

IAS Gurukul

**K N Chandana Jahnavi with her Sociology mentor
Pranay Aggarwal Sir at IAS Gurukul**



“ I took IAS Gurukul’s online Sociology Foundation Course. Pranay Sir gave a very broad foundation for sociology, that was very core to all my attempts. Sir’s strategy was to make class interactive, providing a lot of explanations to people who are not coming from a humanities background. It has helped me. I did not touch any of the (standard) books. I revised the notes of the online course that I made multiple times. I also utilized test copies of toppers or those which I wrote; and took model answers from it and built my content. ”

K N CHANDANA JAHNAVI, IAS
AIR 50, CSE 2023

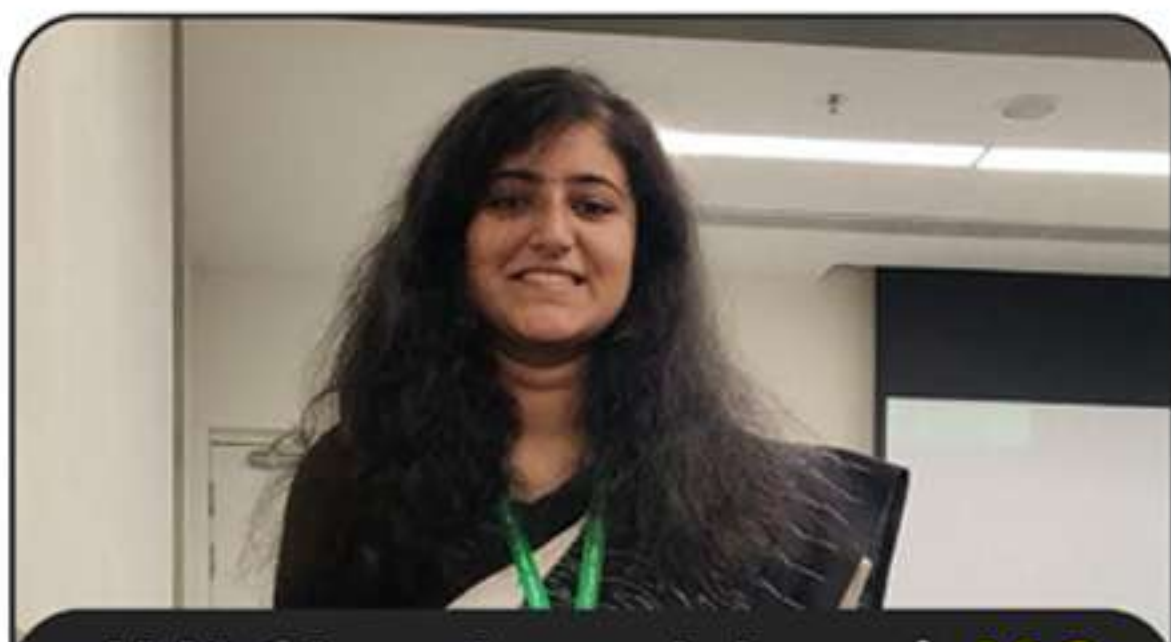
SOCIOLOGY ONLINE FOUNDATION COURSE STUDENT

IAS गुरुकुल

SOCIOLOGY

TOPPER'S HANDWRITTEN NOTES

PAPER 1



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SOCIOLOGY: MODULE I: SOCIOLOGY THE DISCIPLINE

1) MODERNITY & SOCIAL CHANGES IN EUROPE and EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY → SOURCE: IGNOU ESD13

- INTRODUCTION - SOCIOLOGY emerged as response to social & intellectual climate prevailing in Europe at that time.

• BACKGROUND TO EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1) The connection between society & social conditions prevailing to ideas which arise and are dominant in that period.

Ex: NATIONAL Movement & British rule.

- 2) ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD - Period of radical change in European society; It embodies spirit of new awakening.

Characteristics of EUROPEAN SOCIETY - ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD

also IDEOLOGICAL MODERNITY

- introduced new way of thinking
- start of questioning all aspects of society / SPIRIT OF QUESTIONING
- nature & society can be studied scientifically
- humans are essentially rational
- human beings can reach/realize their infinite potential.

3) STRUCTURE & CHANGES IN EUROPEAN SOCIETY

OLD EUROPE

Economy • land central
Class • distinct & demarcated
Religion • cornerstone
Family & Kinship • central
Monarchy • divine kingship theory
REX REX

NEW EUROPE

• Factory & mass production
• rise of new classes
• Religion questioned, IDEA of secularism
• Ideological commitments
• Democracy heralded.
LEX REX → Position of women changed

Central concepts of society were taking new bearings, with implications for the entire society

- SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN WHICH SOCIOLOGY EMERGED.
14th to 18th Century → 19th century

RENAISSANCE PERIOD

- Commercial revolution → French & Industrial Revolution
- Scientific revolution

- **COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION** - refers to series of events between ~~1450 to 1800~~ in Europe which signalled shift from subsistent economy to a dynamic worldwide system.

WHY - ^{it was} result of initiative taken by European Powers (~~From~~ Portugal, Spain, Holland, England) to develop and consolidate their economic & political power.

ASPECTS 1) overseas discoveries & conquests.

• exploration & navigation via ^{land & then} sea routes
Ex: Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus.

2) ended the monopoly of Italian cities & the high prices of imports

3) Flood of European markets with new products (Spices, Textiles, Tobacco, chocolate, ivory, human slaves)

4) Expansion of banking
• cheque → paper money + credit facilities
invention

5) Growth of companies

REGULATED Companies → Joint Stock → Charles

[merchant association → large number of investors → (govt giving them monopoly of trade)]

6) Rise of new class - MIDDLE CLASS of merchants, bankers, ship owners, investors.

7) Theory of Mercantilism → to justify exploitation of colonies
⇒ EUROPEANIZATION OF WORLD - term means transplanting of European

manners & culture in other societies. (it began in - This period saw strengthening of monarchy, ^{Commercial Revolution} decline of church & rise of middle class.)

• **SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION & RENAISSANCE PERIOD**: refers to period of 14th to 16th century which produced radical change in field of science.

i) LITERATURE: William Shakespeare

Dante - divine comedy

Thomas Moore - Utopia

Erasmus - in the praise of folly

ii) ART - scientific approach to human body

Michelangelo - creation of Adam, Leonardo - Mona Lisa.

iii) EXPLORER - Vasco Da Gama + ^{Da Vinci} vi) ASTRONOMY

iv) MEDICINE - body dissection

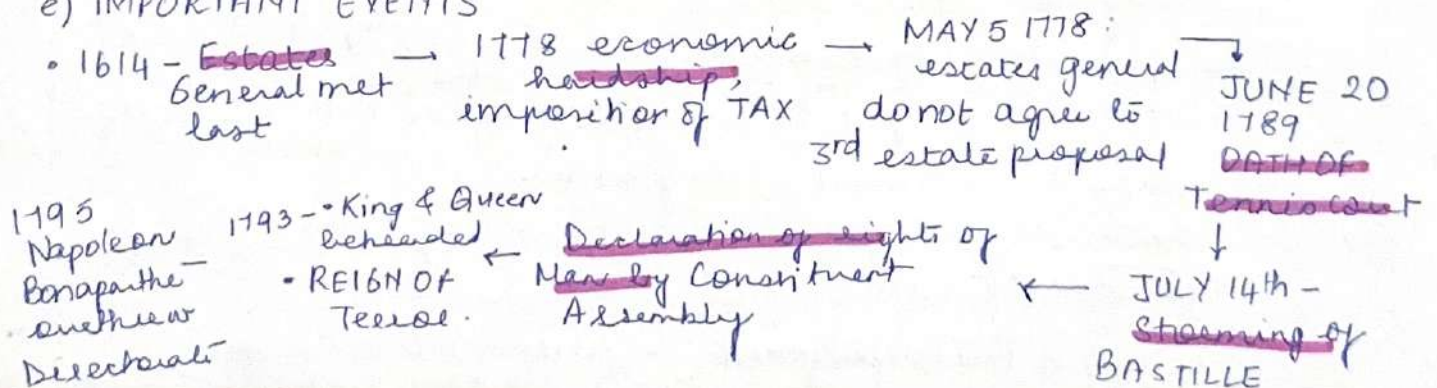
v) CHEMISTRY - developing theory

- vi) SCIENCE - Copernican Revolution/Heliocentric theory (Kepler, Newton, Galileo) **DISEMPOWERED**
- vii) EMPIRICISM - Francis Bacon | **RATIONALITY** - Rene Descartes
- viii) RELIGION - Martin Luther King, John Calvin

POST RENAISSANCE DEVELOPMENT

- Experimental method ~ a scientific method
- Biology & Evolution - Charles Darwin "Origin of Species"
- FRENCH REVOLUTION - 1789 event which marked a turning point in the history of human struggle for freedom and equality.
- a) BASIC FRENCH SOCIETY → ESTATE stratification system
 - 21. but controlled 35% of Land
 - FIRST ESTATE - clergy
 - SECOND ESTATE - nobility nobility of sword
nobles of robe
 - THIRD ESTATE - rest of society → impact of price rise on peasants
- b) POLITICAL - ~~REX LEX~~ i.e. divine right of King rise of middle class / bourgeoisie (merchants, bankers)
- c) ECONOMIC - "After me deluge" / bankrupt ~~status of France~~
- d) INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS
 - ① Montesquieu - "The Spirit of Law", advocated no concentration of authority
 - ② John Locke - each individual has rights which cannot be taken away
 - right to life
 - right to property
 - right to personal freedom
- SEPARATION OF POWER
- 3) Voltaire - religious toleration & freedom of speech PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS
- 4) Rousseau ("The Social Contract") → people have right to choose their sovereign.

e) IMPORTANT EVENTS



f) CONSEQUENCES OF FRENCH REVOLUTION (Dawn of Modern era)

- 1) Monarchy abolished, declared republic CHANGE IN POLITICAL order
 - 2) Feudalism & powers of feudal lord were abolished
 - 3) Power of church transferred to secular state CHANGE in economic order
 - 4) Old societal values of deference to power, tradition replaced by Liberty, Equality, Fraternity + transformation of property
 - 5) rise of bourgeoisie (new class of power holders) (LEF)
- ↓
SOCIAL change & disorder.

• INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION - refers to an era of 1760-1830 AD, when new tools & techniques were invented, which could produce goods on large scale.

Important Inventions, 1) Steam engine by James Watt.

2) Spinning Jenny (1767) by Hargreaves

3) Ackwright's water frame (1769)

4) The Mule by Samuel Crompton (1779)

a) IMPACT of Industrial Revolution → EPOCH MAKING

- Economic → development of banks, insurance companies
↑ production, ↑ efficiency, ↓ cost per product, standardization
- Social → rise of new classes (Capitalists, Industrial workers)
- Societal → Process of urbanization, slums
- Family → Nuclearization
- International → rise of colonialism / Europeanization of world.
- Religion → Process of secularization
- Education → shift to mass system + scientific temperament
- Technology → skepticism (Luddite movement) + hope

b) THEMES of Industrial Revolution

- Condition of Labour - sociologists recognized their poverty as social poverty. Ex: Charles Dickens

MoP Transmutation of Property - fall of land & rise of capital & money. (Sociologists grappled with property & its impact on social stratification)

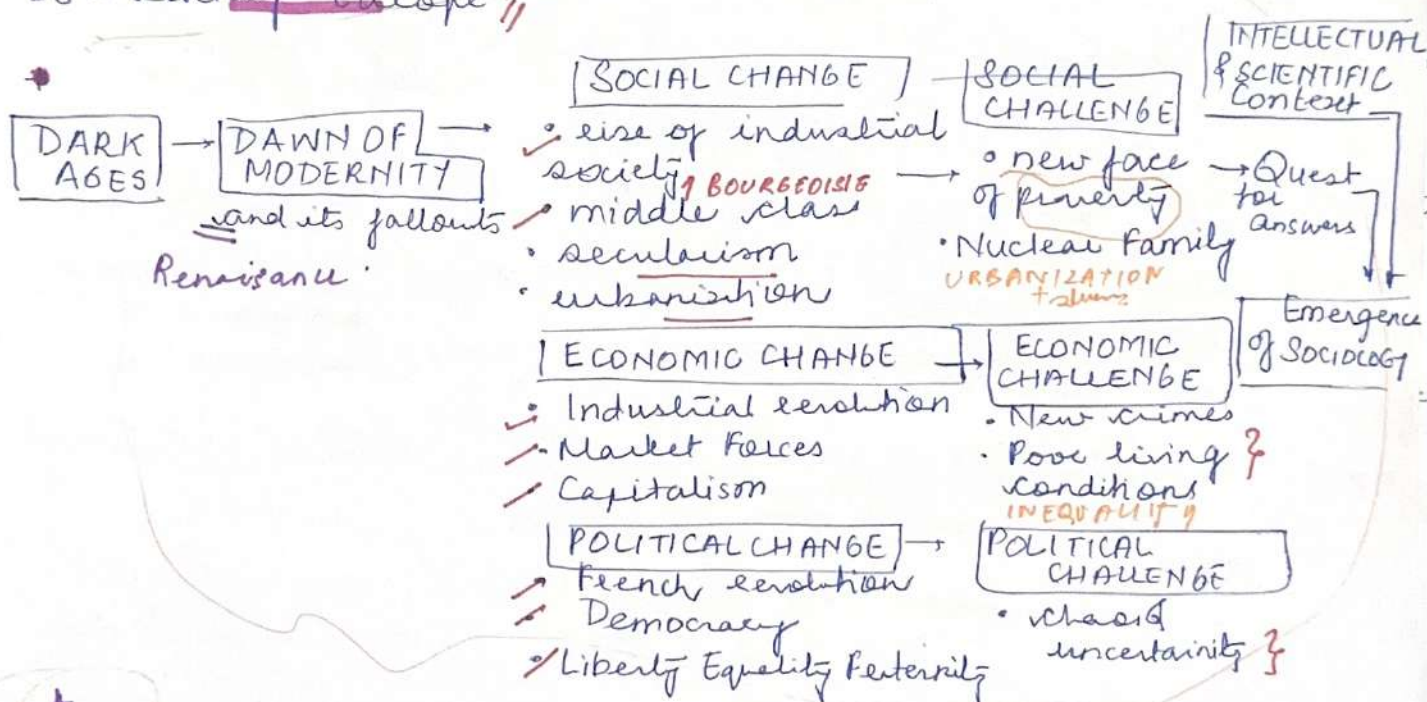
- Urbanization - cities as repositories of misery and inhumanity

- Technology & Factory System - alienation of labour, change in family relations, women in workforce

• INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCES AFFECTING EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1) Scientific study of society - began more consistently
- 2) upheld reason as measure to judge social institutions and their suitability for human nature.
- 3) human beings are capable of ^{attaining} ~~perfection~~
- 4) Philosophy of history - society has progressed through a series of steps - simple to complex
- 5) Biological theory of evolution → evolutionary approach (served as reinforcement) to understand society
- 6) Survey of social conditions → because of conviction in methods of natural science & concern with poverty.

MODERNITY → modernization refers to the rapid social, political, economic and cultural changes taking place in 18th century Europe //



→ "SOCIOLOGY is a child of 19th century modernity, grew by introspecting in 20th century and matured in 21st century".

→ MAC IVER & PAGE defined society as ever changing complex system - a web of social relationships.

Rudolph & Rudolph - modernity assumes local ties and parochial attitudes give rise to cosmopolitan attitude & universal commitment. that ~~science takes precedence over emotion~~, that individual ~~rather than group~~ be primary unit that associations in which men live ~~happen by choice~~ & not birth; identity achieved & ~~not affirmed~~, and work can be separated from family, ~~residence, community~~.

• Wagner - modernity with open horizon for future of unending progress.

• Giddens - "CONSEQUENCES of modernity", social mode of life that influenced world wide

ii) SCOPE & COMPARISON with other social sciences.

Sociology's scope is defined — 1. on what it studies

SOCIETY

(R61P)

- social relationships
- social groups
- social institutions
- social processes

2. How it studies (methodology)

1. STRUCTURE study
 - macro
 - scientific method
 - quantitative, FACTS
 - positivist

- STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL
- STRUCTURAL-CONFLICT
- NEO-FUNCTIONAL
- MODERNIST
- POST-MODERNIST

2. social structure & social action } **WEBER**

meso • interpretive • non positivists • objective & subjective • facts & value

3. ACTION

micro • behavioural / reflexive • anti-positivists • subjectivity • values

Peter Berger

TABLE

• SOCIAL STRUCTURE	macro	POSITIVISM Scientific method	Quantitative OBJECTIVE	Positivist	Fact
• SOCIAL STRUCTURE & SOCIAL ACTION	meso	interpretive	Quant + Qual (OBJECTIVE + SUBJECTIVE)	Non	F+V
• SOCIAL ACTION	micro	reflexive	Qualitative (SUBJECTIVE)	Anti-positivist	Value

SCOPE → 1. defined by Specialist School / FORMAL School.

→ Simmel, Max Weber, Tonnies, Vierkandt, Leopold Von Wiese.

- They regarded sociology as an independent discipline with limited scope.
- Sociology must study only "forms" of social relationships but not content.
- emphasis on micro phenomenon like social action and making "abstract generalizations" on concrete reality.

1) as per Simmel - sociology like geometry studies spatial objects not content.

2) as per Tonnies - society of two categories — Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft which must be studied.

3) Weber - sociology should interpret or understand social relations - Verstehen (Interpretive school)
"Methodology of Social Sciences"

CRITIQUE of Formal School

- 1) Focus on abstract form but neglects concrete content of social life.
- ✓ 2) as per Sorokin → we may fill glass with wine, water or sugar without changing form, but cannot conceive a social institution whose form would not change when members change.
- 3) as per Binsberg - conception of pure sociology not practical as no social science can be studied in isolation.

