and ancestors.]
eg- Ghost Dance ceremony to appease ghost
Teton Sioux of America

Theories of origin of religion are more of a Calculated Speculation rather than empirically researched Conclusion.
→ Tylor also gave controversy model of Society in 5 stage & objecting [illegible]

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Functions & dysfunctions of religion

(a) **Durkheim** – i) shared morality – Integrating function
ii) sacred is not to be approached with impurity. (Social norms usually termed as sacred) → creating normative standards and maintaing social order — eg- [Fatwa]

iii) Gives support in life upheavels [Death etc] - provides moral strength, [Solace and Comforting function] #

iv) Collective effowscence [integration among society].

(b) **Intellectual function** → Serving the needs of Human by providing answers to many unanswered questions. eg - life after Death etc. (Animism)

(c) **Social change** → **Weber** → Religion's role in the rise of Capitalist MoP. — i) religion shapes the collective belief into collective identity.

* emergence of alternative religions due to orthodoxy of Parent religions — eg - Buddhism.

d) **Ritual role** → rituals during crisis of life (i.e- marriage, death, achievement of Puberty) etc.

e) **Supplements empirical knowledge** → religion can also supplement practical and empirical knowledge.

⊛ "Science w/o religion is lame, religion w/o science is blind" — Einstien.

Dysfunctions → R.K Merton → i) disorganisation and disunity in multi-religious society.

Marx ⇒ 'opium of masses' & justify the exploitation of Haves on Have nots.

- religion hinders social progress and Impedes social change. (Status quoist, Conservative)
- Promotes evil practises (superstition).

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- Basis of Communal behaviour.

– Makes individual fatalist, doctrines like Predestination (Fate/Karma) can make an individual feel too powerless and fatalistic. (Fear/Hope)

– religious persecutions / wars / religious fundamentalism → Terrorism

→ Comte was one of the Early evolutionary theorists and he believed that Theological Stage was 1st (beginning), metaphysical stage was next and scientific stage was last in evolution of Human society.

– Comte emphasised that religion will end after further growth of science.

Theories of origin → Intellectual theories → Ghost/Dreams theory of Spencer.
→ E.B tylor's (Animism)

Ghost/Dreams theory of Spencer →

Spencer showed the primitives to be rational though with a limited quantum of knowledge. Primitives faced difficult questions related to death & life and dream and awaken states. They deemed human have dual Existence in these states. Primitive used to get the idea of duality from dreams. This idea of duality is extended by them to Animals, plants and material objects.

According to Spencer, 'The idea of Ghosts grows into the idea of Gods and the Ghosts of ancestors become divine beings' – Spencer's Conclusion is that ancestor worship is root of every religion.

[The evidence of appearance of dead persons in dream is taken by primitives as temporary after life] → This leads to conception of Supernatural being in the form of ghost.

Evolutionary view [← after this stage came Polytheism and finally monotheism. #

Theories of religion →

- **Functionalism** → (Durkheim's theory already done) - Inkpeator (sacred/Profane).

Malinowski → studied **Trobriand Islanders** (off the Coast of Papua New Guinea - Pacific)

He found that religious practices are conducting primarily in [2] type of situations.

1) → **Crisis of life** [birth, attainment of Puberty, marriage, death].

These life crisis marks very important transformation and significant change in the life of the individual. So in religious Celebrations members of the society come together to express **solidarity** with the individual. [most notable is death]. These death ritual usually deny the fact of death making it bearable for the grieved individual. [अंत्यविधी].

Life Crisis Situation → birth, Puberty, marriage & death.

2) → **during Fishing** →

Primarily dependent on fishing → (near to the shore) / deep sea fishing

(#) (Uncertainty, Unpredictability)

Performing rituals to gain a **Sense of Control** over uncontrollable phenomena. (Anxiety)

Anxiety

functions as per Malinowski →

(a) to deal with life crisis situations. [expression of solidarity].

(b) to gain sense of control over uncontrollable phenomenas.

- **Marxist** → Karl Marx famously said "religion is the **opium** of the masses!"

- religion gives **false** sense of happiness, support and provides **illusion of comfort**.

- Religion is part of **superstructure** and it legitimises the prevailing conditions and serves the interests of Haves: [benefits the Capitalist class and maintains Status quo.]

Psychological Theories

Emotional stress Theory (of origin of religion)

- Durkheim theory states origin of religion to be (Social forces that were not understood by primitive men & they start attributing it to Totems).

→ Parson's theory is similar to Malinowski as religion addresses problems of society. (Unforeseeable events, uncertainties) → Rituals help them getting free of anxiety

Opium → Temporary relief w/o affecting causative factors of pain.

→ "Man makes religion, religion doesn't makes man"

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1) Religion often Justify the unequal social order by saying it as divinely ordained as God's will.
eg - Bible → "Rich man in his castle, the poor man at his gate, god made the highly and lowly and ordered his estate".
ईश्वर की इच्छा के विरुद्ध हम कौन होते हैं (So who are we to challenge the will of God).
→ eg → Karma theory (Hinduism).

2) Religion provides illusion of wonderful Afterlife.
if you conform to rules and regulations of religion, that benefits capitalist class.
[Stealing is seen as against religion — i.e Illegitimate
Stealing wealth from capitalist will be against religion].
→ Religion is inherently a conservative force.

3) Religions often glorify pain and suffering.
"It is easier for a Camel to enter the eye of a needle than to the rich man entering the Gates of Heaven". → (The Meek shall inherit the Earth).

- Importance of material world is downplayed.
→ Religion does promote passivity. (acceptance of what happens w/o resistance).

4) It has created a false notion of Divine intervention in this worldly affairs. *
(God will give punishment, why should you)
(Avatar system). *
false conscious | false hope

For Marx religion is used by ruling class to further their interest and work for their interest of Haves, makes people passive, obedient.
God will intervene if their is oppression, you should not rise against oppression.
- It makes their oppression bearable by giving false hope of afterlife.

- Parsons also gave Structural functionalist view on religion as a combination of both Durkheim's as well as Malinowski religion theory. (Functions).
- Societal norms
- Anxiety / stress
- make suffering / meaningful.

- No scope of revolution

- According to Marx, religion developed in societies marked by Self-alienation, when alienated from self, as in capitalist system, individual feels estranged and detached from society and himself. He finds life to be futile and meaningless. In such situation he turns towards religion which offers temporary, systematic relief. *

→ Religious beliefs remained in Eastern Bloc.
→ People believing in religion → 1990 35%
1.999 = 61%
Church attendance ↑

In Ancient times, nexus b/w ruling class and priestly class [rituals] - divine theory of kingship.

• Criticism of Marxist theory →

① Marx ignores religion as also to be a source of shared morality, cooperation and maintaing social order. [Functional]

② Marx propounded that religion is furthering oppression and accept passivity etc. but critics argue that it is the religion in many cases that has brought about changes and have influenced people to rise up against oppression and Injustice.

eg [Jihad - Struggle against Injustice.
Bhagvad Gita → Dharmayudhy against Injustice]
- Webb's view.

• Feminist view of religion →

- Religions are patriarchal in nature and character.
- Religions are overwhelmingly Controlled by Men.
- Religious texts are authored and interpreted by men.
- Religious notions & ideas Justify and perpetuate male dominance over Women.

Simone de Beauvoir [Second sex] - Book argues that →

- Portrayal of Women is often subservient to men.
- various religious norms say → Inheritance of property, rights over child favours men.
- Most positions of power in organised religion (Church) are mostly occupied by men. [Pope].
- Women are portrayed as weak, dependent, even a mischief maker. (Manthra, Kaikeyi), Shurpnakha, Sita] - Source of great War.

Original Sin [Plucking of apple from forbidden tree]
[Adam plucked it on insistance of Eve].
due to which mankind is suffering to this date.

- Eve created from extra rib of Adam. (Patriarchal norms)

Religion is the reflection of relationship involved in the process of production.

Conflict.

→ Religion used as tool of oppression by men. ⊛

Kate Millet

- Weber's perspective of religion → [This study by weber negated classical (Adam Smith) and marxist assumption and put forward a new

Protestant reformation → 16th C

Christianity

Catholic | Protestant

- Lowerlevel clergy in Catholic Church (John Calvin, Martin Luther)

Challenged authority of Catholic High clergy and gave new interpretation of Bible. [reforming christianity] through protest. *

→ It is only after Protestant reformation that Capitalism emerged and that too first in Protestant Countries and overwhelmingly most of the capitalist initially were protestants. # [Protestant majority countries became new centres of economic growth].

And weber tried to understand this relationship b/w Protestantism and capitalism.

- Material conditions for the development of capitalism were also present in various societies — India, China but modern Industrial Capitalism didn't emerge here as only Material conditions doesn't develop a new economic system (alone not sufficient) but required a supportive belief system [and belief System was not conducive in these countries].

eg - Hinduism [Importance of Material world is downplayed and his primary pursuit is "Moksha"].

→ Caste System

ascriptive occupation, Talent, merit, innovation not given full expression.

- Karma philosophy → (Passivity) → (Cannot innovate)

→ This life given to Correct mistake of past life (This no material attachment)

Antithetical to capitalism.

- As per weber only, the protestant beliefs provided Conducive Support for development of ~~protestantism~~ Capitalism.

Mother → ascetic calvinist assumption which considers the Protestant ethic to be the generator & perfector of Capitalism. ["Idealism + materialism"]

Weber classified religion into 4 groups i.e those believe in a) this worldly Asketism

b) other worldly Asketism.

c) This worldly Mysticism.

d) Other worldly mysticism.

Those Religions that preach "this worldly asketism" are the ones that ask followers to treat work as a Calling of God.

Material Conditions

Golden Bird

Population

Stable polity.

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Spirit of Capitalism → According to Weber, the spirit or essence of capitalism is the pursuit of profit and forever renewed profit.

(Purpose in Pre-Capitalist times → Status in society
(Purpose in Capitalist times → reinvest the capital for more profit and cycle goes on & on forever renewed profit).

→ **Benjamin Franklin** (Book - Some necessary hints to those that would be rich).

(What is the attitude towards work required in Capitalism). Weber Quotes →

1) Time is money. [wasting ~~money~~ time = losing money]
2) Businessman should be industrious [very Hard working].
3) Honesty is a great virtue of a successful business. - (reputation)
4) You must pay back to creditors on time. So that in future easy credit can be obtained.

Protestant influence → (Doctrine)

(1) The Finite mind of man cannot comprehend the infinite mind of God.
(Man should not waste time in unnecessary ritual contemplations / worship and try to bridge this huge gap between God & him, and rather he should more concern about understanding about this worldly orientation) and exploring world around them.

(2) Attitude towards work →
Catholics Subscribed to notion of original sin (Adam - Eve)
- They viewed work as a punishment of original sin. [Humanity is condemned to work]. #

Protestants provided different interpretation to work → They stated that Work is Worship, through work one can establish his (God's) Kingdom in this world.

- not profit
- not Human greed (Have existed since time immemorial)

(There was Trade & Commerce already)

→ Protestantism gives importance to materialistic ascetic

("You shall earn your bread through sweat of your brow.")

③ ~~Catholic~~ Holy days became Holidays → Cessation of work for rituals and chanting God's name *.

Protestant – Work is worship and you don't need to Cessate (Stop) Your work and build God's Kingdom in this world. This gave rise to [24X7 work Culture.] *

= Good behaviour
- working hard
- Time mgt.
- selecting means & Goals rationally; not emotionally.
- Failure is the key to success.

④ Protestant believed in priesthood of all believers
argued
that clergy and laity are equally children of God, then why do I need intermediary of clergy to talk to father.

Catholic - clear distinction b/w clergy and Laity.
↳ knows how to Communicate to God.

- Catholic (Clergy) were able to maintain domenance, because they alone were well versed in Bible.
- Thus protestant allowed large scale mass literacy movement to read Bible. #[Later this Mass based education system [skills] * reqd. in factories] originated from here.

⑤ In Holy Bible → Prohibition of usury → [income based on interest]
Catholic → interpreted as any giving or taking of loans
Protestants interpreted it to be prohibition on exhorbitant and very high rate of interest, Thus loans at moderate or reasonable RoI are Permissible.

↳ Money w/o work.
↳ form of oppression.

[This led to development of open and acceptable banking System. [Banking system is necessary for capital accumulation.] #

⑥ - [Predestination] → (whether one will go to Salvation or damnation) that is already predestined even before you take birth in Human form. This doctrine of Predestination led to Salvation anxiety among Protestants as per Weber.

- (Hell or Heaven) already decide before taking birth.

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Protestants started to look for signs that you are elected for salvation. [This worldly success, material wealth is the sign of that you are elect]. Thus Protestant starting working for accumulation of material wealth and worldly success. ⊛

Catholics → by rituals, it is possible to achieve salvation (by donation, member of church).

⑦ Calling → [God calls out, reaches out to some people to dedicated their lives for his service] — Priestly occupation, Nuns in service of God. } Catholic

However Protestants broadened this concept of Calling — everyone has a calling*, and God wants you to dedicate your service. [You are supposed to find the calling → find what you are meant to do and work at it religiously with religious zeal so that make sure you are at best at that profession. *

Eg- Teacher, lawyer, civil servant and that is how you will contribute to God's Glory. (by excelling in this work). ~~and serve God.~~

→ [This prompted Skill specialisation and complex Division of labor to become best at what you do].

Modern industrial capitalism is the result of this concept of calling.

⑨ Restlessness

-Protestantism does strongly condemn laziness, frivolous entertainment — dancing, drinking, gambling. one should be focused on work. and work is the mode of worship.

Materialistic ascetism

⑧ Discipline → encouraged very disciplined lifestyle. one should not consume more than what is required. Luxury was considered as sin. So Money accumulated must be reinvested in business.

#(Condemned Charity in Protestantism as one is preventing other to seek his Calling).

Thus, Protestant ethics gave rise to Capitalism and played a very instrumental role.

If one spends extravagantly, one falls in front of God's eye.

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Chinese religion (Material Conditions) →

#(Taoism and confucioussm] — one of the earliest civilization.

- By 2000 BC → **Centralized ruler** came up.
  - Political Stability
  - Fertile soil
  - earliest foreign trade evidence (Silk route)
  - Huge population.

Infrastructural development was there for economic development. # Fortification (Great Wall of china)

- **Problems in china** →

China had great belief in **Spirits**. *

Two types →

ⓐ **Great Spirit** → Emperor performs the ritual to these Spirits.

ⓑ **Ancestral Spirit** → Private and personal ritual & prayer.

- **Great Spirits** are responsible to promote peace in the nation, maximise production, to safeguard from natural calamities and most importantly to protect from external aggression. *

Fatalism.

One in a year, chinese evoked these spirits, that were different animals like - dragon etc.

- **No priestly class**, emperor evoked the spirits, Here religion was based on Collective Conscience of people

Ancestral Spirit → Every family has an **ancestral hall** close to residence. There they preserve memory of their ancestors [25 Generations]. They believe that spirit of ancestor is moving nearby to them (wandering) as they believe **spirit is immortal**.

- women don't have right to pray ancestor and Patriarchal Society

#

Mysticism & Magic (in China) →

- **Luck** can be changed using magical intervention.
- People didn't believe Hard work will pay (#), as they believed in magic and magicians.
- Here everything is shared within family, (no private wealth), service to family is good behaviour.
- One should not be selfish.
- In china, [Optimum utilisation of Human wasn't taking place].

Confucionism → gave more importance to **Meta-physical discussion** over wealth & economy. Debates on abstract ideas were more prioritised and praised by Emperors.

- Trade was restricted due to **non-willingness to learn other languages** other than Pictorial writings. #

#Chinese Culture taught them that their destiny is not going to change with their Hard work, but what is predestined will only happen. (Thus Capitalism didn't developed at china).

+ Fatalism. ★

- **Buddhism** → #(not at all Conducive)
- "Salvation" is ultimate goal of life. ★
- Reason of unhappiness is desire, one should kill this sense of materialistic desire. ★

Thus Contradictory, to capitalism → no desire to work and gain materialistic posession.

- In case of orthodox Buddhism, capitalism cannot be developed.

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- **Judaism** → Most Ardent from that gave importance to trade, (137)
  (Weak link to Capitalism)
  money making activity.
  - Jews has appropriate values for promotion of capitalism.
    (Culture of accumulation) *
  - Despite gaining in Economy, they go for face Black, other becomes suspicious.
  - → Jews consider Judaism as most superior religion of world and waiting for incarnation of their God.

- **Islam** → Conquest — Promoting religion
  (weak link) → Trade — making money.
  - → Collective festival, charity, visit to pilgrimage. (money is spent on these activities)
    * *
  - Islam permits spontaneous enjoyment and instant gratification.
    ≠
    (Spending on luxury and comfort) *
  - Here women are not allowed to work [Half population not working]. *
  - → Polygamy [more spending of money on personal needs & family].

- Why capitalism emerged in Japan [even though - Buddhist] →
  - → Ayal & Bellah → Contented that most business are family owned and most industries started with small scale.
    They say capitalism developed in family. Hence religious values not always determines the economic value, they both can be managed individually. Thus impact of religious values are weak in case of Japan on economic activity.
  - It's national values & economic behaviour which gives rise to capitalism.

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- **Alexander Greschenkron**, said that economic growth in Russia is not a product of religious value, but due to political programme i.e initiative of State. * (18.2)

→ Weber lays sole emphasis on value/spirit of capitalism and ignoring substance of capitalism blatantly.

Dickson, in his study of Blacks in USA reflects on the presence of such valued spirit of capitalism in them but still no capitalism due to absence of substance of capitalism. i-e- infrastructure (materialism) # money

Symbolic Interactionists on religion →

This theory focuses on the process by which people become religious. different religious beliefs and practices emerge in different social and Historical Contexts because contexts frames the meaning of religious belief.

Symbolic I theory help explains how same religion can be interpreted differently by different groups or at different times throughout history. From this perspective religious Texts are not truths but have been interpreted by people. Thus different people or groups may interpret the same Bible in different ways. → (Schisms in religion is a result of diff. interpretations)

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(weak link)

In Catholicism, major part of Wealth accumulated is spend on religious pilgrimage. ★, rituals. [no reinvestment possible].

→ It was other worldly religion.

→ It says, unless & until one performs moral deeds, one will go to hell.

- To avoid this, they went to church, prayed to lord and performs the charity to fellows & church.

- Spirit of altruism - life of man should be dedicated to service of mankind. [charity].

→ Economic success is always appreciated by God.

- Calvinism founded by Frenchman Johan Calvin was one such sect. The followers of calvin in England were known as puritans. - Migrated to N. America and founders of American nation.

- Rousseau → Religion is body of foolish Ideas and superstition guided by Tyrannical thoughts.

Peter Berger → Religion is not individuals integration with society rather religion is individual experience of divinity or morality.

Toqueville — Religion's body of belief and forms of external experience that convert external chaos into regularity.

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• Criticisms of Weber's view on Protestant ethic and Spirit of Capitalism →

(1) Critics argued that Weber wrongly understood different relations - especially Hindu castes. Argued that Hinduism is not antithetical to money making. There are 4 Purushartha in Hinduism namely → Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha.
- Dharma: This worldly duties
- Artha: This wordly money making & economic roles
- Kama: This worldly material life

Only Moksha was another worldly virtue, thus Weber's assesment is widely criticised.

→ Critics also argue that caste system is not antithetical to capitalism but it in turn provides occupational specialisation that is very much a spirit of capitalism.

(2) According to many scholars, the relationship drawn by Weber in between protestant countries and capitalism is wrong, as the early signs of capitalism was not seen in protestant countries but Catholic dominated Italy. [capitalism not emerged in England but Italy].

(3) Sombart, Criticised weber's writing on grounds that Protestant belief is against greed and pursuit of money for one's sake. Thus protestantism could not have stimulated capitalism. ⊕ Colonisation of Latin America led to inflow of Bullion that was responsible for dev. of coinage and facilitated Int'l trade.

(4) Marxist Scholars like Kautsky argues that Capitalist economic system emerged first and later protestantism to legitimise the economic system [as base shapes the elements of superstructure].

(5) Critics highlight that Captalist economy not only required saving of accumulation for reinvestment but also Consumption (excessive Consumption) and

---

Milton singer → weber took selective elements out of Hinduism, there are calvinist equivalents in India in form of Chettiar of Madras.

Veena Das → Religion and Capitalism do not have linkage because Punjabi Banijas in India also follow spirit of capitalism, (they are Hindus too). (Vaishya capitalist class)

Lawrence stone → studies at England shows that it was not protestantism rather British Aristocracy which had accounted for rise of capitalism.

Anil lal Arfai #

Trevor & Roper finds that early capitalists were migrants group from commercial cities and they were not pious calvinists. This negates statistical analysis of weber.

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that goes against protestant ethic. So this economic system requires consumeristic culture. So, both accumulation as well as excessive consumption is required in capitalist system.

⑥ R.H Tawney → It is not protestantism that gave rise to capitalism rather growth of rationality, expansion of Trade, Inventions, discoveries gave rise to ~~protestantism~~ Capitalism. i.e Capitalism paved way for Protestantism. (That demanded from people appropriate behaviour (like devotion to work, investment, accumulation etc)

→ weber put this criticism to end by agreeing that Protestantism indeed did develop out of Capitalism but then it became an independent cause for development of Modern Capitalism.

- Rationalisation of society demanded from people, rational behaviour & it's not protestant ethics that gave rise to Capitalism rather it was other way round.

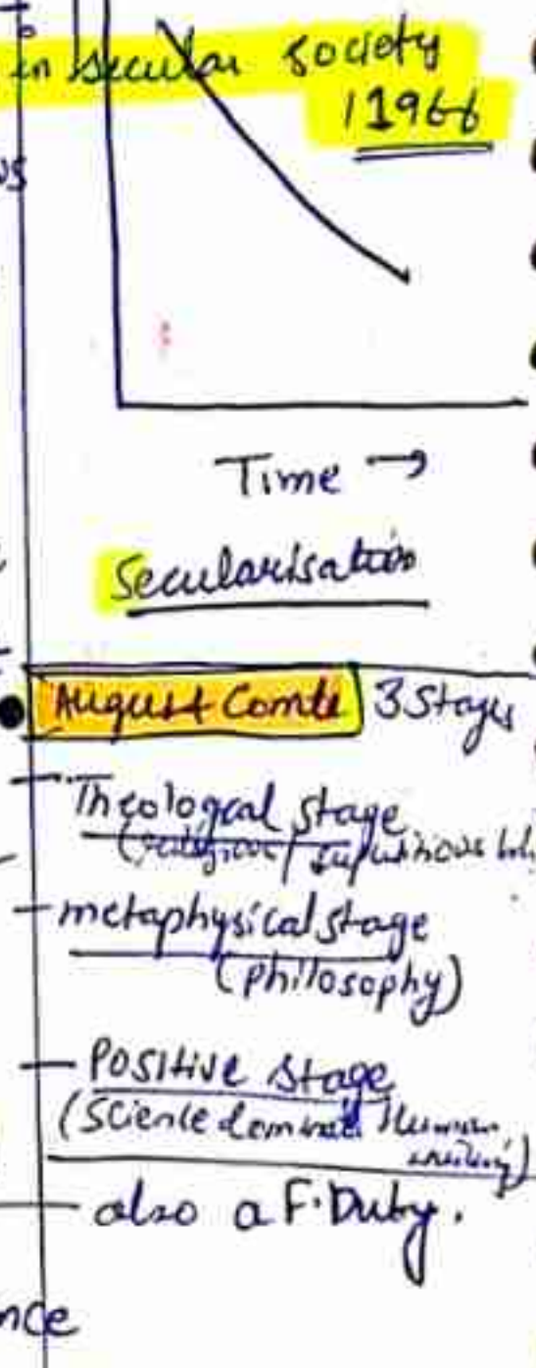
⑦ According to Lenin, weber discarded the influence of Colonialism in the development of Capitalism. #

- Religion in Modern society → decline in religiosity and this process of decline is known as secularization.

Boyan Wilson — Book — Religion in Secular society 1966

"Secularization refers to the process whereby the religious thinking, religious beliefs and practises and religious institutions lose their social significance". It is widely believed that in traditional or pre-Industrial societies, religion played a very central role in the life of man but in modern society, religion doesnot occupy/have the same importance. 'x'

According to Boyan Wilson, the rise of modern society has been accompanied by secularisation.



Various reasons and evidences for secularisation →

Weber

⓪ Spread of scientific temperament and rationality. — also a F. Duty.

- explanation of natural phenomenons with empirical evidence lead to acceptance of scientific explanations as compared to Theological explanations. [eg- Rains, diseases etc].

August Comte 3 Stages
- Theological stage (God/Supernatural)
- metaphysical stage (Philosophy)
- Positive Stage (Science/Rational Human reasoning)

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Weber — rationalisation

Rational institutions are now omnipresent. [Science communication].

(b) Church attendance have significantly fallen and is a clear indication of decline of religion in modern society. # Census of religion - 1851 → Britain → adult 40%. 1950 → adult 20%.

(c) Secularism → (Separation of religion and State) is also a proof of secularisation.

→ [Pre-Industrial times → Monarch's rule based on Divine theory of Kingship], thus laws based on religious teachings. had a profound role in State affairs.

-now in Modern society, no role is relegated to religion for State or political affair and no more is their rule legitimised by divine theory.

(d) In Pre-modern society, religion has very important economic dimension → eg- In Hinduism, economic roles derived from Caste that is based on religious texts. #[Jajmani system].

But in Modern arena, no such ascriptive role is there for individuals, it is based on achievement.

→ Education → Pre Modern era → Content was largely religious in Gurukuls etcetra.

but now religion is completely absent from educational arena.

In almost all spheres, religion is losing its relevance.

- Laws [Pre-Modern - based on religious Text]
  [Modern - based on rational constitution]
- Arts [Pre-Modern - Themes based on Mythology religion
  Modern - Themes have replaced religion.] → Realism.
  (architecture, sculpture, dance, drama).

Religion is receding from social life

(e) Religious rituals, ceremonies of life crisis & situations have been either cut short or totally eliminated.

eg - on Birth [Naamkaran ceremony + 16 sanskaar]
- attainment of Puberty [no such rituals now].
- Marriage [1 day function now].

200 S = 6.3% adult

due to industrialisation

- Baptism Ceremonies have also reduced.
1930 - 90%.
2001 = 45%.

* Individualism also developed, making people less/strongly affiliated to collective institutions such as churches. (form of expression has changed)

(Marked based)

Modernity →

(Modern societies are seen to be incompatible with retention of central role of religion.)

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It's not much religious anymore but conducted in Banquets.
- Most of the religious practises are not seen anymore in marriage.

Death → no funeral pyres, rather electric crematorium has been started to use.
→ 13th on 4th day.

Festivals → not anymore a religiously influenced activity (Colors, crackers), christmas in West have become a Shopping time.

→ Consumerism has Come to India - [Diwali Bonanza] etc.

⑤ Religious pluralism (Steve Bruce) → Pre-modern times - Society (due to migration - France, due to union - Scotland, England) was largely religously Homogenous but now there is plurality of religions. No religion can claim to provide absolute Truth because of Competing Truths. [Beef eating, Cow sacred].
This has driven a current of irrationality being the real truth. [Modernisation & Ind. bring with them social fragmentation of society. → Conflict] ⑥

⑥ increasing Sects and Cults → (Arya samaj, Brahmo samaj) → Wilson argues that it is clear indication of secularisation. Sects and cults have been emerged as last refuge for the religious minded in largely Secularised society for their religious Quest.

⑦ American churches are full of masses, as against Europe, it is the result of secularisation of church itself as sermons subject have been shifted from religious teachings to (based on material reality).
(organised religion has itself secularised and has changed it's offering)

⑧ Desacralisation - Sacred has no place in modern society. as supernatural forces are no longer deemed to Control the world.

1994
187 • Casanova & Types of Secularisation

(a) Secularisation as differentiation, when non religious spheres of life become separate from religion.

(b) Secularisation as decline of religious beliefs, takes place when fewer individuals takes part in religious activity or hold religious belief.

(c) Secularisation as Privatisation, religion stops playing any part in public life, doesn't even try to influence how politicians make decisions or individuals in society choose to live their lives.

Steve Bruce →
Schisms in established religion and increasing # social & cultural diversity exposed more people to diverse religious views, undermining the Persuasiveness and Persuasiveness of single religion.

→ Herberg
Protestant, Catholic, Jew
1960.

Religious Pluralism → characteristics → religion, a personal affair
→ no state religion
→ mutual tolerance
→ no claim of Monopoly of Truth.

Steve Bruce
- Modernisation
- Globalisation [migration]
- Industrialisation

Political Unionss (eg- UK]

Opensociety allowing opposition to parent religion [Buddhism..]

Social fragmentation

Sects & Cults [Weber] (marginalisation)

Religion A, B, C, D

Society.

According to Peter Berger, Pluralism is a sign of Secularisation. *
Bryan Wilson, argues that pluralisation of society make religion a personal affair, which led to Secularisation. [Steve Bruce]

Growing New religious Movts. (NRM)

religious values → Personal values from community values.

Society as supernatural forces are no longer deemed to control the world.

Criticisms of theory of Secularization →

(a) Problem of measurement – how to measure religiosity
no standard way of measuring it.

(b) If we even conduct a survey and achieve some objective data, then for comparative analysis we donot have similar data of Pre-modern society.

(c) decline in church attendance cannot be attributed to decline in religiosity, as there might be emergence of new ways of worship [There might be change from Community based to Individualised worship] → (Catholic → Protestantism) → effect of individualism

(d) Modern Man has actually imagine that Primitive men was greatly bound by religion, but there is no such proof for the extant of Connect to religion. as in now a days also people eat Beef (Hindu).

– In Pre-Industrial era, Church was indeed a place to socialise, So we cannot comment Whether it is out of religiosity that church attendance was more.

* Invisible religion → Luckman, Berger → Individualism [(Hided from Public Sphere but STILL there.

(e) According to Durkheim also religion has it decline in Modern Society but Sacred Symbols have been changed that serves Collective effervescence and Solidarity among society – 'Civic religion' → Robert Bellah

(f) Parsons argues that American values are simply derived from Biblical teachings so American Society in this sense is not secularised.
Emphasis on Human life in American society has permeated from Biblical teachings itself

(g) Religion played an important part in revolts that led to collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. & former USSR.

h) religious fundamental movements in modern world is against the claim of Secularisation.

i) Religious revivalism → Technology.

• Parsons, with his theory of structural differentiation in Modern society explain that indeed the churches an institution had lost many of its former functions. but he argues that religious beliefs still give meaning and significance to life. Churches are still the fount of religious ethics & values. & still plays a very important role.

→ Robert Bellah

– decline in church attendance is indeed seen in Britain but is still high in Poland & Ireland with America being stable attendance.

Civil Religion according to Rousseau was the religion of citizen which was a public matter of individual's relationship with society & state or God. Civil religion binds all members with Society, instruct them in their duties.

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• **Secularisation in Indian society** (Paper II) →

According to **M.N. Srinivas**, today there is little religion in the day-to-day lives of average Indians.

According to him, Secularisation implies that **what** was previously regarded as religious is now ceasing to be such. Secularisation also involves a **process of differentiation**, so that various aspects of society - Economic, political, religious become separated from each other.

According to him, secularisation also involves **increase in rationalism** in society. (H)

He further says, that secularisation as a process, has been subsumed in Westernisation which is much Broader term.

Various factors contributing to secularization in Indian society →

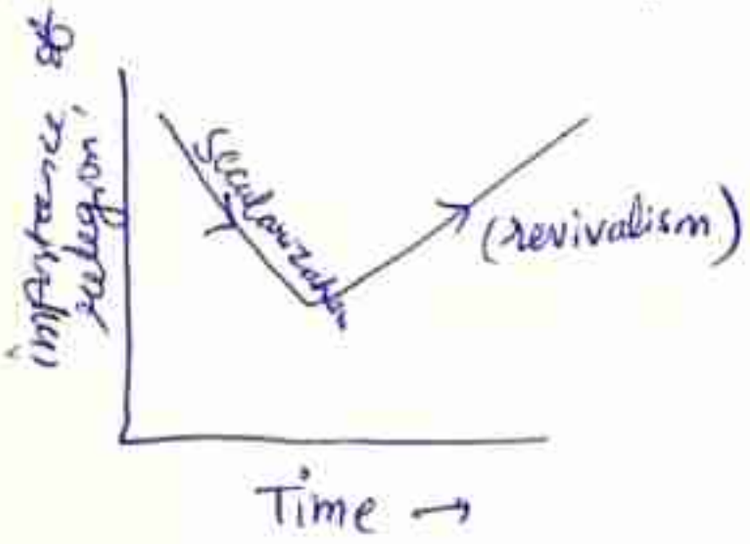
(a) Emergence of Modern secular **education system**. → Nehruvian model
(b) various socio-religious **reform movements**. [sati etc.]
(c) Spread of scientific rationalism in Nehruvian era. → Scientific Temper (Fundamental duty)
(d) **Progressive legislations**, prohibiting various aspects of religion — Sati, Untouchability, Devdasi, Triple Talaq entry into Sabrimala, Hindu marriage act.
e) Modern means of **transportation** have contributed to Secularization. [Metros, Bus — untouchability is not practised]. → Urban areas → Belief → not practical to practise UT. → can easily reach far away pilgrimage sites. → revivalism
f) **Industrialisation and urbanisation** [In urban societies not ascriptive based Job rules but achievement based].
g) Several social movements critical of religious practices. (Justice Movement) - EV Ramaswami Periyar (Ambedkarite Movement), Self respect movement. (Temple entry Movements). → Guruvayur Satyagraha / Vaikom
h) **Mass Media** also has secularizing phenomena. Shaping dressing behaviour, eating Habits etc. Reference Groups have been shifted to **non-membership groups** leading to drastic changes. (huge audience for Hollywood Cinema).
→ (Subculture is being impacted)

(Americanisation)

① Hindu Society is much more susceptible to Secularisation Compared to non-Hindu Communities. *

- In Hinduism, there is no Central Governing organisations or a figurehead. Undisputed
like Pope in christanity, Roman Catholic church.
(no organised body to regulate it's affairs).
- There is no One book, one dogma, it is amalgmation of many belief Systems (It has inherent pluralism)
Multiple deities etc. [maintaining such a diverse belief System is quite difficult as Compared to maintaing * Single belief system based on Single Holy books. [eg- Muslims, Christians].
- Hinduism also has long history of Continuously being challenged. [BCEera - Ways questioned by Buddhism, Jainism, Bhakti Movt., Sikhism, christianity, Muslim], Mindset has been developed that there must be Something wrong. (Thus many activities has been given up and slowly practises are cutting short) *

- Religious revivalism and Religious Fundamentalism → opposite of religious Secularisation.



- Contemporary times have once again witnessed Strong interest evinced by people across Globe in religion.

- Strong evidence, religious Congregations today are Some of the biggest in the History of Humanity.
- largest gatherings in Contemprary times is for religious practises → Kumbh Mela (2019) → largest peaceful Congregation. - Attracted 1/10th of population. # Ganga sagar Festival.
- not Just Hindus, but in all religions, Congregations are taking place at a very large scale.

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Muslims → 2018 [Arbaeen festival - Shia] — Iraq

3 Crore people congregated.

2015 → Pope Francis → Catholic mass in Phillipines which saw attendance of 7mn people.

Why?

i) disenchantment with the Material world.

ii) Globalisation is having homogenising tendency and at many places people are resisting the American ideas by upholding their religion. eg- Muslim women against American way of emancipation. → religious Fundamentalism (ISIS movt.).

Americanisation

eg- Islamophobia [to strengthen one's own religion against Plausible threat].

iii) Political purposes → Ram Janambhoomi movement (religion is being resorted to for political gains). — Habermas

iv) 1970's - Islamic revivalism by Petro Dollars in different parts of Globe → building of new Mosques.

#Contemporary times have witnessed religion once again occupying centre stage in social life across the Globe — religious Scriptures being re-interpreted, religious pilgrimage recieving a boost due to cheap mode of mass transportation, large number of leaders of sects and cults giving religious sermons over television reaching millions. - religious Symbolism being increasingly resorted to.

v) Growth of Civil religion. (new religious consciousness) → civic symbols and nationalism are accorded the same respect and faith as of religion. — Durkheim

Robert Bellah also talked about Civic religion.

vi) → Individuals usually turn to religion to overcome sense of alienation and anomie. #Giddens

• Religious fundamentalism →

Those who believe, fundamental beliefs of religion are to be followed unquestionably, are fundamentalists.

→ RF refers to reaffirming or restoring the key theological tenets of one's religion. R Fundamentalism considers that scriptures (religious) are flawless and are [final Word of God.] The scriptures are regarded as [divine revelation] and therefore beyond debate, questioning or even interpretation.

Fundamentalists insists that the truth as revealed in the scriptures of their religion is the only one. *

→ Fundamentalists are against any interpretation, debate or discussion of the Contents of holy scriptures. They are often regarded as intolerant of opposing opinions. Religious fundamentalists insists on Complete adherence to the scriptures and typically defend their religion & their scriptures against the teachings of other religion, against Scientific Criticism as well as against liberal sections from their own religious communities. ⊕

→ Fundamentalists, considers religion to be all encompassing (in all aspects of life [economic, political etc.]) and not confined to narrow sphere of social life. Fundamentalists typically strive to set up a theocratic state (anyone's) and to controll all strands of life based on religious scriptures.

Why Is Fundamentalism being witnessed in Contemporary World?

ⓐ Reaction against American culture onslaught.

ⓑ Islamic fundamentalism in India is due to perceived notions of Muslim of threat of Hindu culture On Muslim Minority.

T. N. Madan, says that religious fundamentalism doesn't exist in traditional society and only exists.

Fundamentalism may respond to problems created by modernisation by advocating society wide obedience to some authentic and foundational text or tradition and by seeking the political power to impose the revitalised tradition. * (Bruce, 2000).

Liberals have open view of interpretation of scripture, they say when it was written the society was totally different & we should not go by literal words rather understand its essence. (Fundamentalists argue that no one has right to interpret God's own words).

[oppose reason, rationalism.]

Aryasamaj Hindu. Can be termed as Fundamentalist. view.
- ISIS most.

→ religion becoming diluted in Modern World.
* (Perceived threat to a religion.)

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in Modern society and as per him fundamentalism emerges as a reaction against marginalisation of religion in society. (So secularisation contributes to increasing fundamentalism in society.) ⊛

→ Single book religions are more susceptible to religious fundamentalism as compared to multi book religions.

as multiple book means acceptability of different Scriptures, essence, views.

- One point of view is that [sense of injustice] of being deprived of the same lifestyle as people in other parts of Globe]. - Bombings by Americans in Muslim Countries. # [Relative deprivation]

- Steve Bruce highlighted factors contributing to religious fundamentalism in contemporary times →

According to steve Bruce [Rf] is promoted by following

Causative factors →

(a) As a reaction to secularization, modernisation & differentiation.