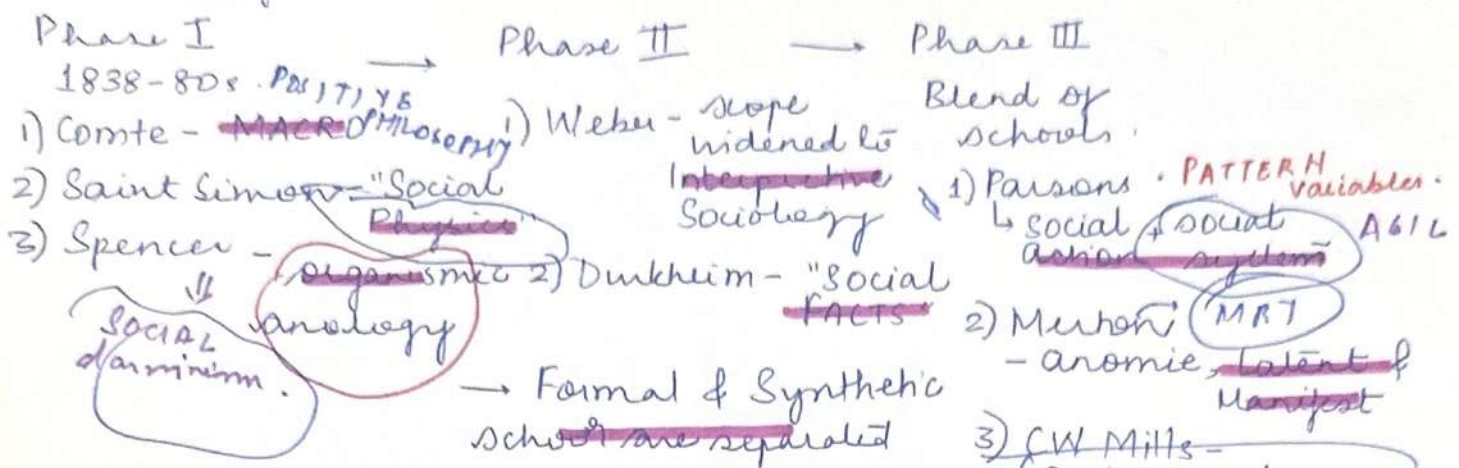
SYNTHETIC SCHOOL

- it is led by Durkheim, Hobhouse, Binsberg & Sorokin.
- it advocates a synthesis in form of co-ordination with other social sciences.

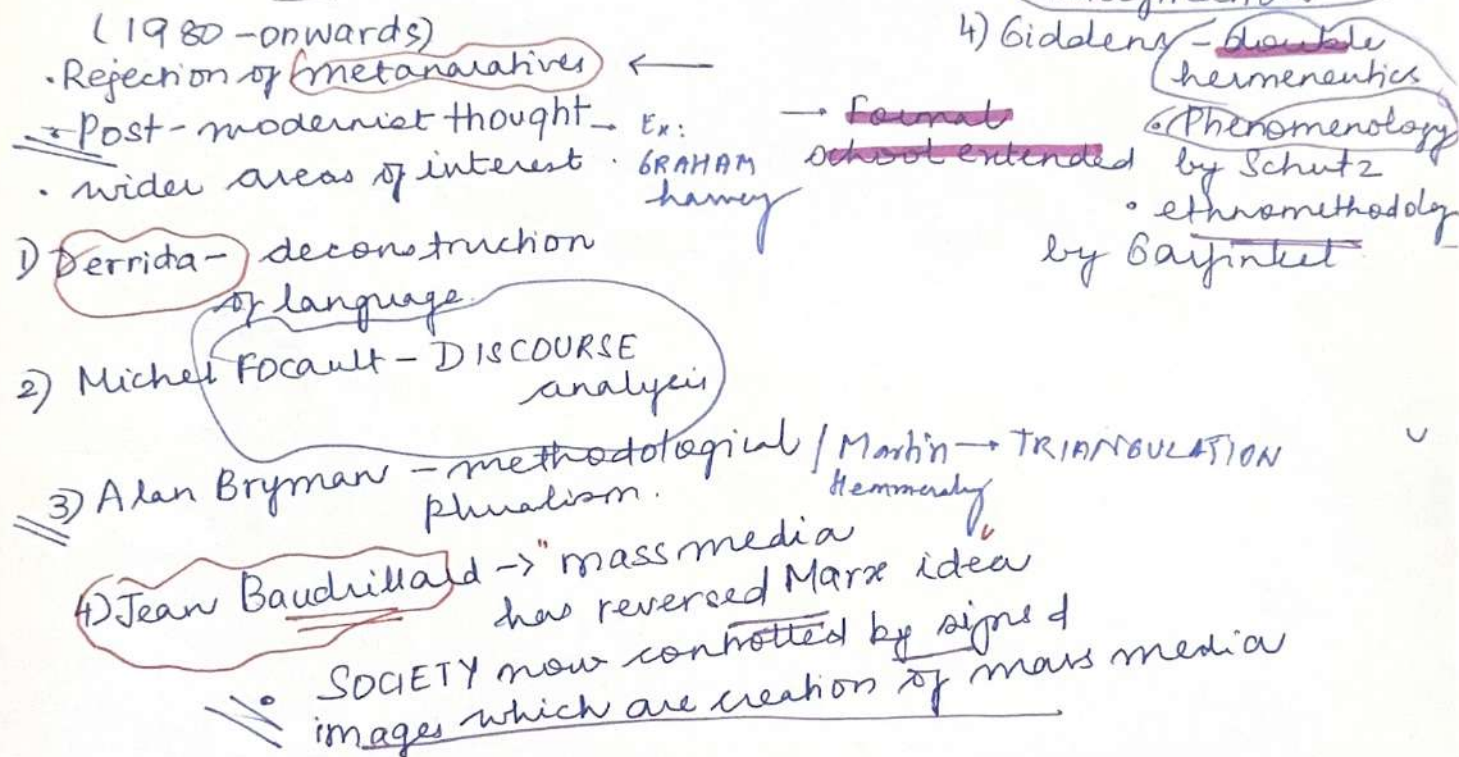
→ SOLID CENTRISM, Macro approach;
Scope as per synthetic school:

- 1) Comte: "Sociology is queen of social sciences" as it is only discipline that can study continuity and social change.
- 2) Hobhouse - relationship with other social sciences is that of mutual exchange & stimulation.
- 3) Sorokin - need General & Specific sociology; no need of micro sociology (ex- caste in India)
- 4) Binsberg - social pathology & social processes.
↓
diagnosis of social problems.
- 5) Durkheim - scope social morphology | social physiology | general sociology
↓
"A VERT of SOCIOLOGICAL method"
- 6) Marxism - General & Historical sociology

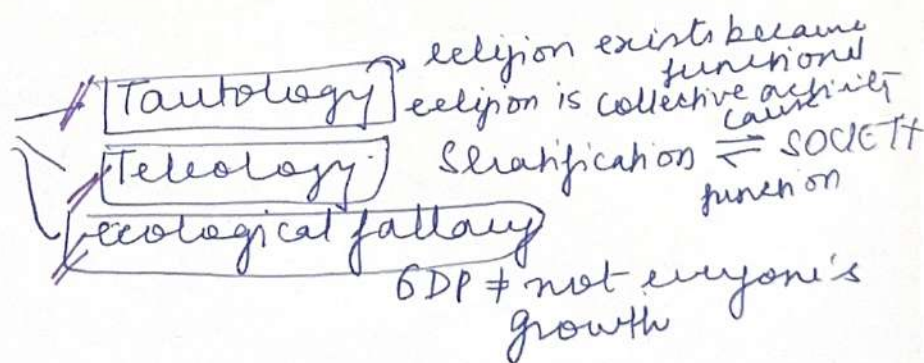
- PHASES of SOCIOLOGY



PHASE IV



* Problem with Functional View of SOCIETY



COMPARISON with other SOCIAL SCIENCES :

① POLITICAL SCIENCE

→ The division among SOCIAL SCIENCES are not clear cut, and all share a certain range of common interests, concepts and methods.

DISTINCTION → to some extent arbitrary and not clear cut

as said by Post modernists, "To differentiate SOCIAL SCIENCES, would be to exaggerate differences and gloss over similarities".

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Focus on: Political theory, administration and processes

POLITICAL SCIENCE is "Sociology from the top"

- Political Science roots in Ancient thinkers - Charakya, Aristotle, Plato.

⇒ Process oriented.

SOCIOLOGY

Politics as a social institution of SOCIETY

"SOCIOLOGY"

- Sociology born in political upheaval of French Revolution.

Inter-relations between institutions

CONTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & SOCIOLOGY

1) PLATO: talked of human behaviour → Men in Gold, Silver, Iron
INEQUALITY } distributive & corrective justice.

2) ARISTOTLE - views on society and role of KING. Slaves, women shouldn't get citizenship

3) Hobbes, Rousseau - SOCIAL CONTRACT theory

4) John Locke - LIFE, liberty & pursuit of happiness.

THEORY of NATURAL rights core of (FR) | Principle of Natural Justice.

Areas that brought common frame

1) MARX'S idea of Communism, using SOCIOLOGICAL ideas for POLITICAL change.

PRAXIS

2) Weber - developed sociological theories of authority, power, bureaucracy

3) Pareto, Mosca, Foucault, E W Mills - various theories of POWER

4) Parson - politics gives society goals for attainment

AGIL Parson's

5) Chicago School - behavioral approach to POLITICAL phenomenon

6) Wallerstein's "DEPENDENCY theory" - convergence of INTERNATIONAL politics & global sociology

Ex: Impact of BREXIT, US Presidential election of on world.

SOCIOLOGY use in POLITICAL SCIENCE

1) Voting behavior & political attitude

Social groups { occupation, ethnicity, caste, religion } $\Rightarrow$ are mobilized politically
Ex: Farmers, Panchayats etc.

VOTE BANK
POLITICS

2) events such as Arab Spring, Tiananmen Square are society taking political system head on.

3) renewal of Marx's ideas in events of Global Financial Crisis

4) Feminist view of Power

As modern state is getting involved in providing Welfare amenities, sociological slant to political activity is gaining prominence.

COVID-19: Garib Kalyan

Anna Yojna

ATMANIRBHAR
BHARAT

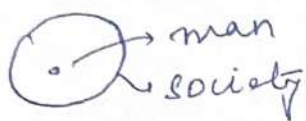
SOCIOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY

to understand
behaviour as it is
organized & shaped
by different aspects

of society

• MACRO



• studying social
facts

Studies • Comparative

① Durkheim's study of Psychological fact of SUICIDE;
COLLECTIVE mind

② Weber (Dilthey) - believe that sociological explanations
can be enriched on [SOCIAL ACTION],
based on individual's meaning & motive.
③ Cooley - looking glass self inspired from
PSYCHOLOGY

VIEWS • Phenomenologists → psychology important for Sociology.
④ Gerth & Mills defined RODE as meeting point of
SOCIAL STRUCTURE & INDIVIDUAL character.

⑤ (ARR Brown) argues sociology & psychology are different
as studies of SOCIAL & mental systems

⑥ (Sigmund Freud) → opined that Sociology merely an
ext-ension of SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

⑦ (JS mill): psychology springboard to social studies

PSYCHOLOGY

it is science of
individual behaviour

• MICRO



• studying psychological
facts

• Experimental

Topics of common interest :

- ↑ complexity, sociology concerned with decoding
symbolism which manifests in SOCIAL actions.
- Crime
 - Propaganda
 - Juvenile delinquency
 - Socialization
 - Radicalization of Youth
 - Gun violence in USA
- Koo Mlez clan
• Nephlix (delhi murder)

Though divergence exists, both cross each other to understand processes that are compartmentalized.

SOCIOLOGY & HISTORY

John
seeley

"Sociology without history is rootless
History without Sociology is fruitless".

SOCIOLOGY

study of present or
recent past.

as per ARR
Brown.

Nomothetic
(Generalizing &
analytical)

~~Abstract~~

Znaniecki's

Polish Peasant is
IDEOGRAPHIC.

HISTORY

study of past.

Ideographic.

(Particularizing,
descriptive)

Concrete.

R.H. Tawney's

"Religion & Rise of Capitalism"
is Nomothetic.

INFLUENCE:

- ① Industrial revolution - Source of SOCIOLOGICAL studies.
- ② Durkheim's work influenced - Marx Bloch & Febvre to study long term SOCIAL HISTORY
Annales school
- ③ Blur line
- ④ Weber's Protestant ethic & spirit of Capitalism
- ⑤ Sorokin's SOCIAL & CULTURAL dynamics
- ⑥ Marx speaks of HISTORIC materialism
- ⑦ Indology by G.S. Ghurye & Louis Dumont also include study of history.
- ⑧ Subaltern studies or HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY
Ex - Ranjith Guha
- as E.H. Carr puts it, more historical sociology becomes and more sociological history becomes, the better it is.

SOCIOLOGY & ECONOMICS

SOCIOLOGY

- impact of economy on other social institutions
- emergence to explain causes & consequences post Industrial Revolution

ECONOMICS

concerned with production, consumption & transfer of wealth.

Development on study of market based economy.

Early Sociologists, focused on DIFFERENCES

- Division of labour as SOCIAL FACT by Durkheim & *organic solidarity*
- Marx utilizing division of labour as "EXPLOITATION"
- Weber's Protestant ethic

Division of labour as ECONOMIC FACT by Adam Smith.

Ex malinowski's concept of KULA *INDIA's Jajmani* | economics assumes Market is rational.

WELFARE economics as bridge:

- ALFRED Marshall & Amaritya sen bring both disciplines closer.

FEMINIST economics - draws on gender as central organising principle.

Behavioral economics

- Govt spending on Advertisement or PM JAM Dhan for Behavioral Change; | Yojna - borrows both Socio-economic inclusion concepts.

other studies

1) economic division of labour (ie Tajman system) of CASTE system.

2) Economic determinism by Marx theories.

3) Weber's 'WIRTSCHAFT & GESELLSCHAFT' - attempt to bring economic concepts into SOCIOLOGY

4) Parsons - economic system as functional prerequisite

AGIL of ADAPTATION.
Paradigm. =

urban employment
MGNREGA, ^{gender}

Convergence in PUBLIC POLICY

Jean Dreaze

Baekara Cotton : social foundations of wage policy

Goldthorpe - study of affluent workers [CLASS on saving habits]

Veblen - CONSPICUOUS consumption.

* economics without sociology is mechanistic pursuit with sociological insight, it becomes HUMANISTIC ENDEAVOUR

as per PIERRE BORDIEU, true economy study looks not only costs that corporations are concerned with, but crimes, suicides also.

SOCIOLOGY & PHILOSOPHY

1) Common origin - Political upheaval → rise of Sociology & modern philosophy of 19th century Europe

Objective. SOCIOLOGY

study social reality, to develop grand theories

• Evolved on Philosophical note to explain SOCIAL CHANGE

→ Includes Empirical data (POSITIVIST approach)

• Sociology to develop theories

PARTIAL ABSTRACT

PHILOSOPHY

study reality in totality

→ Study of general & fundamental problem concerning knowledge, values, reason.

• SUBJECTIVE speculation

Theories that become Philosophy

Completely abstract.

• VIEWS

1) DURKHEIM - Sociology can contribute to renewal of philosophical questions, EPISTEMOLOGY

2) KARL MANHEIM - argues that SOCIOLOGY of KNOWLEDGE has implications for Philosophy

3) COMTE in "POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY" underlines Sociology's roots.

4) Feminism, Marxism → theories from sociology that became an ideology i.e. Philosophy

5) As per John Locke, Social Philosophy is more important as it has direct bearing on people.

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY - meeting point of social logic & philosophy

Ex: to study { Dharma
 \ individualism } there are FACTS & VALUES.

- As Vierkandt says SOCIOLOGY is only productive when it has PHILOSOPHICAL BASIS

SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY

Definition:	Sociology scientific study of man as part of society	anthropology studies man from <u>biological</u> socio-cultural roots
Aspect	• studies aspects of complex society	• Study of simple societies
Roots	Philosophy, History → Both inspired by <u>DARWIN</u>	Biology other society
Subject	study one's own society	Subjective - Fieldwork
Methodology	Qualitative, Quantitative.	
Ex	→ <u>Durkheim's</u> Suicide study → Mead's Mind, Self, Society	Ex <u>Malinowski's</u> study of TROBRIAND ISLANDS.

① Today distinction is marginal or not very clear.
• INDIA is mix of tradition & modernity
→ VILLAGE in heart of DELHI

Thus Indian Sociologists using anthropological field method ⇒ M N Srinivas, Andre Beteille, SC Dube to study INDIAN VILLAGES }

exchange of IDEAS

- Sociology borrowed FIELD experiment methodology
- "CULTURAL LAG" concept from E B Taylor
- William Whyte - Participant Observation
Boston's ITALIAN mafia
- Anthropology inspired by Marx's idea of Primitive Communism.
- under FRANZ BOAS reflection on anthropology assumptions of unilinear evolution using sociological thought

- Rise of nation-states, see states having dual character
↓ of tradition & modernity.

Rise of SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGY, which A. R. Brown also calls Comparative Sociology.

Ex: Sociologists studying tribes displaced
anthropology studying tribes industrialisation
↓
For cultural preservation | For rehabilitation

Field work in anthropology } - started on SUBJECT-OBJECT dichotomy

• Amory's case study on African-Americans not in African studies → discouraged stating limited possibility of Objectivity.

• Kath Weston - similar conclusion on Gay & Lesbian studies in USA.

• Ferguson & Gupta (reflexive sociologists) Questioned conventional notion of "Others"
→ today Cultural heterogeneity more common.

• Paul Radin challenged notion that only trained assistants collect data
• UNTRAINED native assistant better.

COMMON SENSE

- Weber defines common sense as routine knowledge that people have of their everyday world & activities.

SOCIOLOGY

- understand social phenomenon using empiricism, objectivity,

Cause-effect relation

→ Social explanation.

Ex. Sociological studies.
Poverty caused by structural inequality in class society.

COMMON SENSE

based on experiences or also on prejudice, mistaken observation, ignorance.

- Based on INDIVIDUALISTIC explanation / naturalistic

People are poor because they

- are afraid to work
- come from problem families
- suffer from low IQ.

as per
1) GRAMSCI - bourgeoisie develops Hegemonic culture & norms, so that they become "Common sense" and maintain STATUS QUO.

2) Mead's studies
in 3 primitive societies "Spe & Tempannet"
contradicts Common sense
(Study of Guinea likes)

Common sense assumes
Biological reasons for sexual division of labour

3) One person's common sense is another's nonsense.

Hopi Indians common sense of "Rain clouds as Gods"

4) Common sense is Pardoxical

- * Opposites attract
- * Birds of same feather flock together.

5) • Sociology → concepts, methods, data ⇒ it cannot be replaced by unsystematic Common sense.