(b) Religions with a single sacred Text are more like to develop fundamentalist ideology rather than multi- sacred Text religions [because of Ideological Cohesion & ⊛ easy mobilisation] ⊛

(c) It grows when religious group believes it has a common enemy. [eg- US - Islamic fundamentalism]

d) Fundamentalism requires source of potential recruits. (Hamas found ready recruits in form of deprived, Poor of Israeli atrocities.) *

e) the way belief systems are controlled within a religion (Roman Catholicism) has not given rise to fundamentalism because of Centralised authority and unambiguous interpretation of Texts. as compared to Islam (where knowledge is democratically available & thus varying interpretations.

- TN Madan also points out to the role of charismatic leaders, who are usually men. (Ayatollah Khomaini) (Bhindranwala).

eg- Bamiyan Buddha

eg- Sikh Gurudwara attacks in Afghanistan.

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Gabriel Almond, Emmanuel Sivan, Appleby → argue that

Fundamentalism can be understood at three levels. →

ⓐ Structural causes of fundamentalism.

ⓑ Chance situation

ⓒ Human choice and leadership.

Structural causes → Secularisation, modernisation, Differentiation.
→ education and communication (Internet)
(easy mobilisation)

Economic problems

Recessions, Depressions, inflation

Unemployment, Strike, famine. [due to Grievances].

- Western Imperialism, Homogenising Tendencies.

eg- 1979 Iranian revolution against Iranian Shah supported by USA

Chance → Chance events like → Illness of Shah whowas suffering from Terminal cancer, which made it very difficult for him to respond effectively to the threat from fundamentalism. *

Human choice & leadership →

leaders are still needed to persuade people to follow fundamentalist path. (Charismatic individuals) #

eg- Ayatollah Khomeini [1979 - Iran].

Normlessness

- Whenever there are drastic changes in society and change of pace which disturbs community life, very often there is a loss of identity and normlessness among people. In such as situation people clutch any support for solace. Fundamentalism promises certitude and restitution of an earlier better age.

Absolute Certainty

Restoration

- For people, the Psychological appeal of this is difficult to resist.

#

Religion often depicts god as beyond the reach of normal human beings.

Religion and science

Religion

Nature - Non-rational (belief in sacred)

Basis of knowledge - Sacred scriptures Tradition, Faith, Revelation

Area of Investigation - other worldly (God, deities, Heaven, Hell) etc.

Scope - Culture specific

Society - Traditional
- Science drives man to shape his own destiny
- Rigid, dogmatic unquestioning adherence Blind Faith. (Status quo)
- As science has become more advanced, religion has declined.

Galileo affair → Heliocentric theory [against Biblical notion of [Earth centric theory]. → Jailed by church
* (rigidness)

- Both are curiosity driven and fulfills intellectual needs.

* In Pre-Modern times, there was no artificial distinction between religion & science. (ayurveda, Yoga etc.).
(we cannot say one belongs to one society, both belongs to both societies] - Religion is there to stay.
eg [resurgence of religion in communist countries after disintegration. *
- Science will also stay and will go parallel with religion. *

science brings the unknown to the level of observable reality.

Science [

Rational

application of scientific method.

This worldly.

universal

Modern
- Pushes man towards fatalism
- Flexible, open to criticism challenges and contradictory evidence and is acceptable to change.

French Spencer also saw religion and science at two opposing ends. As societies evolve science becomes the modern religion. ⊛

Poles apart. incompatible.

However, (there are some sects based on Materialism) (4-Purushartha).

(Soul weighs 18 gm → experiment was conducted).

Questions & Confusions have always surrounded man and he sought answer to these in either religion or science.

→ Some answers not get explained by Science thus, needs of Human fulfilled by God.

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① Cannot say religion is all rigid & science all flexible. There can be fundamentalists in religion but majority is open to discussion & debates.

eg- Akbar → Din-i-ilahi.

Science is also based on paradigms and works in that rigid sphere., so both science and religion exhibits rigidity and flexibility upto some extent.

→ Science criticise religion as saying there is no God and if there is show us, but Have common people seen Atoms, electrons? these are also Handed over Knowledge.

Comte, established Church of positivism based on principle of altruism, order and progress and he was one believer of sociology being a science. # (New religion of Humanity). although he also held a notion of complete dichotomy between science and religion.

Hari Bhawnick, wrote a book (Codename god) mentioned this scientific accomplishments based on knowledge of Science. [Later turned towards spirituality]. Later he tried to synthesise Science & God & by this experiments he prove there is God. scientifically. ★

Ian Barbour in his book, (When science Meets religion) has proposed 4 models to analyse relationship b/w Science and God.

ⓐ Conflict Model —View of polar opposites.
(also subscribed by Richard Dawkins (Critical of religion & sees it as antithetical of science).

ⓑ Independence model →
associated with scholars like Stephen Jay Gould
This model argues that religion & science are independent of each other as they deal with differ

• Bainbridge (2009) pointed that both religion & Science have become more divided with an ★ increasing plurality of religions and the fragmentation of science into specialist areas So rather than there being one relationship b/w Science & religion, there can be whole variety of different relationships.

* According to Steve Bruce, science & religion can go hand in hand and they are not anti to each other.

* Weber's Ideas on PE&SOC, it can be argued that Calvinists encouraged development of rational thought which in turn encouraged development of science.

Subject matter. [This worldly and other-worldly]
- What is beyond scientific analysis or understanding are to be viewed by religion. # [Non overlapping magisteria Principle]. *

© Dialogue Model → relationship b/w Sci & Religion. Should be based on mutual respect. Both are rich, lot to learn from each other and can benefit each other with sharing of information.
→ Such model encourages greater interaction b/w scientific community and men of religion. #(Healthy dialogue exchange).
- View subscribed by Faraday Institute and Journal Theology and science. eg. Einstein *

Similarities →
- Both aims to provid answers to certain questions.
- Both have manifest, latent functions as well as dysfunctions.
- Both are result of intellectual as well as emotional needs of human being.

ⓓ Integration Model → Relatively recent differentiation should be done away with. Both be viewed as a single system of Composite Knowledge. (like traditional Hindus).
→ Yoga etc

- Some new religions like Scientology claim themselves as totally scientific and fully Compatible with scientific principles.

Quotes by leading Scientists →

"God is the author of the universe" — Robert Boyle. (Chemist)

"If you study science deep enough and long enough, it will force you to believe in God" * — Kelvin

"The Gift of Mental power comes from God, the divine being" → Tesla. *

"The Question of whether there exists a Creator and Ruler of the Universe has been answered in the Affirmative by some of the highest (yes) intellects that have ever existed. — Darwin.

"In the absence of any other proof, the thumb alone would convince me of the God's existence. * — Newton

Vivekanand rejected dichotomy b/w science and religion and called religion as a science of Consciousness.

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Even leading scientists have affirmed their belief in religion.

→ Due to influence of science, many religions have also rationalised themselves. (dialogue model).

→ Scientific discoveries [TV/Internet] being used by religious leaders to reach the masses. (sermons).

[Religion without science is blind, and science w/o religion is lame - Einstein]

CA → Ganjam district - family (lower caste) forced to perform Symbolic last rites for a 7 year old son suffering from rare disease.
Superstition
Family members were forced to Gulp down Cowdung [inequality].

- Sects and Cults, church, denomination

First one to clarify → Troeltsch ®
others who wrote extensively → Weber, Howard Becker

Sects and Cults → Extensively written by Roy Wallis #
less tolerant and wants to continue monopoly. — claims monopoly to the truth.

church → a religious group can be considered a Church, if it enjoys monopoly. [or a society is having only a single religion].
- This type of organisation has very large no. of members.
- Typically develops bureaucratic structure # to cater to large no. of members. (Hierarchy of officials).
- New members are acquired through reproduction.
- close relationship b/w religion and other structures. (State, economy), education etc.
  - mostly be a theocratic state and laws be based on scriptures.
    eg- Islam in Saudi Arabia
    eg- Roman Catholic church in Medeval Europe.

- New religious movements
Is a term which is now-a-days preferred over sects & cults.

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Denomination → Plurality of religions in society, then religion being described as denomination.

- Denomination like churches also have large no. of members.
- Also develops Bureaucratic structure to cater to them.
  eg- Jainism, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Islam are denominations in Contemporary India.
- **Acquiring new members** → reproduction (initiation) (b) Conversions.
- donot enjoy close relationship with other structures [education, economy) etc to avoid conflict.
- → Denominations are more tolerant. (donot claim monopoly of truth). *

Sects → (more strongly integrated) **newer and smaller groupings** *

Sects are newly formed religious groups that emerges in **protest** against some elements in parent religion. eg- Dera Sacha Sauda, Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj. ("Go back to Vedas")

Sects often advocate the return to true religion, Sects Consider that the parent religion has been somewhat **Corrupted** and now needs to be purged of those Corrupt practises. *

According to **Weber**, Sects typically arise among deprived sections or marginal social groups. Sects typically arise in periods of **rapid change** offering a support group in an environment of chaos and uncertainity. #

- Since Sects challenge the prevailing practises in the parent religion, they are typically in conflict with

eg- Dera Sacha Sauda
Castellan society after Green revolution.

- tendency of adopting ideology of **Secularism**

Troeltsch (same with cults).

(**Bryan Wilson**, 1982 maintaing that sects are a feature of societies experiencing secularisation (last refuge). for religious quest.

Sects tend to believe that they possess monopoly on religious truth.

Roy Wallis defined Sects as deviant groups that see themselves as uniquly legitimate.

- relatively closed group and has membership criteria (initiation rites) * larger society.

Sects tend to be short-lived. Either it will fizzle out, protesting against parent religion or it may turn into denomination (eg. Jainism, Buddhism). (When it becomes denomination, it leaves the protest and develops Harmonious relationship with Parent denomination). * → Howard Becker

- Sects can also become institutionalised. [neither fizzle out nor become denomination] - eg → Arya samaj

→ Sects require a very high degree of commitment. as it is Up against a larger denomination.

- More sects in society indicates a relatively open society. *

- Weber, sects are most likely to originate within those groups which are marginalised in society. [Theodicy - Justification of disprivileged]

Cults → like sects are relatively newer and smaller religious group but unlike sects, Cult offers a totally new religious belief system. ⊕

Typically cults are driven by Charismatic leader.

- Cults, typically focuses on individual peace and happiness. unlike ~~Cults~~, sects, Cults do not require/demand Complete adherence. Infact, membership of cult is ~~not~~ often lose. and members can retain affiliation to other religions as well. #

eg - UFO based cults - Heaven's Gate

→ Raelism *

- The term 'Cult' have acquired a negative connotation in literature due to hipnotism etc. Therefore Some social scientists are of view to replace name with 'new religious movement'. *

- They provide alternatives to the people and hence are more readily accepted by marginalised sections of society. *

(ISKCON) Imported cult.

Sects are defined as those new religious movements which break away from orthodoxy of the dominant religion.

* Sects are seen as an attempt to rationalise the dominant religion.

- According to Peter Berger Sect is in tension with larger society and is closed against it.

→ Sects are more formal and definite.

* It never challenges the mainstream religion directly.

→ Cults are more volatile. *

• Peter Berger →
3 types of cult →
(a) Revivalist - glorify forgotten past
(b) Adventists - prescribe new means to Joy.
(c) orientalist - follow ideas of oriental religion.

- **Roy wallis (1976)** distinguished organisations in terms of whether they were respectable or deviant or based on uniquely legitimate [claimed monopoly on religious truth].
  - & Pluralistically legitimate [accepted that other org. could have legitimate religious beliefs as well.

based on shared norms & values (from viewpoint of people)

	Respectable	deviant
Uniquely legitimate	Church	Sect (Eg)
Pluralistically legitimate	denomination	Cult.

According to NM Study, not much focus is there on Study of org. of religion in India, Although there is increasing membership, weakening rigid caste system, building of schools, Hospitals, arrests of cultic leaders. *

According to wallis, NRM can be classified into 3 Broad categories →
(A) World affirming.
(B) World accomodating
(C) World Rejecting.

→ Sects are more formal and definite while cults are more volatile in nature.

Why rise of sects and cults? → # relative deprivation [Stark & Bainbridge] *
- Marginality of some members. [Weber]

(a) due to wider process of Secularisation & liberalisation of society. → Bryan Wilson

(b) People who find Traditional religion ritualistic, rigid & orthodox look for spiritual solace in small, less impersonal religious movements.

(c) According to Bryan Wilson, They are a result of social change, As traditional norms are disrupted, people search for explanations and reassurance. *

d) Appeal to those people who feel alienated and marginalised from mainstream society.

e) Religion guarantees salvation in afterlife, cults provide relief in this life itself. ← abridge *

f) while religion addresses spiritual needs, cults provide solutions to mundane problems. (K)

g) Andrew Dawson, Sociology of religion (2011) argues NRM are a result of tremendous change caused by large scale urbanisation.

- Stark and Bainbridge
Cult exhibits diff degrees of organisation — 3 types.
(a) Audience Cult → Least org., involve little F2F interaction. Contacts are often maintained through mass media or occasional conference
eg - UFO cult
(b) Client cult → more org, offer services to followers - * medical miracles forecast of future or contact with the dead
(c) Cult Movements → involve followers much more try to satisfy all religious needs of followers, membership of other faith is not permitted unlike other 2
eg - Heaven's Gate cult (ComputerTech, Science fiction)

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up social stratification also that can be social inequality.

Social Stratification ~ Social Inequality

'Stratification' refers to, Social groups, ranked / arranged hierarchically in terms of different amounts of power, prestige and wealth that their members posess. Members of every strata may share some Common interests or may share a similar lifestyle which will upto some extent distinguish them from members of other social strata.

- Sutherland & Maxwell — forces of differentiation placed higher

- Members of a strata may also have some degree of self identification as members of that strata.

- Members of every strata may also develop their own sub-culture. (tendency) [Certain norms, values distinctive to them as social group]

Is Stratification necessary? (desirable) [women, Dalit] [although Common answer is NO].

(Social Stratification is universal.

Functionalist Views →

Functional theory of stratification outlined by the likes of Parson, Moore, Kingsley Davis argues it to inevitable, universal, functional.

Parsons says society is based upon value Consensus (Materialism, individualism) thus there are shared Goals (wealth Generation) (maintains social order & stability)

Every individual has different skills and capability and based on their capability, they Contribute differently to attain shared Goals. [whosoever Contributes more are placed at higher position in society as their greater contribution is acknowledged by society and giving them higher position, wealth etc, thus, Social Stratification is inevitable and functional for society. [as it serves to integrate various groups in society].

Wilbut Davis & Moore wrote an article titled, "Some Principles of Stratification". In this they begin 1945

Social Hierarchy

Social status: wealth, power, prestige

Caste System (class system) (French estates) Gender

Power — refers to the degree to which individuals or groups can impose their will on others, with or w/o their consent of those others.

Prestige → relates to amount of esteem or honour associated with social positions, qualities of individuals and style of life.

Wealth refers to material posessions defined as valuable in particular societies (Materialism, individualism) It may include land, livestock, building, money and other form of property owned by individuals.

Parsons argued that in Ind. societies, some members will specialise in organisation and planning, while others follow directions. This inevitably leads to inequality in terms of power & prestige (rewarded by power and prestige). and Justifies unequal distribution of rewards based on value system.

With observation that Social Stratification is [universal] because it fulfills [functional pre-requisite] done by Social Structure for [effective role allocation and performance]

Society is having various social roles and different tasks. People in society have different skills and capability and society has to match these skills to different and relevant tasks. [eg- PM's role].

- People differ in terms of their skills and capability
- [Social roles] differ in terms of their importance for the society, some social roles are functionally more important than others.
(Multiple social roles needs to be filled by relevant social skill.

* [Social Stratification system [helps] to select the most competent persons for functionally more important roles.

[High rewards] are attached to functionally more important roles. [so that large pool strive for it & more competelent individual is selected.].

[differential rewards] *

- Functionally more important roles require more [longer training period] and thus a loss of income, so motivation is about higher rewards later on and it will all be compensated for, by society.

(Inequality serves to integrate the society) in this manner as society acknowledges the role of those at higher strata.

- Functionalist theorist in short says that there is [natural] [inequality] in terms of [skills & capabilities].

* [Functional importance of a position]
(a) Degree to which position is functionally unique.
eg- Doctor / Nurse.
Nurse cannot do task of Doctor.
(b) Degree to which other positions are dependent on the one in question.
(Labour are dependent on managers to guide).

• [Critical analysis of Functional Theory of Stratification] → as seen by Functionalist perspective.

(a) [Andre Beteille], argues that people are not naturally unequal but naturally different, nature had made us different and not unequal and natural differences are converted into social inequality through cultural process. Nature hasn't put us on Hierarchical scale but we have placed, based on culturally defined decision] based on desirability or undesirability.

- Society tends to [attach values] to such differences in terms of superiority or inferiority.

(to equate fairness with white ? - it is based on cultural perception. as more or less desirable.

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can social inequality be explained in form of natural inequality.

a) People are born under different circumstances — privileged family or a poor family and it has become the basis of social inequality (It is [Birth based inequality] and cannot be equated with Natural inequality]. and a lot of social inequality is due to accident of birth rather than difference in capabilities. *

→ social inequality reproduced due to accident of birth.

- (Are All Brahmins superior to all Dalits)?
- MukeshAmbani
- Rahul Gandhi

b) Is Social Stratification Universal?

Study on Kibbutz of Israel by Eva Rosanfeld, they do not have notion of Pvt. property, all resources collectively owned by Kibbutz, all the tasks, services taken by Kibutz are for whole Community and not at individual level. Eva found that there was indeed presence of inequality. Inequality in terms of wealth was absent but there was important differences, some people had higher prestige and power - [some were Cultivators and managers]. They had clearly superior status as Compared to ordinary member of Kibbutz]. *

- lot of study in Eastern bloc took place during Cold war era. Frank Parkin has identified 4 clearly identifiable strata in Eastern bloc.

[Thus Communist bloc was also not untouched from Stratification]

a) White collar intelligentsia.
b) Skilled manual positions
c) unqualified white collar workers.
d) unskilled manual positions.

- Substantiates functional argument.

c) Is Social stratification functional →

Melvin Tumin, argues that there is no objective way

Consequences of Social inequality.

The term has not not only delved into causes but also consequences of inequalities which takes in form of premature death, ill death, Humiliation etc.

- According to him, Social Consequence of inequalities is a violation of Human dignity, denial of possibility for everybody's human capabilities to develop.

Blue Collar
Manual Workers.

White Collar
Mental labour [Teacher, Accountant].

current eg →
NEET [TN]
rural students cannot accom Coaching or CBSE School, thus not able to fit the role according to his capability.

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of analysing which task is functionally more important. *

eg - Primary school teacher or College professor.
(both are important in their own domain than how are we attaching differential rewards to their role.

[Perception says - a Primary School teacher is more important as it build base to study College level Education but, it is less rewarding]?

- Electrician or a teacher?
(Cannot Compare as w/o electrician Online class won't be able to Conduct.

(Subjective assesment)

(ii) Davis and Moore also says that their are some very few individuals with skill set to perform functionally very important role. Tumin argues that it is Very Questionable assumption: * He says talent pool may be much more wider. [skillsets required for performance of functionally important tasks are relatively much more widespread, therefore not justifying the high reward attached to the position.

(iii) Davis and Moore assumes that people undergoes income loss during training and that is why high rewards are attached as compensation. Tumin argues that Training period should not be viewed as sacrifice, it has it's own rewards, thus no reason to compensate by High rewards.
- He says either if there is loss incurred during long period of training, can be compensated for by giving high rewards in initial years and not for whole life. Thus inequality cannot be justified.

* According to Alvin Gouldner, stratification is not inevitable he criticises them for providing justification for social inequality -

Jonathan Turner
→ Structure functionalist theories suffer from illegitimate teleologies.

Wilkinson & Pickett
Said inequality in society is not only harmful for the individual but also dysfunctional for society as a whole. Unequal societies have higher level of mistrust and as a result, Cooperation & Harmony in the society takes a hit.

Imp.
* Rigidity of Caste System cannot be explain through theory of Davis and Moore.

Elite recruitment theory proves that elite gobble up all the rewards and perpetuate the elite rule.

eg - IAS V/s Job aspirant doing guy
- Self development
- Knowledge
- no financial burden etc
- leisure, freedom.

Beck & Baudrillard
argue that functional strat — is no longer valid as Inequalities are now Individualised and no clear strata exists today.

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iv) Tumin, argues that Stratification rather than motivating the individuals & integrating the society, it demotivates individual.

eg - Child born in utter poverty may have a better skills to become IAS, but because of his situation he is compelled to pull Rickshaw and it is because of his poverty he is kept away from participating and prevented from striving for functionally important roles.

- Those at the bottom of Stratification system will always be suspicious. They are not equally committed to system. and doesnot serve to integrate the system as differential rewards can encourage hostility, suspicion and distrust among various groups.

- Inequality of opportunity. due to SS.

- Tumin, argues that social Stratification act as barrier to motivate & recruitment of Talent.

* Tumin also argue that those who occupy highly rewarded positions erect barriers to recruitment & use their power to restrict access to their positions

- refer Karl Marx *

- Private property and the accumulation of surplus wealth form the basis for the development of class societies.

Members of both classes tend to accept the status quo as normal and natural and are largely unaware of the true nature of exploitation and oppression.

- Marxist Theory → (Haves & Havenots).

of Social Stratification.

(Class Stratification)

- divisive rather than an integrative structure.

(Inequalities in economic domain gives rise to other form of inequalities).

- They see it as a mechanism whereby some exploit others, rather than as a means of furthering collective goals.

- various institutions of society (legal & political) are instruments of ruling class domination.

- Trinitarian view

- Weberian Theory of social stratification → Somewhat a critics m to Marxian theory of Stratification.

Marx (Mono causal theory)	Weber (realistic Theory)
① As per Marx, 2 main social classes. (Capitalist society)	① Weber - 4 main class.
a) Bourgoisie	a) Propertied upper class
b) Proletariat	b) Propertyless white collar workers.
(based on ownership of means of production.) - class is defined based on it.	c) Petty bourgoisie.
(ruling class exploits the subject class and there is a basic conflict between two classes.	d) Manual working - class.
	According to weber, one's class is determined by Market situation (position).

- Class is a social group who members share the same relationship to the means of production - Marx

- Weber believed that social Stratification results from a struggle for scarce resources in society.

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Market Situation → determines one's income and wealth affects one's **life chances** the ability to procure those things from mkt that society considers desirable and avoids that are undesirable.

	Give	receive	Lifechances	
Propertied upper class	capital. - ownership	Profit Rent	→ Education Harvard	Tourism Hawaii
Property less White collared worker	Expertise & knowledge	Fees or salary	→ IIT's CU	Thailand
Petty Bourgeoisie	Small Capital Labour	Small Profit	→ Normal M-College	Manali
Manual workers	Physical labor	Wages.	NO	No

→ Person's position in stratification system may have important effects on many areas of life - It may enhance or reduce life chances.

- So Weber says, that **life chances are qualitatively different**, interest is different thus cannot be clubbed under single class of proletariat. ⊛

Marx

- Petty Bourgeoisie will sink into **Proletariat**.
  - according to him, **middle** class to be shrinking as Capitalism advances.
  - # **downward mobility**

© Marx believed in inevitability of Proletariat revolution after emergence of true class Consciousness.

(Marx does not see any chance of upward mobility, but Weber does see it) - in case of Petty Bourgeoisie.

Weber

- According to Weber, Petty Bourgeoisie doesn't sink into Proletariat but will join the section of propertyless white collared workers. (will not downgrade to manual labour)
  - according to Weber **Middle** class is expanding rather than shrink.

© Weber says it is one of the possibility and acknowledges there is worker satisfaction and alienation and doesn't mean he will resort to revolution and can express his dissatisfaction in variety of ways.

eg- Work at slower pace below optimum level.
- Collective action in form of Strike.
- sabotaging Industrial machinery.

(Proletariat revolution is not inevitable as Marx view it).

- **Weber** → classes a group of individuals who share a similar position in a market economy & thereby in virtue of that fact, receive similar economic rewards.

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Diversified Picture of Social Stratification

Marx

d) Political action stems from class position. ★

→ Bourgeoisie using state to further their class interest.

→ working class will take collective action to take political system in their own hand.

(For Karl Marx one's political action is shaped by class interest) and situation. ⊛

→ for Karl Marx, class is the only relevant social grouping worthy of analysis.

Does high money synonimise Status situation? (Honour)

+ Rich prostitute
+ Poor Brahmin V/s Rich Dalit.

(not necessarily synonymous). but eventually become one with time & generation.

[Class & Status situations are not always closely linked. ⊛]

Weber

(d) weber argues that apart from classes there exists other important social groupings. ~~Effect factor~~

based on money. (economic factor)

eg- Status Groups. (based on social honour) — prestige.

[those who shares Status Situation constitute Status Groups.]

eg- Caste system in India. [based on ritual purity — life style is accorded varying degree of prestige.

[Brahmin is at top of Hierarchy because of Honour and prestige].

In the same way based on Status situation, members share life style.

* members of Status Group are acutely aware of their Status Situation. [strong sense of awareness / identification with one's social group.

So they try to maintain a ↑social closure and tries to restrict interaction with other Status Groups. [by marrying].

eg- In order to find Status, Buddha & Mahavira Sacrificed their wealths.

Endogamy

[Thus, Status groups are much more Cohesive than classes. ★

∴ Social closure

Another Social grouping →

⊛ Party (House of Power) → associations, whose members come together having aim to aquire social power. eg- Pressure Groups, Pol parties.

Power - ability of a person to exert control over others even against their will.

- [Party could be based on class interest. or on Social group or based on both.

+ Leads a group
+ Supporter Group.

So, Political action is not always based on class interest. ← as against Marx.

eg- BSP is Party based on Status Group, it takes in all Dalits irrespective of class. [Rich, Poor, middle]

(Workers & peasants party).

FICCI, CII - class based Party
Trade union - class based party.

BJP, INC → take different classes diff cent social groups.

- Weber's view of parties suggest that the relationship b/w political groups and class and Status groups is far from clear cut - Parties can divide and cut across both class and status groups.

Weber Identified 2 types of parties → [Parties of patronage / parties of principle.]

★ Ulrich Beck, In his Risk Society: Towards a new modernity, 1992 ★
contends that inequalities in modern societies are a function of risk taking capability, risk consciousness, and risk avoiding capability and not due to class or status sense.

André Béteille in his caste, class & power 1971 has shown how mobility in a closed and Stratified caste system is difficult. ★
higher in modern industrial society than traditional society as emphasis is on qualification and not ascription.

Social Mobility → Moving from one social strata to another. eg- Poor class moving to middle class. (Includes change in life chances & life style.)
in a hierarchy.

Pitirim Sorokin ★
Societies can be classified in two types based on permission of social mobility →

a) Open society → that encourages social mobility (eg- class system in modern industrial society. (Can become rich even after being born as poor). (Social position is achieved)

b) Closed society → that discourage social mobility
eg- Caste system. [cannot become Brahmin, if born as Dalit].

* Social position is (ascribed)

Any attempt to bring about change in such a system or to promote mobility

Similarity b/w Marx & Weber →

→ class based on economic terms.

→ Both acknowledge alienation of Worker.

— Both acknowledge Petty Bourgoise work to be able to survive.

Social mobility can be of 2 types →

1. Vertical — moving up or down the Stratification System.
   eg (Poor ↔ Rich)
   (This provides us information about openness of Society).
   - Upward SM (lower strata to upper strata)
   - Downward SM (upper strata to lower strata) (Marx [PetitaBorgeoisie to worker] — Rarer)
2. Horizontal — moving from one social group to another, that is at same level. # (w/o any change in Hierarchical position).
   eg [agricultural labourer to industrial labourer]

2. Intergenerational mobility or Intra-generational mobility.
   - Intergenerational: Comparison of occupational status among generations.
     ↓ # (education is one of tool to achieve it)
     more interest for sociologist.
   - Intra-generational: Comparison with hims of occupational status at starting and ending of career. (Rarer)
     - Social mobility within a single gen

- If a society provides intergenerational mobility, it is an open society. — Duncan Blau — Study of America — Hamilton Project

How to achieve Higher Social mobility → (Causative factors)
- due to change in occupational Structure.
(a) education
b) industrialization and urbanisation [Lipset-Zetterberg Thesis]
c) democratisation (equal opp.)
d) Political mobilisation (social movt.)
e) Higher rate of economic growth.
f) legislative measures (Law & Constitution) (reservation, scholarships).
g) change in occupation
h) Migration
i) Reference groups as a normative standard. [Anticipatory Socialisation]

Consequences of social mobility → #Sanskritisation
(a) equality of opportunity.
b) Higher rate of economic growth [as people not constrained by ascriptive nature], and capable people will more participate in functional roles.
c) more innovation.
d) Meritocratic social order.
e) More dynamic society.

Sociologists more important in Vertical upward mobility.

(h) Sorokin in book Social mobility, 1927 argued mobility is in fact, functional for Society as it promotes efficiency & Social order. *

- Mobility is an indicator of a meritocratic Society and the degree to which society live upto the ideals of fairness- and also an indicate of stability of class architecture in a Society.

Equal access to all Strata becomes an extension to the idea of equality in Modern society. as Mobility ensures equal opp. to all.

f) more Stable Society → Frank Parkin & Dahrendorf argues high Social Mobility ensures Political Safety lacts as valve (as aspirations of lower Strata will get expression). — Thus, Revolutionary tendency tone down ↓.

g) High rate of mobility ensures high Competition * among lower working class, thus it doesnot ensures Solidarity among lower class.
— revolutionary tendency ↓.

h) Those who are unable to move up the ladder of Social mobility as per Merton — Deviants (crime). (HE)

Rate or Extent of Social Mobility in Western Societies →

① David Glass (1949) - English society - Study.
He found rate of social Mobility in England is fairly High. But most mobility is short range and found out that there is less downward mobility due to elite self recruitment (but long range mobility low.

② 1972 (Oxford Mobility Study) → England →
rate of long range mobility was also relatively higher as compared to previous studies.
(The way to the top is not closed)

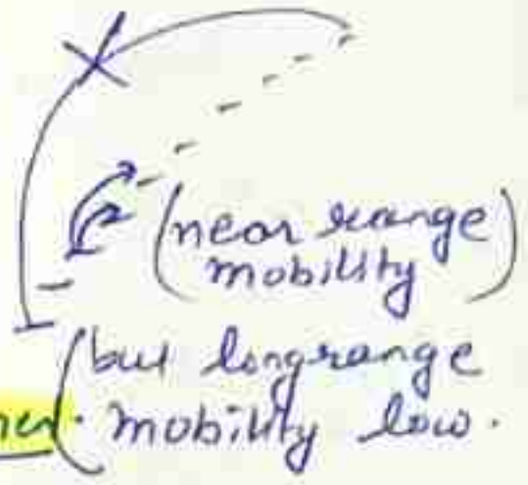
3) 2006 → Article by Miles Corak (English Sociologist) - title * 'Do Poor Children become poor adults' → Studied American society → 50% of children of low income parents become low income adults.
In English society → 40% of children of low income parents become low income adults.
(Thus, life chances are greatly determined by their Birth). → (Western Societies → not fully open). *
(Thus, there are structural handicaps over those born as poor).

④ 2012 - "Pursuing the American dream" by Pew ~~research~~ Charitable trust. →

Dysfunction → High rate of social Mobility may lead to a State of anomie. *

① → Bernstein → 2 speech codes in school - we at bottom.

- Studies of social mobility reveals the extent to which there is opp. for talent and effort to be rewarded.
(whether society is meritocratic or not)



Wilkinson & Pickett (2009) on basis of empirical research concluded that there is relationship b/w high Social inequality and low social mobility.
eg - Denmark, Norway Finland → Lower level of inequality, & higher level of social mobility.
eg - Brazil, Chile
Inequality ↑, mobility ↓.

Americandream → class, caste doesn't matter, Capability matter. *

84% Americans have higher family incomes than their parents had at same age.

However, there is a very high degree of stickyness at the ends [Those at the top remains at top & those at extreme bottom remains there] — very High degree of Mobility of b/w.

43% Americans raised in bottom 1/5th of population, remained stuck at the bottom as adults.

70% those born in 1/5th of population stayed in bottom 2/5th.

only 4% of those born in last 1/5th, make it all the way to top as adult *

Richard Wilkinson said if Americans want to realise American dream than they need to Migrate to Europe [finland etc.]. *

→ Pew research also highlights that race matters when it comes to social Mobility. Blacks are much more likely as compared to remain in bottom. white to

→ Glass floor *

— No society can be regarded as either completly closed, denying any mobility, nor can it be completly open, as there are always barriers to Mobility.

(4) • Structural and Individual mobility → achieved by individual due to achievement or any other way.

represents major upheavels and changes in society and can enhance the opportunities of a large number of people to move up the social ladder at same time.

eg- discovery of oil in the Middle east leading to upliftment of whole society.

sanskritisation — upliftment of whole caste.

from log Cabin to whitehouse.

(3) • Absolute and relative Mobility →

A.M. measures whether by how much living std. in a society have ↑ or ↓, often measured by what %age of people have higher or lower income or social will being than their parents.

↑ the absolute mobility, better off the populations than their parents.

R.M refers to fluidity of society. If one person moves up in relative terms, then another must have moved down —

i.e it is Zero Sum Game.

Pierre Bourdieu → Cultural / social capital benefiting those at the top of ladder. and hence more opportunities

(no downward mobility)

Date

- **Hierarchy** →

Hierarchy, in society is closely associated with ~~prices of stratification~~ while one view is that Hierarchy existed in traditional societies but in Modern societies, there is stratification.

According to some sociologists, Hierarchy prevailed in society based on castes or estates and social inequality were legitimised as natural & Divine.

Stratification, on other hand is feature of modern industrial society in which inequalities do exist but are not considered as a part of natural or divine order. *

(But this view is partially true only)

In General, Inequalities leads to Stratification and Stratification leads to Hierarchy. When Inequalities are arranged in order, Hierarchy is formed. *

Hierarchy denotes presence of multiple strata in a society placed one over the above.

eg- class, caste, Gender, Political Hierarchy

① According to Functionalists, Hierarchy is also a Symbol of rising specialisation and differentiation in society. and are necessary for working of social system. * (Social order) → (organic solidarity)

② Post Modernists, argue that western societies, now have a continuum of individualised inequalities and hence, almost infinite strata and numerous inequalities.

③ Though Modern democracies have facilitated equality in public (Political) sphere, inequalities in social and economic sphere still exist. Today, an individual is part of multiple Hierarchies at same time - There is a different Hierarchy at workplace and at Home. (Oxfam report.)

④ Marxist → Hierarchy results into unequal opportunities & unequal rewards and unequal rewards further reinforces Hierarchy.

→ Hierarchy was seen as permanent stratification based on (caste etc. (social position fixed))

→ Stratification allows mobility.

⑤ Hierarchy in terms of power → CW Mills

Elite theory & classical elite theory

⊛ ∴ and based upon wealth, prestige, Power.

Marxist perceive this Hierarchy as a [design of dominant class] for their own interests. According to them Hierarchy promotes Conflict. ★ (215)

- [In Parlance of work organisation], Hierarchy [provides direction] to the Collective efforts and ensures that orders are executed. No organisation in world is w/o formal or informal hierarchy. [rational bureaucratisation is having a hierarchy] ★

[Gold Thorpe & Robert Ericsson] - on developed Country said top class officer, manager, media person etc. Controlling Country and lower class worker.

[Social equality] - condition in which members of a group or society have [equal access] to wealth, prestige or power.

eg - Castless society.

eg - liberal democracy assumes that equality means equality b/w individuals as citizens.

(However, economic inequality ≈].

[Social inequality] - People are divided in society in terms of power, status, wealth. Different strata share unequal relationship w.r.t power, values, interests, status wealth etc.

2 types → natural, Man made

Created by nature ⇒ Biological inequality (sex)
Moore & Davis., Parsons.

[Marx] → Inequality product of History
[Andre Beteille] (based on desirability)
Natural diff → Social inequality

Weber support rational inequality in his theory of bureaucracy.

Pierre Bourdieu

Social resources can be divided into 4 forms of Capital -

a) Economic capital
b) Cultural capital → Educational Qualifications
c) Social Capital - Networks.
d) Symbolic capital → Social Status & good reputation

- Oxfam report - Gini coefficient

Progressive taxation / Social Security schemes

Page
Date
CLASS

Deprivation → refers to denial of access to resources required for self development and fulfillment of basic necessities.

→ Resources can be social, economic, cultural and basic requisites Vary from one culture to another.

- Globally, Poverty is more often than not, expressed in economic terms, while deprivation can have other dimensions as well.

According to Pierre Bourdieu, it is lack of adequate social, cultural, symbolic and economic capital. ⊛

- Thus, deprivation is a broader phenomenon than poverty. #

- When Compared to exclusion → deprivation is of resources.
  → exclusion is from social participation

→ Cultural norms can lead to deprivation. for eg - In Islamic countries and many orthodox patriarchal society, women are not allowed to take education and other social activities.

→ Apartheid / Racism → thus deprivation can also be due to structural factors.

Absolute deprivation refers to a situation, when one doesn't have the basic necessities of life like, food, sanitation, drinking water, basic education and Health. Extreme poverty, Hunger are ex: of Absolute deprivation.

Relative deprivation as per Merton is another form of deprivation. Despite absolute progress of society, but due to presence of inequalities, relative deprivation always remains there. Marxists attribute deprivation to unequal nature of society, which is marked by unequal control over forces of production. ★

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one of the fundamental causes of exclusion. ##

- Poverty and social exclusion →

absolute (based on acess to basic essentials) [Standard basket of Goods & services remains fixed.
eg - BPL at India.
USA, france, World Bank

relative → basket of goods changes relative to level of socio-economic development of society.

Use absolute poverty because it ensures Comparison and comparative study and helps in Understanding the impact of a policy measure. (concepts of Poverty lines)

Poverty is a social problem which is often expressed in terms of lack of material resources which one requires for minimum Std of life. *

(No consensus on def^n of poverty because of no agreement on what are these min. standards).

- Poverty is defined as a form of multiple deprivations.

- A Sociologist views poverty within the framework of social problems and concerns himself with the causes and effects of poverty.

Extent of Poverty in Indian Society →

Poverty measurement in India started even before Independence by Dadabhai Naoroji, in his book (Poverty and Un-British rule) in India to measure the extent of poverty in India. * and exploitative nature of British rule (drain of wealth)

→ Bombay plan (1944) by several Indian industrialists plan for economic development. — not accepted. — (Trusteeship Model)

- After Independence, 1st Systematic assesment of poverty was done by Dandekar and Rath. #

- Y.K Alagh Committee in estimating poverty was setup.