6) Sometimes Common sense close to SOCIOLOGY "give a dog a bad name"

⇒ Labelling theory of Howard Becker

7) • Use of Common sense in hypothesis Building → Sociology as common sense

Giddens' marital breakdown studies → "marriage as risky proposition"

8) • as per Ronald Fletcher - Common sense knowledge as SCIENCE in embryo

9) • Postmodernists believe that Sociology nothing but Common sense.

Functionalists

• DISCARD Common sense

→ Durkheim "Common sense perceptions & prejudices can mar scientific study of social world"

↓
STUDY only SOCIAL FACTS

Phenomenology (ANTI-POSITIVISTS)

Common sense is product of individual mind, cannot be isolated

Interpretive & Interactionist

→ Common sense needed for sociological understanding

Common Sense

- what appears on surface.
- Conjecture, stereotypes
- Assumptions
- Individualistic & naturalistic
- Intuitive
- Particularistic
- Status Quoist
- Unreflective
- Value laden
- Tradition as enforcement

SOCIOLOGY

Causality, root cause.

- Reason + logic.
- Evidence.
- empirical testing
- Objective.
- Generalist
- Change oriented
- Reflective.
- Objective.
- Skeptic

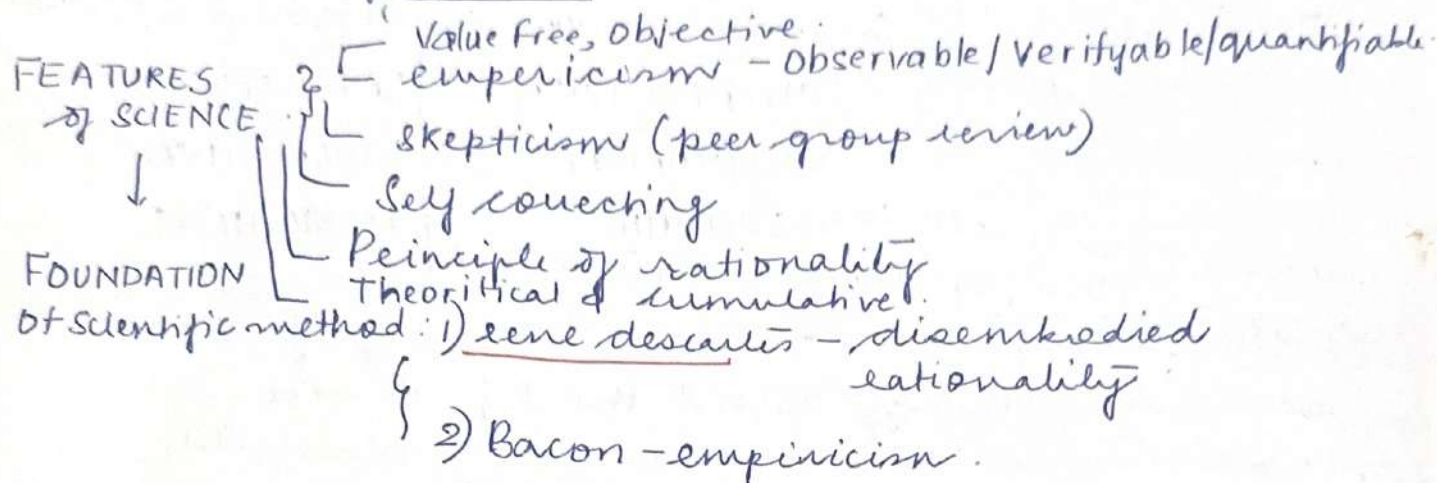
Epistemology of Common sense → not to be ignored or taken at face value.

For Sociologist, it is essential to understand implications.

SOCIOLOGY AS SCIENCE

• SCIENCE, SCIENTIFIC METHOD & CRITIQUE

① Science is systematic study where facts are rooted in empirical observations through use of research methods & logical assessment.



1) SOCIOLOGY as SCIENCE

Early Positivists → Saint Simon named it "SOCIAL PHYSICS":

"Evolution is twin process of differentiation & integration" → use of Spencer inspired by SOCIAL DARWINISM
comparative scientific method → search to how evolved society is

2) Durkheim - "Rules of sociological method" - studying SOCIAL FACTS

[Ex - WALKING Barefoot in temple? or Punishment for crime]

3) Weber - Ideal types, studying social action through verstehen for objectivity in interpretation.

4. as Giddens puts it - sociology is a science based on its definition of systematic methods, analysis of data & assessment of theories in light of evidence & logical assessment

• However unlike Physics, Chemistry (hard sciences), sociology is SOFT SCIENCE.

* Evolution of Science

18th → 19th - 20th — 21st

Study of nature exploitation state questioning
colonised aggression
science

→ 4 sets of postulates which determine if science
or degree of science by SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • ONTOLOGY | Constructionist, nominalism | POSITIVISM
Objectivist, Realism |
| • EPISTEMOLOGY | INTERPRETIVISM | EMPIRICIST |
| • HUMAN NATURE | VOLUNTARISM | DETERMINISM |
| • METHODOLOGY | IDEOGRAPHIC | NOMOTHETIC |

SOCIOLOGY as Queen of social science

THEORY of HIERARCHY of SCIENCES

5) COMTE - as per Comte, there is hierarchy of sciences, in which Sociology is at the top. It will progressively reach empiricism, value neutrality, universal theories and thus status of POSITIVE SCIENCE.

6) Karl Popper, Goode & Hutt - see science as method of approaching & studying a phenomenon & hence claim SOCIOLOGY is a science in itself

7) Merton's 4 INSTITUTIONAL imperatives of science

- 1) universality
- 2) communism of knowledge
- 3) disinterestedness
- 4) organized skepticism

CRITIQUE of SCIENCE

1) Scope for manipulation - Ex: commodification of SCIENCE
Ex: Pfizer vaccine trial data

2) Science as neo religion - as a panacea & unquestionable

3) JACQUES BARZUN - science is leading to death of knowledge & creativity

4) P K FREYERBEND -> science has become mechanistic pursuit, "prison like situation",
need of how - "ANARCHIST approach to knowledge"

5) Karl Popper - "Logic of SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY" -> theory is inductive ~~deductive~~ instead of data to formulate theory

• No permanence in approach

* NEED - ~~DEDUCTIVE~~ ^{DEDUCTIVE} theory

6) Thomas Kuhn - STRUCTURE of SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION - based of PARADIGM - set of fixed principles commitment.
Ex: Newton - Einstein - Hawking

2 Stages - PRE PARADIGM & PARADIGM

SOCIOLOGY in this phase Science is here.

→ once paradigm accepted by all, only attempt to ↑ precision of existing theories

CONTEMPORARY Scientists on SOLID as PARADIGM - ① Strengthening of FUNCTIONAL, CONFLICT studies as paradigms
② new views - NEO-MARXIST, POST modernist

7) Theodor Adorno - science must not be celebrated

17th & 18th - study nature
19th - exploit nature
20th - destroy nature

21st
colonization of science of state

8) CARL Jung: methodology should be discipline specific? → subjectivity cannot be measured by methods of science

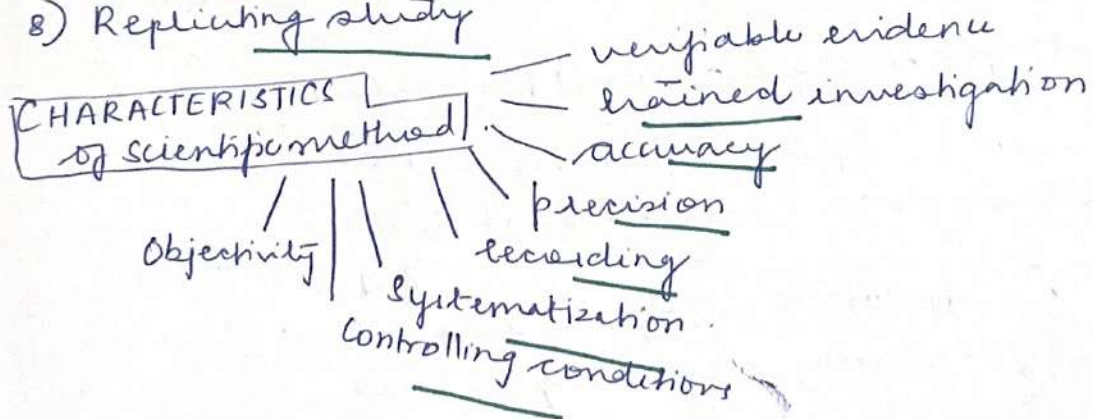
SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- Theodorson & Theodorson define Scientific method as building of body of knowledge through observation, experimentation, generalization & verification. OE6V
- George Lundberg → it consists of systematic observation, classification, interpretation of data.