- Present day poverty estimates are based on Tendulkar Committee → 21.9% of Indian population is below poverty line [2011-12] (officially endorsed by Planning Commission)

- According to N.C Saxena # (2010) 50% of Indian population is below poverty line.

Arjun SenGupta Committee (2007) National Commision for Enterprises inorganised Sector → 77% of India's population survives on less than ₹20/day and can be considered as poor and vulnerable.

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Planning Commission methodology (21.9%) →

based on calorie intake and expenditure.

- 2400 Kcal/Person/day [Rural]
- 2100 Kcal/Person/day [urban]

These are translated into Money terms as

[₹ 27/day [rural]
₹ 33/day [urban].]

(not a living wage)

not a poverty line but **Starvation line**
→ not sufficient for a dignified life.
- unrealistic estimates.

This expenditure includes →

a) expenditure on food
b) clothing
c) footwear
d) Cooking fuel, fuel for lighting
e) Shelter
f) Transportation.
g) Health care expenditure, education.

Mixed recall period
food + Non food exp.

- After Hull Coy, another Committee, **Rangarajan Comittee** revised these estimates →

- 2090 Kcal/person/day [urban]
- 2155 Kcal/person/day [rural].
  ±10 (also include, fat, Protein etc.)

[₹ 32/day/person [rural]
₹ 47/day/person [urban]]

According to this Committee population below poverty line → **29.5%**.

→ also included non-food behavioral Habits.
(Tobacco).

- recommendation, not yet endorsed and accepted.

Theories to understand Poverty →

① **Sub-Culture of poverty theory** → **Oscar lewis** argues that poor have very distinctive sub-culture that is very different from the culture of the main-stream society. [fatalism (fate), resignation, not working hard, instant gratification, Present time orientation, no planning for future].

- Poor children imbibe the **Cultural traits** from their parents that aggravates their misery. and Poverty continues.

Blame the Poor view
(low skills low Competency)
#(no deferred gratification).

② Situational Constraints theory → It argues that Poor doesn't have distinctive culture and have Imbibed same values. They do behave differently for sure but it is not because of subculture but due to situational Constraints or a socio-economic situation. They don't want to save because they know saving a small amount cannot bring a change. ★

Given Lieberson

Blame the system view (Why low skills & competency)?

③ Vicious Circle theory → Ken Coates — positive feedback system aggravation.

Poverty is due to vicious cycle. Poverty reinforces & reproduces poverty.

Poor Household → Pregnant Women → Foetal development (mental & Physical development) Impacted due to low nutrition

↓

Childhood (no nutrition in early life stage) → education (school) → Job Market → Poverty.

- malnutrition in formative years. (Cognitive development) ↓
- High Incidence of sickness.
- more absence from school.
- Low attention span
- Poor Grades.

due to low performance in school (Poorly paid or temporary Jobs).

and this ensures reinforcement of poverty.

- Thus very less chances to come out of poverty.

④ Marxist theory of Poverty → From this perspective, Poverty cannot be analysed in divorce with class inequality in society.

"Some are Rich because some are poor"

- Class interests of Bourgeoisie are served by existence and perpetuation of poverty. [eg- USA]. ★

(vested interest in it)

[Poverty exists because it benefits ruling class.]

⑥ Feminist view on poverty → Ruth Lister.

From Marxist perspective, Poors are imprtant part of [reserve army of labour]. It tilts the scale in favour of capitalist as there will be more bargaining power with capitalist. [low wages]. *

[reduces the bargaining power of poor.]

+Marx have said that there will be more and more Concentration of wealth as capitalistic advances] economy.

→ [Oxfam Report (2019)] → wealth of the first [26 richest] persons is equal to wealth of poorest [3.8 bn] people. in world.

Oxfam 2021 →
→ 1yr salary of Top Textile Ind. official = 900 yrs for a unskilled worker.

Government policies are shaped by superrich * and impacting fight against poverty.

Marx considered Poor to be [lumpen Proletariat] and do not have any revolutionary potential. [Poor, drug addicts, Prostitution etc.] and he believes they cannot be trusted by Proletariat as they are very [unreliable] and can work as mercenary [working for capitalist class]. *

7) [Dependency Theory] →
Andre Gunder Frank argues that poverty in the East is a result of prosperity in the West. western countries exploitative role impoverished these countries. (development of underdevelopment).

5) [Functionalist theory] →
* cheap labour to middle class or factories.
→ It serves as a [baseline for failure], assuring non-Poor of their self worth.
- also serves as [negative reference group] *
- In every society there are filthy tasks [sewer cleaning, dumping garbage] and poor cannot say No to it.
- Thriving [Poverty Industry] and earn their livelihood because poverty exists. [NGO's, Civil society etc].
- A lot of Govt. machinery is dedicated to poverty eradication.
- serves as important [vote bank] for politicians.

7) - Gunnar Myrdal (next page).

8) Sub Altern views
a) PwD → Alcock.
b) Transgenders.

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Solutions to tackle Poverty →

① Education [State Sponsored free and quality Mass based education]. → ashram schools to imbibe middle class values in poor children. *

② Ensure **High rate of economic growth** for generating employment. and it has a trickle down effect. benefits will reach to last person in line. #

Post 1991 reforms → high rate of economic growth by stimulating Pvt. sector growth.

1993-94 → **45.3%** India's Population was under BPL.

2004-05 → reduced to **37.2%**

2011-12 → " " **21.9%**

2020 → Stand at 2nd down from 1st in absolute no. of poors after Nigeria.

- However extent of economic growth doesn't reflect in extent of Poverty reduction. *

- **NITI Aayog on Poverty reduction** → High economic growth but only in non labor intensive sectors and requiring High skills → **IT sector**

Jobless growth
EE = **0.18%**

(So to ensure poverty reduction, we need to ensure growth in **labor intensive sectors** requiring unskilled, semi-skilled workers — eg- Textiles, Footwear, Food processing etcetra. *

→ NITI Aayog proposes to ensure **very big Corporations** to serve as **Growth poles** and by focusing on programmes like Make in India (Startup India), ease of doing business (Startup India). [This will Generate mass employment]. * (ABA)

③ Criticism of High rate of economic growth Model

by **JM Keynes** → In the long run, we are all dead. it cannot wait for perpetuity, Poor are supposed to help here and now. ∴ there should be State intervention to tackle poverty

and take care of basic needs of the society.

Welfare state model - State should make enabling environment & it's responsibility to provide basic, standard respectable living.

eg- PDS, MGNREGA, Ayushman Bharat, free education.

- Even after LPG reforms, welfare state model is retained.

NITI Aayog paper also suggests both [High economic growth model & welfare state model] in synthesis.

(Tax the rich and give it to poors) #

- It argues there must be efficient implementation of schemes i.e **Targeted subsidies** rather than universal subsidies - eg- **LPG**.

i.e- **Leveraging Technology** - JAM Trinity
- DBT

(4) Instill Middle class values of Hardwork, deferred Gratification in poors.

Followed by US - Poor children taught by middle class teachers.

- India - **Tribal education programmes.** → Ekalavya

(7) Health ↑.

(5) Increase agricultural income. - doubling income (Ashok Dalwai Committee). #(most poor in rural area)

(68%)

MSME's to be supported.
↑ agro processing
↑ infra development.

(6) **Marxist Solution** → abolition of Private property and Establish Communism. eg- Naxalite Movement.

*

According to **Ruth Lister** → Women are being over represented among the poor and she calls it **feminization of poverty**. Resources of family are not equitably shared within the family also.

- **Levitas** in their study found Lone parents at higher risk of falling into Poverty. (*)

- **World Bank report, 2013** held that **climate change** is likely to hinder future attempts to reduce poverty, as CC will hit the poorest, the hardest. and vulnerable. #(Global South).

Gunnar Myrdal - argues that poverty is due to lack of development of institutional structures like - educational institutions, Pol. systems and lack of Competitive markets.

Alcock found that disabled also suffer from not only higher degree of poverty, but also social exclusion because disability has extra economic & social costs associated with it.

(*) Some Sociologists assert that in India Poverty also has an Ethnic and religious dimension. It is strongly linked with Caste, Tribe, cultural factors.

- Poverty prevalence among tribals of central India is more than 50% as compared to 38% national avg.

- Justice Sachar Committee highlights higher incidence of Poverty among Muslims.

Poverty has Cultural and Gender dimensions.

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- **Social Exclusion** → certain social groups / individuals are denied full participation in life of society. (as per Ruth Lister)

Social exclusion refers to the process by which some social groups and individuals are prevented from accessing some material goods or services or enjoying various rights, availing opportunities and accessing resources that are ordinarily available to other members of the society. Thus, social exclusion means that these individuals or groups are relegated to fringes of the society # marginalisation

Is Poor = Social Exclusion ? → Poor are one type of socially exclusion. (Mary Daly, Nett Page)

but Poverty is not equal to social exclusion, it is purely an economic phenomena social Exclusions is far broader. (multiple dimensions) eg- caste system. * (ritual purity).
→ wells, Temples [denied to untouchables]
- widows to wear white, normal food, non-invitation to functions.

- **various causative factors for social exclusion** →

a) Poverty
b) Ascriptive factors [Caste System, Women].
c) Transgenders, Prostitute. (Sexual orientation).
d) In Western Countries → unemployment can cause social exclusion.
e) racial factors.
f) Disability
g) migrants → Senji the Soil policy.
h) Self exclusion [Community themselves doesnot want to integrate with mainstream society].
- eg- Sentinelese [A&N]

Religious social outcasting prevalent in India when they violate norms of the group.

It is practised among affluent as well. Gated Communities, Exclusive clubs.

- **Consequences of social exclusion** →

(a) leads to material deprivation., dignified life X
b) denial of equal opportunity.
c) Inefficiencies in market mechanism because exclusion

use this:

According to Michael Hardambos → It refers to a situation in which multiple deprivations prevent individuals from participating in Imp. areas of Social activities.

- It is a process which prevents them from participating fully in the economic, social, political life of the society.
- Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic - It is the result of structural features of society.
- Social exclusion is involuntary. (mostly)
- Exclusion of social rights
- Economic exclusion
- Labour Market exclusion (unemployment)
- Service exclusion (Caste system, racial segregation)
- Exclusion from social relations - Family, Friends.
- Exclusion can also manifest itself as extreme marginalisation *

Internalisation of patriarchy when women prevent women to go to temple
eg- Sabarimala (women excluded)
- Dalits. Food- MDMS.
- Widows excluded.
[eg- Bihar, Rahul Kumar]

Durkheim → Social exclusion, SI by ...

of some capable personals.

d) destabilising effect [revolts etc.] → less access to information based means → economic [Marxian].

e) Deviant behaviour [crimes], delinquent behaviour. — as per Labelling Theory

f) adverse Psychological consequences.

g) leading to changes in public policies to reverse the Social exclusion. [reservation, Article-17]. (However not much is changed even after legislation, awareness and sensitivity is required). Constant

- TRANSGENDERS → social exclusion →

According to WHO, transgender is an umbrella term that includes person whose gender identity doesnot match with gender assigned to them at birth.

According to Transgenders rights bill 2018, Transgenders include Transmen, Transwomen, Persons with Intersex variation, Gender Queers, Persons with socio-cultural identities → Hijra, Kinnar, Aravani, Jogta.

According to census (2011) → 4.8 lakh people identified as 'Other'.

Traditionally in Indian society, they enjoyed a very high status.

Several deities → Ardhanareshwar (half male, half female).

- In epic Ramayana — 'Ram said all Men & Women, go back, when came back after 14 years, found all those not considered as man, woman Eunuch there" — From there tradition of Badhai started. [Boon on festive occassions].

- In Royal palaces, also → they were given good position, fully trusted (due to no lineage or descent). *

- Hindu culture - [Considered spiritually very powerful. due to preservance of sexual chastity.

- Shikhandi

- Iravan - Mahabharat - (Krishna turned women) ⊕

• Exclusion →

According to Hartley Daly, social exclusion as a concept is wider than poverty as it talks about not only resource availability but also participation in various social processes.

Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded, who then stop trying for Inclusion.

(Dalits may build their own temple/ Parallel Structure)

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Cis Gender → one's Gender is identified as same what is felt.

Transgenders follow different / distinctive Cultures →
Worship different deities → North India - Bahuchar Mata
South India - Iravan *

According to Gayle Rubin, Transgenders lie at the bottom of the erotic pyramid, and is the most socially excluded. First social identity of any person is gender • of the new born child. *

- Transgender person doesn't enjoy the support of their family due to non-conformity to Gender norms (binary). (discrimination begins at level of family.) - (even left them). #
- Transgenders often suffer from Pschyological issues in-dusion Gender confusion, higher rates of Anxiety and depression. #
- Laxminarayan Tripathi [Transgender rights activist] wrote a book [Me, Hizda Me Laxmi] (autobiography).

Rajesh Talwar have written book, 3rd Sex and Human rights outlined various Socio-economic problems faced by transgenders. →

→ Transgenders typically denied family inheritance due to patrilineal descent.
- With Modernisation, belief in Potency of 'Boom' or Badhai is getting reduced. and thus reducing to beggary. ⊛
- denied equal access to educational opportunity and employment opportunity. *

→ NACO has highlighted Transgenders being a highly risk Community when it comes to HIV and AIDS.

* SC have also acknowledged in 1 of Judgement that they face extreme discrimination in every * Sphere of social life.
- Face very high degree of violence [sexual violence, sexual abuse at police station, Public toilets

Roffee & Waling - in their article - Rethinking microaggressions and anti-social behaviour against LGBTQI+, 2016 discovered that LGBT students in edu. institutions are invariably subjected to anti-social behaviours from other students even in developed countries.

measures →
① Transgender rights act → right to residence, education, employment # no force labour.
② Noida Metro → Transgender Station to reduce Social stigma. *
③ Manjamma Jogati, Transgender Folk dancer got Padmashri.

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Public Transports, Rly. Stations etc.

→ Very high degree of Social Stigma associated with Transgender Identity. and this degeneration took place during Colonial period. They passed an act named – Criminal Tribes act, 1871, Some communities were branded as Criminals including Transgendas, However this act was instantly and Immediately undone after independence. but Social Stigma remained. ✓

and it further intensified due to caricaturing of Transgendes in Movies. [Typically shown in stereotypical manner] and since then become a term of abuse]. ✓

→ Southern States [TN & Kerala] at forefront in devising policies – TN → Aravani Welfare policy more than 20 years back.

1994 → SC Judgement that granted transgendes the right to Vote by lodging this legal battle by All India Hijra Kalyan Sabha. *

2014 - For the 1st time, Transgendes voted, ECI took 20 yrs to translated the Judgement of SC. ✓

2014 - NALSA Judgement V/s GOI, SC ruled that transgendes should be treated as 3rd Gender Category. and it broke age old Gender Binary. Transgendes be treated as SEBC (Socially & educationally backward) * They be given (reservation).

- various civil Society organisations, activists have been working for transgender rights → Astitva, Maharashtra Tritiya Panth Sangathan, Sahodari foundation – Kalki Subramanyam-

MP - Political party Jeeti Jitayi Party.

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2018 → Bill has been passed for Transgender rights. (Transgender persons Protection of rights, act 2019).

Provisions →

ⓐ Prohibits discrimination against Transgenders in Education, employment, Housing [including Pvt. insti too]. This act provides right to residence with parents and immediate family members.

ⓑ Bill also criminalises several acts – like forced labor, forcing them to beg, Physical or sexual abuse of transgenders. *

ⓒ Bill also establishes National Council for transgenders to be Headed by Minister of Social Justice & welfare. * to continuously evaluate the Status of Transgenders and recommend policy changes to Govt.

Bill has been criticised by several Transgender rights activists. →

- as a Screening Committee be setup to certify someone as transgender and it goes against the right of Self Identification & Self Certification based on NALSA Judgement as well as International norms. *
- by criminalising certain acts, it might target the Guru of the Transgenders directly.
- Ashley Tellis has been critical of LGBT rights mvt for having ignored the lowclass, rural, lower caste Transgenders. *

→ Till now, no explicit mention of Transgenders in IPC/CrPC Provisions (needs to make changes in it).

- Social Stratification of class → Marx – 2 (economic basis)
  Weber – 4 → also tells How class affects life chances & life style.

T.B Bottomore differentiates four types of classes → [upper, Middle Working class peasantry.]

Post Modernists also argued that class stratification is no longer segmentary, but is along a continuum of individualised ~~properties~~ inequalities as a result of infinite division of labour, skill sets and Consumption pattern → (due to very high & complex degree of specialisation and DoL).

≠ Critical theorists → class as a form of power, because ruling class rules over masses by infusing ideology into minds of masses.

Giddens - 3 main sources of class power which are possession of property, qualification and physical labor power. These tend to give rise to 3-class structure, a dominant upper class (Property), Middle Class based on credentials and W class based on labour power.

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Status is often seen in terms of social position

- Social stratification of Status Groups → Weber → Life style (prestige)

Earlier status was seen in terms of ascriptive values eg - caste, noblemen, clergy, estate owner. Today the term status is wider. (Status is both achieved as well as ascriptive). *

→ members of social groups are generally conscious of their affiliation to that group, class membership is difficult to trace.

- Status Groups are generally more closed as compared to class groups. (Social closure)

→ Pakulski and Waters, 1996 (Book - death of class) argue that status dimension is becoming more important in post-Industrial societies. Consumption is now based on status and not on the basis of occupation or economic well being. in lifestyle.

→ Pierre Bourdieu, 1992 also proposed that lifestyle choices rather than class are more important today (Book Invitation to reflexive sociology) #

- Caste system

→ Weber called Hindu caste groups as advanced status groups & believed Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya & Shudra are lifestyle and not economic class. #

- Marx believed * Status comes from class, whereas weber it is independent of class.

*

- Stratification based on Gender (read Women topic) → Marxist → (origin of Gender inequality) → most fundamental forms of Stratification.

(Pvt. Property)

→ Biological theory of sexual division of labour. (Support this from of Stratification) - functional view

- Women's Status was linked to status of their Husbands or fathers (Michelle Stanworth against it) #

→ Gayle Rubin → Erotic Pyramid # most excluded at the bottom.

→ Women are attached to 2 fold stratification → in relation to men and in relation to other women.

#(2 levels - within & outside the family)

- Unequal access to resources, opportunities and rewards w.r.t men are legitimised by patriarchy across society & cultures.

- As long as Patriarchy remains Gender inequality will remain.

- reinforced through social institutions → marriage, dowry, inheritance, subordination, religion.

- Gender is linked to socially constructed notions of masculinity & feminity. It is not necessarily direct product of an individual's biological sex.

→ Marxist view of Patriarchy * (Private property, natural Heir) (monogamous relation)

+ Communism as a Solution.

+ Occupational segregation (women specific Jobs) reinforces Gender Stratification in society. (even in Russia - engaged in feminine roles)

→ Same with Kibbutz (that emphasises Social equality)

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Politics — Struggle for Power.

Any social relationship that involves Power differentials is political relationship.

Power → the ability of individual or group to have their way in social situation. even when opposed by others
→ It is a relational Concept.

• Functional theory of power →

Every society is based on value consensus and outline some goals that their members strive to pursue. Power differential that exists in society are used by political leadership to pursue the collective goals of the society. Therefore, it benefits whole of the society and not just those who are at these positions. [Parsons Regard Power differential as necessary].

→ Parson's AGIL framework
G = Goal attainment.

Parsons Compared political leaders to bank. Just like we deposit our money in Bank. likewise members of society make deposits of their power in political leaders, for their own benefit and not for political leader.

At any time, just like, money can be withdrawn from bank, likewise Power can be withdrawn from a political leader [i.e - elections].

- once political leaders are entrusted with deposits of power by public. They have to use this power for the benefit of public, otherwise they can revoke this power.

- Power refers to the ability or capacity to control others and it may reside in an individual's Stakes or position as Compared to others.

- People entrust power deposits to those leaders, whom they believe can attain collective goals of society.

- This further forms the basis for cooperation & reciprocity in society, which is essential for maintenance and well being of society.

Intro

Variable sum game.
- or for the attainment of Collective Goal.

Power of society as a whole ↑, if Goal is attained.

✱ Central to Sociological understanding of politics is power.

According to TB Bottomore, 'Political institutions are primarily concerned with division of power in the society. Political systems have evolved over the years from Primitive communal groups to Ancient city states ab from Feudal states to Modern nation-states. Modern Political systems are a part of larger Governments which work on principle of separation of powers. Politics is all pervasive in modern societies and it touches upon not only public life but Private lives as well.

Marx talks of division of power in the hands of a few and hand it over to the masses.

- Weber's Ideal type of Bureaucracy is another widely discussed model of authority structure.

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- **Marxist theory of power** → Political system is the part of superstructure and it serves the interests of Haves [i.e bourgiosie]. Govt. through its various policies, legislations serves the Capitalist class.

Marx said, "The state is but a committee to manage the common affairs of the whole of Bourgiosie." ★

→ Marxist see power not in form of authority but in form of coercion.

→ They see power relations as a manifestation of specific mode of production.

Althusser (Marxist) – State promotes the interest of capitalist class by **2 ways** →

1) repressive state apparatus ✓
2) Ideological state apparatus. ✓

use of brute force for the compliance by Havenots.
#(army, Police, Paramilitary) etc.
#[does it use it all the time]

ISP → Through various **Ideological apparatus** like education, mass media, religion, State engages in **Ideological conditioning** of working class and make them voluntary subjected to oppression of capitalist class.
(State ensures extraction of work and obidience to capitalist class) by working class.

#(Ideological Conditioning device)

However, it is not totally true, as there have been many **pro-worker legislations** in modern society → maximum work hours, minimum wages, Maternity benefits, PF, Gratuity etc.

→ In Marxist thought after Proletariat revolution — DoP will control State apparatus & State will eventually wither away & there will only be self regulation.

- Marxist scholar argues that **notion of welfare state** - but instead state has become stronger rather than withering away in Communist Countries.

docsit prove Marx incorrect. →

Wetterguard and Rester, argues that even

Welfare State are pro-capitalist. and these are very small concessions made by state to working class in order to diffuse their revolutionary potential. All these welfare measures put together doesn't lead to massive redistribution of wealth. and capitalist still stay at the top of Pyramid with excessive wealth accumulation.

(Reasons).

→ appropriation of profit as compared to worker's labour is still more.

- Why capitalist class doesn't assume political leadership & Power?

Poulantzas, argues that, state enjoys relative autonomy from the capitalist class. Political class is different from capitalist class. This relative autonomy serves the interest of the capitalist class →

ⓐ As both are different, Political leadership can project the myth, that it represents all the sections of society. (but in reality it is working for the interest of capitalist class).

ⓑ Political leadership is required to work for the interest of whole of the capitalist class. That is why distinction is there, otherwise one capitalist will only promote his ventures.

That is why political leadership is different from capitalist class. and not directly control the state.

[is also a concept of Power]

- Weber - Authority

Weber, famously difined Power in his Economy & Society, 1922 as - "The chance of men, to realise their own will, in a communal action, even against the will of others, who are participating in a social action"

Power - 2 types

- Coercion
- authority (Legitimate) - Rulers have right to command and can expect to be obeyed

- Weber has seen power as a constant sum Game, in which, one exercises power at the expense of the other. According to him, "Power in a system is constant and hence it's limited in quantum". when one person or group exercises it, others have to relinquish some of their powers [3 Basis of Power → Charisma, Traditional, legal-rational]

#

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Power →

French and Raven famously gave 5 bases of power, viz legitimate, Coercive, referent, expert, reward.

- Legitimate power results from the belief that a person in power has the formal right to make demands, and to expect others to be Compliant and obidient to his/her demands. eg- Govt. Institutions, Traffic Cop.

- Reward Power Comes from the ability of a person to favourably compensate another person for Compliance of rules, targets etc. #

eg- Supervisory authorities have such power in organisation.

- Expert Power rests upon person's high level of skill & knowledge. In a knowledge economy, such power is valued greatly. (#)

- Referent Power is the result of a person's attributes which result into perceived attractiveness, worthiness and right to others respect. [charisma].

→ Power of a reference group or an individual

eg- [Amitabh Bachan, Gandhi.]

- capacity to influence due to your attractiveness or leadership quality.

Coercive Power comes from belief that a person can punish others for non-Compliance.

eg- Police & Judicial power

Latter on they added one more dimension → Information Power. #

* Zero sum game or Constant Sum game [Power of one at expense of other]

Power

g- Marxist view [~~Hitler~~, Weber].

* Parsons view - Variable Sum Game [Power is not Constant] - can ↑ or ↓

- views Power as societal resource. - more Collective Goals achieved. Power ↑ Society as a whole

• Elite theory of power and politics → also in Papa-2

classical — Modern (1965)

Classical Elite Theory → oligarchy? — Michels — Rule of few.

Pareto and Mosca argues that, in any society it will be inevitable that handful of people rule over the masses. In other words, Elite rule is inevitable. According to these scholars, there are certain Personality and Psychological characteristics which are required to rule and based on these traits they are classified into two →

(a) Lions → rule by Brute force, demonstration of power, ruthlessly crushing the dissent.

(b) Foxes → rule by cunning, manipulation

Very few in the society posses these traits and overwhelming majority doesnot posess these, thus there is a need to be led and they need guidance. (way of taking decisions), want someone to take decision on his behalf Herd Mentality.

→ Theorists argue, throughout Human History this is the case. only a Handful of people have these characteristics to rule. or

"History is the graveyard of elite" → Pareto.

"Majority ruled by minority" #

"ordinary people don't have capacity to rule"

Circulation of elites → Lions replaced by foxes, again replaced by Lions and so on. throughout the History.

eg- [Military rulers are mostly Lions.
Political leaders — Foxes.]

(23)

Elite → top notch people in any field. (very small minority)

Political elite → at the helm of politics.



• classical Elite theory.

classical elite theory contends that if Proletariat revolution occurs, it will merely result in the replacement of one ruling elite by the other. *

This Circulation of Elite takes place because any Elite rule has an element of instability.

Lions doesnot have Fox's characteristics, Fox not having Lion's characteristics. [Each elite lack qualities of its counterpart].

- When an Elite comes to power, it starts decaying its qualities. (due to comfort of office) - losing manipulative skills or power of Brute force. ⊕

Nehru - Fox
Indira - Lioness "only man in the cabinet".
Modi - lion but quite foxy too

→ Social change occurs when elite begins to degenerate & is replaced by a new elite.

- Tribal Chiefdom, Military rule, democratic rule - all bases the same. [only a Handful of people ruling the masses].

→ Mosca believed that democracy is also another form of elite rule. To Mosca, democracy may be Govt. of the people, even for the people but can never be 'by' the people as elite rule is inevitable.

#(views of various strata are represented to some degree in the decisions taken by various elites as elite is drawn from wider society).

- According to Mosca, [both groups of Elite i-e Foxes or Elites[lion] can have varied qualities] as against Pareto who says elite lack qualities of its counterpart. #

Criticism
ⓐ Pareto and
★ Mosca fail to provide a method of measuring and distinguishing b/w supposedly superior qualities of elites. #
ⓑ According to Bottomore Elite circulation may not always be there eg- Brahmins survived for long as elite due to closed nature of Caste System.

- Modern Elite theory → associated with C. Wright Mills

(Book → Power Elite).

He analysed 20th C, America, using framework of Elite rule.

According to him, Elite rule is not inevitable and It is only a recent phenomenon or development. ⊕

As per him in 20th c America it is ruled by Unified Power elite. (Comprising those who occupy top positions in 3 areas → Federal Government.
→ those Heading Big Corporations.
→ American Military.

Social Elite.

In other words, Elite rule is a coincidence of political, economic and military power.

They are unified in the sense - that their interests converge. *

American Capitalism today is military capitalism. #
(When America declares wars on other countries Af, Iraq etc. - elites interest converge).

→ American economy gets a philip due to increased arms production.

- This ensures continuous inflow of funds in military for modernisation, upgradation, Status remains elevated.

→ Political elite benefits by ramping public interest (opinion) in its policies and garnering their support. * # wave of political support

These 3 elites are not clearly distinguishable, there is an exchange of personnel. [Military officials found in board of Federal Government, board of large Corporates]. Elite self recruitment

[They work in tandem with each other and share common social background. [education, marriages among each other etc.]. [mostly White & Protestant.]

This is only a recent phenomenon - as these 3 areas were dispersed in early 20th C.

→ [Previously economic power was not concentrated but shared among small corpates.].

→ [Military power] dispersed among locally managed militias].

→ Strong federal government.

[Concentration of power in large organisations]

- WASP → [White Anglo Saxon Protestants] (common social background).

This macro scale analysis sought to point out the degradation of democracy in advanced societies.

- Mills argue that these unified power elite enjoys unprecedented power. It exercises this power w/o being answerable to the masses that it rules. All the major decisions affecting the masses are taken behind closed doors. ✓

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eg- Americans decision to enter WWII w/o any Consultation with people whose life would be impacted.

eg- increment in interest rates.

Mills Theory is also supported by Floyd Hunter and he claims that power rests with a small decision making group, which is dominated by the business Class.

→ criticised for having a narrow view as it was based on observation of US society only, and not applicable on other democracies. * (*)

- TB Bottomore "Elite theory" doesnot hold valid in multiparty democracies like India. #
- CW Mills ignored the influence of pressure groups, Civil Societies, interest groups.
- Toquevelle said, America is free for all even commoners can reach at the top [eg- obama, not WASP].

Marxism (WW right)

- Theory arose against Elite theories and tried to defend democracy as elite theorists didn't make any distinction b/w D or dictatorship.
- Pluralism Theory → (associated with Robert Dahl) and Mannheim

This holds that there are multiple social groups and multiple social identities in society.

- Each social group wants to achieve (aquire) power.
- These multiple social groups in turn elect their leaders who, on their behalf will try to secure their interest in Political arena.

eg- Dalits [BSP] (Caste, occupational groups etc).
Yadavs [SP] etc.

Political leaders are seen as honest and sincere representatives of whom they represent. *

- Power is a continuous bargaining process b/w competing groups.

(Modern elite theory does not give any importance to personal traits).

→ India, is it applicable?
- Modi from Humble background.
- Military engagement not much.

- According to Nestergaard and Reeter → Power don't lie with those who make decisions but is visible through its consequences - whoever reaps the largest rewards in end, holds the maximum power. *

- not a Homogeneous Society.

- Modern democracies have dispersed sources of power. They argued that in a society, there are multiple centres of political power. *

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According to pluralism Theorists, society is governed by Elite. Thus theory also known as ~~Elitism~~ Elite * Pluralism.

Elite theory is critical of democracy, as it sees it as another way of rule by only a handful of people] * (Mosca) (CW Mills)

But according to pluralism theory, Elite does rule but it's not antithetical to democracy [as they don't serve their own interest but interest of social groups]. - In democracy, leaders are from different backgrounds and not from a single bunch of Elites. * as in case of US.

- Through such, all sections of society gets representation in political arena.

- When some social group feels it is not adequately represented, it can give rise to new political parties to take care of their interest. *

- Formation of Groups like trade union, pressure Groups (multiple power poles.) also complicate the situation. Absence of single dominant group leads to bargaining and compromising. Since different groups cannot vie for power collectively, they field their representatives who acts as elites and presence of such multiple elite creates situations of elite Pluralism. Government acts like a broker to mediate b/w different elite groups and according to Raymond Aron, Govt becomes a business of Compromise. *

- People make their aspirations expressed at regular intervals including at elections which keep the elites in check. *

- Trade unions, associations etc play similar roles in politics to defend the interests of their members & workers.

- Phenomenon of non-political groups called Pressure groups, also reflects dual centres of power.

Criticism →

- Pluralists are however accused of ignoring non decision or safe decision making. Elite confer to only those demands which do not threaten their position and retain the power in those decisions which threaten the interests.
#(Elite wants to consolidate their position). [self interest]

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Liberal Theory of power →

The society had risen out of voluntary agreement, or a social contract, made by individuals who recognised that only the establishment of sovereign power could safeguard them from the insecurity, disorder or ~~brutality~~ Brutality of 'state of nature'.

→ Here State is neutral arbitrator amongst Competing groups and individuals in society capable of protecting each citizen from the encroachment of his/her fellow citizens.

– The State is therfore a neutral entity, acting in the interests of all representing what can be called the common good or public interest.

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Hobbs

- French sociologist - "Alan Touraine" once said that political class is becoming increasingly alien to the people. This is true of the Government of the day.
  → decision making w/o taking Stakeholders in Confidence.

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Paper II also

- **Democracy** → (most popular form of Government in world today).

Demos + Cracy

(Rule of people)

→ People or masses play a very important role in taking decisions which Governs their life.

- Democratic political system are characterised by →

(a) Participation of people in Government.
(b) limited Government. [Powers are limited, circumscribed by Constitution]
(c) [certain rights] of people are guaranteed.
(d) Notions of equality and freedoms.
(e) Multiplicity of political parties. [element of choice].
(f) regular elections.
(g) Universal sufferage.
(h) Free press.
(i) Right to criticise the Govt. ---- and so on.
(j) Independent Judiciary.

→ It's fundamental Tenet is the [right of self determination].

→ It makes struggle for power, more civilised, organised and open to all. ★

Hobbes & Locke were 1st scholars to popularise democracy as [+ve concept].
Montesquieu → SOP.
- 1st became popular in Europe in the wake of excesses of autocratic & feudal rules.

→ As the population has increase, direct and participative democracy has transformed into Indirect representative democracy

[Roots] of democracy can be found in [Ancient] greek city states dating 2000 years back. Today's democracy is quite different and has been achieved via evolution.

→ Republics in Ancient India [Lichchavis] ✓

→ [1215] – [Magna Carta] was signed by Monarech of England limiting his own power. ★

→ [1265] – [1st English parliament] was established.

– As late as 18th C end, [voting rights] was only conferred to certain section of society based on qualifications.

– (18th C), witnessed French, American revolution giving ideals of democracy. [liberty, equality, fraternity]

[1793] → Universal adult male sufferage was introduced

[Pluralists] see it a plausible form of Governance in the modern context where some elites represent the interests of all and are partially controlled by masses through Pressure Groups.

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1893 - NZ (universal suffrage for men & women)

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in France.

1913 → Norway became the 1st country to establish women suffrage. ✗

Most countries granted women to right to vote b/w 2 world wars.

- Canada - 1917
- USA - 1920
- England - 1918

* 2015 Saudi Arabia extended suffrage to women. ✓

- Blacks [People of Colour] granted equality in 1960's. → 1965
- Also witnessed decolonisation and most of them adopted democratic form of political system.

→ 1991 USSR disintegration - many countries of Eastern bloc adopted democratic form of Govt. ✓

waves of democracies acc to Larry Diamond. [2015].

What accounts for this massive popularity? →

Democracy is undoubtedly most popular for variety of reasons →

(a) only form of Government, where power rests with the people. and if policies are not people - centric, there is always a choice of electing someone else and this ensures people centric legislations.

Basic tenet - irrespective of caste, creed, religion all are equal and capable of Governing themselves

[element of choice]

(b) decision making may be slow but better policies.

(c) only in democratic form of Government, people from various social groups can achieve representation.

* [no monopoly of power].

(d) Democracy can weed out inefficient, undeserving rulers. → regular elections.

(e) Democracy prevents arbitrariness of Government, strengthen the individuals. (some rules, laws, regulations → predictability).

(f) ensures transparency, accountability by various provisions. (legislature, CSO)

(g) Respects rule of law, Human rights, prevents concentration of power.

equality of status and opportunity.

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- **Concept of liberal Democracy →**

Until the 19th C, liberal theory, like the liberal state was not at all democratic, much of it was specifically undemocratic.

→ Classical liberal theory was committed to individual's right to unlimited acquisition of property. ⊛

Thus classical liberalism of the 18th and 19th C insisted on Property qualification for right to vote (This was contrary to democratic principle).

- But a combination of two antithetical principles liberalism and democracy became inevitable in later phase because of Historical reasons. ★

→ classical liberalism fostered capitalism & free market economy which gave rise to industrialisation & urbanisation which in turn gave rise to large working class.

- In due time, this class became conscious of its strength and insisted on a voice at decision making level.

Thus liberal state was forced to accomodate democratic principles in order to save its own existence. #

and this combination emerged in form of liberal democracy. (Combination of free market economy with universal adult franchise). ★

- It is an attempt to resolve conflicting claims of capitalists and the masses by making gradual concessions under the garb of a 'welfare state'.

Principles of liberal democracy →

a) Govt. by Consent [Consent building by discussion among representatives of people in LA + direct communication + mass media.

b) Accountability [People to remain constantly vigilant] as Governors may tend to abuse power.

c) Majority rule [decisions based on majority will but keeping in mind]

d) Recognition of minority rights.

e) Constitutional Govt. (rule of law)

→ main characteristics

a) more than one political party freely competing for Pol. Power.
b) Political offices not confined to privileged class.
c) Periodic elections based on universal adult suffrage.
d) Independence of Judiciary.
e) Protection of Civil liberties.

• **Marxist Theory of democracy** → Marxists criticise the prevalent form of liberal democracy because it harbours the capitalist system in which the majority of people comprising workers is deprived of power. *

→ 'Bourgioste Democracy' and called it a Sham →

(a) Inequality of Wealth, Then whatever form of Govt. Power and influence belongs mostly to wealthy because only their Children can afford expensive schooling needed to fit them for positions carrying power and influence and it reproduces due to inequality of opportunity.

(b) Where there are social inequalities, leaders, no matter how modest their social origins, soon acquire the attitudes and ambitions of the privileged and lose touch with their followers.

(c) Power and influence depends on Information, & the wealthy are better placed than the poor both to get Information and to control the distribution of it.

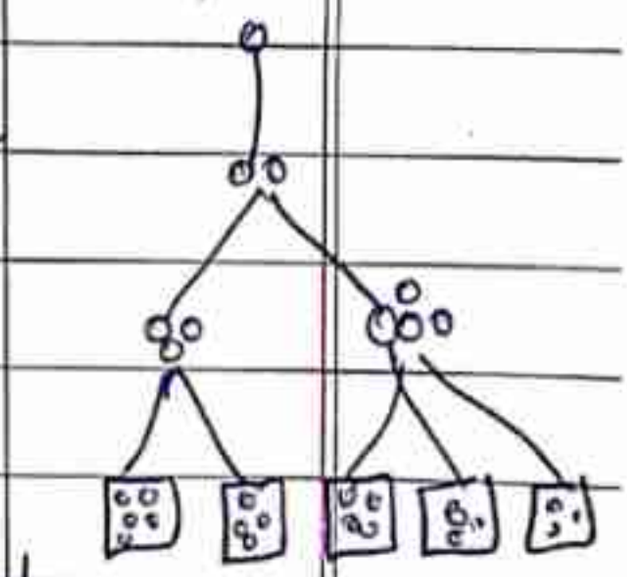
As per Marxists, democracy and capitalism cannot go together

- As Per them (DoP) is **Concrete democracy**. If democracy means the rule of majority then proletariat state is surely more democratic than bourgiosie state.

The capitalist system of production maintained by liberal democracy involves domination of minority the capitalists over the majority of workers in economic, social as well as political sphere which is inimical to Human freedom. *

- Marx did not reject democracy as such. He attacked bourgioste democracy as distorted form of democracy and tried to give an alternative version of true democracy. He said, idea of true democracy could only be realised in a classless society. Marx had anticipated Bourgiosie democracy to be replaced by **Commune System**. (Pyramidal structure of direct democracy)

(direct election of delegates)



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Is democracy too great?

Criticism of Democracy → # 'a' and 'b' are classical notions of democracy.

(a) Ancient Greek philosopher [Plato] was very critical of democracy. He compared Government with steering a ship [should decision making be done by an expert or majority [onboard the ship] in turbulent waters. All persons are not equipped to Contribute to Governance. {and not properly equipped with education to select the best rulers and wisest courses. *}
→ when everybody is accountable, no one is accountable. *
- Democracy turns out to be [Kleptocracy]. #
- Plato proposes philosopher kings to rule [that are having souls of Gold] → long term vision, self-less public good. *

(b) [Aristotle], He argued that women, poor, slaves should not be given Citizenship rights because women are emotional and they are incapable of participation in decision making.
- [Poor], because they are Mercinary in nature & can sell their vote to anyone.

In Contemporary times, we have given universal adult sufferage but his indication of poor can still be seen.

(c) [Marxist], criticises Western liberal democracy. in Capitalist societies.
- Democracy serves interest of Bourgiosie.
- So called choice offered to people is a sham, illusion, there is no choice at all, All are Pro-Capitalist. Working class nearly have no choice.
- Western democracy claims equality, but it is just

- Aristotle placed democracy among perverted forms since it signified the [rule of] [mediocres] seeking their selfish interests & not the interest of State. *
- He also asserts that People are so easily misled, & so fickle in their views, the ballot should be limited to intelligent. *

Influence belongs to wealthy.
Information Control

political equality and without economic inequality, we cannot claim equality.

- Continuous elections - creates illusion that power vests with them and distracts people from real power [money]. (Hides real power)

- Bourgeoisie democracy is a sham.
If rule of majority is democracy, DoP is more democratic.
- A commune system

d) Lenin, put Marxism in practise after Bolshevik revolution. Criticises western parliaments as mere talking shops. No real work of Government is done there, but real work of Government is done by unelected bureaucrats. [Bills drafted by Bureaucrats].

e) Criticism from Elite theory perspective → as per this, not possible to have rule by people as Governance is only taken care by handful of people and it is no different than China's autocracy or Myanmar's Junta rule. *

- Contemporary Theories of democracy
- Michel's 'Iron law of oligarchy'
- Rule of chosen few).
- Majority of Humanbeings are apathetic, indolent and slavish and they are permanently incapable of self Government.
- Pareto came to the Conclusion that the 'elite' show highest ability in their field of activity whatever its nature might be, while masses are characterised by the lack of qualities of leadership and fear from responsibility.

or Hans Kelsen.

f) Tocqueville (Con(cern) → Democracy may degenerate into Tyranny of Majority.

Those who are numerically more, their will, will be imposed on others and minority will be relegated to unimportance.

eg- Ram Mandir (will of Majority).

g) Low level of people's participation → An overwhelming people are either apathetic to democracy or atleast passive. Very small section of population

are actively engaged in Government. (even in the so called people's Government). *

b) Is democracy [Fully a representative form of Government]? → winning party getting only [31%] Votes. [That too most of them didn't vote] - does Government represent the whole of India.

"Democracy may not be the best, but is still least worst." — Churchill. →*

c) [T. B Bottomore] rejects Pluralist view of democracy as a Conservative view. According to him, western Governments are [imperfect realisation of democracies] as those forms [permanently exclude many in form of participation in Government activities]. * According to him, [democracy] is much [more than [periodic regular elections]]. True democracy involve establishing a [social democracy] where people [directly participate in local governments] and [worker participates in management of their workplaces]. →

eg - PRI / Commune system.

d) [Joseph. M Bessette] Coined concept of [deliberative democracy] and argued that democracy [isn't merely aggregation of votes], but should be deliberated upon for (merits and demerits of the ideas.) → eg - Farm Bills.

In response to Elitist theories of Democracy →

Mannheim, argued that society did not cease to be democratic by entrusting the actual shaping of policies to the elites. The people cannot directly participate in Government but they can make their aspirations felt at certain intervals, and this is sufficient for democracy.

In Democracy, Governed can always act to remove their leaders to force them to take decisions in interests of the many.

Mannheim insists on selection by merit and shortening the distance b/w the elite and masses in order to ensure compatibility b/w elite rule and democratic Government.

- **Pluralist theory of Democracy** → Policy making by bargaining process among those who claims that particular issue affects them.

Policy making process, However centralised it may appear in form, in reality, a highly decentralised process of bargaining among relatively autonomous groups.

- Public policy is not the product of will of elite or Chosen few but is an outcome of interaction of all groups who make claims upon or express interests in that particular issue. → Fragmented Poll issue

② Elitist theories Concede that **policy making in a democracy** is the **function of elite** while the people's role is confined to **approval and rejection** of particular policies made or advocated by the competing elites. Policy making

③ The Pluralist theories view policy-making in democracy as a **decentralised process** characterised by **bargaining** b/w **competing autonomous groups.** Pluralistic theories are more optimistic than elitist theories because they repudiate the authoritarian basis of policy making in democracy as suggested by Elitist theorists.

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- **TK Oomen** → Indian Middle class is Harbinger of Silent revolution and successfully acting as ~~Hard~~ watchdog of functioning of Democracy.

Amartya Sen → Middle class scrutinises public policy, leads public debates.

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- **Social Movement** → Not all protests are considered as social movement.
  → (not individual focused, but focused on society, Community etc).

Social Movt. refers to a collective effort by a group of people that is somewhat sustained, formally or informally organised that seeks to bring about certain changes in prevailing social order. However, Social movements may also seek to resist or reverse ~~some~~ what are considered as undesirable changes in society. * → Saint Simon

Social movt. are sociologically important because they can bring about significant changes in society →

1) they may lead to change in laws or social policies. [eg- Juvenile Justice act after Nirbhaya Kova].
2) changes in social practises and structure in the relationship b/w different social groups. → Black Lives matter
   (eg- Dalit Movement [relation b/w Dalit & Non Dalit].
   2 Feminist Movt. [relationship b/w Men & Women].
3) Change in norms and values of the society & Morality.
   eg- Widow remarriage movement
   - Gay rights movement.
4) Ensuring marginalised get equal rights.

According to Charles Tilly, in his Social movements, 2004, they are also a major vehicle for ordinary people's participation in democracy

According to Saint Simon, Social movements are the deliberate conscious, sustained and collective effort to introduce change or block change.

Organised programme is not a social movement eg- Satya Shodhak Abhiyan. (Socially focus but not collective effort of people)

(Totally spontaneous & ephemeral collective cannot be termed as social movement)

2 features of SM →
(a) Sustained action
(b) Spontaneity & Simultaneous

Social movt. can be violent too.

McAdams refer to social movement as collective action to further common interests, or secure a common goal through action outside the sphere of established institutions.

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Theories of Social Movements → for [origin of social movt.]

Relative deprivation Theory →

According to **Runciman**, a person A experience relative deprivation for an object (X) if following 4 conditions are met →

i) 'A' doesnot have 'X'.
ii) 'A' wants to have 'X'.
iii) 'A' knows another person 'B', who has 'X'.
iv) 'A' considers that obtaining 'X' is realistically possible.

eg- Reservation demands.

- Limitation of theory is that while perception of deprivation may be a necessary condition for collective action, they are not a sufficient reason in themselves. (Major section of society always feels relative deprivation but it doesnot spring into action everytime.

→ Merton's understanding of relative deprivation is closely tied to treatment of reference group behaviour.

- According to **Brinton**, these most likely to occur when people are most miserable but after things have begun to improve; setting off a round of rising expectations * (Constantly looking for more & more).

Resource Mobilization Theory → (given by Charles Tilly)

Highlights the importance of putting together various resources required — Funding, mass mobilisation, media attention etc.

Theory considers that leaders of social movements are like **entrepreneur** and **social movement organisation** are catalysts that transform collective discontent into a social movement.

* that can be added to reaction to increase reaction rate.

- It fills the Gap of relative deprivation theory by providing that apart from the feeling of deprivation, resources are also necessary to wage a movement.

→ Thus relative deprivation perception gives rise to SM.

Resource - money, mobilisation

→ This theory argues that apart from ideology & spirit, resources are also required to maintain a sustained effort.

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Even with initial limited material resources and organisational base, a movement can generate resources through the process of struggle. *

However this theory fails to explain why social movts. like Black rights and Arab Spring took place despite a resource crunch. (Limitation).

- Strain Theory → associated with Neil. J. Smelser

According to him, the following 6 conditions are required for a social movement →

(a) Structural Strain. → has to be some discontent in some section of society. (Some groups not happy with prevailing structure → their value & structural means. (Structural issues)

(b) Structural Conduciveness → Social structure should facilitate of conductance of social movement.

[Ved Mehta] argues that Gandhi was likely to have not been born in Congo or Stalin's Russia or Hitler's Germany.

Hypothetical example. — urban v/s rural
- bigger population size
- better transport and connectivity.
- Better literacy rate — easy mobilisation
- Democratic v/s authoritarian

(c) Mobilisation of resources → for sustained movt. (men + material)

(d) Generalised Belief → Some sort of Generalised belief is required among all sections of society participating.
[Ideology].

eg- Corruption in 2011 movt., However everyone was
- Corruption as problem
- Lokpal/ Lokayukta as solution

- A generalised belief refers to the common understanding among the participants of social movt. on a clearly defined problem and agreement on possible solutions which is understood by and acceptable to all the

Discontent theory → Psychological Theory. (doesn't adequately explain the origin of SM).

Psychological theory →
Personal maladjustment theory.
- SMs as a refuge from personal failure - people who feel frustrated and unfulfilled should be more attracted to Social MovA.
(Those that are seriously dissatisfied with their lives).

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- **Theory of Historicity** → given by **Allain Tourqine**. It says that **cause of social movements** is **rooted in historicity of place and people** from where the movement started.

- **Status Inconsistency theory** → **Broom & Lenski**, objective discrepancy between **people's ranking and status dimension** eg- education, income, occupation generate subjective tensions in society leading to discontent and protest.

on the basis of **Goals / orientation** social movements can be classified → **by Turner and Killian**
- # Value orientation
- # Power orientation
- # Participation orientation.

David Aberle has classified social movements into four types → This classification of Aberle is Ideal type and actual social movement may differ and may be combination of these.

Who is changed? \ How much change	Limited	Radical
Individual	Alternate SM	Redemptive SM
Everyone	Reformative SM	Revolutionary SM

Redemptive SM aims to bring about a change in **personal consciousness and actions** ~~of~~ of its individual members.
eg- Ezhava Community people led by Narayan Guru change their social practices.

Reformist SM → strive to change existing social & political arrangements through gradual or incremental steps
eg- Brahmo Samaj or RTI Movement.

Revolutionary SM → attempts to **radically transform** social relations, often by capturing State Power.
eg- Bolshevik revolution / Naxalite Movement, millenarian mvt..

Alternate SM only have a limited impact on individuals only → eg- Birth Control drives. / alcohol deaddiction.

- **MSA Rao** classification of social mvt.
  a) Reformative → tries to change value system → Arya samaj, Bhakti Mvt.
  b) Revolutionary → changes in cultural & social system → FR, IR.
  c) Transformative → changes in traditional value system → Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Mvt.

Horton & Hunt → 6 social mvt.
a) Migratory → eg- Nation for Jews.
b) Revolutionary - Russia rev.
c) Expressive SM - **Hippies?** (withdrawal from society)
d) Reformative → mvt. against Sati, child Marriage
e) Reactionary → ISIS mvt.
f) Utopian → Israel Kibbutz mvt.

on the basis of time
old & New

Jonathan Turner
a) Reform
b) Revolutionary
c) Reactionary
d) Expressive.

Blumer → [General SM, Specific SM, Expressive SM]

- **Tkoomen** (within)
  - organisational = Freedom mvt, Congress.
  - Ideological - Chinese rev.
  - charismatic - Black mvt [Martin Luther King]

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participants

upsc haven't specifically asked these theories, but have asked movements in general so these frameworks can be used

(e) Precipitating factor (spark) → Translating discontent into social movement.

eg- (resentment against racism was there in Black Youth, but shooting of Black man became a precipitating factor and translated discontent into social movt.)

(f) Failure of social control → failure of society to control the participants to take part in movement. [eg - Police Force failure].
- family control - to not take part in movement.

- Revitalisation Theory → Given by Wallace. Though social movements express dissatisfaction and dissent against the system, they may also offer a positive alternative. Indeed they may be started for revitalising existing system which is undergoing structural strain. #

- Life Cycle of a social movement → (Charles Tilly)

According to Tilly a social movement passes through the following stages →

(i) Emergence → characterised by prevalence of social tension.

Precipitating factor

During this stage,

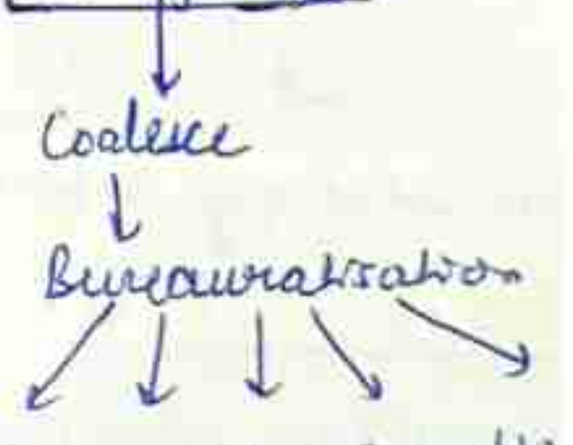
(ii) Coalescence (to amalgamate) → Social movement starts taking definite stage. Collective Problems are identified, their causes are discovered and agitations are launched.

for movt to sustain and to chart it's course.

(iii) Bureaucratisation → some semblance of organisation is required. (may be very clear Hierarchy or a not very clear, (setting its goals & procedure)

Emergence
↓
Coalesce
↓
Bureaucratisation
↓
Success failure Cooptio
Mainstreaming Repress
↓
decline

Herbert Blumer



Proper channels of funding are exercised. and for [chain of command]

IV) [Fourth Stage] →

- Success — objectives of movements are met. [377 Hours.]
- failure — objectives not met. [Anti-CAA].
- Co-option [under/Stroke a bargain with prevailing powers structure and become a part of it. eg → Stray demands for Reservations].
- Repression → Crushed with Heavy Hand. [
- mainstreaming [India against Corruption movt.].
  - ↳ (views propogated by social movement accepted by whole society.

V) Fifth stage — SM are not eternal and declines as well.

[Elements or components of social movement] →

a) Leadership - clarify and shape the movt; provide guidance and direction to movt. (a movement can degenerate into Mob if it doesnot have a leader or group of leaders)
b) Support base
c) some degree of organisation [Funding, Command].
d) resources.
e) Propogation tools. (Social media, mass media, Pamphlets Speeches, Banners, Pad Yatra).

- Leadership also acts as spokes person of SM. and negotiates on behalf of large no. of people & decides it's ideology.

f) [Ideology] →

Considered as [Central] to social movement.

An Ideology refers to a Comprehensive set of Ideas, Values and beliefs, which helps us interpret the world.

An Ideology contains a comprehensive and integrated system of beliefs and theories, [aims] and [methods] that together constitute a well defined [socio-political programme.] *

- (nature of problem, causes found on based of ideology)
- (Ideology shapes program & policies and stance of Social movt. and goals.
- Provides legitimacy to methods used in movement.
- shapes public sentiment.

→ [Naxal Movt.] violent
→ Bhoodan movt. Peaceful.
Same Goal.

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- Ideology is regarded as a key organising principle *
- It is ideology that distinguishes a social movement from a protest or agitation. *
→ A social mvt. cannot be sustained w/o ideology *
- Ideology inspires the participants and act as cementing force that binds the participants.
‡ Leadership defines the ideology. *
‡ Leaders as well as people are supposed to adhere to the ideology. *
- Strategies, methods defined by ideology.

Apart from SM → (Ideology)

- Ideogy is often used as a unifying force for collective actions and is often used as a guiding light for directing actions of individual. It provides a justification for the actions of individuals even when they are apparently unjustifiable.
eg- Actions of German Nazi troops [PURE aryan blood to rule all].
- Marx takes a distinction b/w True and false ideological consciousness * [class split]
- Althusser talks of Hegemonic ideology of ruling class and concept of Ideological state apparatus.
- Karl Popper → indicates that every ideology is totalitarian as it is blinded by Ideological bias, hence plurality of views and is antithetical to objectivity.

eg- Naxalite movement.

→ Feminists argue, Patriarchal ideology has led to Gender discrimination in society.
- Brahmanical ideology led to suffering of depressed classes.
- Amartya Sen calls for Pluralistic and inclusive ideology

- Challenges faced by social movement →

(a) Mobilising resources. [money, people].
b) Social movement when they seeks to bring change, are often faced with resistance from those having vested interests and their privileged position is in danger.
(c) Challenge of sustaining the movement for long.
d) Free-rider challenge → people may be supportive of movement but doesn't openly participate on ground.
e) Problem of social control - Familial Control, educational institute obligations. (stopping to join SM).
f) Struggle for leadership, deciding its ideology, demands, splits.

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- Ideological might of **States Quoist** can use ~~their~~ it to **Suppress** the movement.

3) Social Conduciveness must be there if SM is to sustain.

- **New Social Movements** → (that arose during **1960's** in Western Modern societies).
  - New in terms of issues/demands raised.
  - Social groups they spoke for. (Gay, Transgender etc.)
  - Tools used.

The term 'NSM' according to **Simon Hallsworth**, those movements which emerged in western liberal democracies during 1960's & 70's. These movements challenged the prevailing social, political & cultural arrangements of the advanced capitalist society. NSM are contrasted with old social movements which are well-established and they had been in existence for a longer period of time.

(working class movements) → old social mov. (centred around economic issues) → reorganisation of Power relations

New social mov., raised new issues centering around-

- → new methods
- → new objective.
- → NSM are not abl. changing the power relations.

@ rights of the **marginalised sections** of society such as - sexual minorities, women, disabled. etc.

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(b) raised issues that posed a grave danger to the whole world.

eg - Antinuclear movt. [disarmament].
- ecological movt. /cc.
- animal rights movt.

New S M are quite different from old S M as follows →

(a) These movements are not too focused on economic issues. (more concerned about quality of life than wealth distribution). They have post material Concerns - world peace, sexual rights etc. emphasise on social changes. in identity, life-style, cultures.

(b) Participats of NSM are typically quite young in age bracket of 16-30yr and belong to new Middle class - Frank Parkin (closer in Eastern Europe)

(c) New social movt. didn't seek power for their own self but fight for others rights.

d) In terms of structuring, quite decentralised → Informal, loosly organised. (Multi-Headed)
eg = #Metoo Movt. #(consciously avoid centralisation).

e) In terms of tools, NSM have made use of new technology - Social Media, email, internet, mobile.

f) NSM are of Global character. [Possible due to Globalisation (NGOs, CSO, easy mobilisation, Internet).

Cohen and Rai, they considered that there is no clear difference between old and New social movements.

(New movements also discuss issue of economic resources) → i.e Feminist movt. → Kamla Bhasin "Beti Dil me, and Beti will Me". (Economic)
→ (old movt. also talked about quality of life in industrial society) - slums etc.
- old movt. were also global in nature -
Marx - "all workers of the world Unite"

So H's arbitrary difference.

- These movements have shown that citizens are seising themselves to take direct action and becoming more participative.

- In old movements they also made use of tools/technology available at that time.

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(Cargo Cult – New Guinea [Ancestor ship full of weapons] to hold Europeans. *

- **Millenarian movement** → class of movements, generally religious ones, that often originate in times of turmoil and rapid change involving disruption of traditional norms. Situations of Plague, Famine, drought etc. Also found in urban areas which are expanding rapidly and where traditional norms are undermined.

Their ideology is derived from religious beliefs or scriptures or Cultic beliefs, which hail arrival of saviour. In christianity, it is believed that christ will descend on Earth from Heaven and will rule of thousand years. Similarly in Hinduism Kalki will come to end evill order.

eg- Birsa Munda led Tribal movement is example of such movt. in which Tribals believed the Munda is their divine saviour.

(more common among deprived group) did not bring change in workers condition or any other

- **Revolution** → A revolution refers to, a near complete or total change of the social order.

#(Impact on social relations).

-The term 'revolution' refers to those social movt. that brings about the fundamental change in social structure. #

White Revolution
Green Revolution
not a revolution)

→ 1857 revolt (not)

→ French, Bolshevik } yes.

(Impact is focused)

Skopcol → Revolutions are rare and transformative events that fundamentally alter the social structure, challenge the dominant ideology and transform the political system. Thus revolutions have a transformative impact on the political, economic & social structure in society. *

- **Neil Smelser** took a systems view of revolutions and according to him — When equilibrium in society is disturbed, revolutions takes place.

Revolutions are often associated with violence but are not necessarily so. Eg.→ Industrial Revolution (no violence)

-A mere mutiny, rebellion, coup or regime change is not revolution. (does not have lasting effect on society)

-Revolution marks near complete restructuring of social relations, leads to collapse of the old order to make way for new social order.

-Revolutions are often understood to be sudden, fast, rapid social change but some are known to take a very long time. eg- IR.

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[closed societies]

- According to some scholars, revolutions are more likely to occur in those societies, where (change / reform) is completely blocked. *

→ Marxist ideology emphasis on inevitability of Proletariat revolution in capitalist society.

→ Lenin termed revolution as " Festivals of the oppressed, who act as creators of new social order". *

However scholars like Sorokin, consider revolution as severe social illness, which may lead to a sudden death of social organisation. (organism) ⊛

- Revolutions are also associated with positive and desirable Human Values like emancipation, liberation and equality. They may be revivalist or reformatory in spirit as well, but never conservatory in spirit. This differentiates them from military coups and other large scale reactionary events. #

SM → Change in system.
Revolution → Change of system.

→ Same social movement may be viewed differently depending on a given context (Govt. or Culture). eg → Jack Goldstone, notes that Human rights movement can be seen regular SM in West, but it is a revolutionary movement under oppressive regimes like china and some Arab countries.

→ Similarly Women rights movement is a normal social movement but same is revolutionary mov. if demanded in Islamic countries.

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• **Collective action** → understood as actions by a group of people with specific goal or objective. They have their own subjectivity which is different from subjectivity of individual participants. *

- This is a broader term that includes [Protests, agitations, Revolutions, Social movement].
- Can either be organised, unorganised, Institutionalised or non-Institutionalised.
- It seems logical to expect that people who have an interest in common will act on it - However this is not always the case and many people who stand to benefit from collective action will refuse to join in. (Free rider problem.)

• **Protest** → (dissent) **opposition** is central to Protest. *

It is a social process of opposition against any group or even wider society. Can occur at individual or collective level, manifest or latent level, that can involve action or inaction as a tool of protest.

→ Protests can be candle/torch light processions, use of black cloth, street theatres, vandalism, violence, songs etc.

Gandhi adopted novel ways of ahimsa, satyagraha and use of charkha in freedom movt.

- Protest is a **reaction** to an event which has already occurred. It can further take a course of agitation.

→ Protests are different from social movements which are generally oriented towards **Change**.

→ Intended to draw attention to grievances. ##

• **Agitation** → Social process which involves intense activity undertaken by Group or Individual, in order to fulfil a purpose. **Dissatisfaction** is also central to

The only answer to free rider problem is for the movt to offer extra incentives to participate, beyond the goals themselves. eg- Recognition Prestige.

• **Contagion Theory** - overemphasises the non rational aspect of collective behaviour. This theory reflects the elitist view of common people as childish, impulsive and irresponsible

Convergence theory focuses on shared cultural and personality of the members of collectivity. This theory views collective as more than foolish impulse and admit that collective behaviour can be rational & goal-directed.

Emergent norm Theories claims that in a behaviour situation which invites collective behaviour, a norm arises, which governs the behaviour.

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agitations, while **dissent** is central to protest.

eg- strikes, mass leave, Raasta Roko, Rail Roko
Voting and Picketing.

- can be either organised or unorganised and is generally non-institutional, but can be institutional as well.
  - → formed agitation
  - → Jat Andolan.

~~Agitation~~ may also aim to acquire power.

- SM that are marked by degree of organisation as well as sustenance, agitations are generally spontaneous and ephemeral.

  → [Both Protests and agitations can be institutionalised and become social movements.]

  * Protest emotionally charged.

eg- Early Protests ("pp") against **Sati system** were later transformed into full fledged SM, leading to passage of legislations and social change as well.

Agitation includes → Boycott (NCH) → contain violent.

options with state → [Counter Persuasion] → convince agitators
→ repression / suppression.

classmate
Date
Page

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- **Political party** → Paper 2 also.

A political party is a [organised] group of people or an [association] concerned with acquisition and exercise of political power. In Democratic political systems, political parties put up candidates for contesting elections and winning seats in the legislature.

Functions of political party →

(a) **Interest articulation** → articulating interests of different sections of society and giving it organised (Work) expression to interests.

(b) **Interest aggregation and policy formulation** → Pol. Party is a multi-interest group that represent diverse interests of the society. It tries to [Harmonise these interests] with each other and seeks to produce consensus among as many groups as possible. and maintain peace in society. ↑ from politics.

(c) Political party serve as **Important Communication channel** between Government and people. → **Robert Dahl**
- It is a channel of expression – upward and downward.

(d) Political recruitment and Training (of Young Talents and future leaders).

(e) Political socialisation of the masses — sensitization of masses on political questions, new policies etc.

(f) Political party very importantly [supplies members for executive and legislature.]

[Dysfunction] → divisive role due to emergence of regional, religious parties and thus Coalition Govt. leading to destability.

- **Weber**, defines political party as "an organised structure which promotes candidates, contest elections for the aim of capturing power."

[use this]

USA was quite against pol. parties playing major role in democracy.
- Theoretically Pol. party isn't a requirement in democracy but practically there is a need to have Pol. Party as it does imp functions.

[w/o Pol. Party frequent dissolutions difficult to create majority to pass bills]

→ Common characteristics –
(a) It is an organised form of people.
(b) It generally has an ideology and prin
(c) Works under existing Constitutional structure of a nation.
(d) aims to form Govt. through legitimate means i.e contesting elections.
(e) It also plays role in mobilising Public opinion, while in opposition keeping the ruling party in check through Consructive criticism and disciplines the representatives.

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- Political party as a topic is almost similar to

- **Pluralist Theory** →

[Social Groups that wants to acquire power can also create an organised group of people in form of political party and choose a responsible representative to contest elections so that their interest is secured].

multiple groups → wants to acquire power → experience

[multiple poles of power].

- Functionalist → **Political parties** are the **guardians** of the power in the society and they use it for the collective well being of the society & growth of nation

- **Roberto Michel** in his book **Political parties, 1911** indicates that all parties whether in democracy or autocracy, are organised and **key decisions** are taken by **few people only** and this is not democratic. So, democracy is merely an illusion as direct participation is impossible. i.e **cabinet**.

[Kitchen Cabinet].

* Iron law of oligarchy.

* **Elite rule** theory.

- **Marxist**, Political parties served the **interest of Capitalists** and secure their interests and in order to secure a communist society, **working class party** is an indispensable instrument to fight for interest of proletariats and this will ensure abolition of classes. [In the intermediary stage this party will give members for DoP] i.e in Socialist society.

Lester Milbrath classified four types of **political participation** in a political system →

① **Political Apathetic** → In this kind of system, people are totally unaware of political activities in state (usually seen, where participation is discouraged) eg - Autocracy, Monarchy, Dictatorship. *

democracy is the form of Government that ensures & encourages maximum participation in Govt. process.

(ii) **Political Spectator** → People take part in polling and general discussion only. This political behaviour is seen when political systems are either stable or there is lack of choice

iii) **Transitional activist** → They attend political meetings and raise funds as well. often time turbulence and hope makes people politically active. eg - after (India against Corruption movt.).

iv)

Gladiators → They are the ones who enter Political arenas & contest elections. * [festival].

a social grouping.

- **Weberian view on Party** → those groups which are specifically concerned with influencing policies and making decisions in the interests of their membership.
  - Parties are concerned with **acquisition of social power**.
  - Parties may represent class interest or Status interest but in most cases they are partly class parties and partly status parties.

(relationship b/w Parties, class & status group is far from clear cut. Some parties may cut across both class as well as Status Groups.

Participation → active [vote, Stand in election]
passive [read newspapers, understand about policies & be in touch with political activities.].

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- **Pressure Groups / Interest Groups** → do not contest election or seek to hold public office. *
→ rather seek to put pressure on Government to Chalk out policies in favour of its members.
- Seeks favourable Policy framework *
- organise and put pressure on those in power eg - Key decision makers, Ministers, legislators, Civil Servants and influence Public opinion.

- Political party claims to represent either whole of society or a broader society. **but** Pressure groups unabashedly claims to represent a group of people whose interests converge. ⊛

- During policy making, they are often consulted.
- **Ways of exerting pressure** → Conferences, propoganda Strikes, agitations etc.
- Another explanation for their rise is **inability of state** to satisfy the needs of all sections of society due to lack of both capacity and resources. #

- Existence of Pressure Groups in society is **validation of Pluralist theory** as it is seen as **multiple Power Centres** in modern liberal democracies. and have deepened the roots of participatory democracy.

→ Interest articulation. ✓
→ to promote economic, linguistic, religious or cultural interests.
→ Reach and Speed of social media provides a platform to interest groups to mobilise public opinion quickly.

#
Maurice Duverger → [Promotional & Protective Pressure Groups.]
→ Promotional → PETA [as they promote some cause]
→ Protective → Assocm, Trade unions [Protects their interests].

- Although Pressure Group differentiate themselves from political parties, pressure groups may develop into political parties by adopting a more open, less restricted platform. eg- Akali Dal, Labour party.

eg - All India Jat Mahasabha.
eg - CII, FICCI.
eg - Trade Unions.
- Bar councils
- IMA

According to **Schaffer** and **Lamro**, an interest group is a voluntary association of citizens who attempt to influence public policy such that it serves the interest of its members.

Wealthy people maintaining dominance w/o joining Government.

Marxist view → State is biased in favour of capitalist interest. Thus from Conflict perspective, limitation of interest groups or pressure groups is that they tend to represent mainly the wealthier or better educated sections of public leaving the poor & minorities largely unrepresented. *

Durkheim - PG is tool for associative democracy. and prepare ground for orderly political participation.

ADE
Primary PG - org. which involves themselves in political activities designed to influence public policy.
Secondary PG - engage mainly in non political activity and involve themselves in actual political process rarely.
Arun Hazare

- **State** → In Political sociology, equated with 'Country'

- The 'State' according to **Weber** is a Human Community that successfully claims monopoly over the legitimate use of physical force (or violence) within a given territory. *

- For **MacIver**, the state embraces the whole of people in a given territory and has the special function of maintaining law and order. The State performs this function through its agent - Government. The State is distinguished from all other associations as it is vested with the final power of coercion.

The 4 key elements of State are as follows: →

(a) Territory [size could be as large as Russia or like vatican City] (but it should be self-sufficient to meet all the needs of life).
The State must possess a well defined territory, where it's authority is accepted as final. The territory of State includes, land, water and airspace.

(b) Population → Country cannot be established without people, whom does State Govern.
(State is a Human institution) eg - Antarctica is not a State [as no population to govern].

(c) Government → Agency through which affairs of the people of the State are Governed / regulated.

The 'State' is an abstract Concept. Government is the manifestation or actual concept. #
- (performs duties on behalf of the State).
- Laws of the state are made, declared and enforced by Government. *
- Govt. may fall and rise w/o disturbing the identity of State. @

(d) Sovereignty → Internal / External refers to the Supreme power to make laws and take political decisions w/o any interference. Sovereignty of the

interchangeable usage of State, nation, Govt. but in Political Sociology these are distinct.

Greek city states

(*) USEFULNESS

Citizens cannot fulfill all their needs themselves and depend upon State for atleast two basic functions →
(a) Collective welfare of Community as a whole.
(b) maintenance of law & order.

- State may take various forms like sovereign, Federal, autocratic, secular, Hegemonic etc.

State means that State has final authority over the population in it's territory. ✓

State is usually described as "Society politically organised".

ⓔ Fifth element → (no Consensus among scholars) whether it is to be Considered.

International Recognition →

(However this is dependent on International Geo-politics)

- But Scholars argue if other 4 Criterias are meeting then it is Considered to be State.

→ State represents a wider and more stable entity than Government.

- Government Commands our obidience but State Commands our loyalty - State Continues to be the Symbol of our national greatness. We may criticise the Govt. but Still acclaim greatness of our State. *

[State] itself can lose it's identity when it is suppressed and Conquered by alien power.

- Various Theories of State →

ⓐ Divine theory of State → attributes legitimacy to State power to some divine origins and divine sanctions. [Monarchial Kingdoms].

ⓑ Social Contract theory → State / org. Political Community emerges due to an agreement among the members of society, and some sort of Govt. comes into ~~expect~~ reality in order to achieve Social order and live a Secure life. State acts as [neutral arbitrator] and protects from aggression. (Locke and Hobbs)

ⓒ Marxist - "State is but a Committee to manage the Common affairs of Bourgeoisie and is nothing more than representing class interest of Haves". *

[Part of Superstructure]

- In Communist society State will wither away.

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Gramsci views State in terms of [activities of dominant class] which maintains its dominance, not by force but through Ideological devices (religion, education etc). Which Gramsci terms as [Hegemony]. *

* Ideological State apparatus.

d) [Anarchist Theory] →

(vouch for stateless social existence).

- From Anarchist PoV, State is an evil institution, that [crushes freedom] of the individuals. So if Individual is to free, State needs to be vanished.

- Members of a state may belong to diff-nationalities eg- USSR.

- [Nationalism] can be defined as a set of symbols and beliefs providing the sense of being a part of single political community.

Nationalism is a great friend for Dictators.

Paper 2 also.

- [Nation] → [Strong feeling of oneness]

The term 'nation' refers to a group of people imbued with the feeling of oneness or unity based on common race, or language or any other aspect/element of culture, Geographical proximity, a common History and Strong sense of belonging together as a people. @ [Max Weber] defined nation as "Community of Sentiments"

- Community of Communities.

- members of nation share the desire to be a part of same political collectivity.

- Basis of nation is Psychological unity * while basis of State is Political and physical unity

Nations can be of two types →

(a) Civic nations
(b) Ethnic nations. (based on [source of unity])

[Civic] → based on Common Citizenship, Common rights. (India)

[Ethnic] → based on common culture. (France) Israel.

USSR - Multinational state.

- Nation may precede a state or vice-versa.

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- David Hacron in his book, "Sociology and nationalism" distinguishes between civic and ethnic Nations.
In civic nations, (national sentiment arises) from belonging to a particular state.
Different ethnic groups are united by Common Citizenship rather than a common ethnic background. ⊛

Nation needs a State for sovereignty, while states needs a nation for emotional integrity and internal Harmony. ⊛

→ Nationality is condition of mind while statehood is condition of law.

- Ethnic Nations, on the other hand, national sentiment arised from shared ethnic background or common culture.

USA – Polyethnic nationalism, Israel → Redemptious nationalism.
Communist → Coercive nationalism

Nation without State → Kurds.
Scotland, Wales] recognition of cultural difference can allowed certain autonomy, separate parliament under Govt of State.

When state boundary coincides with national boundaries → Nation-States *

- Emergence of Nation states is relatively new phenomena. It traces it's roots to Treaty of Westphalia, 1648. [Empires were broken away to give rise to Nation states].

→ Non-nation States → [Empires, Ancient Greek City states]
Empire consist of people with different ethnic background, culture etc.

eg - Tibet
(Larger nation state uses force or propoganda in order to deny recognition to minority.

- 2nd Instance of emergence of nation State was seen in mid 1900's → after decolonisation process.
- After Independence, challenge of nation building due to very diverse culture, languages etc.]
→ (we were a state but sense of oneness was still needs to be build). *

Task of Nation building →
ⓐ state can use enormous power → Single Constitution Governing all.
b) Single or Common framework of laws.
c) administrative unification.
d) equal rights to all Irrespective of Ethnicity.
e) Single citizenship

* Quasi federal structure and strong Union.

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All these steps, enhances sense of unification and oneness.

- Single currency
- Transport and communication
- Pursue occupation in any part of country. (reside)
- Teaching of a particular subject. - [Common or Shared History.]

(gives a sense of [Historical Continuity] promotes nation building.

- Glorification of National Symbols [Anthem, flag, song].

Sense of [Common enemy] also serves to unite people

- Glorifying national Heroes or icons. eg [olympics]
- Celebration of national festivals [Independence, republic day]
- Promoting a particular culture over others. [Promoting a particular language] - can also be a means of unity.

(not very successful in India, [France was successful]

- Promotion of uniform civil code.

Notion of Nation-State is being increasingly questioned and it's time is gone. (due to forces of Globalisation) and Economy has been largely integrated.

[men, material, money] being exchanged.

→ Invention of fast modes of transports and Communication. - also being used by Terrorists, drug traffickers etc, The

→ Emergence of [supranational bodies] + EU, ASEAN etc. (currency, Economic policy at level of Europe and not on nation-state level).

- [World Bank, IMF] Conditions undermines the Sovereignty of a nation-state. (tied loans) ✓
- Continuation of secessionist movements challenging Sovereignty of nation state. ✳

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore was a critique of nationalism →

He placed Society above nation as society does have different purpose, and is a natural regulation of relationships and Spontaneous self expression of man as a social being. Citizens of nation live under delusion that they are free, but they sacrifice their freedom everyday on the altar of Fetish called [Nationalism].

"I am not against this nation or that nation but against the idea of nation itself" ★

climate change.

situation calls for a global effort to deal with the global problems. In this scenario nation States will have to play a new role for which it should Correct necessary adjustments in its authority & sovereignty.

→ Immigr

nation

[existen

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- Globalisation and the power of nation-state →

Bayliss and Smith define "Globalisation as the process of increasing interconnections between societies such that events in one part of the world more and more have effects on people and societies far away".

→ Globalisation has social, economic and political consequences.

- Globalisation has led to new era in politics →

(a) Pace of economic transformation is so great that it has created a new world politics. States are no longer closed units and they cannot control their economies. (This leads to some loss of state power since other actors now have considerable influence over national economies

→ Interconnected economy [API's, chemicals electronics].

→ China dominance

Control over Indian economy.

(b) There is a move towards Global Culture, strongly influenced by American culture, that reduces the importance of national culture in Governing nation-states.