METHOD

Horton & Hunt - "Characteristics of SCIENTIFIC method"

- 1) IDENTIFICATION of problem of research
- 2) LITERATURE review.
- 3) HYPOTHESIS construction (tentative generalisation)
- 4) Planning RESEARCH DESIGN.
- 5) Collecting data by use of scientific tools & techniques
- 6) Check reliability, validity & authenticity of data.
- 7) Generalization of theory - draw conclusion
- 8) Repeating study



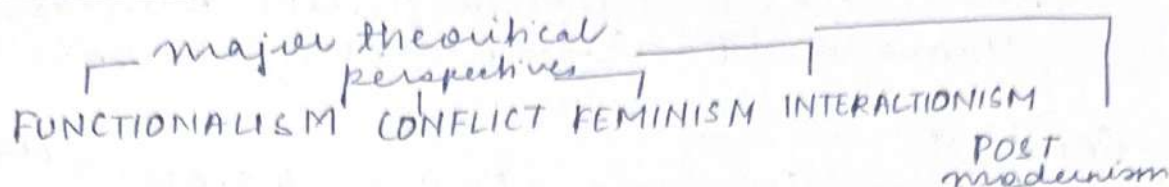
• CRITIQUE of SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

- 1) SCIENTIFIC method is just ^{of many} one means to an end.
↳ glorification is Bad for knowledge growth.
- 2) KARL POPPER - method synonymous ^{to} INDUCTIVISM, does not promote reputability.
→ he suggested FALSIFICATION to counter this
Ex - PLUTO was planet earlier
- 3) It kills creativity and freedom of thought - Adorno.
Ex - ARCHIMEDES eureka moment was not on specific scientific method.
- 4) PAUL FEYERABEND - calls scientific method a form of EPISTEMOLOGICAL ANARCHISM. → according to him.
Science is limitless & binding by methodology restrains it.
- 5) THOMAS KUHN - Counter
1) PHILOSOPHY & HISTORY grew without scientific method. ↑ no difference.
2) science method based on assumptions
- 6) Phenomenologists - Berger, Luckmann, Schutz reject method.
- 7) JL MILLS → calls for methodological pluralism
- 8) Habermas → Science is presumptive, result known before research ⇒ not innovative or creative, very predictable.
- 9) EF SCHUMAKER - Failure to recognize important qualitative aspects of world.

• Problems of SCIENTIFIC method in SOCIOLOGY

- 1) VALUE BIASNESS
- 2) understanding cause & effect ^{Durkheim} → ex: Suicide & Season correlation DOES not mean depends on temp.
- 3) CONFLICTING Paradigms → Black Swan
- 4) Karl Popper → scientific methods based on existing theories, vulnerability similar to other methods
- 5) SOCIAL life cannot be laboured.

MAJOR THEORETICAL STRANDS }



- EVOLUTIONARY → DARWIN influence
Organistic analogy

MACRO

- FUNCTIONALISM: Concentration on SOCIAL STRUCTURE, in terms of studying functions SOCIAL STRUCTURE and its influence on SOCIAL UNITY

Based on organic analogy + POSITIVISM

Strands of Functionalism

- Comte, Spence, Durkheim, Pareto - Classical functionalists
- ARRBrown → STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALIST "System of interdependent parts function together as whole"
"Structure is product of roles, continuous in character. STRUCTURE is unique & timebound."
- LEVI STRAUSS → STRUCTURAL anthropologist, FIRST to study structure without studying individual roles.
divide structure → VISIBLE vs INVISIBLE
- DURKHEIM → sacred vs profane (binary opposites to study reality)
- PARSONS - ANALYTICAL FUNCTIONALISM → ABIL paradigm pattern variable
- MERTON → MIDDLE range theories, no need of grand theories.
• NEO FUNCTIONALISM

CRITICISM & FUNCTIONALISM :

- 1) TELEOLOGY - Justifies existence of phenomenon based on its function. [ie explain effect as cause]
- 2) TAUTOLOGY - Saying same thing twice.
- 3) HISTORICAL wrongs are termed functional.
- 4) MERTON - non & dysfunctionality
mid range theories PROMOTED FUNCTIONAL alternative & substitutability
- 5) TUMIN - questions how stratification is functional.
- 6) LEACH - dynamic equilibrium
- 7) LUHMAN - made adaptation to environment a key element; mal adjustment introduced in analysis

CONFLICT perspective:

MARX - dialectic materialism; alienation, class struggle
↳ model: PRAXIS or political activism.

CRITICISM:

- 1) Weber → Class, Party & Status; 4 STATUS - ^{property} ^{upper class}
CONFLICT exists in all ^{phenomenon} societies (routine & petty bourgeoisie working class)
- 2) Bordieu - SOCIAL ^{reproduction} Capital theory ⇒ types - eco, cultural & social
3 classes - INTELLIGENTIA, POLITICIANS, CAPITAL
- 3) CW Mill - even socialist technocrat & white collar workers experience alienation
[Relates alienation to ↑ technology, media & bureaucracy]
- 4) Max Gluckman - debatable if conflict always causes change
→ CONFLICT also can help function as basis of maintenance of social order.

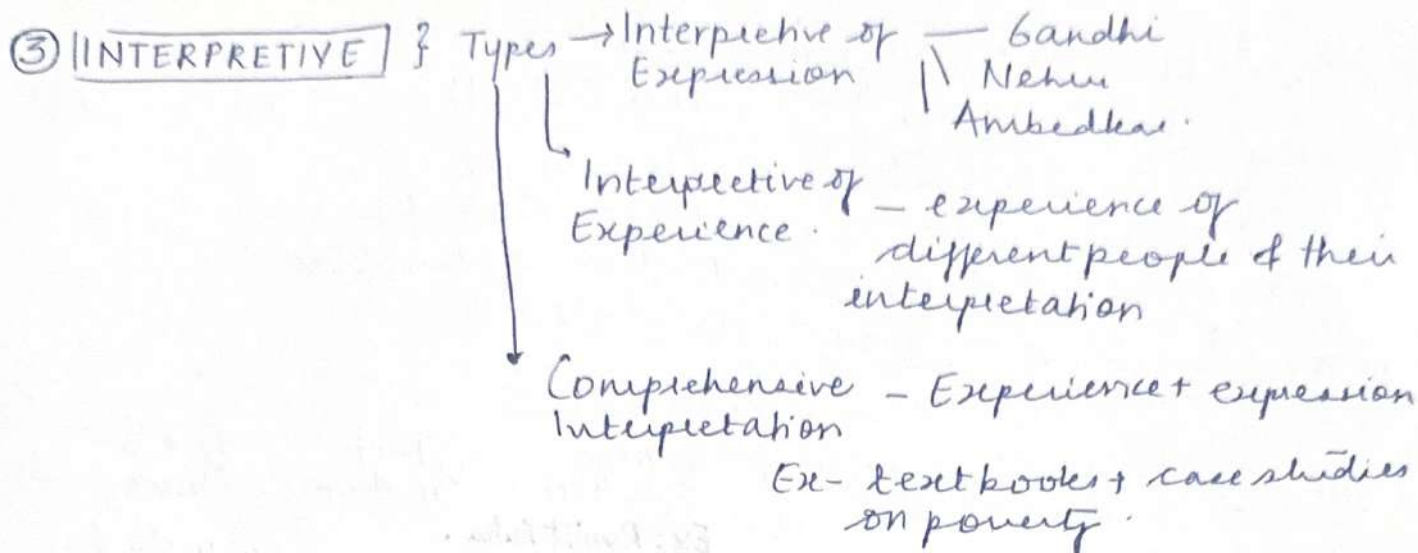
MISC

• HABERMAS - INTERSUBJECTIVITY

is not all knowledge is science

↗ 3 Forms of Knowledge
• Analytical-empirical
• Hermeneutic Historic
• CRITICAL

• ~~STRUCTURALISM~~ → linguistic models to explain cultural models.
STRUCTURATION



FOCUS on QUALITATIVE methodology → treat meaning & action as primary objects.

- 1) WEBER: "methodology of social science"
- IDEAL TYPE
 - VERSTEHEN (empathetic liaison) → motive of SOCIAL ACTION
 - attempt at CAUSALITY but CAUSAL PLURALITY

- 2) SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM → self as social process.
do not reject causality or causal relation.

- 3) PHENOMENOLOGY — no objectivity is possible.

Ex: Dawn Hobson — study of nurses via informal interview & observation.

Ex: Collective Conscience vs Individual Perception + Judgement → Art as DECORATION / ART / INVESTMENT. Painting

- ④ INTERACTIONALISM → Focus on one to one interactions / SOCIAL Psychology

- 1) Peter Berger — phenomenology → Ex: SOCIAL life is not structured on subject & continuity.

- 2) Symbolic interactionism

- 3) ethnomethodology

SOCIAL LIFE IS EVERYDAY world — created, dismantled & recreated by us

⑤ CRITICAL SOCIAL RESEARCH ^{Abstract concept} → Focus on ethicality of Sociology

deconstruct & reconceptualise

FEATURES

→ Pleas for need of researcher as positive or involved participant.

Totality & History Analysis

Strong ideology driven

Types 1) MARXIST 2) FEMINIST 3) other Subaltern 4) Post modernist 5) Post Structuralist

Ex: Ranjit Guha.

→ Derrida & Foucault: Language as central

* FRANKFURT School → Marcuse, Adorno & Horkheimer.

Ex: Competition is SOCIALLY created.

Concept of Marcuse's 1-dimensional man

} vs IDEALIST - competition is natural & good

Adorno - homogenisation & restriction → "culture" has become an industry
Ex - Food, movies, news all are for profit.

→ Critical Social research → Similar to Alvin Gouldner's REFLEXIVE SOCIOLOGY

Stands.