(c) World is becoming more Homogeneous as differences b/w people are declining (Interracial marriages ↑), culture Homogenisation

(d) Time and space are collapsing, as a result of modern communications and media shrinking the world.

- Tied loans
- Supranational bodies
- Immigration.

(e) Global polity emerging with development of transnational political movements such as Amnesty International. National polity shaped by Global Institutions rankings, IMF, World bank (tied Grants).

- UN → Global polity.

f) Global risks are emerging (Pollution, AIDS) ↑.

- Criticisms of Globalisation →

a) Globalisation has significantly reduced the powers of nation states.

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b) Globalisation may have affected each western societies more as in poorer societies, communication is not widely avalable. ≠ Religious F.

c) Globalisation has (-) effects in emerging of problems like Terrorism, Global Smuggling, Intl drug trafficking.

d) Idea of Global Governance (UN, WHO) etc. is an illusion as there is no democratic control in same way as Govt of nation states. [veto, 95% voting] - undermining sovereignty

Some critics argue that Globalisation hasn't reduced the state power but power has shifted to Transnational Corporations. ⊛

- Pilkington and Gellener → Before industrialisation human habitations were largely isolated. It was only when communication media spread and people identified [others] as totally distinct from them. Thus presence of other is a pre-condition for [rise of nationalism] according to him.

Anthony Smith → Nationalism is not necessarily a 'modern' phenomenon and many modern nations emerge from erstwhile ethnic communities. (Italy, Germany)

Kohn - made distinction b/w Western and Eastern nationalism., where western nationalism emerged as justification for already united political structures, EN aimed at justifying creation of new-nation states & newly adopted political systems.

Marxists have contended that nationalism will lose its existence. Marx's view class as dominant & playing role in future and class dynamics will eclipse national identities.

Liberalists → also contended that nationalism will lose its existence due to rise of Globalisation & weakening of national borders.

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→ Immigration has also not subscribed to notion of nation State. and has proved to be a challenge. [existence of ethnic minority posing challenge to integration of nation-state]. eg- France [Muslims]

→ Collective action in looking for solutions for climate change, Corona vaccine. [as disposal of pollution is not confined to boundaries of nation-state].

• However, at the very same time, there are counter currents also that indicates Concept of nation-State is still intact.

eg- ┬ US pulled out of (WHO) (America First policy).
    ┬ Wave of nationalism [Prioritisation of nation]
        → Check on Immigration. (Mexico, Muslim countries).
    ┬ BREXIT.
    ┬ Protectionist policies.
    ┬ Anti-Comminteun pact
    ┬ CAA, NRC.

• Anderson has made distinction b/w race and nation → He differentiates nationalism from the concept of race as race is based on classifying the groups on basis of fixed biological characteristics and hence, it is a closed group. Race always try to preserve themselves, while nations may seek to expand themselves.

• Anti-national → not subscribing to common beliefs, symbols and not aspiring for single political community.

┬ Constitution is a common belief and a symbol of unity.
┬ Subscribing to it cannot be anti-national. [for eg-
[Anti CAA protests subscribes to constitution for it's varying points and against exclusion of Muslims.

Government can come & go (rise and fall) - State remains

Civic nation to ethnic nation
Hindu Rashtra.

* Information revolution has practically eliminated the distance b/w different countries in the matter of communication.
eg - Telephone
Internet, email
Fax.

Increasing intimacy of the people all over the world has converted it into a global village.

India is a civic nation based on common citizenship

- Right wing ideologues say → In same constitution, they are aspiring for national integration as per them civic or ethnic nation is not anti-thetical to each other.

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Paper 2 also.

- **Citizenship** → legal status of **full membership** of political community.

Citizenship refers to the **legal status** of full membership of a political community. Thus, citizenship is a **special relationship** between individual and the state. (II)

→ Citizenship entails certain **rights** to the individual. (right to vote, right to hold public office, some F.R)

- It also entails some **duties**.
  - → owe the **allegiance to state**.

→ Citizenship entails **special significance** in modern democratic politics, those who are deemed to be citizens posess certain rights which cannot be denied by state. Through citizenship, the state offers it's **protection** to the individuals and the individuals pledges his **loyalty or allegiance** to the state. *

According to **T.H Marshall**, in his essay "**Citizenship & social class**", **rights** ↑ associated with citizenship are expanding. In 18th C → various **civil rights** were (Property rights) & FR. enshrined. In 19th C → **Political rights**. (vote, contest election)
In 20th C → **Social rights**. [min. wage etc.].

Civil rights include - equality before law, freedom of speech, Personal liberty, right to own property, freedom of thought and religion. and **civil duty** is mutual obligation to respect each other's property rights.

Political rights - right to vote, to contest elections, to hold public office.

Social rights - decent standard of living, basic std. (right to food, right to education etc).

Expansion of citizenship right **entails equality**. (II) ✓

Hannah Arent →
Citizenship is the right to have rights.

← become popular in democracy.

Marshall contends that though citizenship is expanding and people are becoming more and more equal in many aspects but it will not lead to end of stratification & equality in society. Because right to property (that is itself a civil right) is a big hurdle in achieving equality in society. (*)

- An important pre-condition of the rise of citizenship is a collective feeling of being a part of a single national identity. [emerged along with concept of nation-state].

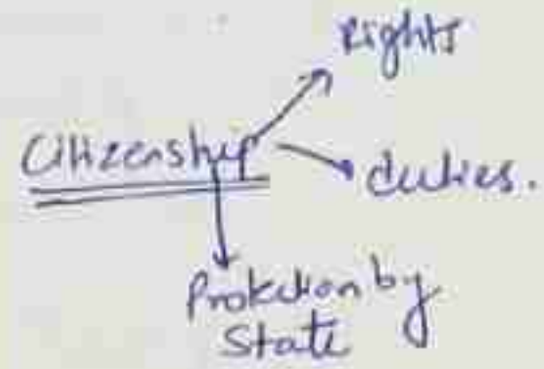
- Early Political thinkers, Aristotle, Plato argued for a limited citizenship of few, based on certain criteria like education, wealth and lineage. (women, poor) excluded. and slaves.

Ramachandra Guha contends that while in West, citizenship was awarded in a phased manner, with a demand from below, in the east, it was awarded suddenly as countries got independent and hence people often fail to appreciate citizenship rights and duties. (*)

Bryan Turner, As a result of Globalisation, migration and frequent travel, cosmopolitan outlook is making great strides and new concepts of Global citizenship are emerging which cut across nation-state boundaries. citizenship of EU is already a live example of such transnational citizenships. *

- In a Heterogeneous society, where many cultural values divide the members of society, citizenship acts as a common denominator to bind the people. Acc to Derek Heater, citizenship is also viewed as democratising force as everybody posess it in the same manner irrespective of status and position.

- He also argued that contemporary Capitalism is antithetical to citizenship which inherently treats everyone equally but capitalism leads to gross inequalities

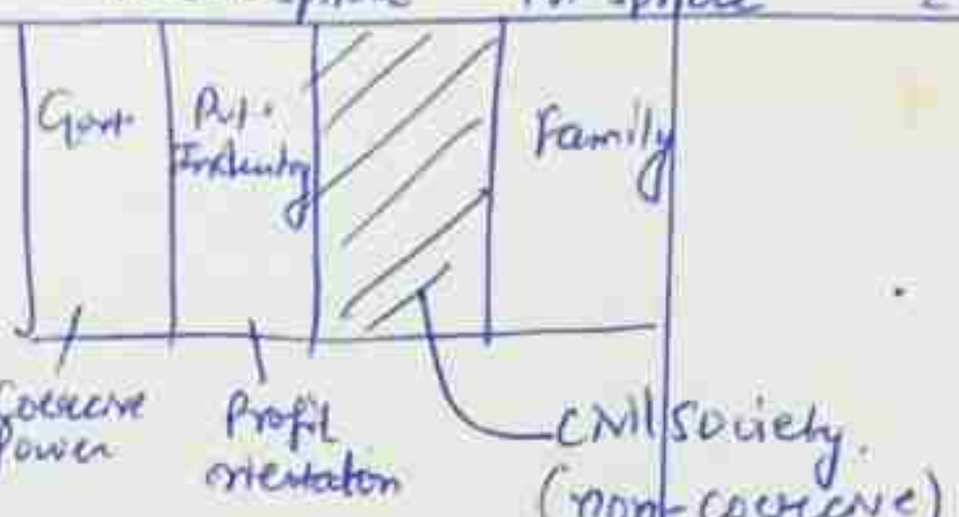


Marxists argue that citizenship, as a concept is a myth as there is no equality in a capitalist society.

* Marksmith talks about concept of Ecological Citizenship in wake of Global ecological crisis. Involving obligations towards not only fellow Human beings but animals & future generations of Humanity as well

• Gail Omvedt → citizenship in India has been paradoxical as it theoretically grants equal rights, but caste dynamics makes Dalits lesser citizens when it comes to enjoying democratic rights.

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- **Civil Society** →

Civil Society refers to the aggregate of non-Governmental organisations and associations that are engaged in pursuit of **Public welfare**. Civil Society is non-Government, non-Profit third sector of the public sphere. Civil Society also excludes the institution of family which belongs to the Private sphere.

Civil society is Characterised by →

(a) Independent of Government. [It doesn't enjoy Coercive power of State]

(b) They are **not** driven by profit motive.

(c) associations with these organisations is **voluntary**.

(d) Public spiritedness (Concern for public welfare).

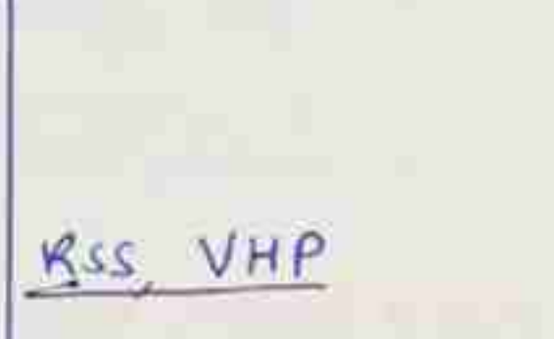
e) Civil society includes a **wide array of organisation**, groups and individuals such as charitable bodies, activist groups. (Narmada Bachao Andolan) cultural clubs, socio-religious organisation. NGO's, professional association, Sports Clubs, literary bodies, Think tanks, academia.

RSS, VHP

- Kailash Satyarthy
- Medha Patkar
- Anna Hazare

Scholars like, **Locke & Rousseau** Contrasted Civil Society with the State of nature (State of lawlessness). → [means organised political community.]

Hegel, Contrasted Civil society with [State and political society.] → means working for individual.



J.S. Mill & Tocqueville → Civil society is the domain of Social association which **check the excesses of the State.**

#

Besant e.

Participative democracy.

• Role of Civil society in democracy →

A vibrant Civil Society is considered as essential to a healthy democracy. Civil society organisations, intellectuals give voices to voiceless and marginalised in society. (1)

→ They raise awareness among citizens regarding different issues. (2) (sensitization).

→ organise and launch agitations, thereby making democracy more participative. (3)

- ensure greater mass is engaged in democratic process. [Political apathy ↓]

→ continuously raise people's issues and bear pressure on Government. (acting as pressure group) (4) *

- Civil society also highlight shortcomings of Govt thereby holding Government accountable for it's misuse of power or Tyranny. (5)

Pluralist view
multiple centres of power → policymaking with discussions.

- ensures Govt is people-centric.
- demand accountability, probity from those in power. (6)
Transparency.

→ They are also engaged in constructive work and partners with Government in various domains (7)

(a) education
(b) Sanitation and Hygiene.
(c) Tribal rights etc.

→ Government has it's own bureaucracy but it largely targeted as leaky, inefficient, thus more reliance on Civil society for efficient delivery of services.
(new public approach). (8)

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Daan, Seva. → Punya.

Indian Scenario → Roots of **Public Spiritedness** can be traced back to **Indian Ethos** and long before the Colonial period.

Zakat → Muslims
(donating set %age of income to disprivileged).

Langars - Sikhs.

→ **Rajni Kothari**, Political Scientist at India written that **Voluntarism** is the essence of Indian Civilization.
(Historically, in India, **State played a marginal role**, and society for much of Indian History **functioned through voluntary organisation** based on **religion and caste**.

18th & 19th C → large no. of Civil Society org. sprang up particularly for **SocioReligious reforms**, tackling untouchability, Girls education, Sati abolition, Widow remarriage. Contributing to Vibrant Civil society. (#)

→ Rehnumai Mazdyasan Sabha.
→ Brahmo samaj

→ Notable role was also played **Christian missionaries** particularly among various Tribal groups. [education Health Care]

20th C witnessed advent of **Gandhiji** & he popularised notion of **"DaridraNarayana"** - (God resides in the poor). To serve God, You Serve the poor). *

- Gandhi also made **Untouchability** Central role of his political works. (Harijan Campaign).

- 1st half of 20th C, also witnessed **Communal polarisation** and **Rioting**. — thus providing **aid** to victims.

- Anti-Caste movements → [**Justice party**, **Self Respect movement**].

- Congress's sister org → **Indian Social Conference** emerged for social issues.

- Numerous members of Congress party participated enthusiastically in voluntary works — Education, Tribal welfare.

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After Independence, ~~nature~~ nature of Indian State underwent transformation. (Colonial state → Exploitative character)

(Indian State → welfare measures) — Welfare State model.
(Food, road, education, Health etc.).

As the duty of Indian State towards people enhanced, it also influenced numerous Civil society organisations.

- Several Industrialists were also notable philanthropist. (Promoting education, working for underprivileged).

→ The Advent of Globalisation, has seen spurt in various Civil society organisation. ↑↑

Eg - [Amnesty International, Greenpeace, UNICEF, doctors sans frontiers, Red Cross]

- Period also witnessed International donor agencies giving filip to Indian Civil Society organisations.

→ Neo Liberal Ideology → Civil society moved to fill the gap created by State.

- Notion of (CSR) gaining traction [schools, MDMS, skilling etc.]

Various challenges / Issues confronting Civil society →

(a) Trust deficit → (lack of transparency) - [Exhibited great degree of resistance against increasing Transparency.

(b) Problem of Corruption → (misutilisation of funds), Siphoning.

(c) Conduits for fermenting instability, terrorism.

(d) Critics argue they enjoy way too much power w/o accountability and responsibility.
(Laws made under influence of Civil society, if go wrong, will still attract criticism for Government of the day.

e) Civil society activists claim to represent people but, Many who fought elections lost badly - * Medha Patkar, Irom Sharmila.

→ Reason for rise of Civil society is the eroding faith of people in the state and its organs due to Corruption in public life.

FCRA *

As per 2015 SC directive NGO mapping Report reveals more than 31 lakh NGO's in India, a figure double than no. of schools in India.

by CBI

→ Proxy for Terror Financing

Many CSO, licensed have been cancelled under FCRA for non compliance *

(Most recently Amnesty International India closed it's operations). , engaging in evangelical activities or motive of obstruction in Govt policies.

* acting as a front for money laundering.

eg- Russia Koodankulam Nuclear plant

③ Main source of funding for CSO are Government and Private institutions, thus independence is compromised.

b) SC came heavily on PIL's, PIL is becoming Personal Interest litigations. *

i) As CSO expands with time, they also bureaucratise and efficiency ↓. #

j) Many NGO's propogate foreign propoganda → Religious Conversions & propogation of ideology.

Gau Rakshaks - known to engage in Mob lynching.

k) Women/Human Trafficking instances. (Sexual exploitation).

l) Known to stall development. (Narmada Bachao Andolan)
- denial of benefits.
- escalates cost of project. ∴ NPA's ↑

m) CSO are highly politicised. eg - RSS (Pro-BJP)

Anna Anddan served for political motives of AAP.

* As per Govt. figure there is 1 NGO for every 600 people in India - but they lacked in skilled Personnel (Trained).

1/600

Gramsci → civil society acts for dominant class in Mfg. consent and Hegemony.

IB Report, 2014 → anti-devt. projects → 2-3% GDP affected

Ajit Doval → 4th Generation warfare

Social change - According to **M.E. Jones**, social change is a term used to describe variations in or modifications of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organisation.

For **MacIver**, Social change simply refers to **a change in Human relationship**. as for him, society is web of interpersonal Human relationships.

Kingsley Davis Sees social change as alteration in social org. (Structure and functions of society).

- **Theories of social change**

Functional → **Parsons** theory of **social systems**.

(moving or dynamic equilibrium) → slow change.
+ structural differentiation

- **Durkheim** → (Division of labor)

DoL Simple to Complex. and period of Anomie.
(mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity).



Social change involves process of **increasing differentiation**, **specialisation** and **adaptation**.

Cybernetic Hierarchy of control.

He also believes that societies evolve from Simple to Compound societies [in 5 stages] and this change increases the adaptive capacity of Society. (Control over environment increases.)

Criticisms of functional theories of social change →

a) Functional theories view change largely as incremental or gradual and doesn't explain total or revolutionary changes. (with Social change, chain reaction takes place)

b) Functional theories views change as a result of adjustment between various parts of Society. It ignores social conflict that are generated during social change.

(Social strain generates)
↳ because of uncertainity, normlessness,

At the broadest macro-level, social change has two aspects
a) Structural
b) Cultural.

→ Emergence of sociology itself is attributed to social changes in western society and difficulties arose out of it.
- Secularisation
- Fundamentalism
- Modernisation etc.

[Many evils have been banished today and Society today is much more egalitarian & open]

Durkheim → normlessness [Anomie]



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- Post Modernist (Feminist) Perspective on social change →

It emphasises centrality of Gender in social change. According to Feminist Sociologists, social reality is viewed differently by the two sexes. [Rising awareness of rights, feminisation of workforce, women's movt. are seen as new dimensions of social change.

Ruth Lister

- Conflict Theory of Social change → change in realm of material reality.

Social change due to class struggle. (Marxist view).
change in Base leading to whole societal change.
(economic structure). Superstructure.

PC → ASS → FS → MC → CS [linear - unidirectional]

- Evolutionary and cyclical theories of social change →

Evolutionary → 'Evolution' — biology — Charles Darwin

[Single cell organisms to complex mammals]

+ increase in size and complexity
+ increased differentiation [diff cells for diff function].

Herbert Spencer's applies Darwin's theory of evolution in Society as well and that is known as Social Darwinism.

As per him, like organisms, societies are also made up of large number of interconnected parts and these parts evolve into more complex ones as the needs of society grow

According to HS, all structures in the universe, develop from a single undifferentiated Homogenity to a complex differentiated Heterogenity. This is [law of universal evolution.

- All entities whether its planetary systems, human biengs, society undergo evolution.

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this increasing differentiation is accompanied by increasing integration between differentiated parts.

According to Spencer, society has evolved through the following stages →

1) Simple → Compounded → Doubly Compounded → Trebly Compounded

- Simple society is represented by Headless Herd. Band of people w/o any Head like chief.
- Compounded society represented by Tribal society with a chief (Chiefdom).
- Doubly Compounded Society represented by Ancient Greek City states, Kingdom.
- Trebly compounded society represented by Modern nation-State.

Another way,

2) Military society → Industrial society.

Acquire more and more resources by defeating enemy in warfare.

Industrial period requires long periods of peace to focus on production.

Another Evolutionary scholar, Comte: → society passes through 3 stages → # (Book - Law of the three stages).

Theological Stage → Metaphysical → positivistic scientific stage.

on basis of intellectual development of society.

In European History, Theological stage existed till Renaissance. Any phenomena explained in Theological terms. → Thinking (society was an expression of God's will)

Metaphysical Stage → Renaissance beginning to French revolution

* He argued that Comte was content to deal with evolution in realm of ideas in terms of intellectual development. Spencer, however sought to develop an evolutionary theory in real, material world.

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- **Ferdinand Tonnies** sees evolution of society from **Gemeinschaft to Gesselschaft**.

Gemeinschaft	Gesselschaft
Corresponds to Community	Society
→ Small Homogeneous Society	– large and Heterogeneous (Modern Industrial Society)
→ Interaction b/w members F2F. and on informal basis.	– relationship – Impersonal formal, functional, Specialised
– Small in size and population and is isolated from other groups, hence less chance of change happening.	– Open society and change occurs constantly.
– Because of this marked by Great Homogenity.	– High degree of Stratification & Conflict as well.
– little disorganisation, Conflict & friction	– obligation – Specific.
– Religion pervades all other aspects of life. [all encompassing]	– Social activities are largely secular in nature. and a very limited role of religion.
– obligations – diffused	→ Secular or urban society.
– Folk society	

- all social changes are cultural changes. [cybernetic control].
but all cultural change doesn't mean social change.
[cultural changes can be called social changes only when they affect human relationships and Social org. and cause some variation in them.
eg- changes in musical style, Paintings, drama represent cultural change but not social change..

(→ social change takes place due to change in info. control & energy flow in system) — Parsons

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imaginative thoughts questioned religious dogma.
religious notions begins to be challenged. Abstract notion of rights begin to emerge. (philosophical knowledge)

- Time when various scholars came.

Positive Stage - After F.R., knowledge is based on scientific methods and empirical knowledge.
(It was started with new scientific discoveries)
- As per him, it is also the stage when Science of Society - sociology will be fully developed.
- Further aspect, as per him some aspects remain constant — Social Statics and some change — Social dynamics.

L.H Morgan, (evolutionary Model) - society passes through

Savagery ⟶ Barbarism ⟶ Civilization
~~Girth~~ ~~offs~~

(This type of classification shows their bias).

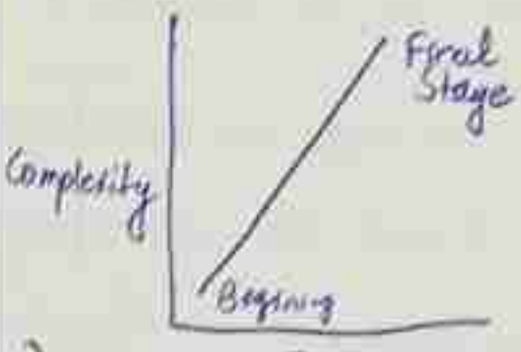
Marx,

Primitive Communism ⟶ Ancient Slave society ⟶ Feudal society ⟶ Capitalist Society. ⟶ Communist Society. (real change occurs here) as processes of exploitation and inequality in society comes to an end. [change ceases] [dialectic ends].

Hegel - also saw social change on basis of Dialectic Idealism. (Higher level Truth).

Criticism of Evolutionary Theories: →

a) They view change as linear [unidirectional].
b) These theories view change as progressive.
c) These theories are based on Europe. and are also ethno-centric, considering European societies are superior. (white Man's Burden to evolve other societies)
d) These theories view that their is a last Stage in Human evolution but Critics argue Society is ever-changing.



e) These theories largely stressed the importance of technological or economic changes in development and neglected other aspects i.e Non Westerns may regard western cultures as technologically advanced yet morally backward. [shallow].

- Tylor - according to him principle criteria for cultural development were growth of industrial arts., Scientific Knowledge, nature of social and political org. evolutionary sequence ⟶ Animism → Polytheism → monotheism.

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- Cyclical Theories of social change →

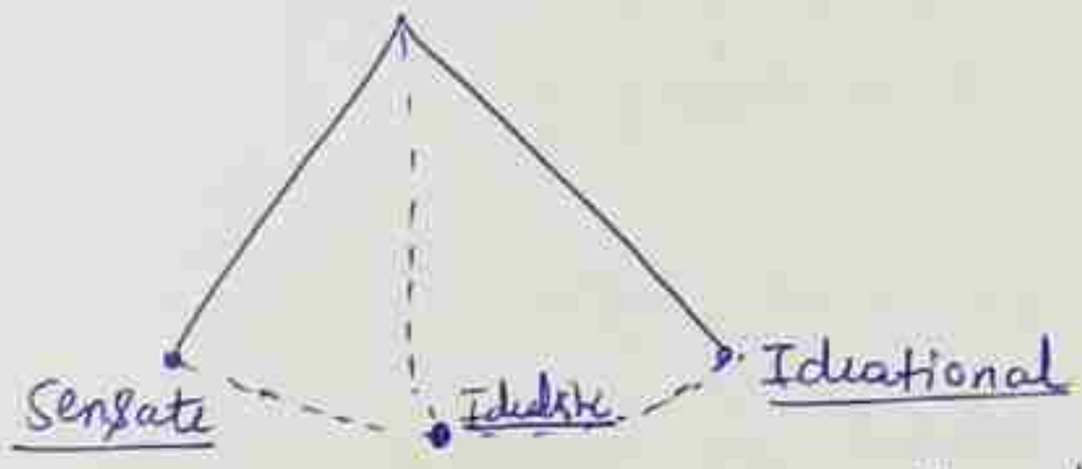
change is not always progressive and doesn't continue to move for final perfection. or a last stage. eg- Taliban [RF] *



(a) Pitirim Sorokin, in his Book (Social and Culture dynamics) *

Societies can be classified according to their 'Cultural mentality'.

Society oscillates b/w 3 different types of Cultural mentality.



Sensate and Ideational > represents Pure type of Culture (no society fully confirms to either).

In Sensate stage, reality is material. (based on science), (sensory information).

In Ideational stage, nature of reality is Spiritual. [abstract, religious Concerned with faith & Ultimate truth].

In Idealistic stage, nature of reality partly Spiritual partly material. (Synthesis)

- He says at the society more towards one pure type of culture; it is countered by opposing cultural force in form of development of new institutions. Thus creates long term instability

Similar to Comte's Theory, but this is Cyclical in nature

* Sensate - Positive
* Idealistic - Metaphysical
* Ideational - Theological.

eg - USA → (western society) Sensate to Idealistic.

no society lives forever

Born → matures → dies ← decays

(b) Spengler wrote, abook 'decline of the West' in 20th C. he argued western world is on declining slope and every civilization has a finite life span of about 1000 years. [Doomsday prediction]. → Western world didn't accepted this view.

In reaction to this, Arnold Toynbee, "a Study of History" based on 26 different civilization studies.

- Toynbee suggested that civilisation grow and prosper

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as they respond to challenges when a civilization experiences extreme difficulties, a 'creative minority' devises New way to reorient the civilization.

creative minority ↓ dominant minority.

According to Toynbee, Civilisation dies when (creative minority) stops responding to the challenges and turns into dominant minority.

"He said, Civilisation die by suicide and not murder".
↳(due to Internal challenges and not External challenges)

(If Ruling elites become decadent and become comfortable with privilege of power, that's when decadence comes in).

[classical Elite theory.]

Toynbee predicted, Far east, Islamic and Hindu civilisation may merge into western civilisation as their leaders will become decadent.

(Theory well recieved in western world).

Book = A Treatise on General Sociology, 1963.

- Pareto linked Cyclical theory of social change with his circulation of Elites [Fox ↻ lion].

Criticisms of Cyclic Theories →

→ Too abstract and speculative and impossible to test Scientifically.

- Concepts of sensate and Ideational are purely subjective and it doesnot provide an explanation as to why social change should take this form.

(Sensate to Ideational) # [regression]

- Development and Dependency ⟶

- Theories → Modernisation
  → dependency

* (based on development) - removing the obstacles to things that one wants to do in life.

Progressive social change

Modernisation theory argues that if erstwhile colonies and (3rd world countries) developing Countries follow the path of Western Countries, it will result in modernisation of them in a much shorter span. Because there is template available, which was not there before.

Economy: agrarian → Industry ⇒ Industrialisation

Polity: Pre modern (Monarchy, Feudal Adv) → democracy ⇒ democratisation

Rural → urban ⇒ urbanisation.

ascription: Caste based → class based - achieved # Superstition → Scientific Temperament.

Extended family → Nuclear family.

secularisation

This will bring material prosperity for 3rd world Country, Helps in eradicating poverty, malnutrition etc.

Rostow, championed modernisation model for development of 3rd World Countries.

These theorists and model argues that pervasive culture [of 3rd world country] is not conducive to progress.

Thus change is required for progress.

[This idea of modernisation has very profound impact on 3rd world Countries → Constitution of India [democracy] #[scientific temper].

Five year plans → [Industrial development, Dams.]

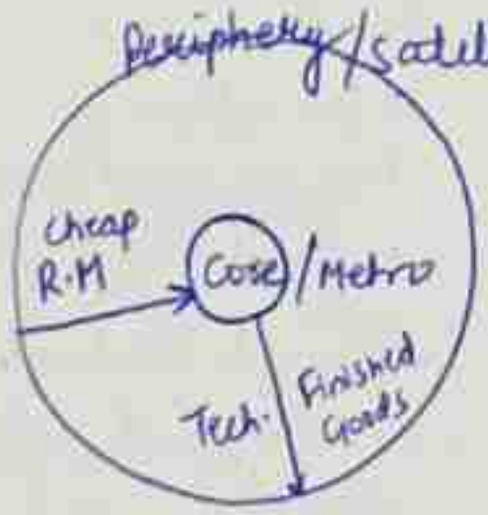
[But even after 70 years following the same path, can we say India progressed! Poverty?], conditions didn't improve, infact facing a net outflow of resources and loose of all dependency on the western country.

Dependence Theory emerged as Critique of Modernisation theory at Latin American countries in 1960's, 70s.

(Shortcoming of Modernisation approach were highlighted by dependence theory that this is not actually proving out to be progressing).

Dependence Theory, argued that 3rd world country Could not and should not follow the model of 1st world countries. ✱

- One problem with modernisation theory is that it is based on ethno-centric basis that they are superior.
  eg- (White Man's Burden). (that gave them legitimacy to rule over Colonies).
- 3rd world Countries are not poor because they are at lower stage of social evolution but the reason for underdevelopment and poverty is that they are in unequal exchange with 1st world countries. In other words there is a dependency b/w 1st and 3rd world Countries.



- Core is constituted by 1st world country. [Global economy].
- 3rd W Countries Constitute the periphery of Global economy.

- Also called Metro-satellite Model.

* nature of relationship b/w Core and periphery—

+ Periphery provides Core, Cheap Raw materials
  - Markets (untouched)
  - cheap Labour

* 1st to 3rd → Finished Goods [costlier than RM].
  → Technology (but much of it is outdated).
  → financial influx [Capital and aid].
  Profit Tied

Modernisation theory was given by Europeans and from 1st world countries and they wanted to woo 3rd world countries to follow their path and model (when world was divided into 2 Blocs).

#
(Neo-colonialism).

- unequal exchange
  exploitative economic relation

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- This relationship was brazenly seen as Colonies and period of Colonialism.
- But this theory came in 1970s, and theorists argue that formally Colonialism ended, but dependency Continued even after demise of the system of Colonialism through other arrangements. (Novel means).

eg → Global Financial architecture (World Bank IMF WTO).

- interests of 1st world countries is being pushed.

eg - [Important role played by 3rd world Local Elite leaders.

- Irrespective of democratic or military leaders, they were promoting interests of 1st World Countries and this is the result of ideological indoctrination and they adopted modernisation model. [children of Leaders studying in International schools/ Colleges]. ★ *(soft Power).

- If there comes a leader, who is not aligned with modernisation theory, he is either eliminated or regime is changed. (popular uprising). also Positive actions *[economic sanctions] *[Military or economic power]

- closer ties we have with 1st world Countries, it is Worst for us, therefore not to follow the modernisation theory. (against our economic interest) ★

[Neo-Colonialism].

- developed Countries prevent development of under-developed Countries for their own vested interests

Power, economic military, soft as Central to enforcing unequal economic relations.

These theorists are offshoot of Marxist thinking which sees a creation of Global Haves and Havenots in form of highly unequal Global North and Global South.

Prominent scholars Contributed in dependency theory → Anibal ~~Albert~~ Pinto, Hamza Alvi, Samir Ameen, Raul Prebisch, Celso furtado, Andre Gunder Frank (development for underdevelopment)

★ argued for some degree of protectionism in trade. He batted for Import-substitution industrialisation.

eg- Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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Immanuel Wallerstein, introduces another concept → of Semi periphery. It serves as Core to the periphery and periphery to the Core.

and countries like China, India (BRICS), serves as semiperiphery.

[cheap labour to 1st world countries]

[Invest capital and exploit marked of Periphery Countries]

(Dependency + exploitation), Global Haves and Havenots

- This Single Global Integrated economic System change but very gradually. (Previously GBR was at centre of economy now, US]. He blamed developed countries of perpetuating a culture of dependency.

He says Countries may transit from core to Semiphiphery or vice-versa but Structure of World System remains same.

what is the approach →

Dependency theorists propose that the developmental Strategy of 3rd Wld countries should be to promote local industries, reduce dependence on Imports, reduce and ultimately eliminate foreign capital, develop indigeneous technology rather than Importing, Kick-out foreign companies.

Gandhian style →

Staying connected with 1st World Countries will lead to development of underdevelopment - Their prosperity is based on our poverty. ★ (Andre Gunder Frank)

→ West has historically created and artificial dependency and this underdevelopment is fundamentally different from underdevelopment.

Criticisms of Dependency Theory →

(a) Suffering from Ideological biases.

(b) developmental defects cannot only be attributed to dependency, but its major causes are Institutional inadequacies in 3rd W countries.

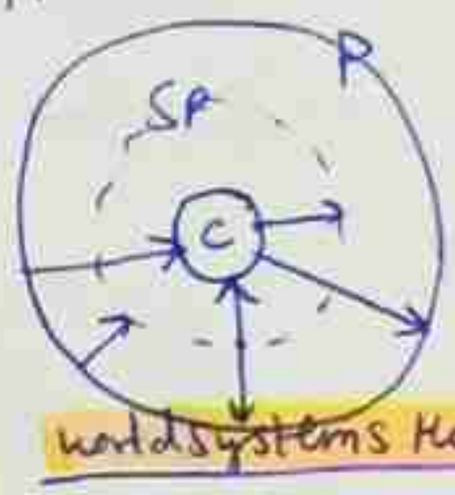
(c) does not provide any substantive empirical evidence.

(d) Amartya Sen rejects theory says, 3rd we have benefitted from technology transfers and revolutionary changes in Health, education in matter of decades,

(e) Closed Northkorea V/S open Southkorea

2013 - Mckinsey report → Income of South Kor... 18 times the N Kor... (high diff.)

- Keeps cannot divide world into 1st/3rd world. rather see it as Integrated economy. (different regions in this Sigle economy lies in Periphery, Core and Semi-Periphery) and equates it with oppression also.



World Systems Model

Dependency theory saw development process as essentially the one creating dependency of the developing C on developed C.

Gandhian style → Self sufficient village economy or now at much larger level of country.

- **Agents of Social change** → can be from within the society — endogenous
  → from external sources — Exogenous
  → war, aggression, migration, Trade, westernisation.

a) Science and Technology factors.
b) Education
c) Mass Media
d) Ideas can profoundly impact social change — Hegel.
e) Changes in Economy — Marx. [conflicts], class struggle.
f) Demographic factors [change in size of population] → Durkheim
   + fertility rate ↓
g) Religion → Weber
h) Social Movements / revolutions. , Social legislations (monogamy, MGNREGA etc. bringing order)
i) Social contact with other societies / cultures — War, Trade. Americanisation
j) Individual → (Pawns of the society)
   → society created a Gandhi [necessity of the social condition].
   others emphasises on role of individuals to bring about a social change. Great Man theory. eg Mark
k) Sanskritisation mod. [social mobility].

- Functionalist perspective → different parts of society are interdependent and inter-related. Change in one can bring about change in whole system.
  (so source of change can be any) — Polity, education etc.

- Marxist perspective →
  changes in base/economy will be reflected in changes in superstructure. (major changes)
  - superstructure also brings change in economy (?) (minor changes)

- Geographical or physical factors → due to overexploitation of resources → ecological succession → leading to change in livelihood for people — mass exodus etc.

- Rate of social change is not same in all societies. It might depend upon acceptability, openness of society and entrenched value or belief system. Any external effort above the tolerance limit of society will backfire → eg. Religious fundamentalism.

Cultural factors → change in society due to change in culture.
[eg - Position of women in society]

Political factors → type of political regime brings different changes in society.
(autocracy v/s democracy)

Environmental factors → floods, Tsunami, Cyclone

Economic factors →
a) discovery of oil in middle East.
b) Globalisation
c) Industrialisation

- Social change can be purposive based on social planning but it can have many unintended consequences as well.

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- Problems / Issues of social change → Consequences.

As per Evolutionary theories, social change is progressive.

- Social change is indeed inevitable.

- Social change can be problematic due to following reasons →

(a) Inertia [People in many societies have inbuilt resistance to social change).

Social change is accompanied by unknown and fair degree of uncertainity, therefore, a source of discomfort for many.

→ Society to Society - resistance is different.

(b) Social change is resisted by those in dominant positions, due to their vested interest in prevailing arrangement.

⇒ [Status Quoist]

(c) Social change can be highly divisive. New conflicts can arise.

eg - Andre Beteille → As Dalits claim equal stakes, there is backlash from upper class, more atrocities. ★

(d) Religious Fundamentalism due to problem of Homogenisation and religious marginalisation.

↳ Steve Bruce.

d) social change brings uncertainity / unstability in Society. as equilibirium is changed.

e) Durkheim → Social change creates situation of Anomie. [old norms and new norms may have divergent demands and conflicting or old norms are dead but new norms didnt emerge. (normlessness)

f) Cultural lag → [given by Ogburn], different parts of society do not change at same rate, some change faster and this creates a mismatch or a problem of adjustment b/w different parts. — Cultural lag.

(Structure V/S Culture)

Ogburn argues, two aspects of Culture →

- Material culture → Technology, Tools, architecture (Tangible)
- Non-material culture (Ideas, Values, Thinking pattern). (Intangible)

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Material Cultural typically (at faster rate than non material Culture. changes

Technology changes faster, thus our mind doesn't adapt - Cultural lag.

Ogburn, - changes in different parts of the society may take place at different rates, particularly changes in the material culture occur at a faster rate than changes in the non-material aspects of the Culture.

Cultural lag refers to the interval between the occurence of changes in the material aspect and non material aspect of Culture. Thus, Cultural lag signifies disharmony or disconnect between different aspects of a changing culture.

* Hemosexuality
  - eg - Cloning → Ethical dilemma ✓
  - Caste ideology even in Industrial mode continue.
  - ISRO - Pooja (Temple). ✓
  - Knowledge of Condom - but no adoption due to masculine notions. ✓
  - with online mode of education but still a notion of offline teaching being better.

This Concept was developed in response to economic determinism in which social, cultural, political phenomena change in direct response to changes in economic base of society. He noted that economic changes influencing (DOL) in family had not affected Patriarchal ideology in a similar way.

- If the society is to maintain its equilibrium it has to seek ways and means of bridging this gap.

Yogendra Singh → not complete modernisation but selective modernisa



Cultural changes being slower than material changes.

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- Education as an agent of social change → ↳ Sati, child marriage

(a) Education is a very important tool in enhancing rate of social Mobility. — [mass based open education system.

eg- UPSC exam [Poor or rich, man or woman everyone have chance to be a civil servant].