- marxist
- feminist
- Subaltern
- environmental

- rejects subject-object dichotomy
- understanding of social reality

• Sociologist - knower & also agent of social change. Dual role.

FEMINIST → which emphasises on gender centrality in SOCIAL world? Focus on explaining inequality ways to overcome

FEATURES

1) Attack male centric research
ANN OAKLEY criticises PARSON.

2) distinct feminist method.

Ex - HOUSEWORK → utilizing active participants

3) Epistemology of Feminism → diff knowledge due to experience (ethics of care - CAROL Gillian)

MARTIN HAMMERSLEY

CRITICISM to Critical SOCIAL RESEARCH

- 1) Oppressed & Oppressor same → DUAL Feminism
- 2) Value Bias
- 3) different Oppressed groups have diff intent
- 4) False consciousness - inability to evaluate truth

Specific
CRITICISM to
feminism

RAY
PAWSON

- 1) women as perpetrators of Patriarchy
- 2) women as both oppressor & oppressed [researcher dismissing view that women think it is natural to do housework]
- 3) not studying men
- 4) path of relativism? → excluding
black/lesbian/
transgender/poor/
asian & african women }

POST MODERNIST
Approach

- 1) Due to failure of modernity to solve problems — inequality, poverty, racism, climate change.
- 2) rise in diversity of researcher
- 3) reject or contest finding quantitative proofs.
- 4) Importance of deconstruction as different actors have different viewpoint.

Ex - Audrey Lorde: any feminist theory is incomplete without Black/Lesbian/Transgender/poor

Methodology
of POSTmodernist

- 1) DAVID HARVEY — utilizing conventional methods.
- 2) EPISTEMOLOGICAL postmodernists — allow different people to tell their meta narrative.
- 3) POSTmodern ethnography — voice of diverse social groups.
- 4) Deconstruction — as JACQUES DERRIDA to expose inherent contradictions in existing knowledge.

POST STRUCTURALISTS [Derrida & Foucault] → Analysis of language as central.

↳ methodology → REFLECTIVE
pragmatism

ie. produce best data without
expecting to produce objective
reality.

CRITICISM → accused of complete & irrational
relativism.

- rejecting that any objective knowledge
can be produced → BUT material world,
restricts our actions,
producing objective observation

Ex - person cannot walk through
brick wall.

→ X
* EPISTEMOLOGY → branch of philosophy that
deals with nature, sources & limits of
knowledge.

↳ [RATIONALISM] → rational insight is source of all
knowledge DESCARTES.

↳ [EMPIRICISM] → observation & experimentation
as knowledge source (Locke & Hume)

↳ [IDEALISM] - mind plays key role in constitution
of world as it is experienced.

Kant combined → source & limit of knowledge.

✓ PHENOMENOLOGY - [HUSSERL]'s bracketing of
existence → leave physical
nature for natural
science study
↳ only focus on
CONSCIOUS or REFLECTION
of MIND.

POSITIVISM & CRITIQUE

POSITIVISM → society and social life can be studied through
↓ scientific methods

- 1) Comte in "Positive Philosophy", highlighted — 1) positivism as doctrine
2) positivism as a research method
- 2) Darkeil utilized positive method for study of SUICIDE → as per him study matter is "SOCIAL FACT"
- 3) Marx is methodological POSITIVIST? Human behavior as reaction to stimulus of economic infrastructure.

ASSUMPTIONS of POSITIVIST approach } 1. Behavior of man can be observed & measured objectively.

FACT-VALUE
• dichotomy
• ONTOLOGICAL & epistemological stand
- nature of NATURAL Science & SOCIAL Science as same.

2. Such measurements make it possible to predict social behavior.

3. Cause & effect relationships can be inferred, and theories can be formulated.

4. FACTORS that can't be observed (meanings, feelings) should not be considered.

POSITIVIST method 1) Empiricism & Observation

2) Inductivism.

3) Reductional analysis

4) cause & effect relationship.

CRITICISM

1) Human beings are complex, possess consciousness → Science method is INADEQUATE

2) WEBER - human beings do not react to stimulus but they act → it is important to interpret subjectivist state of mind.

VERSTEHEN
IDEAL TYPE

3) DILTHEY, WILDENBERG, → criticize deterministic approach
SIMMEL

- replace role with social action;
- Meaning & motives are as important as norms & structures

4) HORKHEIMER → Conservative philosophy; Truth - subject to change
not always quantifiable.

5) HABERMAS → three types of knowledge

Empirical / Analytical / Hermeneutic / Historical / Critical.

positivist
method

SOCIOLOGY - focusing only one form of knowledge.

"engaged in cognitive monopolization of truth" & reducing actors to

6) MERTON → overemphasis on universalization & grand theories
Need Middle range theories

7) PHENOMENOLOGISTS like Berger & Schutz → Positivism is not concerned with
Sociology but making science (out of sociology)

*HUSSERL

"Bracketing of existence"

Most that can be done - understand meaning that individual attached to phenomenon

• Berger in "SOCIOLOGY of everyday life" → rejects generalization
"SOCIETY is not puppet theatre"
→ people actively create meaning in interaction with other.

8) Harold Garfinkel (ethnomethodologist) - need to study from people's perspective not researcher - DOCUMENTARY METHOD.

9) Symbolic Interactionists - see interactions as driving force of Society
Blumer & Mead.

- 10) Post modernist → Derrida & Foucault → claim reality can be studied in many ways
- 11) Question in method & objective of POSITIVISM →
- 1) Myrdal: complete objectivity not desirable
 - 2) Giddens - theory of structuration and double hermeneutics
 - 3) Feyerabend - epistemological anarchism.
- 12) Karl Popper → Positivism kills critical spirit of science. Marxism as pseudo scientific theory as it cannot be falsified.
- 13) Feminists, Subalterns → criticise status quo approach & ignorance of conflict.
- 14) Neomarxist Adorno → positivism is negative dialectics.

ACHIEVEMENTS :

- 1) POSITIVIST method helped in initial survival of discipline.
- 2) modelling along natural sciences, to build seriousness
- 3) helped free discipline from clutches of speculative philosophy.

Problems :

- 1) No empirical referent
- 2) no laboratory setting
- 3) variables change → as human behavior is not like matter

NON-POSITIVIST METHODOLOGY

POSITIVIST

- Structural
- Macro perspective
- Normative, nomothetic view
- Quantitative tools
- Causal explanation, general conclusion
- TECHNIQUE - Survey, Questionnaire

Ex: Durkheim's *Le suicide*

NON-POSITIVIST

- Interactional approaches
- Micro
- Individual centric, ideographic view
- Qualitative tools
- Focus on describing phenomenon
- Participant observation, Unstructured

Ex: Weber's *Protestant ethic & Spirit of capitalism*

1) MAN as an independent THINKING BEING

General elements of Non POSITIVISTS

- 2) Focus on individual's role in shaping a society
- 3) NATURAL SCIENCE cannot be used in social science.
- 4) No general theory / No generalization of theory possible.
- 5) Futility of Objective approach.

NON-POSITIVE

Weber's Interpretive Sociology
Symbolic Interactionism

ANTI POSITIVE → Reflexive Sociology
Phenomenology
ethnomethodology

- 1) Immanuel Kant → IDEAS can change society. emphasis must be on Interpretation as explanation is not possible
- HEGEL: SOCIAL phenomenon are based on IDEAS; DIALECTICAL IDEALISM.
- 2) Martin Heidegger → Text interpretation gives WHAT IS (FACT)
what ought to be (VALUE)

- 3) Wilhem Dilthey → Reality must be understood as THREE WAYS
• explanation • experience • interpretation.

- 4) George Simmel → Reality is Objective but knowledge about reality is Subjective.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM

- 5) LH Cooley & GH Mead → "Action is meaningful to individuals who are involved"
"Looking Glass Self", self as social process
CHICAGO school

- 6) PHENOMENOLOGY → There is no reality beyond human subjectivity

- Alfred Schutz - "Phenomenology of Social world" → Humans develop TYPIFICATION.

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVISM

It is impossible to produce factual data or check Causal explanations. At best, sociologist can do is understand meanings individuals attach to certain phenomenon.

- PETER BERGER "EVERYDAY SOCIAL LIFE"; Thomas Luckmann, "Social Construction of Reality"
- Essence: Immerse oneself in investigation than fit data into determined category.

ALVIN GOULDNER - essence of REFLEXIVE SOCIOLOGY ~~every~~
Reflexive to produce SOCIAL CHANGE

ETHNOMETHODOLOGY - Harold Garfinkel - "each culture gives needed knowledge"

→ Study from people & not sociologist perspective

Ex: LOUIS Dumont Study - Caste based on PURITY & POLLUTION.

WEBER: SOCIAL ACTION, CAUSAL PLURALITY, IDEAL TYPES, Verstehen.

CRITIQUE

- 1) Dilemma of Objectivity & Subjectivity
 - 2) no specific methodology outlined → Phenomenology reduced every phenomenon as "UNIQUE";
 - 3) depend on ability of investigator * No possibility of Comparative method
 - 4) Overlook social structure & its contribution
- As per Ray Pawson, fight between positivism & others is "60s" hangover.
 - Alan Bryman, choice of method depends on area of research.
 - Post modernists → no knowledge is untrue, voices of diverse groups must be encouraged.
 - Vague method - VERSTEHN
 - researcher intuition
 - time + costly
 - Contradictory explanation

No reliability or validity

FACT, VALUE, OBJECTIVITY

- FACT: empirically verifiable observation that has its own independent existence.