- Quality of opportunity

(b) Essential for full development of one's personality →

John Locke Centuries ago wrote essay – 'Some thoughts concerning education' outlined his views on education

(Tabula Rasa) – Theory of the Human mind. [mind is like a blank slate, whatever you write over it, it will be imprinted.

"Education makes the man" – Locke.

- Thought formation.

(c) Education can play a very important role in creating a Merit based society. People's social role be matched with their capability.

Dawis and Moore, have highlighted education can play a major role in grading masses and based on that functional roles can be matched with capability. (effective role allocation).

(d) All Societies irrespective of development level, Ideology, resources available, all societies have realised and tried to harness the transformatory potential of education.

e) Can profoundly Impact political system, family, economy etc.

- Policy framework
- more awareness of rights
- Participatory democracy
- Seek more accountability from Govt.

- Women's Position ↑
- fertility ↓
- Contraceptive usage ↑
- both male working

- Tech ↑, inventions growth ↑
- Skilled labour (Labour specialisation)

- Religious ritual will be questioned, discarded (rationality ↑)
- Liberal ideas, challenged orthodoxy.

Herberg – Secularisation of Church

Change notion of morality

- Low fertility rate
- Women empowerment Change in family structure & function.
- Rationality ↑
- Contraceptive usage ↑.
- affect existing value systems & beliefs.

- Education as moral agent

(rationality and morality).

- In traditional Societies, education function was performed by family, but in modern societies functional alternatives in form of Schools, Colleges & other institutions have come up.

(Invention of Printing Press in 1423 was a milestone in history of education. Education now mass based and open to all.

as social control

- **Francis.J.Brown** → Education is a process that enables every individual to effectively participate in the activities of society and to make positive contribution to the progress of society.

- **Socio-religious reform movt in India** – Sati, child marriage, widow remarriage, Polygamy.

Marxist view → education is **not a powerful tool** and don't have a transformatory potential.

→ education is part of superstructure shaped by needs of the economy and it legitimises the oppressive exploitative mode of production, serving capitalists.

Louis Althusser → education system is a part of ideological State apparatus. [to ensure ideological Conditioning of working class], so that they consider the exploitation to be legitimate and work in the existing framework without challenging it. [extract voluntary obidience] #

Bowles and Ginits, analysed (American edu system) from Marxist perspective.

Book Titled - "**Schooling in Capitalist America**". *

– They found certain personality traits are encouraged. that benefits Capitalist class.

- † submission to authority, non application of one's own mind.
- † respect for Hierarchy
- † discipline.

– Infact, education system **discourages** any trait that is against Capitalist Interest. [Kills the individuality] and making good workers for Capitalist class.

* † prepared for alienation, later on in life.
* † no control over educational curriculum – (Similarly no Control over product).

- Education Creates a wholesome and conducive environment for social changes to become acceptable to all. #

Karl Hannheim in his book **Ideology & Utopia** referred Education as a powerful tool of social transformation in society. He believes education improves the individual capability (research, innovation) and strengthen societal values and [Honesty, Trust ethics]. moral values.

Passivity.

– downplays one's 'I' and give rise to greater (me). [Mead's]

Since worker is alienated, so Capitalists get effivent work from them in lieu of incentives and hike in Salaries. (External rewards).

* The education System reproduces inequality, It's a big myth making machine of achieving equality and equal opportunity to all and in this process even legitimises inequality. Haward?
[inequality due to educational background which in turn is already a result of inequality].

- Doesnt brings social Change but Continuity.

→ SC Dubey, contends education broadens mental Horizons, Creates acceptance of change and lessens opposition to Social change

* They also argue that education isn't the only factor that greatly affects our income → race, Gender, family Income, background.

Bernstein, Compares Middle class and Working class students. There are two types of Speech pattern/Codes.

(a) elaborated (much more elaboration).
(b) restricted.

Working class homes use restricted speech codes. → as working class doesn't have an occupation based on Speaking. thus they are familiar with restricted speech code
Middle class homes use elaborate speech code. → occupations related to Speaking. (Teaching, doctor etc).

In schools, elaborative code is mostly employed, Thus middle class students are much more adapted to this way and thus middle class students perform better as compared to working class students. [Thus remains at lower Strata] → Can use it as Criticism/ of Issue of Social Mobility

Boudon → When children from different family background they enters the same educational Space, where they end up greatly differs.

Book = Education, opportunity and Social inequality, 1974.

#Secularisation of mindset.
inculcates attitude of deffered gratification
help imbibes idea of egalitarianism.

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Bourdieu, Children from privileged background, they not only inherit [finance capital] but [social capital] as well as cultural capital. that greatly affects one's income and status in later life.

[Social capital] → [social relationships and network that we inherit from our parents.] These greatly affects the chances of a privileged children and gives more opportunities and avenues in later life. ★

[Cultural capital] → way of presentation, manners, style. This is valued a lot by society. (समाज)

- fluency over English language.
- Table manners [eating]

- Study by [Abigail Hecknight] in England, children from more advantaged family backgrounds are more likely to have high earnings and be in a top job in later adult life.

She introduces a concept of 'Glass Floor'. Glass floor prevents students from privileged background to go down in social mobility excessively. and retains a good social status.

- Study by [Cristina Iannelli] and [Lindsay Paterson] (2005) Scotland → found educational attainment has increased amongst all social classes in England. However class differences in educational attainment have not significantly reduced. There is still a strong and

[Ivan Illich] in Deschooling society, 1971. → contends that School suffocate [Creativity] and dull the individuals as they become more dependent on capitalist system. schools promote passive consumption i-e unethical acceptance of existing social order. (He suggests deschooling of society.)

Mark Twain said that modern edu. has become synonymous with schooling & it has removed focus from wider learning opportunities.

Education is a potent tool to inculcate a culture of peace but it has been seen some times that highly educated people perpetuate hatred.
— Eric Fall

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direct affect of ones parental class on his achieved class., which is not affected by his education.

Kothari Commission suffered Education as Silent revolution

Study titled, 'Hamilton Project' (2013) - [American Society]
- A college degree is one of the surest tickets out of poverty, there are few investments which yield as high returns as College degree.
- Many more Americans are today borrowing to attend College. [People have realised the power of education in social Mobility].
- However children from high income & low income families are born with similar abilities but they have different opportunities. There is a widening gap b/w the investments that high income families and low income families invest on education of children. *
College graduation rates have grown sharply for wealthy but not as sharply for poor or unprivileged or low income families.

- [Feminist perspective] →

McRobbie and Sue Lee, says Schooling reproduces Gender stereotypes prevailing in society. Schools see their task as to prepare girls for family life and responsibi and boys for future employment.

- [Commercialisation of education] has further diluted the role of education in social change as there is now unequal acces to education based on one's class.

h) Role allocation and role performance.
i) Economic prosperity
j) Fight orthodoxy & decaying Traditional

Education →
a) Instrument of Social change
b) Transformation of mind.
c) Promote equality of opportunity [Meritocracy Society].
d) Foster Moral values
Mead in his study of 'I' and 'Me' concept Considered school & educational institution as imp. sources in transformation of individual self by giving moral values.
e) Tool for social mobility.

Gemeinschaft →
Community
(emotion laden, regular face to face interaction)
eg- rural

Gesellschaft →
Society
devoid of emotion, transactional interaction
eg- urban,
Given by Ferdinand Tonnies.

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- Education - As a determinant of social placement and social stratification →

In technologically advanced countries, normally the status gradation is defined by the occupational and educational levels of education. Education greatly affects one's occupation, thus have acquired a significance as a determinant of social placement and social stratification.

→ Though education acts as generator of upward mobility it does not invariably do that. (There is a reciprocal relationship b/w education and stratification. (It is stratification that affects education primarily, This effect is greater than the effect of education on stratification.

Thus education instead of being a generator of upward social mobility, is forced to function as an agency of stratification, and to function as an agency of status retention.

Blau and Duncan in their study of USA, found that whether intergenerational mobility will take place or not depends on educational attainment levels of successive generation. A high level of education is valued and people compete for it vigorously. However, as a result, the no. of new college graduates is now far greater than no. of college level jobs available to them.

People now need higher qualification to get jobs that previously requ. much lower educational credentials.

- Equality of educational opportunities → affirmative action.
  Art - 15, 16, 17 ..

This is the only guarantee for the building up of an egalitarian and Human society.

→ (Educational attainment is very much dependent on one's life chances. [Weber].

q - which college you will go.

* Education is more regarded as an agent of social change than an instrument of social control.

It has become increasingly secular.

→ Modern schools, colleges are now not giving much emphasis on transmitting way of life to students.

But are aimed at communicating empirical knowledge, knowledge about science, technology and other specialised knowledge.

- Science and Technology as agents of Social change →

Economy → Technological advancements leading to [Ind. Rev.]
[mass based production, efficiency ↑, Per Unit cost ↓]
- Standardisation of Goods, Shipping technology ↑].

Marxist perspective → leading to alienation from product, process, worker and himself.

→ have effect on class polarisation as [more homogenity] will come. ['class for itself']//

→ It is the technological changes that shifted Human from one epoch to another. (Marx Historical materialism).

Contemporary → Internet, Mobile has impacted a lot
- Services Sector [integration with Globe). [BPO's].
- digital economy, IoT, 5G, Gigeo.
- IT Industry. innovation
- work during lockdown period (WFH)
- Green revolution aided by tech - Self sufficiency.

Family → Nodearisation of Family.
- Widened the Generational Gap.
- connected far flung members of society. [Functional Interdependence]
- inflow of Remittances (digitally)
- increased domestic violence [alienation at WP].
- impact on fertility rate [contraceptions]
- longer life [Medicare].
- Extra-marital affairs become more easy [dating sites].
- notion of privacy ↑.
- matrimonial alliances. [Shaadi.com]
- women empowerment [I-Pill (more freedom).],
- Surrogate Motherhood.
- Marriage [changes, divorce rate] - Separate unit
- Test tube babies
- disease free children - Genetic engg., [vaccination].

(Impact of Industrialisation on Society and Economy).
+ urbanisation on Society (Ch-1)
+ Modernisation

S&T accompany us from [Cradle to grave]. *

- S&T can help lifting millions out of poverty by helping in food security and making basic amenities more affordable.

- S&T have homogenising tendency leading to similar Cloths, Tastes, Consumption etc. (bringing world together but at cost of reducing diversity).

Part time Jobs from home

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- **Politics and Governance** →
  - e-Governance (JAM Trinity)
  - Virtual Rallies, conferences.
  - EVM's, Televised debates
  - **Ideology** propagated through Social Media.

— Greater transparency, accountability in Governance [Intermediaries ↓]

- Easy Mobilisation for Protest.
- enabling Free Speech and expression.

— Govt. becomes more responsive. (Twitter)

† distance b/w ruler and ruled reduced.

† **Fake news** of schemes or for Political gains. ; motivated anti-developmental processions. / foreign funding.

† Issue of data protection ↑.

Religion → (Secularisation, increase of rationality ↑).

→ Televised sermons and ceremonies. — **Televangelists**

→ Locate Sadhus.

→ Contributed to religious revivalism also.
(Online Pooja, Darshan)

#(better means of transport).

→ Epics shown via TV/Movies.

Marxist → Divisive role, Conflict among religions ↑ [highly Polarised environment on social media platforms].

→ Printing Press has a profound impact — **Translations** of scriptures and mass based propogation leading to riots. eg- **Bangalore**
and literacy.

→ Protestants

→ Shudras.

Education → Theological to rational education structure.

→ online classes/Exams - Smart classes.

→ mass based education became possible [Printing Press online].

→ e-Books, e-assessment

- admission process.

Personalised learning at own speed.

- Greater reach.

use of AI Emotion tracking

online → Impact on socialisation. [no face to face interaction] → Introvert

+ OMR sheet based Exams and checking.
+ Top College lectures available at a distance of click.

* Teacher-Taught relationship being affected — no f2f interaction
  → Hooking of teachers on online mode.
  → also affects Health, eyesight.
  → much more transactional (personal bond missing). — Impersonal

+ Alienation and boredom.
- Teacher's monopoly over knowledge has broken. #
- Earlier relationship was quite Hierarchical and now it is becoming egalitarian.

outside playing to inside gaming leading to changes in behaviour of children

Perspectives →

- **Technological optimism** → According to this view, technology has a positive effect on society and a very profound impact on improving people's lives (not just extreme rich but poor also).
  - elongated Human life span, Standard of living ↑
  - Means of transportation. (faster and can connect to farflung areas).
  - Today common man might have better lifestyle than Emperor Akbar.
    - Electricity — enabling effect on Human lives.
    - Easy Communication.
    - daily Tasks have become Easy [Washing M/c]
    - Precision medicine [Robotic operations].
    - complex Household tasks have become easy.
    - SET, [e-mobility] — impact on saving Earth from Havoc of climate change.

— Health — vaccines
— education
— Governance
— Commodities.

more opportunities
more democratically available info.

- **Technological pessimism** → This view holds that impact of Science & Technology have a negative impact on Human society and we should discourage it.

eg: Nuclear Bombs. # cause for large scale Human destruction
- Morphing of women's picture deepfaked.
- Adverse Health impact (Pollution, fertiliser, Pesticide)
- obesity, Darknet/web, Eyesight issues, Pollution induced diseases.
- Anti-microbial resistance (AMR)
- increased road accidents
- Trend of Consumerism ↑.
→ mass elimination (racial targeting).
→ Cloning, Stem cell [ethical dilemmas] → notion of family?
designer babies.
(should man be playing god?)
→ source of Human alienation → Marxist
→ becoming caged in Iron cage of rationality → Weber Bureaucracy.
→ increased surveillance., freedom ↓.
→ COVID-19 (Spread → Transportation).
→ Sex change operation [Ethical dilemma].
→ environmental destruction and degradation [Climate change]
oil spills, deforestation, unscientific exploitation.
- Space debris, e-waste
- Cyber attacks., Cyber warfare.

→ Health
→ Environment
→ Security
→ Politics
→ Space
→ Cyber/deepfakes warfare

→ Fake news propagating, fascism, Polarising society, Conflicts.

*Few are controlling technology and technology is controlling majority. *

new issues → digital divide → education → schemes
Global inequality [Technological might of USA].
new forms of Crime [child Pornography, Women Commidification, online stalking, Cyberterrorism, Chemical and bio warfare].
Human relationships and interactions becoming more impersonal.

- Devaluation of real social interaction. [Anonymity ↑].
- Social Media is becoming **Image builder**.
  (assesment of self worth based on likes, followers). # reputation ↓ by fake news.
  - increased notion of competion [vacations etc.].
  - FOMO [fear of missing out].

- International Terrorism (9/11).
- Trafficking, smuggling.
- Digital Narcissism
- consumaristic behaviour [false needs].

- **Technological Neutrality** → Technology is neither good nor bad. It is a tool in Human's hand.

It depends on Human, how he wants to use it.

[Same platform can be used for negative and can be for positive].

- either nuclear driven electricity or bomb.
- either use bomb to target civilians or make Tunnels.

Scholarly views →

a) **Marx** is accused of 'Technological determinism' as it based his premises of Historical materialism.

b) **Comte** also gave evolutionary model of Human society and as per him currently society is in Technology stage (Positivistic Stage).

c) **Ogburn** → He considers technology to be the primary engine of social progress. And it develops through 4 stages →

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(a) Invention [new forms of tech is created]
(b) accumulation [old/New technology adds up to old Prevailing Tech]
(c) diffusion → (spread of technology or scientific idea from one group to another).
(d) Adjustments → Process by which non-material aspects of society adjust to the changes brought by technology
(Any lag in this adjustment is — Cultural lag).

⇒ Technology is shaped based on societal needs, thus Technology only doesn't shape society, society also Shapes Technology [material dialectic]. (dependent on each other).

- ~~Merton~~ Weber, found Protestant ethic playing Prominent role in birth of Modern science. [this worldly matters).

Triggering social change towards "Secularisation of Social life". Cognitive role of religion has been taken by science → Berger.

S&T Impact on Stratification → (digital divide → inequality).
- Easy social Mobility [access to info↑, livelihood opp.↑].
- Poverty can be reduced.
- LGBTQ+ cause / minority cause can gain traction thus exclusion↓. [sub Altern perspective to people].

Greater automation → alienation → Braverman

Cultural lag → religious fundamentalism

CA ex → Jantara Library movement. to make sure that youth rather than learning Phishing trick focus on education.

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- **Mass Media** — (Impact on Society.)

Mass Media refers to agencies of communication, that convey information, entertainment, news, education to mass audiences.

Mass Media conventionally includes Print media (Newspaper, Magazine, Books), audio visual Media [Tv, Radio, Cinema, Music etc.].

Important role →

Independence struggle, increased awareness, socio-religious reforms, mobilisations, brings out different points of view on issues, major world happenings are known.

- acts as Civil society's tool., holds Govt. accountable.

Pluralist view → In Modern societies, quite Heterogeneous (numerous social groups, competing view points).

Mass media plays a very prominent role in pluralistic democracies, as it enables expression of these diverse views and to raise their concerns.

* Even numerous Pol. parties rely on mass media to communicate with masses. [measures taken] (People-centric policies).

- ensures proper coverage of Civil society org., Pressure groups leading to more vibrant democracy. ✓

- also plays a role in keeping check on Government's decisions [holding govt accountable], helps to prevent misuse of power, exposes corruption scandals and discourages one to engage in such.

→ Mass Media is considered 4th pillar of Democracy

- It creates awareness, participatory democracy & strengthen it.

(beside.

Charles Wright
Media helps to integrate and bind societies together.

Denis McQuail →
we can identify several emp. social functions of media that may work to stabilise the social system.

- **Marxist view** →
Capitalist Control over mass media, acts as Ideological state apparatus.

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* Pluralism holds the view that [power of mass media] is not a threat to democracy, as it is consumers of media that wields the real power, and it cannot portray biased information and incomplete information. This will lead to reduction in viewership and won't be desirable.

→ (cannot furnish false information). → viewership↓

- Power of Media, also controlled by [Government regulation].

→ Media engages in fair amount of [self regulation]

- Because of these reasons, Media freedom is seen as a cherished Ideal and a symbol of strengthened democracy.

Beattie → Participative Democracy.

- 'Noise' not news.
- Media Trials
- Biased
- Agenda setting.
- 'Jingoism' not Journalism.
- Scapegoating.
- False Data.

- [Marxist View] →

Marx → "In every epoch, the ruling ideas are the ideas of ruling class".

- Mass Media plays an important role in ideological conditioning and it's through mass media ruling class maintain it's domination.

- It glorifies Capitalist System. ✓

Louis Althusser → "Mass Media is part of Ideological State apparatus"

Ralph Miliband, suggests that role of mass media is to shape how people think, and it's solely not about information dissemination.

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Through Advertising, false needs are generated. and it propogates Consumeristic behaviour - benefaal for capitalistic class.

- Miliband argues, news Media doesn't debate any idea that is threat to Capitalist system. *

- Mass Media has a very Vested Interest in maintenance of Capitalist System as Media owners themselves are Capitalist. *

→ Marxist argue there is no real choice when it comes to choosing a media channel, It's merely an Illusion and there is a very heavy concentration of Media ownership in hands of very few.

- 'Bagdikian' highlighted that, in 1983, 50 Corporations alone Controlled all of Media in America.
By 1992, this number Came down to 22 Corporations Controlling 90% mass media [Books, Magazine, Movies etc.].
By 2013, Media ownership in US was Concentrated in merely 7 large Corporations. *

'Naom Chomsky' wrote a very interesting Book "manufacturing Consent"

The mass media in US follows a propoganda model & an effective tool of propoganda that is clearly not objective. and it's aim is to produce mfg. Consent in favour of Capitalist class.

- A lot of filtering of news is carried out to help ruling elites.
* Advertisers pay to Mass Media and they act as defacto censorship body. *

- Concept of Moral panic → It is argued that media sometimes create overhype and generating panic like situation in society.

for eg → Incidents of killing of people from Dalit or Muslim community highlighted in such a way that moral panic is created - Generates Fear Psychosis. * — Cow Rakshak

→ Moral entrepreneurs will jump in to pressurise authorities to take action and this will demonise the community.

Term, given by Stanley Cohen, Has Media Contributes to Generating Moral panic i.e. very high level of anxiety, fear in society regarding certain social activities or social groups usually way out of proportion than real threat.

Moral panic are generated thru following stages →

(i) Tabloid Media - reports a stray incident in very sensationalised and exaggerated manner.

(ii) Moral entrepreneurs - religious leaders, Pol leaders, activists demand strict action against perpetrators from authority.

(iii) Media then produces Folk devils, demonising certain social groups. eg - Tablighi Jamaat through over-simplification and based on visible traits like dress, mannerism, racial features. *

Authorities, then take actions and public starts reporting such such cases to authorities.

(This gave rise to Shopvendors using spit to spread Corona - not to buy from a Muslim).

#(Creation of Mob lynching material)

- Post Modernist views on Media

Baudrillard, argues we live in such a media saturated society where images dominate & distort our perception of the world around us to extent, it's became difficult to distinguish b/w media images and reality.

— Hyperreality, diff. from actual reality.

→ This media saturated society continues to form the basis of our reality.

→ Media creates wishes and desires and we're more concerned whether product conform to media induced labels rather than Quality.

& we are living media led virtual lives than real ones.

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- Mass Media has also been criticised for creating and propagating stereotypes [LGBTQ+, women] etc.
  ↳ Transgenders.

* Gerbner, have highlighted that ~~representation of violence~~ and media have contributed to crime and violence in real life [by youth]. eg- Crime Patrol, CID
  Savdhaan India

Feminist Sociologists have highlighted very negative effects of the way women is portrayed in Mass Media -

* Morgan have highlighted, objectification and Commodification of Women's body in mass media is encouraging sexual violence and negative attitudes towards Women. eg-[even in Children's Cartoon] → Rape culture
  eg- Colgate ads., Axe deodorants # Soft Porn.

Wolf has expressed concerns about representation of Young women in mass media particularly as zero figure and this has created an eating disorder in girls. * (Anaemia prevalence ↑, child bearing capacity ↓).

Education - COVID → Swayam Prabha, MAO, Animal Planet.
Knowledge dissemination ↑

Mass Media - Social change (attitudinal) → Toilet : Ek Prem Katha.
→ Documentaries
moral values in simple manner.

Democracy → more awareness, holding Govt accountable.
→ easy mobilisation, Political spectators.

Religion → revivalism ↑

Capitalist →
advertisement
control of info.

- Herbert Marcuse → false needs → filling coffers of Capitalist. by mass media (adv.)

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New media includes various devices like Computers, Mobile phones, Tablets, Gaming devices, reading devices (Kindle) - digital newspaper.

According to 2019 data from International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - 93% world's population lives within reach of 3G or higher networks

- 97% World's population lives within reach of mobile cellular signal. *

Characteristic features of new media →

(a) digitalisation of all the content. [news, movies] etc.

(b) **Convergence of technologies** → old media was considered was very different from each other [separate]. (now all these different platforms have converged on single device) → Music, News, Book
- Erstwhile boundaries b/w distinct Media getting invisible.

reading, listening music movies.

According to Jenkins, this convergence has greatly affected how media is both produced and Consumed.
Can be viewed at Tv, Laptop, Mobile, Theatre etc.

c) **Interactive nature** → According to Jenkins, new media enables participatory culture. **Consumers are becoming producers of digital Content.**
This interactivity produce Collective Intelligence.

d) According to Boyle, 'New Media' is also 'Now media' as response time is almost instant. characterised by instant gratification, responsiveness.

e) - New Media is mostly associated with **Younger generations** & this generation is mostly the Consumers of new media.

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There media Consumption patterns are very different from old Consumption pattern.*

- Consumers of new media (i.e Young) are also engaged in media multi-tasking [songs, email, online class at same time].

[2/3rd of Internet users in India in the age group 15-29 yrs]. *

•

Impact on society → New media has been a great Enabler for masses. *

↳ clear decisive shift of balance of power away from Producers to Consumers. [we have choice, unlike old times]., multiple languages etc. choice ↑

- It is having a very transformative Impact on politics.

① According to Itzoe, New media is not controlled by any centralised agency, free from Constraining power of Government. It's a ~~toxic~~ loose Confederacy of millions and millions of users.

and this lack of Centralised Control is enabling a freer expression in Human History and from diff. sub Altern POV.

② Scores of political activists across globe, they have tried to harness power of Internet to deepen democracy. + mobilisation of support [# BlackLives matter]., Arab Spring

③ In old media; Dalit PoV wasn't possible as newspaper controlled by upper class. Now every PoV can be expressed and viewed. # Pluralistic PoV nature

Youtube → earnings.

- Hacktivists, they have defaced Govt. or corporate websites to highlighted the misdeeds/misdoings of those in position of power, engaging in virtual sabotage.

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- Various digital activists of different sizes, level of importance, reach using the digital medium to highlight inadequacies, abuse of power by Govt. or big business.

- Scholars like Black, have highlighted, how platform like FB & twitter have become very powerful agents of social Change bringing together people - eg- Arabspring. in Societies where freedom of expression was greatly Controlled.

This is what transformatory potential is there.

Critical views about Social Media →

a) Scholars like Cornford and Robbins, argue that New media is not (so new), not vastly different from the Old Media. There continues to be a vast or a great dependence on big media Houses even on online space. [only some new players have joined in].

More, still a centralised control and capitalist control.

b) [Excessive Commercialisation of Internet] → During it's initial years it was platform for free exchange of knowledge/information and content but increasingly that role has been sidelined and it has emerged as new marketplace.

- Even knowledge/information is not free now on many websites. [Wikipedia – donations].
- Even free videos are interspersed with commercial advertisements.

- Terrorism [recruitment]
- Blackmailing,
- Trolling, Cyberbullying
- Biased news
- Pornography
- divisive
- Immense wastage of time.
- Cyber crimes.
- Dark web
- Deepfakes women's dignity ↓, People's reputation ↓.
- → child Pornography and sexual Harassment.
- → Fake news → riots, communalise

b)

c) **Jenkins**, argue that, in New media, it is not the Consumer who is all powerful but Governments and big Corporates are. The new media is also dominated by traditional power elites and the individual is almost powerless.

d) Big Corporates engage in **Consumer Surveillance** for their benefits. [cookies]. Preferences, likes, dislikes being monitored for push for greater Sales.

e) **Digital divide** - all people do not have equal access to new media. People who are actually Using the Internet (ITU, 2019) - **53.6%** are only Using the Internet. Bulk of the Internet Users lie in the **developed world**. Again **First - Third world divide**

[Europe = 82.5% usage
Africa = 28% "]

- within the developing world rich people, urban population have greater access and usage of internet. **urban-rural divide**

- There is **Gender Gap** in terms of Internet access.

[Globally **48%** of all women use internet, while **58%** of all men use Internet. **Men-women divide**. **58 : 48**]

b) **Lack of regulation in digital space** by any editors, Govt organisation or a self regulating body. This has given access to unauthenticated data and fake news are a major issues. (Infodemic) → **Riots and violence**

eg - Pak's ISI very much active in this domain as new mode of warfare.

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g) Free speech are being continuously misused.

eg: Homophobic Comments
Comments denigrating religious minorities. (Islamophobia).

In the Gaab of anonymity, online trolling, abusive language, Harassment.

h) Cybercrimes, Malware etc.

i) Bauerlein made a slashing Commentary on online world, it was supposed to be new enlightenment or (Knowledge revolution) or knowledge economy. but it hasn't
- It is responsible for producing Dumbest Generation in America. and with abundance of information, Intelligence levels have come down.
- Internet is seriously impacting our cognitive thinking. (It's simply have become Google search).

j) Digital Narcissm (inflated sense of self importance.) has been Fostered.
Keen, writes that (on platforms like FB, Insta) we are Constantly advertising ourselves and Constantly seeking validation from others). [likes, followers].
- People even committed suicide due to lack of social validation.
- Seeking Constant desire of approval for our social selves.

k) * Twitter undermining Professional Journalism. (not balanced)
- unfiltered Ranting, lies & falsehood, [News on Twitter DS often one-sided and unreliable].

l) The online world is also responsible for devaluing Human relationships. (Real F2f interactions Constantly shifted to internet based interactions and doesn't

anonymity has intensified hate speech.
feeling of uncertainty alienation and dejection brought on by covid-19 Pandemic have aggravated anti-semitism by world by attributing blame to Jewish people. [This is reviving Prejudices and stereotypes]
Ron Kalka

have warmth.

- Some of the people continuously face madness and anxiety, depression due to this.

#
Baurelin → extension-
Comford & Robbins →

Monopoly of power in few Big tech → wide network [cannot switch]
→ non excludable
→ non rival
=) Trade off in lieu of Personal data being monetised → Surveillance Targeted ads.
Filling the coffers of Capitalists.

Anticompetitive practices.
no real choice

Feb 2021 → Social Media Activism [various hashtags supporting farmers]. → Freedom of speech.

w/o knowledge/Half knowledge → Irresponsible

soft power, image [impacted].

[# modiplanning farmer genocide] (from canada). → Can incite violence and Social disharmony in society.

Globalisation? → Interlinked world and Foreign Hostile agencies trying to ensure Social Disharmony.

Can impact the nation building process and kick in secessionist movt. *

impact on women:

[Social media] → women empowerment → [#Metoo]
but there is [digital divide] → Gendered divide.

→ Sulli Deals [Selling - educated Muslim women] against Patriarchy.

[spread of sexism]

→ Targeted Slurs, misogynistic comments and actually Constricting the space for women to assert themselves.
& Shutting their voice

* Outraging Modesty of Women.

[Porn] → Male POV → Commodification → Rape culture.

- [Sexual Harassment of women] → Stop street Harassment (2018 USA)

(41%) faced Cyber sexual Harassment.

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- Social significance of work
- Change in the social org. of work.
- nature of work in modern industrial society + mgt.
- nature of work in contemporary society.

• Social significance of work →

@ - For Marx, to work is the species essence of Human being. Through work he expressed his individuality, Creativity, personality, uniqueness and he feels satisfied with it. and makes us Human being

Work is a source of livelihood, to meet the needs of oneself and one's family

- Theological notion → Work is a Punishment of Sins committed by first man and woman in the Garden of Eden.

(b) In Pre-modern society, work was looked down upon, It was Considered that 'Laity' or ordinary men works or labours & not a virtuous activity.

- Great man philosophise, appreciate art [Painting] etc.
- Men pursuit higher pursuits — Spiritual Growth

* Those who are not intellectually gifted works.

(c) In Modern Society, Work is seen as worship. Hard work is often seen as an ideal. This emerged due to protestant reformation and new work ethic emerged as (work is Worship) and we need to work to establish God's kingdom on Earth. → (Weber)

(d) In Modern Societies, "what we do" greatly defined our identity. ★

In Premodern society, identity was based on family lineage, caste, village one hails from.

(e) Work is very important mode of social mobility. ★

- As per Marx, Study of work is major focus area of sociology because economy & production influence all other parts of society.

* Work is any activity that entails an expenditure of energy for productive purposes and in modern society they get monetary reward.

- Sociological terms work is any social activity performed in group.

- According to Durkheim DoL that is closely associated with work is integrating force in Modern society and forms the basis of organic solidarity.

- Modern societies sees shift in the location of work from Home to Factory.

(f) Work is very important from a perspective that it gives sense of continuity and predictability to our day. (and organises our daily life and routine).
- It's work, that gives our life sense of order. *
and based on the kind of work, timings, one's lifestyle is shaped.

• Weber also analyse emergence of modern bureaucratic org. of work.

g) Work gives time-off from each other in family and it stabilises and ~~strong~~ strengthen the family. (reducing pressure that is created by demands & expectations).

Work has impact on Family →

Economy [GDP, material well being of country]
+ (based on type of work being done)
+ agrarian, Industrial, service based.

* Education → curriculum has been shaped based on the requirements of work in a particular field and based on work specialised institutions have been established.

Creches / Schools have been emerged, so that mother can take part in productive work and can contribute in economy as worker/Labour.

h) Workplace is very important social setting for individual → many important social relationships are formed at work. [relationship b/w colleagues, employes & employer] etc. (managers & workers).
- Friendships are also formed at work. most of the time being spent at workplace.
- Sexual or romantic relationships also formed.
- It is at workplace, we acquire many social skills →
  + Team working spirit.
  + Professionalism
  + Time management
- work breaks the monotony of domestic life.

* Feminist Perspective
work done by women also considered work.

→ Oxfam report
amt of work done by women is worth 1 astrillion dollars, that is 3 times the IT industry worth.

(i)

* Work enhances opportunities for expanding social contacts and helps in building social capital.

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In strict sense of meaning, [Worker] is also differentiated from [Labor]. The term labour denotes a worker who lacks choice for any reason. (eg- child, Rural or bonded labour) ✓

- They are often forced into work irrespective of their willingness.
- Workers are generally in [Contractual relation] with employer while labour on the other hand, is in feudal or ritual relation with employer.

→ Economic system consists of institutions that provide for the production and distribution of goods and services.

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- Social organisation of work →

Slave → Feudal → Industrial capitalism

Max chapter to read.

Industrial society.

agri → Factory

Farm → nuclear family

extended family

- new class emerged ↔ working capitalist
- occupational specialised
- mass based education that too scientific content.

Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

- Superior technology.
- Higher mobility. (Geographical) → achieved
- Separation of work & home
- Family as economic Unit of Consumption.

Family as Economic unit of production.

Limited education (Theological).

Feudal lords & serfs

(ascriptive) Less mobility

Home based work.

Ascription to achievement

- mobility possible
- Demand & supply
- alienation ↑.
- occupational specialisation ↑
- Capital, the most important.
- Commodification of labour [Production lost its social & economic appeal] - achieved

- In traditional communities, most of the population worked on farms and were economically self-sufficient. They produced their own food, clothes, and other necessities of life. one of the main features of modern society by contrast is an enormous expansion of economic interdependence. [organic solidarity]

Slave →	Feudal
- Ancient time	Medieval time.
- 1st class society (Masters and Slave).	- Feudal lords & Serfs got control of land in exchange of fighters (fief) based on security.
- Basic agricultural technology	- relatively superior agricultural technology
- Less Mobility	*development of Handicrafts

Transformation as Feudal mode was much more efficient mode of Production.

Nature of relationship b/w two classes →

Ancient → Slaves were not allowed to reproduce, new slaves were acquired through inter-tribal warfare and surviving ones were made slaves.
- much more uncertainty and risk with aquisition of new slaves.

Feudal →
- new serfs were simply obtained by reproduction.
- serfs were not the personal property of the lords
- They were tied to land by customary obligations and not lord. They were forbidden to move or change occupation w/o permission of lord.
- serfs had incentive to produce more. [due to sharecropping].

→ will get same for survival.
→ didn't have in built incentive to produce more.
→ slaves were considered property with life in it.
- appropriate the product of slave's labour.

Due to these reasons feudal system replaced Slavery system.

Ancient	Feudal
Master owned everything → Slave himself, land etc.	Tools and implement ~~land~~ owned by serfs, only the land owned by feudal lords.

Marxist view →
Slavery initiated seed of exploitation in Human history.
~~Social~~ → extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are owned by others as their property and violence can be used.

According to **H.J. Nieber**, the basis of slavery is always **economic** bcoz, with it emerged a kind of aristocracy which lived upon slave labour. The increase of production in all branches - cattle raising, agriculture, domestic handicraft gave Human labour power the capacity to produce a larger product than was necessary for its maintenance, hence prisoners of war were turned into slaves.

Modern Industrial Society → (Management). → factory based Production.

POS CO RB
Planning
organising
Staffing
Coordinating
Budgeting.
Reporting.

Art or science?

Fredrick Taylor Considers mananagement to be purely a science. He is associated with **school of Scientific management.**

Scientific mgt is also known as 'Taylorism' and 'Fordism' - because he 1st demonstrated principles of Scientific management. in (automobile Industry - Henry Ford.

rather than Hard work but **better org. of work for efficiency**

① Any big Task is first sub-divided into smaller, relatively simpler tasks and then it is the Job of the mgt. to find **1 best way** of performing any task.
(most efficient) → [Consuming minimum resources and giving maximum output.]

How do mgt find one best way →

Through Scientific management or Experimentation or

What FW taylor says Time and Motion Studies ✗

- Taylor further suggests Scientific mgt. includes Scientific Selection and training of the workers. ①
  - (Selection – based on requirements of Job [Traits, skill etc.] (Scientific selection) #[not an arbitrary manner]
  - Worker Training continuously to improve their skill set and be trained for the 1 best way.

Scientific management is based on the principle that management must be regarded purely in a scientific manner i-e using empirical data.

Management is not to be based upon intuition, instinct or the like.

and management must find the 1-best way to carry on task.

- Taylor contends, if applied in industry, it can lead to a mental revolution in sphere of work. (by applying scientific mgt. in industry, conflicts will become the thing of the past.) this will improve efficiency and thus more production and everybody will prosper- Workers, capitalists, customers.

mental revolution → rather than conflict on profit division, focus would be shifted to increase the profit. ✱

(Scientific mgt will ensure cooperation, harmony, increased collective prosperity). #

- Taylor demonstrated its practical usability in 2 steel plants undergoing losses and were at verge of closures and Taylor turned around their fortunes. #
- Ford's success story is example of Scientific mgt. being the best way. ✱

However, Fredrick Taylor was opposed by managers

- 4 Principles of SM →
  - (a) scientific method to determine most effective way to perform work.
  - (b) Tasks be allocated to workers based on their capability.
  - (c) monitor worker performance.
  - (d) allocate work b/w workers & managers. & both responsible to efficiency. ✓

Prior to this, worker-mgt. conflict were rampant. wages ↓, demand ↑. - frequent strikes.

(increase the pie rather than fighting for more share in small pie).

"fair days pay for fair days work".

- Harry Braverman in his Labour and Monopoly Capital: degradation of work provide a critical analysis of SM at workplace a marxist perspective - He argues that work in Capitalist org is exploitative and alienating and workers are coerced into servitude in factory system.

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as managers were considered to be a skillful persons with huge knowledge and a very good salary. [It was assumed management is an art]. This led to devaluation of role of managers. — In Past.

→ Scientific mgt. of Taylor divided the responsibility (4) among workers and managers.
(to select best and to seek for 1 best way)
- Previously only worker was responsible for efficiency.

* Time and Motion Studies were seen as very dehumanising and was treated very impersonally w/o emotion. (workers)

Fordism → Firms made long term commitments to workers, and wages were tightly linked to productivity growth. As such, collective bargaining agreements, negotiated b/w firms and unions that specified working conditions such as wages, seniority rights and benefits and so on System is generally understood to have broken down in 1970's, giving rise to greater flexibility and insecurity in working conditions. (Fordism can only be applied succesfully in those industries that produce standardised products for large markets. [automobile]. Setting up Mechanized lines is enormously expensive and once a Fordist system is est., it is quite rigid, to alter a product, reinvestment is needed. (4)

- Harry Braverman says Fordism & automation led to deskilling of labour force.

mass production
Assembly line Industry
- Worker given specialised tasks.
- less space for innovations.
- Psychological stress
- alienation ↑.
- Skilled worker to assembly line worker.

Humans relations Approach → closely associated with the name of Elton Mayo.

Traditionally, it was believed by managers that 2 factors are biggest determinants of productivity of worker.

(a) Physical conditions of work.
(b) monetary incentives.

Studies Conducted regarding Physical work conditions. [Temp., ventilation, lighting]

- Hawthorne studies began by other scientists, varying physical conditions and to see which conditions provides best productivity.

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eg- lighting.

They found when they increased lighting - Productivity ↑

Good Ventilation — " ↑

Temp. Just right → ↑

When lighting was reduced to sub-optimal level →

Worker productivity remained same under all sub-optimal conditions. *

Hawthorne effect → They knew they are being observed. (Thus, they were cautious and modified their behaviour). *

Mayo, joined Hawthorne studies and concluded that physical conditions apparently do not matter much. and depends on nature of supervisory technique employed. # #

→ If it is top down approach → Productivity ↓ *

→ If it is encouraging participation → Productivity ↑. (bottom up approach) in decision making.

- To ensure higher productivity, interpersonal relationships are very much a requirement. (as workers felt they are valued, can share grievances, making worker part of decision making process. — Productivity ↑.

- Mayo, conducted bank-wiring experiments regarding monetary incentives, and which work bests for enhanced productivity [variety of incentives] — Goods, monetary etc.

ⓐ Positive incentives [bonus]
ⓑ negative incentives [penalty]
} Tried individual as well as group incentives.

- Tried immediate as well as delayed incentives. *

Irrespective of incentives, Productivity remained same

Mayo concluded, that productivity of worker was not because of monetary incentives but it was controlled by informal norms among workers. [to maintain productivity at a group norm and not exceed.

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Thus, worked productivity is not only dependent on formal channels, rules but it is greatly affected by informal, rules, norms, channels etc. #

and (informal organisation amongst workers.) *

[Management can use this informal organisation to enhance worker productivity. Amongst the workers, there can be an informal leader and mgt can try to influence that particular leader to bring about good productivity. *

(Persuasion)

- [Human relations approach] have highlighted the importance of Human and is not just a cog in Gigantic wheel. [so Human centric corporate culture is required]. *

*

CA

SAP, German software company have announced adoption of flexible working.

- Thus employees will be able to work remotely, office at flexible schedule

- Nature of work in Contemporary Societies →

Post-industrial society → Shift from Secondary to Tertiary Sector dominated economy.

Western economies have undergone a significant change in nature of work, economy after WW-II. It is termed as new economy → services sector dominated economy. Also Expanding quarternary sector (based on knowledge - education industry, R&D). ★ — white collar

- Expanding Quinary sector → Golden Collar Jobs
refers to high end consultancy, vision for corporates, Government, academia.

- Concept of Post-industrial society was developed by. Coined
A. Touraine and popularised by Daniel Bell

The Post industrial society is characterised by following features →

a) Services / Tertiary sector is biggest sector and engages the maximum no. of people in employment.

b) Characterised by new form of capital: knowledge, information, data.

c) Economic growth in Post industrial society is achieved by production of Ideas and not things. ★

d) Soval networks becomes very important.

e) Mandell, (Marxist) termed this phase as late capitalism and according to him, in late capitalism the flow of capital is Globalised [MNC's] etc.

There is clear indicative shift in employment pattern. (share of blue collar worker has reduced and share of White collar worker, quinary sector ↑).

- UK = 80% Contribution in GDP by services.

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Peter Drucker, Constrats blue collar worker /manual of Industrial Society with Knowledge Worker in Post-Industrial society.

- Blue collar worker use (hands and manual labor to produce things.)
- Knowledge workers are engaged in processing information & Production of Ideas. ✓

- **Gig Economy** (non Standard forms of employment. (short term engagement). — (Task based Service).
  eg- Freelancing — Contractual Tasks — eg- Ola, uber, Zomato
  - It is also characterised by Work from Home.
    - Fulltime
    - Part time
  - Employees organisations.
  - around 35% of American people are engaged in Short-term Contractual Work.
  - Security V/S Freedom → provided by Gig Economy
    (Job) ↑ decline in (Higher vulnerability and uncertainty for workers).
  - lack of reliable (data) Knowledge of Indians working in Gig Economy. — This have tendency of Informalisation of formal sector.
  - Feminisation of Workforce → Flexitime has made it possible, WFH.
    Tertiary/ service sectors require Soft skills / People's Skills, thus more inclination towards Work.
    - # Social security ↓
    - # no Trade union
    - # diff. to regulate.
    - # Lack of data.

- **Alienation** → Contemporary relevance of this notion is questioned on following reasons. ⟶

@ Karl Marx developed this notion in Industrial society and now there is a greater participation of Worker in decision making, work conditions have significantly improved.
- Plethora of Worker-Centric legislations., Trade unions Collective Bargaining ✓
- Various mgt. tools are used to reduce alienation (Job rotation, Play areas), motivational lectures

2028 → 90 Cr. Jobs Potential 1.25% GDP growth

High degree of Informality (Workers classified as independent Contractors)

→ This outsourcing is unfair competition for firms which comply with labour laws.
→ Lower Tax revenue for Govt. / weakens its ability for Country's dev.

→ Can use in Marx Reduction of Alienation + Weber's rising middle class.

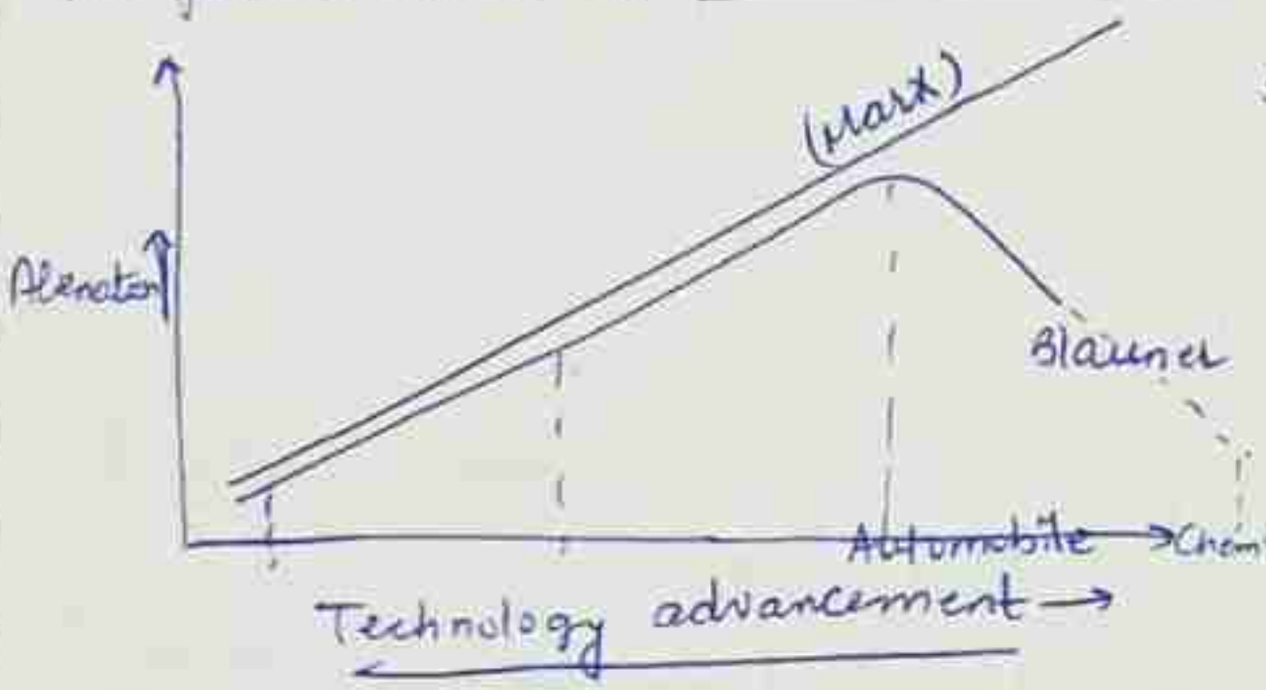
Thus Contemprary Sociologists argue that alienation, if not fully eliminated has very much reduced. *

- There is a greater work-life balance, good leisure time.
- And as per them, Alienation is now an outdated concept. ≠

→ Cause in Marx Criticism of alienation

Robert Blauner, Conducted a study – relationship b/w technology advancement and alienation →

- He found there is no clear linear relationship.



Four Industries →
- Printing (Pre-Industrial Level)
- Textiles [early Industrial) Level
- Automobiles [advanced industrial tech.)
- Chemicals [fully automated].

Blauner argues, it's not always alienating if technological advancements are made. ⊜

C.W. Mills analysed alienation in **Services Sector** (When Human Interactions ↑).

He says in Secondary Sector, one need **Skills with Things** #

In Tertiary Sector, one need **Skills with people** #

In Modern US Society, a **personality mket** has emerged Certain **Personality traits** are valued and traded in marketplace. Thus people are faking those traits that are in demand for great sales.

eg- Airhostess is a biggest epitome of Fakeness. ⊛

- People keepon Personality facade. for more monetary rewards.

– Thus, Alienation from one's own self. ⊛ ↑

- **Charles Sabel** argues that work is no longer mechanical but **skill based** which diminishes alienation.

Knowledge

White Collar Workers.

- **Ann Oakley**

Capitalism → Ind. → emergence of Primary Social role for women → Mother-Housewife role → Highly alienating → Isolated job, no power → still w/o any pay.

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Herbert Marcuse → (Marxist)

Says that our leisure time is dominated by Mass Media ≠ and now social media and this is owned and controlled by Bourgeoisie and thus one doesn't have any control over it. Just like Sphere of work. and it is alienating as work. [and for this leisure time - they are generating false needs and filling the coffers of Bourgeoisie. ★

(Mass Media → advertisements for Capitalist products.)

- **Industrialisation and social change** →

shift from animate to inanimate source of power
(Human animal) (machine, coal, electricity)

= Productivity ↑ - (Production ↑ (std. of goods ↑)

- rise of factories
- use of machinery in production of Goods.

Impact →

a) Occupation shifts [migration rural to urban]
b) ascriptive to achievement based DoL.
c) Social mobility ↑ [, Nuclear family, Social conditions ↑ Secularisation + Revivalism + RF.
d) occupational specialisation ↑ , High DoL.
e) New forms of conflicts. - (wages, Trade Unionism).
f) changing power relations [Land → Capital]
g) Communication ↑, Transportation ↑.
h) Social living conditions ↓ i) Labour party, Trade unions.

★ According to **Kabeer**, **women** getting financial autonomy are more engaged in informal sector due to associated flexibility and autonomy. economy. [Primary mother House-wife role].

According to **Chester Barnard**, An informal organisation is an aggregate of interpersonal relationships w/o any conscious purpose but which may contribute to joint result.

- Informal org of work refers to work org. outside the sphere of formal rules and regulations.

IR → termed by **Arnold Toynbee**

Informal work eg-

a) Sivakasi Cracker factories (working there could be fatal).
b) Rana Plaza incident at Bangladesh uncovered truth of informal textile sector.

(criminal activities (dark web) Black economy)

Internet influence on work →

a) Youtube bloggers.
b) WFH
c) outsourcing of services.
d) Gig Economy.
e) rise of BPO, KPO allowing upward mobility.
f) Part-time work culture ↑.
g) Contact with other workers is limited, thus alienation

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- feature of societies where rule of law prevails.

- **Formal organisation of work** → explicit objectives. rational org. of work.

Specific function, Hierarchy of authority
rationality — eg - Bureaucratic structure. (rational Hierarchy)
rational-legal authority.
- Future security
- entry barrier like exams to be passed ✓
- organised manner of work. , Better Control of work
- governed by rules, regulations and procedures (based on contract or by statute). social security

- **Informal org. of work** → workers not Governed by fix rules, but by dict of employers. (Synonymously used with unorg. sector)

According to ILO →
Family ownership
- unregulated and competitive markets, labour intensive technology
- Small scale operation → Workers prone to exploitation.
- No social security benefits.
- no security of Job.
- Street vendors.
- no fix working hours, easy entry and retrenchment.

Hawkers street vendors (shadow economy) → helps escape poverty but not sufficient — only escape absolute deprivation.

also one of the cause of poverty, Cyclic Poverty

→ These org. escapes the legislations and rules of the land

→ largely a feature of society, where labour supply is higher and worker accepts whatever is given to them in any conditions of work.

Social determinants of Economic development →
→ Weber's Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism shows social factors profoundly affect economic dev.
(a) education system → curriculum (scientific in nature)
(b) Religious belief [Protestant]
(c) Social stratification like caste & class.
(d) Personal values - Hard work etc.
(e) demographic composition & dependency ratio.
(f) scientific dev.
(g) level of urbanisation
(h) secularisation.

[Traditional societies - Informal org. ✓
modern societies → Formal org. ✓]

India - 90% Informal sector despite India's IT sector boom & high annual growth rates.
(rural areas - agriculture).

#[Why India didn't originate capitalism]? → Weber

- **ILO, 2018** - 81% of employed in India are in informal sector, 6.5% in formal sector, 0.8% in Household sector

- **Keith Hart**, noted Characteristics of Informal sector. — Immigrant labour
Coined by Hart
@ low level skills, Jobs low technology, low pays, Easy entry, no social security, Precarious work
Marxist → Reserve army of labour.
often absorbs marginalised sections - women, Dalit

(33)
FOW tries to balance the interests of workers and employers.
- Prevention of exploitation
- Better accountability.

→ Thinkers →
a) Hawthorne Studies
b) **Ritzer**, considered formal org. of work as **macdonaldisation** i.e increasing rationality leads to irrational outcomes
It is dehumanising

- Today the term generally includes Casual labour, Contract labour, domestic labour.
- due to low, individual escapes from clutches of criminal subculture → ★ Cloward & Ohlin
and worker accepts whatever is given to them in any conditions of work.

Isstep in Research → Hypothesis

Theodorson and Theodorson

A Hypothesis is a tentative assumption for a statement that clearly specifies a relationship b/w two or more variables. Hypothesis serves as a starting point of a research project, it is formulated on the basis of — Common sense, Prior research or studies, intuition, personal experience etc.

A Hypothesis is a proposed explanation of a phenomena which is yet to be tested. → G.A Lundberg

(whole validity)

A Hypothesis may be proved or disproved, based on empirical data or evidence. In either case, it has helped the researcher in his research project.

Characteristics of a Good Hypothesis →

- It should be simple. [least variables possible]
b) It should be stated in clear and precise terms.
c) It should be relevant to the research problem.
d) It should be empirically testable. → classical predictions are not testable. eg - Proletariat Revolution.
e) It should be based on sound reasoning and not on basis of wild guess.
f) It should direct the research on the right track.
→ Northrop

Soundness of Hypothesis is measured by testing it. Testing validates the presumptions made in a Hypothesis. It shows that correlation shown in the statement of Hypothesis bears an empirical validity.

To test a hypothesis, social researchers makes 2 Hypothesis- Null Hypothesis (H_0) and Alternate Hypothesis (H_1). Null Hypothesis is the hypothesis that states that there is no relation b/w 2 or more than 2 phenomenas, whose relation is under investigation. Alternative Hypothesis, as name suggests, is the alternative to null Hypothesis and it states that there is some kind of relationship b/w phenomena or variables under observation. While testing Hypothesis, there can be erroneous results due to faulty acceptance of wrong results. There are 2 such errors—

a) Type 1 error → researcher rejects null Hypothesis, when it is actually true (α error)
b) Type 2 error → researcher fails to reject a false null Hypothesis → (Beta).

eg - relationship b/w literacy and poverty.

Hypothesis

a higher rate of illiteracy leads to higher chances of poverty.

or

High literacy rate leads to less incidence of poverty.

Testing of Hypothesis

Research Conclusion	Reality: difference	Reality: no difference
difference	Correct Decision	Type 1 error
no difference	Type 2 error.	Correct decision.

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Role of Hypothesis → [acts as a starting point]

a) Goode and Hatt stated that [Social research remains unfocused] W/o Hypothesis

b) It directs the research on right track → Northrop *

c) P.V. Young stated that, the role of Hypothesis to prevent blind research and indiscriminate collection of facts which may later move irrelevant and create problem/error in study.

d) Hypothesis is required at [every stage of research] due to its indispensable role in research observed by [Cohen and Nagel] *

e) It is the first step to formulate hypothesis in any research project as it acts as frame of reference to researcher.

f) Hypothesis statement helps to understand which research method/data collection method to be used. *

g) If Hypothesis proven wrong helps researcha with Correct Correlations.

Limitations → Knowingly or unknowingly Hypothesis shows [biasness of Researcher] #

→ According to Interpretivists, [Generalised Statements] are not always hold true for all individuals.

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classmate

Date
Page

→ Hypothesis acts as a pole star.

(h) development of [Ideal type] is also a form of hypothesis which was later verified through facts/practical observation.

- If Hypothesis gets proved, it becomes a thesis, repeated testing leads to higher order Generalisation.

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2nd Step → **Sampling**

Sampling involves **selecting few units** or elements of a population for study or analysis. Based on the study of the sample of the selected units, certain conclusions are reached, regarding the characteristics of the whole population.

Sample must be representative, if it is to capture the reality.

Why Sampling?

ⓐ resources are not there to collect data from all the citizens. [It helps saving time and money].
(Money, manpower)

Sampling → ① Identify the target population.

② develop a **sampling frame** (list of all the units in population)
(target)

- There may be **some ommissions** in sampling frame.
eg- voterlist doesnot have unregistered adults
- Homeless not in Telephone directory.

③ Draw Sample. **Sampling Technique**

Probability Sampling

→ that every element in the population or universe has an equal chance or probability of getting selected in a sample.

→ **Random sampling**
(each element assigned a no. e randomly picked).

→ **Systematic random sampling**
every nth element is selected.
(10, 20, 30, 40 ....)

non-Probability Sampling

- Every element in universe doesn't have equal chance to be selected in a sample.

→ **Volunteer sampling**
voluntary coming up.

→ **Convenience Sampling**
Sample is chosen based on convenience or ease of access to researcher.
eg- Satisfaction of online learning

Surveys are of 3 types →

ⓐ Factual Survey
eg- Census.

ⓑ Attitude Survey
eg- opinion polls.

ⓒ Explantory Survey
more ambitious, goes beyond description and tries to test thods & Hypothesis & to produce new theories.

In sociology, Le Play is considered Father of modern social survey.
eg- Durkheim's Survey on suicide

- It is important that sampling frame is as comprehensible as pos
If it's dont then Sample might be biased distorted. and results misleading.

Stratified random sampling →

Sampling frame is first divided into strata (on some criteria). Based on the proportion of elements in particular strata. (sample is drawn).

- Gives more representative sample as compared to random sampling but it's less random sampling, which is used more as stratified random sampling requires ~~but~~ prior knowledge of (stratification criteria)

#

Multistage sampling → (cluster sampling).

Used when sample size is very large and elements are very sparsely located in Geography.

1st stage → out of 29 states, select 8 in all regions of India.

2nd stage – In those states, not from all distt., but few distt., data is drawn. → block etc.

disadv → least representative. limited clusters, leaves a significant proportion of population unsampled. [Polls]

- **Sampling errors** can be there. [as only a small sample is representative of entire population]. → under coverage, non response Subject Bias.

- **Quota Sampling** → allows researchers to control variables w/o having a sampling frame. (used only when random or systematic random sampling is not possible)

eg- Conducting an opinion poll.

- Generally in quota sampling, stratification is done and certain is quota is decided. Then before collecting data (Interview), Interviewee is asked certain questions, so as to ascertain which quota he is representing.

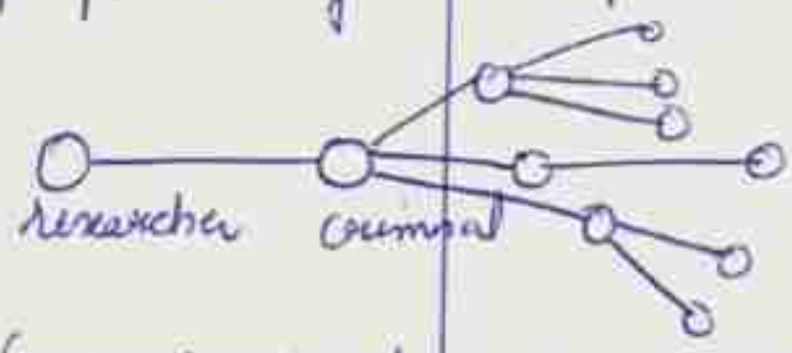
- As per Clue scale, quota sampling is quicker and cheaper than simple random sa

Disadv → asking such questions in start may put some interviewees off.
→ It can be difficult to fill minority quota.

In school, colleges, coachings etc.
As a researcher, he will pick sample from his students due to ease of access.
(This data may not be representative).

- **Snowball sampling** →

Sample size increases with more people coming in sample.



(new sample elements are chosen based on **reference** by existing members of sample and sample size grows)

- Appropriate where there is no sampling frame.

#(Can be used in studying criminal groups).

Surveys can include any time of quantitative methods of data collection — questionnaire, Interviews etc.
eg - decadal census etc.

Steps → Collect Data (data collection)

(a) questionnaire / Schedule
(b) Interviews
(c) observing the sample
(d) Focus Group discussion
(e) Secondary sources.

- Survey by Gallup on Economic status in USA in 1939

Questionnaire → list of questions printed in pre-determined pattern and sequence (may be sent by post, posted online).

* most popular
# low cost, less time consuming
# manpower required is very less (as in case of Interview).
# Coordination b/w researcher and respondent is not req. (as in case of Interview), [can be answered anonymously]

Disadv →

a) cannot ask follow-up questions, have to rely on face value of responses. (Error

b) scope for misinterpretation of question or answer (both interviewer and interviewee in case of Interview can clarify it).

c) Social desirability bias

d) Questionnaires have very low response rate. as Compared to Interview.

e) Leading questions (trying to elicit certain response)

Questionnaire can be of 2 types

- open ended questions (Subjective answers) — provides answer in his own words — mains (Thirrepin Coding of answ and is based on researcher bias). low validity & reliability.
- close ended questions (Respondent to answer based on Predefined options) — Prelims — very high validity & reliability.

* For factual data requirement → closed ended questions are preferred ✓

* In case of emotions, more Subjectivity → open ended questions are preferred. (for Greater insight of mind of respondent.
eg - are you religious?

✓

- response rate for closed ended questions is higher as Compared to open ended questions.

Limitations of
a) administering of questionnaire involves functional literacy.
b) Sample collected may not be representative.
c) Sample must be homogeneous as same questions all being asked For some society, see might not be relevant
e) Postal questionnaire have poor return rate.
f) argued that selection of questions itself shows researcher's Bias.

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While designing a questionnaire, several precautions needs to be taken. →

(a) separate Questions (multiple) should not be bundled together in a single question:

Separate questions be asked separately.

eg- Do you pray and go to temple daily (2 Qns)

(b) In case of closed ended questions, the answer choices should be exhaustive.
(cover all possible answers)

- 10000 - 20000 ₹
- 20000 - 50000 ₹
- > 50000 ₹

→ (not included < 10000 ₹.

c) Questions should be in a Simple language and easy to understand for respondent. eg- When will Proletarial rev. happen?

d) There should not be any Leading questions in a questionnaire. that elicit a particular response from respondent.

e) The Questionnaire should contain questions that are all relevant and must not include any irrelevant Question. (no superfluous information should be elicited)

for eg - In study to establish relationship b/w Poverty & Literacy. (A question related to food is irrelevant to the matter of investigation).

• Schedule → Similar to Questionnaire, but the main difference is that a schedule is filled by an enumerator who is specially appointed for this purpose.

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- **Interview** → (Telephonic, F2F), Video.

a) It enables clarification of questions and answers sought.

b) response rate is more.

c) can ask follow-up questions.

d) Illiterate person can also be interviewed as questionnaire can be undertaken only by literate.

e) **Emotional response** can be sought easily by this method.

Disadv →

(a) quite resource intensive ✓

(b) Greater cost, time consuming [overhead costs] — place, food.

(c) Coordination b/w researcher and respondent is reqd.

(d) cannot / shouldn't go for **high no** of respondents.

(e) anonymity isn't possible [related to sexuality]. ✓

(f) Training of personnel is also reqd → Training cost adds up to cost.

(g) **Interviewer's bias** can corrupt the whole process. [They must hide the biases and continue interview with blank faces].

(h) Response can also be corrupted by Interviewer. (**responder Bias**) ✓

(i) Suffers from issue of reliability & validity. (variation in context, change in interviewer)

Interview can be of two types

- **Structured Interview** →
  fixed no of questions in order are asked to all interviewee
  — more objective, suitable for quantitative positivistic research

- **Unstructured Interview** →
  no prior fixed questions, based on answers of interviewee, conversation moves forward.
  + supplementary que can be asked.
  + These are seen as being more appropriate to eliciting attitudes & opinions - *
  + extremely flexible in nature.

structured view are **usable in case of comparisons** but unstructured interviews are full of rich data.

* Can cover much larger samples as compared to participant observation.

- Annoakley wasn't in favour of non-directive interview and she believed interviewer should be **empathetic**.

→ Interview should be **non-directive**! to refrain from opinions — to avoid expressions of approval or disapproval.

(S)

(j) **Social desirability bias** → respondent answers which they think will present their best image.

Research

(k) language is sometimes barrier, Individual accent, pronounciation can make situation diffi for respondent.

→ **Cicourel's study** on Biased criminal justice system. Gender / Social grouping

Types of Styles in Interview →

a) Non-directive → avoiding expression of approval and disapproval.

b) Aggressive → taking positions and showing opinionated attitude as people open up showing approval/disap.

c) Individual / Focus Group discussion.

Hammersley, 1990 → rejected radical critique of interview, argue that the use of interview should not be abandoned by researchers, However they should become circumspect in the inferences they draw from interview data.

- Observation
  - In depth holistic view of events about a social phenomenon is possible.
  - Such questions can be asked which he otherwise wouldn't have asked.
  - Interview cannot provide an in-depth view of social phenomenon.
  - Participant observation
    - In this, researcher becomes actively engaged in life or activities of group under observation.
    - Adv → Bias ↓
    - a) norms & values, point of view, perspectives of participant can be better appreciated, if he doesn't participate there can be Cultural difference.
    - To be successful, a participant observer must have high degree of acceptability among the subjects. Gaining trust is difficult task and failure to do so leads the subjects to behave differently.
  - non Participant observation
    - doesnot engage in activities or life of group under observation.
    - Adv
    - (a) Social reality remain untouched and unaffected by activities if one doesn't participate (without his emotions coming in play).
    - (Technological advancements provide researchers to conduct study even from a distinct place and leaving minimal impact on subjects).
  - Quasi Participant Observation
    - based on principles of Participant observation, but the degree of involvement is less and it uses best of both types.
    - Participant observation allows for correction of initial impressions, which may often be mistaken or biased.
    - Disadv. of Participant observation
      - (a) Issue of validity
      - (b) Reliability ↓
      - c) William Whyte
      - (d) access to group is difficult.

(a) observations are typically associated with small scale societies or social group.

(b) one difficulty faced in observation method is gaining access to social group — Ethical dilemma — whether to tell them about research or not

William Foot whyte, wrote a book (Street Corner Society)

In this book he studied some gangs in US.

He says, "I began my research as non-participant observer but ended up almost as a non-observing participant"

*(Researcher should be mindful that he doesn't lose the sight of research motive). , as observer may develop sympathy for the Group resulting in an emotional attachment with them.

Ethnography → Ethnos = people
Graphy = Study.
Coined by Malinowski

Anthropologists writes ethnography of Tribes.

Ethnography is the production of highly detailed accounts of How people in a social setting lead their lives. → (religion, family structure etc.).

It is based on long term and systematic observation and detailed conversations with the participants. → dfn given by Judy Payne

Ethnography was developed by Anthropologists who studied small scale primitive tribes Using this method.

It typically entails participant information and in-depth interviews. eg- Malinowski's study of Trobriander Islands ★

Participant observation:
- Clouard's study of Juvenile Justice.
- William White study of Gang of Delinquents at Boston.
- Margaret Mead on Samoa.
- RadcliffeBrown on AIN islands.

Village studies by MN Srinivas, SC Dube Majumdar.

eg- Margaret Mead Samoan Island study.

-According to Nigel Fielding → the approach may also lead to several ethical issues especially while studying the vulnerable groups.

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- **Critical Ethnography** → develop and test theories simultaneously.
  - oppression will be studied.
  - → by critical school.

Phil Carspecker → Critic E are more concerned with social inequalities and tve social change. They also reveal oppression and educate people about oppressions.

- **Significance of Research methodologies** →

→ use of research methodology is necessary in sociology as it distinguishes sociological work from layperson knowledge of society.

- research work provides legitimacy and wider acceptance to the sociological work.
- Different methods are incorporated based on different purpose of research like Positivist or interpretivist approach

→ Quantitative or qualitative methods based on nature of data and information.

→ Micro methods or macro methods based on scope of research.

Research methodology or research design has following basic types →

Exploratory Research design → It is used in initial stages of the research to acquire some preliminary information. The main objective is to fine tune the broad problem into specific problem statement and generate possible Hypothesis - It is therefore useful for further research.

→ Includes survey of existing literature, experienced individuals or analysis of case studies.

Experimental research design → on next page
usually done by positivists to establish causal relationship b/w dependent and independent variables.

- How to choose a research method?

a) Source of Funding [Funding bodies prefer Quantitative method mostly)
b) Based on Hypothesis and relation to be proved. → Religiosity, Poverty & literacy.
c) Theoretical and practical consideration of Topic.
   ↳ class behaviour [Qualitative), Exit poll [Quantitative].
d) Req. of Reliability, Validity, Testability
e) Focus on objectivity
f) ethical Grounds.

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- Classification of sociological research methods →

Quantitative RM (scientific)

- entails obtaining Statistical or Empirical data.
- finding Correlations.
- establishing Causations
- arriving at Generalisations.

(Focus on obtaining large amt of Empirical data)

→ Methods →

① Experimentation (not Lab Experiments but Field Experiments) to establish linkages. (Hypothesis is tested by Isolating particular variables.)

eg- Field experiment by Siscons at London. He asked for directions, dressed as a labourer and sometimes as businessman to analyse whether people will help him.

(Siscons tried to keep time of the day constant, however people at a place might not be same) — so not as controlled experiment as lab experiments.

eg- TV Show (What would you do).

② Comparative method (Ginsberg used this, to study Primitive societies.) →

Compare what is comparable.

- Comparing situations, official statistics, historical records.
- Founding fathers — Durkheim used Comparative data extensively (Suicide in various European Societies). * (to come at generalisations)
- Weber Compared economic behaviors

Qualitative RM

Humanistic method.

→ helps in discovering underlying meanings, motives, patterns, symbols etc.

Mead → Symbolic Interactionism

Interpretive sociology

Considers Scientific methods are inappropriate or insufficient to capture reality. (Weberian Social action approach) *

- do not focus on obtaining large amt of empirical data but rather focus on quality data. i.e rich insights. (true picture of (way of life, of people's experiences attitudes & beliefs).
- more applied on small social groups, while quantitative are used for large social groups.

- Verstehn, Case studies Participant observation Ethnography. → direct observation + Empathetic Reasoning

* - Weber was not simply concerned with understanding meanings & motives but wanted to explain social action and social change. He was interested in Causality.

eg- Protestant ethic Study. He Compared oriental societies, singled out variable as protestantism to be the reason of capitalism.]

It's objective is to establish the causality b/w dependent and independent variable and test a hypothesis.

eg- Hawthorne studies — experimental design.

(However in Sociology very difficult to have controlled environment).

- This method aims at keeping prejudices and biases at bay while doing research.

(due to high objectivity, data obtained is more reliable)

- Issues with Experimentation

a) Hawthorne effect
b) Significant no. of variable needs to be taken into account, researcher may not be aware of some
c) Ethical Issues/dilemmas

* Clouard's study of Juvenile Delinquency.

of different [religious groups]

- Karl Marx Compared various historical societies.

* questionnaires, surveys are used.

* Generalisations are easy to arrive at.

* data in form of [numerics].

* Greater objectivity Possible.

- [Multivariate analysis]

[Adv] of Quantitative method → (Cannot be used for non-observable attributes.)

→ objectivity ↑
→ Easy measurement, not much expertise need.
→ Validity and reliability easier to check
→ Reproducibility ↑, lesser user bias.

without a systematic view/way of producing knowledge the findings of subject can be dismissed as guess work, or even as common sense. Thus

2 Strands of methods emerged - Qualitative and Quantitative, later more qualitative - Feminist methodology emerged.

* Generalisations are not easy to arrive at.

* data in form of words.

* objectivity is significantly reduced.

[Adv] → Cheaper for small sample
+Disadv → reproducibility ↓
→ Required expertise + trained investigator
→ difficult to use if sample is large.
→ They have helped widening the scope of Sociology.
→ Give Complete understanding of reality.

- [Variables] →

variables are those parameters whose [values changes] [as the situation changes] variables are the key elements in experiments.

As Per Earl R Babbie - variable is a logical set of attributes.

[Two types] →

(a) dependent variables — values change with changes in Independent variable.

(b) Independent variables → values doesn't change with Change in value of dependent variable.

eg- Time.

eg relationship b/w [literacy and Poverty]

Hypothesis - Poverty causes low level of literacy.

literacy → dependent variable.

eg - low literacy rate cause poverty
(Independent) (dependent)

In any social experiment, the researcher has to identify the variables, then he needs to establish which of them is dependent and independent.

After this researcher will establish the relationship and finally researcher will change value of independent variable to observe the effect on dependent variable keeping other things constant.

- more quantitative
- Many
- Surveys/questionnaires → closedended (more) / openended
- Structured Interview
- Unstructured Interview
- Focus Group discussion
- Participant observation.
- Number involved: few
- more qualitative
- Low
- High

by Norman K Denzin

- **Triangulation** →

In social research, Triangulation is defined as the mixing of methods, data etc in the wake of inadequacies of quantitative and qualitative methodologies and data.

- Data Triangulation
- Investigator Triangulation
- Methodological Triangulation.

- Test-retest method.
- Parallel form method
- Internal consistency Test
- Scorer Method.

- **Reliability and Validity** →

In sociological terms, reliability refers to Consistency or Reproducability of the research/results.

In sociological research, data or a research tool or method is considered reliable, if the other researchers by using the same method or tools will produce the same results. # Temporal Stability + internal Consistency

- Quantitative methods have greater reliability, while usually qualitative methods are critically far less reliability. (lacking in).
  as there is no way of replicating a qualitative study and checking the reliability of its findings.

To overcome the limitation associated with use of terms reliability and validity, especially with the qualitative research, some socio researchers have suggested that sociological research should be judged on basis of some diff. criteria. Lincoln & Guba suggested that alternative terms like trustworthiness, credibility, transferability be used to suit Qualitative research in socio.

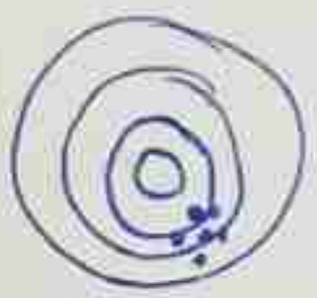
- Hammersley also urged to look beyond reliability & validity debate and instead focus on relevance of research.

- while Positivists may argue that validity is possible in sociology by the use of scientific methods, Interpretivists deny such possibility as human consciousness cannot be captured using any method.

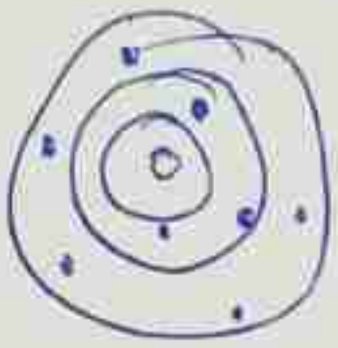
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- **validity** → validity means whether a **research tool or method** gives a true measure or explanation of what it claims to measure or explain. In other words, **Does it accurately reflect the social reality or not.** #

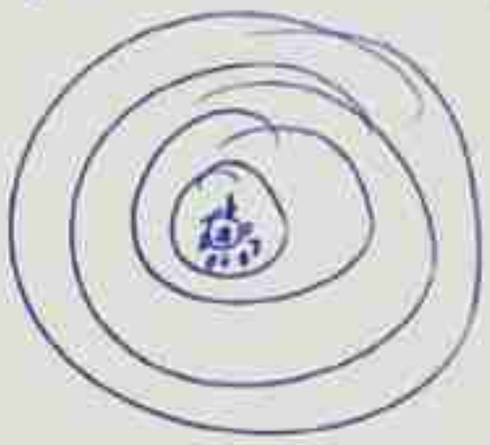
eg- Is decline of footfall in Church, a valid measure to explain decline of religiosity?



reliablity but no validity



not reliable not validity



reliable as well as valid.

quantitative research methodology → **Positivism**

1) directly observable objective data to be focused.
2) Use of statistical data (eg- suicide rate) → Interview, records.
3) looking for Correlations btw diff. social facts. - eg- Durkheim found an apparent Correlation b/w a particular religion, Protestantism and a high Suicide rate.
4) Causation - 4th stage Invdves a search for Causal connections - If there is strong correlation, Positivist might suspect that one of these phenomena was causing the other to take place. (data is to be analysed carefully to reach any conclusion)

eg- { Being working class causes Crime or either Crime causes a person to become working class. (as conviction might cause their downward mobility)

Multivariate analysis is used to **overcome problem of spurious correlation**. This involves establishing relationship b/w dependent and independent variables, by changing independent variable. With the achieved comparative data, researchers can analyse relative importance of many different variables and to reach out at causal relation

5) Based on this **Law of Human behaviour** is found out. eg- Comte discovered that all Societies passes thrugh 3 stages: T, M, P Society.

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as per **Alan Bryman**

4 types of validity

(a) **measurement validity** → Concerns whether a measure being employed really measures what it claims.

(b) **Internal validity** refers to **Causality**. If causal relationship is true it is valid.

(c) **External validity** Concerns whether the results of particular study can be generalised to groups or situations other than those of study itself.

(d) **Ecological validity** refers to the problem of how closely a research study mirrors the normal or natural setting of people's real experience - The more unnatural a research setting, more distant it is from everyday life. Questionnaire, Surveys etc.

(a) - does church attend: method really measures religiosity?

(b) Sociologists questions causality of crime rate to diff. educational achievement.

(c) **Skegg's** Study of 83 women of W class, lack E validity in relation to working class women elsewhere.

(d) → Lab Experiments lack Ecological V.

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- **Focus Group discussion** → A focus group involves several members who discuss a specific topic. Typically 7-8 or upto 14 members are there in Group discussion. Members of the focus group must be from target group but within a target group, there must be a fair degree of Heterogenity. ★

- Corporates include customer, Consumers as well as influencers in Focus group discussion.

(usually done by corporates for marketing exercises)

- In sociology, popularised by Merton. (★)

- Objectives of the focus group study are clearly specified but there is no structure of the discussion pattern. #

Certain Precautions needs to be taken →

(a) Moderators needs to ensure that (not only few) dominate the discussion but they will be able to get variety of views.

(b) Target group members with fair degree of Heterogenity and can include customer, Consumer, Influencers.

(c) Discussion, several times may digress from main point but it is Moderator's duty to keep the discussion in line.

(d) often times, those who participate are incentivised and the opinion expressed by them may not be true to a greater extent - They may be apathetic with the research topic. and this data cannot be used at face value.

Focus group allows researcher to observe, how a group of people Jointly arrive at an understanding through interaction with each other. ★

David Morgan, Considers that Focus groups are useful with the group of people, who have a (fair degree of Homogenity)

→ Internet has helped in making reach of focus groups wider via online research chat rooms. → Fran Tonkiss

(e) If the moderator or researcher becomes too active, Participants may restrain themselves, and he may distract the group to respond as per his likings and expectations.

(f) Respondent can be distracted or influenced by others participating in FGD, thus interviews seen as better. ✓

shared interest or expertise. They can then stimulate each other to converse. Conversation and interaction by moderator can be minimized.

Sue Wilkinson, Focus groups are much more closer to reality as compared to interviews. As interviews are very much structured. Focus groups discussions include stimulation of counter reactions to a particular topic. Can make participants more reflexive.

According to Wilkinson, some feminists believe that focus groups are more egalitarian than one to one Interviews. The interviewer dominates them less.

- **Case Studies** → Case study involves a detailed and intensive study or a full examination of a single instance. eg- Violence at Wistron plant

→ Information and data for case studies are collected through various sources →

(a) official records
(b) newspaper reports.
(c) Interviews with various stakeholders
(d) Questionnaires.
(e) Small scale surveys.

- **Robert K Yin** identified 5 types of case study -
a) Critical CS
b) Unique CS ✓
c) Revelatory CS ✓
d) Longitudinal CS ✓
e) Representative CS ✓

According to **Tim May** Case studies emphasis on contextual nature of social life and to understand the society it is necessary to understand the context. Case studies help to understand

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a) Case Studies may be useful to generate a new Hypothesis.

b) Caste Studies may highlight exemptions and which may prove some generalisations Incorrect.
(Exceptions/Uniqueness)

c) It can help in preventing such incidents in future. *

Margaret Mead, Conducted a study of Samoan Islanders. She found Gender relations are very different as Compared to what was presumed and was against Generalizations. #extreme or Unique Case

d) Some Cast Studies may help us Understand atypical phenomenas or (uncommon)

- Barker, Conducted a Cast Study of Manies [religious cult] which helps us to get greater insight in the cult, which otherwise is not accessible to everyone. #Revelatory Case

e) Sometimes, Case studies helps us to arrive at Limited Generalisations.

Diaper buying Study, found that men purchased diapers in large number as compared to women and Diaper sales go up when placed next to Beer Bottles.
(So by case studies, we can get insights on Consumer behaviour)

#Russel & Tyler (Case Study) on Girl Heaven retail chain developed new insights on consumer behaviour. — exemplifying case

* Longitudinal Case provides the chance to study the case at two or more points in time, making it possible to see the effects of Social change.

eg - Marshmellow Experiment.

eg Harvard 80 years study on Healthy and Happy lives.

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Case Study on a particular person's life at length → Biography or life History

*Biographical studies enables the sociologist to view the world from social actor's perspective. This viewpoint is one that challenge the assumptions and preconceptions of outsiders.

Thomas and Znaniecki developed a life sketch of Polish Peasant.

Sub Altern Povis.

* Biographical studies are quite useful in studying those who are labelled deviant. *

*Bogden, developed a biological sketch of Jane Fry (a transsexual person) & it revealed Janefry doesn't Consider Transexualism to be deviant, disease or abnormality or irrational.

Thus, biography helped understanding deviant behaviour from one's own perspective.

Ken Plummer calls it analytical Induction

*Maria Mies, Conducted a Sociological studies of female victims of violence. During the study, not only Maria Mies but female victims realised that it's not their fault but a part of public structure of patriarchy. *

+Thus Case studies can help raise the level of awareness and Consciousness of the Social actor. *

* C. Squire, Studied life History of 34 persons who were found to be HIV(+ve).

and we can come to generalisations that way.
#(to study their experiences).

350 #

→ As per Robert Hiller, it is a research method that collects and analyses a person's whole life or a part of life by Individual interested interest.

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Plummer, suggests that life Histories can be used as a **sensitising tool** .*

→ Analytical Induction

For critical researches, life History research can help to raise **people's consciousness** and awareness of their own exploitation by encouraging them to reflect upon the factors that have shaped their life experiences.

- **Pilot Studies** →
  small scale Preliminary study before main study to check feasibility of study.
  → can suggest improvement.
  → saves time and money. (If flawed res).
  → Hannah Gavron → imp to est- rapport with respondents.
  + helpful in framing questions and desig skills.

- **Feminist research methodology** → **Critical research** → activism

Feminist researches have criticised **mainstream Sociological research** as malestream sociology. And criticised it for dominating by Men and neglecting the issues of women (*)

eg- **Ann Oakley** highlighted that how male Sociologists have ignored the vast amount of **work done** by women in economic activity. They consider activities of women as unimportant and given a status of **non-work**.

* Data is collected from sample of all male members and make generalisations for whole society.

Carol Smart, has highlighted that sociology of **crime and deviance** has collected data from male criminals or deviants [Merton, Cohen] and based

their theory on it and make generalisations.

Michelle Stanworth, has criticised mainstream sociology and research for allocating class position of women based on class position of husband. (John Goldthorpe's study)

Margaret Etchler, has criticised mainstream sociology for using [Sexist language]. [assumes social actor to be 'he'], [Sociology as study of man].

Ann Oakley has appealed for [distinct feminist research methodology] and considers it to be superior than mainstream research methodology [masculine model of interviewing] # (Scientific, impersonal, objectivity, hide biases, and get uncontaminated data).

→ Ann Oakley says that she made [empathetic bond] with [Mothers], even shared her own experiences, and it led to very insightful data. Thus research should not be displaying cold objectivity. It should be like a personal experience.

- She suggests research is a [Joint Collaborative project] for both researcher as well as the one being researched.

→ Sociological study of women, by women, for women has become much more commonplace.

→ Now (Sexist language) in sociology has also become much/less common. [Ethical guidelines state that sexist language is unacceptable].

However critics like [Pawson] argues that Oakley simply elaborated on conventional ways of conducting [unstructured interviews]. [However Oakley's approach go beyond it as it included advising and helping the interviewees. (activism)

* areas and issues of concern to women are frequently overlooked or seen as unimportant.
* When they are included in research they are often presented in distorted or stereotypical way. (Kate Millet).
* Theories justifies subordination and exploitation of women.

(only if people trust you will share the data with you). ← helped in housework, shared her stories & experiences).

— Instead of looking women as passive respondents.

Examine unique exp. of women in society.
eg— Black lesbian women is diff. from White Lesbian women.

(Interpretative Sociological research)

- **Content Analysis** → **Earl R. Babble** defines it as — The "Study of recorded Human Communications, such as books, websites, Paintings and laws. It deals with **questions** like- Who says What, to whom, why, to what extent & with What effect?"

The term Content analysis is generally applied to the Analysis of written Communication, documents or visual material rather than interview data., but the same technique can be applied to the analysis of answers to **open-ended questions** in survey research.

Use of Content analysis →

(a) To make **inferences about antecedents** of a Communication.
(b) " " " about **characteristics** of a Communication
(c) " " " about **effects** of Communication.

Disadv → criticised as involving **subjective Judgements**.
b) Quality of Content analysis is based on **quality of input** documents used.
c) Content analysis can decipher only **Manifested meanings** of Communication and latent meanings are ignored.

- **Projective Techniques** → qualitative technique used to measure attitude. A Projective test involves presenting a person with an ambiguous or incomplete stimulus (Picture or Words). The stimulus requires interpretation from the person and the person's attitude is inferred from their interpretation of the ambiguous or incomplete stimulus.

(After Horkheimer & Pluralism — Secondary Sources.)

Examples →

a) **Rorschach Inkblot test** → ambiguous given to subjects for interpretation.

b) Thematic Apperception test → Person is presented with ambiguous picture to interpret.

Ray Parson →
4 approaches RLV
a) Formal/CA
b) Thematic → Theme
c) Textual → Text
d) Audience. → response of audience.

Criticism →
a) lack of objectivity, dependent on the observer, different conclusions.

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Scope of Sociology →

2 broad approaches

2nd Phase

1 Synthetic School

- Considers Sociology as a general science with a very wide scope.
- Synthetic school considers that discipline is intimately connected to other social sciences. i.e Synthesis

Scholars → ~~George~~ Sorokin (General Sociology) → Specific Sociology (Family, Marriage, Workplace)

~~Eminent Scholars~~

Hobhouse → whole social life of man to be studied.

Durkheim.

emergence of diff. perspectives.

- Study of Social Groups, Institutions, relationships, Processes etc.

→ Functional view , Head – Social Psychology

- Marxist view [Study of class struggle, Forces & relations of Production].
- Weberian Interpretivist View.
- Symbolic interactionism (Psychology + Sociology)
- Feminist view
- Merton [Deviance, anomie – Psychology + Sociology)
- Parsons [Pattern variable – macro+micro analysis.]

Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault laid foundation of Post structuralism. Foucault analysed the emergence of modern institutions like Prisons, Hospitals and schools as sign of increasing surveillance and discipline in society

→ Post modernists have further expanded the scope and have tried to make sociology, interdisciplinary as well.

(New Issues like Health, ageing, demographic issues, information technology is coming under scope of sociology.)

2 Specialistic School & Formal School

- Scope of discipline of Sociology is very narrow.
- Sociology is a specific, pure and independent science.

(not rely on other social science).

- Limited Scope
- Study only forms of social relationship & not their content.

Scholars – George Simmel

Ferdinand Tonnies – Gemeinschaft, Gesellschaft

Vonwise – associative + disassociative } Process

Comte – Queen Science (most complex).

SOUO – Pure & Independent

→ Durkheim view

Sociology as Study of Social facts-

– Weber sees Social Action as unit of analysis in Sociology.

Scope of sociology is dynamic and ever evolving.

Emergence of Sociology in various phases →

- 1st phase [1830-1880] → Macro, Inductive & Humanistic approach.
- 2nd phase [1880-1940] — Formal school
  — Synthetic school
- 3rd phase [1940-1980]
- Present " [1980- +.]

Macro → understanding society in terms of Macro units. [Family, marriage].
August Comte, Saint Simon - Social physics.

Inductive approach → understanding social reality in terms of Empiricism. **Comte** - Social positivism.
Herbert spencer - organismic analogy (Broadened scope)

Humanistic app → understanding and finding solutions to social problems.

Synthetic school

Durkheim →
- Social Morphology → Geographical or Territorial basis of life of people such as pop., its size, density etc.
- Social Physiology → deals with genesis & nature of various social inst. - religion, Morals, law etc.
- General Sociology → main aim to formulate General social laws.

Karl Mannheim
divides Socio into → Systematic and General Socio
→ Historical Socio.

3rd Phase → new Ideal emerged [micro+macro Synthesis.

Talcott Parsons → Combined study of social action & Social System.

- Emergence of Feminist Sociology - offering radical alternatives and distinctive Gender based explanations. Social reality is viewed differently by two sexes.

Present Phase → Post modernists deal with metanarratives they believe that there is no way to differentiate b/w true and untrue societies.

Criticisms of Formal school

a) emphasised merely on abstract forms & neglected concrete contents of social life.

b) **Sorokin** → He cannot conceive a social institution whose form would not change when it's members change.

c) **Ginsberg** → Conception of pure Sociology is not practical as no social science can be studied in isolation from other social sciences.

Jaques Derrida, Michel Foucault — laid foundation of Post Structuralism. Foucault analysed emergence of modern institutions like Prisons, Hospitals, Schools as a sign of increasing surveillance and discipline in society.

→ Expansion of scope — Multidisciplinary
(women rights, env. movts., Public policies etc.], Health, ageing, cybernetics, IT are also coming under scope of Sociology.

Post Modernist → Jean Baudrillard
Lyotard

[Hyper reality is more imp than actual reality]
↳ due to Media & increased reliance on it.
Media creates Hyper reality [diff from actual reality], but that's most of us know.

Critical Theorists → Value Commitment [research + activism].
↳ Althusser
Horkheimer.

• Sociology and Commonsense →

- Commonsense refers to the practical knowledge, which is considered as obvious and Basic.
- Commonsense is that Sound Judgement that people posses because of which people are able to navigate their daily lives in a safe, practical and routine manner.
- Commonsense comprises of native wisdoms, Popular Proverbs, Prudence, Intuition and reason.

(1) • Sociology is different from common sense because It involves the scientific study of society.

To arrive at its knowledge base, sociology relies on Empirical data obtained from scientific research.

However Common sense is obtained from personal experiences, Wisdom etc. *

(2) • Common sense knowledge is taken for granted, It is not introspective, It doesnot question its own origins, simply accepted at face value.

eg- Common sense says almighty created man.
but sociology says (God) is Society divinised or man is creator of God.

Sociological knowledge is based on introspection and questions its own origins. Sociology delves deeper for understanding, tries to finds out latent functions.

(4)

(5) • - Common sense explanations are always based on nature, biological or Psychological terms — eg- Suicide.
- However sociology deduce the reasons of phenomena to society only. [social facts be traced back to social facts].

routine knowledge that people have of their everyday world and activities. *

- Sociology have been accused of being merely a common sense, right from its birth.

(3) • Sociology uses reason and logic
Common sense uses stereotypical beliefs.
eg- Women's role in society.
Commonsense - based on biology and Physical characteristics
Sociology views it from different perspectives.

- while common sense is more focused on manifest function.

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(6)

• **Level of analysis** →

Common sense unit of analysis is an **individual** and reasoning for deviant behaviour of or issues are deduced to individual only. eg – Unemployment [Individual not Hard working].

Sociological research takes a **wider view** in form of **Sociological Imagination** (Concept given by **CW Mills**.

- UR is very high in India
- Structural issues [Skillset, not enough Jobs etc].

• **[Marxist Sociology]** is most often at loggerheads with Common Sensical perspective.

- religion is opium of masses. [CS → spiritual solace].
- Family, education – Ideological conditioning device

Common sense notions legitimises the prevailing conditions. ★

→ **Durkheim's view of religion** is also quite contrasting to Common Sensical notions. (Society divinised) – Social forces as origin of religion.

• Common sense is **more widely known** as compared to Sociology and is more popular. ✓

- Common sense is more useful than Sociological knowledge. It's Common sense that helps in day-to-day life (Sociology has much constricted social application) i.e. for reformers, activists, researchers etc.

• Sociology helps us understand world from a very different view as opposed to Common sensical views. (Sociological perspective makes us see in a new light, the very world in which we have lived our lives.

(7)

• Sociological knowledge is objective, while Common sense is intuitive.

(8)

• Sociological knowledge is change oriented while Common sense promotes Status Quoism.

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- Sociology exposes us to variety of lifestyles and cultures prevalent in world. Sociology tells us what is assumed to be very obvious and universal in our own culture is not so, but is culture specific.

  eg- Patrilineal descent to be seen as universal, but Sociology gives us insight on matrilineal descent. (Khasis, Nayars).
  as well.

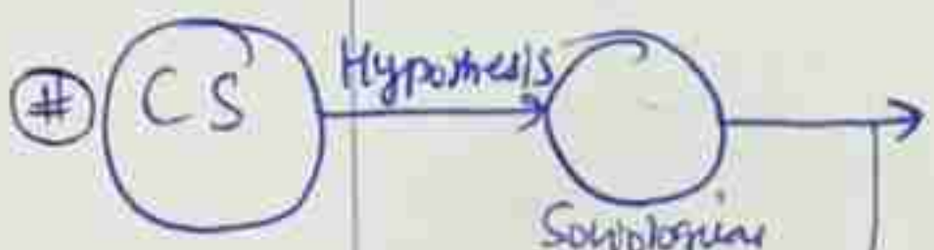
- Ethnomethodologists (by Human. view) is used to create their social world and shapes their social reality and hence they points that sociology should content itself with more everyday credentials of Common-sense knowledge. *

- Positivists discard common sense completely.
- Anti Positivists tries to give importance to common sense.

eg - Atkinson - Common sense view of coroner.

Poverty - Commonsense view → indolent behaviour
Sociological view → structured inequalities and disabilities.

- (It is the way of looking things that distinguishes sociology and common sense).



Similarities →

① Common sense helps sociologists to frame Hypothesis building.

- According to Hegel, all philosophy gradually develops from ordinary day-to-day consciousness and daily lived experience and hence, every ordinary person is also a social theorist.

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- **Sociology and other disciplines** →

Founding fathers of sociology was quite clear that sociology has nothing to do with other disciplines and it doesn't overlap with other social sciences.

Eg- Durkheim contended it to study of social facts, that are distinct from Psychology.... (to establish it as distinct discipline). by creating a niche subject matter → social fact.

- Opposed most notably by Psychology and philosophy and It was Sociology would offer nothing new.

Since 150 years, the discipline of sociology has greatly matured and is much more sure of its distinct identity and is no more under threat, thus sociology today has taken an interdisciplinary approach. (greatly borrows from and contributes to various other social sciences). [wider scope]

from any other social sciences

- **Sociology and History** →

③ study of past, past orientation

i) Present orientation or recent past (focused on Modern Industrial Society) → Contemporary Societies

① Nomothetic → tends to arrive at Generalisation (Sociology).
Idiographic → focus & study specific events. (History). } distinction given by Radcliffe Brown.

② discipline of sociology gives almost equal emphasis on various institutions.

History is more of emphasised on the sphere of Political system. (Downplays family, religion etc).

Thus two disciplines seems different from each other.

However, there are many areas of Convergence b/w two disciplines.

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① - Sociologists rely greatly on historical data provided by Historians.

→ Very concept of Historical types of society has been incorporated by Historical Studies in Sociology. - Marx — Historical materialism

- Comparative method in sociology Compares society at different stages in Human History.

② eg- Marxist sociology based on Historical materialism.

- distinction as Nomothetic and Idiographic is not very clear. for eg- Weber's study on emergence of capitalism at particular time of History is more of an Idiographic approach. * #(Weber's Protestant Ethic is also a study of conditions of historical times).

③ Subfield → Historical Sociology [study society in History]
of sociology

- Subfield of History → Social History - #(History now more focused on establishing cause and effect relations - thus brought two disciplines nearer / closer. (rather than mere description of events).

(great overlap b/w both the sub-fields) and their Subject matter., both tries to study, How people lived in the past.

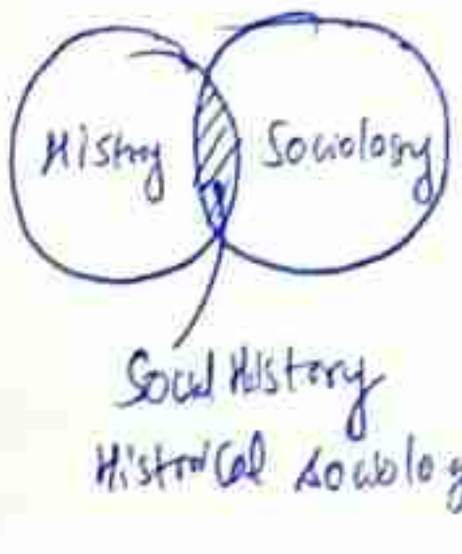
According to GE Howard, "History is past Sociology and Sociology is present History".

④ - History is descriptive while Sociology has normative elements too. → analytical in nature.

⑤ History looks at events from framework of time, while sociology looks at events and institutions from the perspective of nature of relations of production involved. *

eg- Indus valley civilisation is being Studied in History from POV of society in that times.

John Seeley, Says that History w/o Sociology has no fruit and Sociology w/o history has no root.



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- **Sociology and Economics** → Study of Production and distribution of Goods and service.

① Sociology studies all institutions with equal emphasis.

* (engaged in studying a particular institution → economic system)

② In economics, Premised on notion of **Homoeconomicus** or economic man

- discipline of ~~sociology~~ economics is based on economic man and is very rational, with sole objective of profit maximisation. → economic behaviour due to economic factors.
(as Businessman (high profit), customer (low price), shopkeeper etc.)

– Discipline of sociology highlights the role of various non-economic factors in determining or shaping economic behaviour of man.

eg. caste, class, ethnicity shaped greatly one's economic behaviour., nationalism, religion

Status group.

– eg. had it been only profit maximisation, women's participation in labour force would have been equal to men. – Patriarchal notions affect it.

③ weber's Protestant ethic shaped the economic behaviour.

④ Hawthorne study → workers are not solely driven by monetary benefits.

Human relations approach

However, two are not very distinct →

1) Marxist sociology considers economy to be base and other institutions shaped by base. # economic determinism

2) Sociologists have studied firms, market places as social institutions. ✓

3) feminist sociologist, Annoakley highlighted how women's work (housework) was neglected in

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their analysis by conventional economists as well as Conventional Sociologists but feminist sociologists highlight it.

* Discipline of Economics / sociology have been greatly impacted by concerns raised by Sociology.

Contemporary economics is also keenly interested in not just economic growth but Social Impact of economic growth eg- Gini coefficient, HDI, Inclusive Growth

(2)
* Durkheim gave theory of division of labour in Sociological terms as opposed to Adam's Smith economical view (difference)

* Scope of building theories and laws is more in (3) Economics (law of demand and supply) is universal law. in application.

Sociological laws are less universal in nature as there is little Consensus in sociology itself over the perspective (difference) which should be used.

* An economic activity is also a social activity and production involves social relations as well. (RoP)

(3) → lifestyle → Weber
* Consumption behaviour and ways of earning money are also guided by social norms and values. (difference).
→ religion - Jain

* A Branch of Sociology
→ Economic Sociology deals with social aspects of economic life

- Sociology and political science →
  - (1) studies Political system as one of the imp. institutions alongside others.
  - more focus on Political System.

(2)
- The discipline of Pol Science is more focused on formal aspects of power → [Formal organs of Govt., Power, Procedures.]
- Sociology is more concerned about actual working of

(3) Political science primarily tends to turn attention towards the Processes within the Government and its relations with people.
- Sociology stresses interrelationships b/w sets of institutions including Government.

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Government of political system.

- Sociology studies how Gender, caste, ethnicity impact **Voting pattern**. *

** Discipline of Political science considers **State** to be **over-arching** social institutions. (nothing bigger than state, everything comes under it).

- Sociology considers government or State to be one of the social institution and **not over-arching** one. but **Society** to be overarching.

However, there is convergence b/w two →

* Works of **plato, Aristotle** — numerous **social issues** were discussed. (2000 years back).
* lot of **theoretical perspectives** are common to both disciplines → writings of **Marx, Weber,** **Elite Theorists (Mosca, Pareto)**

* **Systems Paradigm** in Corporated by **Talcott Parsons** in Sociology, has equal popular systems approach in Pol science by **David Easton**. #

* **Notion of welfare State** has emerged → obligation of state towards citizens is not merely **maintaining law and order**, responsibilities have increased **manifold**.. unemployment allowance, educati Social security.
(This **subject matter** of both disciplines i.e state & Society also **brought closer**)., **leading to collaboration** b/w two disciplines.
- **data and basis** req'd for laws and policies is provided by **sociology**. (Social policies of Govt relying on Sociological studies.) ✓

- Marxist Concept of **Dictatorship of Proletariat** as alternate of political system is studied in sociology too.

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- **Sociology & Psychology** →

General Study of society

1) downplays focus on individual and focused more on collectivities.
eg- social groups, institutions etc.
Processes.
(Inter-relationships)

Study of mais mental activities & basic behaviour.

focuses on Individual (His Psyche).
- Cognitive Processes
- emotional intelligence
- Behaviour; basic Instincts

3) Sociology studies Social System while Psychology studies Mental System #
eg- Suicide.

2) Durkheim particularly was categorical that, sociology is Study of social facts which are different fecom Psychological facts. and social facts should not be reduced to Psycychological facts.

Eg- Suicide Study in response to ~~Psychological~~ Psychological studies.

However, this neglect of Psycychological domain in Sociological analysis is more a feature of Macro Sociology.

Integration →

*In Interpretative Sociology, Weber sees Social action
1) to be basic unit of sociology, thus entering arena of Psychologist.

People act based on what they believe & not what is objectively True.

* GH. Mead (Symbolic Interactionist) Considers self to be
2) social emergent. [again Inspired by Social Psychology] → Sigmund Freud also says that Sociology is merely an extension of Social Psychology.
*

* A lot of sociological researches has been done on
3) Crowd behaviour – Crowd Psychology, Mob lynchings
(once again 2 disciplines converge).

*

* Weber's writing on Protestant ethic and spirit of Capitalism focuses on Psyche of protestants.

* Marxist notion of Alienation, though belonging to realm of Macro Sociology is also about Worker's Psyche.

(2) * Psychology is viewed as more scientific and has more scope of experimentation and there are even Psychological laboratories which are used. #

Sociology has multiple perspectives and its claim of scientific discipline is contested within the discipline itself. *

Social Psychology serves as a bridge b/w Psychology and sociology., maintains primary interest in Individual but concern itself with the way in which the individual behaves in social groups, collectively with other individuals.

- Sociology and Anthropology
  - 1) Study of modern/industrial society was the context of emergence
    - Large scale & Complex
  - 2) Sociology was emerged due to major transformative changes within western society itself due to F.R, I.R.
  - 3) Sociology relies on Surveys, Questionnaire due to large scale societies. (quantitative) ✓ research.
  - 4) Studies Sociological evolution
- Sociology and Anthropology
  - 1) Study of Primitive groups or tribes.
    - → Small scale & simple.
  - 2) Anthropology emerged as to understand Colonised communities, to study about their political, economic & social organisation, thus emerged and discipline founded.
    - Anthropologist relies on ethnography Participant observation, due to small scale. (qualitative) research
  - 4) Studies Physical aspects related to evolution and biology.

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However two disciplines are termed as **Sister Disciplines**

* Very strong interlinkages b/w two - both are
(1) engaged in **study of Human society** or Human social organisation, their social and cultural aspects.

(2) Today, no part of the world is untouched with Westernisation including **Tribal groups**, and both disciplines are interested in studying impact of modernisation on Primitive society. *

→ Religion studies on Tribe by Sociologists.
Malinowski

(3) Several parts of world, where society reflects characteristics of **both** primitive traditional & modern Industrial society. → also taked by SC Dube
eg - Indian society. (8% of Indian pop. → Tribal) *
(Thus, engaged in collaboration).

(5) Indian Scholars are considered to be a **scholar of both Realms.** eg → **MN Srinivas**. (infact a student of A.R. Radcliffe Brown (British Anthropologist) ⇒ (Study of Asian & African Societies)
→ Milton Singer
Mckim Makriott.

(4) Methodology adopted by Anthropologists greatly been used by **Sociologists** (eg - Participant observation)
→ This is being used in USA to study Smaller Social groups [delinquents].
#Boston *

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- Monism and Pluralism →

Everything Composed of God and divinity. ★

- Monism is a philosophy which proposes that all existence is one #

In Brihdaranyak upanishad is stated - Aham Brahmasmi "I am God"

→ Monists believe in Unity and Oneness of reality. ⊛

- The term 'Monism' was used by Christian von Wolff to refer to those philosophies which eliminate the dichotomy of body and mind and explain all phenomena by one unifying principle ⊛

for eg → Adishankar's Advaita Vedanta Philosophy considers that Brahm is eternal, infinite and transcendental reality., Brahma is the source of all matter, energy ★ time, space, being and everything in Universe and beyond.

→ Brahma is the highest universal principle # and the ultimate reality of the world.

- Brahma is all pervasive, Genderless, Infinite -

- In the upanishads, Brahma is defined as (Sat. Chitananda) means truth, Consciousness and bliss.

- The upanishads proclaim 'Aham Brahmasmi' i.e I'm Brahma. ★

- upanishad also proclaim Tat Tvama Asi means You are that or You are Brahma. ★

- Chandogya upanishad States that (Sarvam Khalvidam Brahma) i.e all this is Brahma. ⊛

Incest Taboos

Sexual relationship between very close relatives →

mother - son

Sister - Brother

Monist is a belief in single attribute, God or religious Idea.

→ philosophies like Thales, Plotinus and Adi shankara practiced monism in one form or the other.

→ heralends all boundaries

→ Adi shankaracharya's disciple & God, they are one & there is ultimately a single being.

Monist Concept is also reflected in Sikh philosophy. *

In GuruGranthSahib, it Contended that → Just like Stream merges into the river, Spark merges into fire and in the same way all souls merge into Eternal reality. *

In Sikh philosophy also, God is the sole reality #, which is eternal and abiding. The Soul or 'Aatma' is born under the reflection of the Supreme Soul or Param Atma and will again merge into it. *

→ Islam is a monistic religion, as its believers deny existence of any other power than Allah #

→ Pantheism, in west is a religious ideology which rests upon the belief that all of reality is identical with divinity and everything composes an all encompassing God. * #

- Baruch Spinoza, 17th C Philosopher was a key influence in spreading the idea through his book - Ethics, 1677 in which he opposed mind-body dualism. *
  - Ideology gained a great momentum in 19th C and had noted followers like William Wordsworth, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and later Einstein.

- Pluralism → Pluralist philosophies Consider there is difference b/w Creator and creation #, worshipped and worshipper #. (more associated with Abrahmic religion) — accomodate different view points.

→ Dualism.

pluralism is a 'doctrine of multiplicity' #, Pluralist Considers that there are many kinds of things that are different from eachother. *

→ durkheim's sacred & Profane

- Dualism Considers that there is duality that is to be maintained ie there exists a Gulf which cannot be bridged b/w the two realms of being.

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Dualistic philosophies maintained a strict difference b/w (separation)

Natural and supernatural, Temporal and eternal.

Christianity is generally regarded as dualistic religious Philosophy, which holds that the Creator is not to be confused with the creation.

The ideology is diff from Syncretism which calls for mixing of the different beliefs into one single output

- Fundamentalism and Communalism →
  - certain ideological elements in common.
  - Both attack the separation of religion from politics & state.
  - Both oppose the concept of equal truth in all religions & the unity of different religions.
  - Both advocate control over education by followers of the dominant religion.

[claims absolute monopoly of Truth]

I) Communalism is often associated with eruption of violence and riots, these conflagrations may not have any particular aim or goal. *

II) In multi religious society, a fundamentalist tends to be Communal, while communalists are not fundamentalists always. eg- Hindu Mahasabha, RSS, Muslim league, SAD were communal parties and they are not necessarily fundamentalist.

II) Communalist leaders need not be religious leaders.

Fundamentalism	Communalism
a) It stresses upon infallibility of scriptures.	a) Strong allegiance to one's own ethnic group rather than to a society. Allegiance could be based on religion, race, ethnicity. ✓
b) Fundamentalism is a movement. Such movements are often led by charismatic leaders. eg- Ayatollah Khomeni in Iran, Sant Bhindranwale in India.	b) Communalists have a mass Psyche, Communalism become apparent only at certain occasions. It may not be sustained like fundamentalism as a movt.
c) They reject all Corrupt lifestyles and aim to purge Community of such evils. Bhindranwala talked of fallen Sikhs, who shave off their Beard and cut their hair.	c) Communalism doesnot have such a reformative agenda. [It is only about securing interests of their Community].
d) FM are reactive and a response to what the leaders considered a crisis eg- Anya Sampradayik Shaddi had aroused such urgency.	d) usually emerges when there are conflicts of interests and a sense of insecurity and suspicion exists in one or both Groups. Antagonism is central in Communalism. While promotion of original is central to fundamentalism.

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- **Secondary Sources** → This Consist of data that have already been produced, often by people other than Sociologists.

Sociologists often use data produced by Government. — census data.
organisations such as trade unions, companies and charities have useful source of data., as are documents such as letters, diaries and autobiographies produced by individuals.

- Secondary sources may be historical or contemporary.
→ data available from them may be primarily qualitative or quantitative.
- When sociologists refer to existing sociological studies by other sociologists in their own research, these become secondary sources.

- **Official statistics** → Govt. Produces vast range of statistics.
  - Sociologists interested in demography have used statistical data from census. [Birthrate, death rate fertility, divorce, marriage]
  - official crime and suicide statistics helps in studying deviance. [NCRB] data.
  - economical statistics are of interest to Sociologists concerned with work [GDP, unemployment data, Inflation].

[Sociologists are not equipped with resources to carry out with much of data on their own, thus simply uses this data.]

(eg- Durkheim's theory of suicide based on official statistics of suicide rate in different societies.)

*(However, official statistics can be for instance, many inaccurate

Crimes remain unreported, such cannot be recorded in official data.

Phenomenological view →

Ethnomethodologists & Ph — reject the use of statistics for measuring or determining the causes of the social facts to which they claim to ~~effa~~ refer.

- They argue, that data are socially constructed rather than a description of external reality. → Bias.
- They believe that statistics are product of the meanings and taken-for-granted assumptions of who construct them.

data.
↳ Bias of Constructs (stats)

→ **Cicourel** claims that stereotypes held by the police and Juvenile officers lead to youths of lower social class being more likely to be seen as delinquent.

→ **Atkenson**, also decrimes common-sense theories held by Coroners influence the way they categorise suicides or other deaths.

However, Phenomendogists believe they are important they can be studied in order to understand stereotypes, assumptions and categorisation procedure of officials involved in production of statistics. *

Marxist view →

They argue official statistics are neither hard facts, nor subjective meaning. Instead they consists of information that is ~~systematically distorted~~ by power structures in society. and to support the modern capitalist system and to ensure it's dominance. ✓

The statistics are manipulated through the definitions and collection procedures used so that they tend to favour the interests of the powerful. ⊛

- certain figures damning to Govt. were not produced or published. *

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Conflict sociologists see them as [reflecting the ideological frameworks] that are produced by dominant social groups. official statistics can therefore be analysed to uncover those frameworks and power structures that produce them. #

- [Life Documents] → are [personal records] of an individual's experiences and social actions. They are [predominantly qualitative] and may offer insights into people's subjective states. #

Plummer → life documents is declining. and are unrepresentative

- This can be [historical or contemprorary]
- Those who favour more quantitative methods tend to regard life documents as an inadequate source of data. Such documents are difficult to obtain the ones the exist are likely to cover an unrepresentative sample of population.

- Personal documents that are meant to be read by others may be written with an audience in mind. Such documents may be designed more to [justify actions] than as a real attempt to explain the writer's feelings or motives. ⊛

- [Diaries] + Photos + letters, when they are available may have greater validity if they are not intended for public consumption.

Compared to other secondary sources, personal documents allow [much greater insight] into the subjectives states of individual, which in turn shape their behaviour. → (for Ethnomet & Phenomen)

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Assesing secondary sources →

a) Authenticity → Genuineness of author
b) Creditability → accuracy of "
c) Representative of time.
d) easy to acces and understand.
must be

- Combining various methods → Alan Bryman

Weber used various combination methods.

a) Triangulation → both methods are used to verify each other.

b) Facilitation → one method helps other method to produce
eg- Interview helping in producing Question for Questionnaire

c) Complementarity → various methods used to cover various aspects. [Questionnaire to produce statistical data while Qualitative m to understand meaning behind pattern].

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Post Modernist Methodology →

There is no basis of distinguishing b/w True and untrue knowledge.

a) Post Modern Ethnographies
b) Deconstruction by **J. Derrida**
c) Discourse Analysis → **Foucault**

- doesnot create new knowledge, but criticise existing knowledge.

Criticism

Phil Carspecken → Believe that there are ways of convincing others about validity of knowledge.

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- Positivism → includes Inductivism, naturalism, empiricalism and deductivism.

2) Characteristics.

→ Statistical data - Emile Durkheim - suicide rate
→ Correlations → religion, family with suicide.
→ Cause and effect → Particular Gender in working class more likely to commit crime.
→ Multivariate analysis → to overcome problem of Spurious correlation and faulty indirect causation.

→ Law of Human Behaviour

② Falsification and Deductivism - Karl Popper

↳ established Theory → Proved wrong → new reference of knowledge emerges.

eg - All Indian Jains are vegeterian
#[can be falsified if even one Indian Jain found to eat non veg.].

③ Lab experiment → enables sociologists to predict precisely in same manner.
→ Freedom of manipulating independent variable.
→ Test the reliability of results.
→ replication of outcomes.

Sociologists never uses lab experiments method but Psychologist very often uses it.

④ Field Experiment → Sissons at London.

↳ ⓐ Natural experiments - researcher don't intervene but observes
- Issues → not able to completely control all variables.
→ Hawthorne effect
→ ethical issues
→ Small scale.

Biased Quantitative analysis.

⑤ Comparative method → Alan Dcourcil ← Juvenile Delinquency

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- Qualitative method → Greater depth, in words, Humanistic

1) Interpretative sociology. [George Simmel, Max Weber] → social action approach. → verstehen.
2) Symbolic Interactionism - Blumer, Mead, Cooley
3) Phenomenologist - Schutz, Berger
4) Critical Thcorist → Lee Harvey → critical social science goes beyond normal social science.
5) Feminist
6) Post Modernist

need to go beyond dominant ideology. — feminist
denies objective status of knowledge.
abstract concepts.
deconstruction & reconstruction.
oppressed centres are the centres of study.
Emancipatory concerns.
Goes beyond realising and believes one cannot simply discover truth by QM, QM, ~~knowledge~~ as knowledge is never completed, never finished as it deals with social world and social world keeps on changing with time.

Criticism →

- Martin Hammersley - difficult to identify the source of oppression.
- An oppressor could be oppressed simultaneously [Subjective].
- Truth can be realised but difficult to established.
- Phil Carspecker → critical social scientist only criticises, but do not recieve criticism back.

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ecofeminism → Connection b/w women and nature.

It is a movement that sees a connection b/w the exploitation and degradation of the natural world and the subordination and oppression of Women. It emerged in mid 1970's alongside 2nd wave feminism & the Green movement.

[It's principle is to avoid every kind of discrimination and domination. It Emphasises the importance of Interrelationship b/w Humans, non-Humans & the Earth. Earth and life forms are considered sacred & must be preserved.

Kalyan singh Rawat

Guilt theory of religion →

Sigmund Freud => Psychoanalytic perspective viewed religion as the unconscious's minds need for wish fulfilment. Because people need to feel secure and absolve themselves of their own guilt. Freud believed that they choose to believe in god, who represents a powerful father.

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