FACT is "WHAT IS" and is considered objective

→ FACT → Definite
 ↓ certain
 ↓ without question
 self evident.

SOCIAL FACTS change & meaning based on context.

HYPOTHESIS → TENTHESIS → repeatedly → if universally
tentative statement proven is true, it is a
relation between THEORY, LAW.
social fact a generalized statement
to build → productive instrument

social fact

* inter-relation between

MERTON'S - "bearing of sociological theory on empirical research"

statements
help build
↓
theory & FACTS } productive instrument

- EXISTING theories purpose $\rightarrow$ hypothesis
 - FUNCTIONS of research
 - $\rightarrow$ to INITIATE
 - $\rightarrow$ to reexamine
 - $\rightarrow$ to defect
 - $\rightarrow$ to clarify
- also find a SOCIAL theory, which merton calls as SERENDIPITY

Ex - Elton Mayo's work → humanist school.

VALUE: SOCIALLY accepted standards of desirability

"WHAT OUGHT TO BE".

VALUES - subjective disposition.

emotional, personal or judgemental
origins in race, caste, region, religion, socialisation.

Role of
VALUES

→ Vary temporally
& spatially

explain motives
of social
action

in quest of
true knowledge.

1) POSITIVISTS → Value-Fact are different & separate entities.
• Values should be excluded from

(ARR BROWN)

→ need researcher

to remove ethnoc &

ego centric biases.

enquiry as they distort reality & biased result

• ADVOCATE VALUE FREEDOM.

2) NON-POSITIVIST, → advocate Value relevance & Value neutrality
(Weber) ↓
VALUE & FACT cannot be separated

• (Hillary Putnam) & Weber - Theory selection or choice of
perspective is VALUATION.

3) (MICHAEL POLANYI) speaks of value laden nature of
Scientific activity; → censorship when unsound
result comes to light in PEER REVIEW

4) (ALVIN GOULDNER) - Value free science is myth.

5) (HOWARD BECKER) - without values there is no
soul in sociology

6) (MANHEIM) → VALUE free research is a desirable
goal towards which social scientists can
strive without any expectation of
achieving it

7) POST modernists → need values to solve problems
of contemporary society.

→ (C. Wright Mills, Horowitz) - have advocated sociology must have
commitment to few ^{basic human} values & SOCIOLOGIST must defend
human freedom & pursuit of reason. They must
not be mere spectators & play no role in social
welfare.

OBJECTIVITY - Frame of mind where personal preferences do not contaminate collection of data or analysis

IT is free of • VALUE • moral • ideology
 ↓ contamination judgement
 expects VALUE
 neutrality

VIEWS:

1) Durkheim → "Rules of Sociological method"; SOCIAL FACTS must be treated as things and preconceived notions must be abandoned.
 OBJECTIVITY is possible

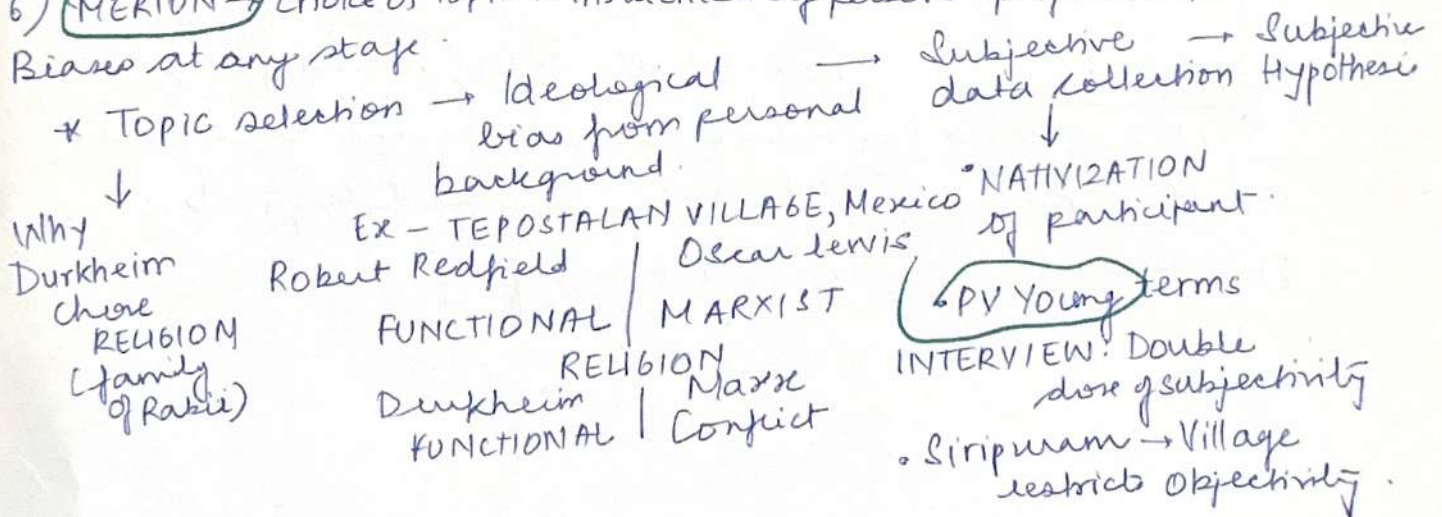
2) ARR Brown - urges social scientist to rise above ethno & ego centric biases while carrying out research.

3) Weber → Value relevance

4) Malinowski - cultural relativism.

5) Gunnar Myrdal → "OBJECTIVITY in Research"
 Analysis of 4000 papers → found Ideological biases & personal preferences.

6) MERTON → Choice of topic is influenced by personal preferences & biases.
 Biases at any stage

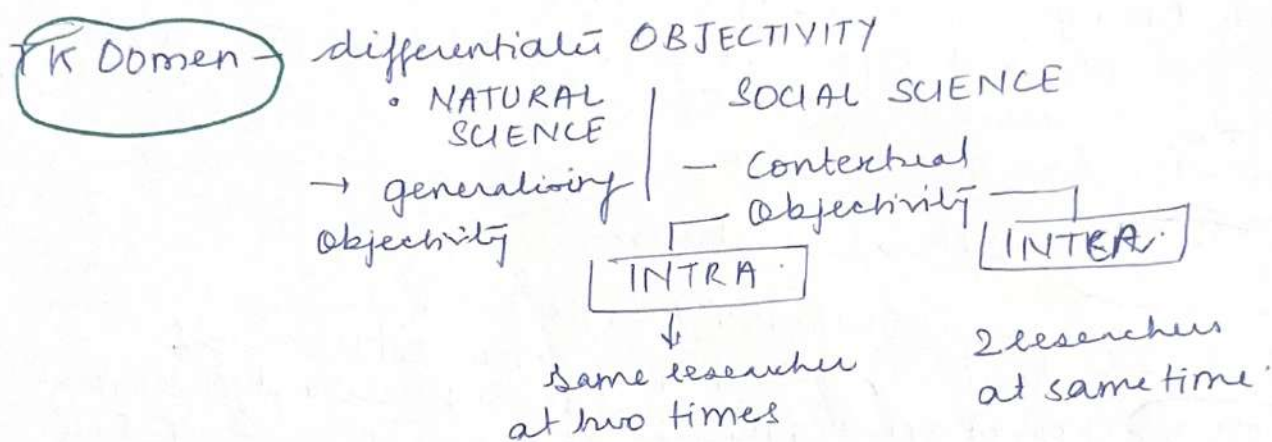


7) Radical Sociologists → VALUE neutrality is not admissible.

- CW MILLS - Sociology will lose its reforming push
- ALVIN GOULDNER - need reflexive sociology
- MILLS & WORDSWORTH - certain degree of Value judgement can help solve social problems.

→ MYRDAL: VALUE
 • Comte suggests → restrict study to macro
 • Durkheim → inductive methodology + statistics
 • Weber - Ideal types + Verstehen

- 1) make assumptions public
- 2) provide background.
- 3) remain indifferent to moral application
- 4) training the researcher.
- 5) Field limitations to be stated in monographs
- 6) MULTI DISCIPLINARY peer review.
- 7) methodological pluralism.



CONCLUSION: achieving objectivity remains ongoing process, researcher must provide their value preferences clearly in monograph & utilize methodological pluralism in reducing subjectivity.

RESEARCH METHODS & ANALYSIS (a) Qualitative & Quantitative methods

- Methods are ways of conducting research → Purpose: to collect data & analyse.

QUANTITATIVE: Structured interview, census, Questionnaire.

- Use of Statistical method → multivariate analysis of SUICIDE
↳ use data to study social world in Objective way.

- Comparative method → 1) Durkheim: Compare division of labour
2) Marx: to develop theory of social change
↓
3) Weber: Comparison of various religious tenets.

Modern Sociologists

- 1) David Martin: Compare secularisation in diff countries
- 2) Gicouel: Criminal Juvenile justice in two California cities.
- 3) Michael Mann: network of power
- 4) Devine - Luton: affluent workers (1990s) vs (1960s)

- Field Experiments: 1) Rosenthal & Jacobson → Self fulfilling prophecy & student education attainment
↓
2) Brown & Gay → Bogus applications for work as diff ethnicity

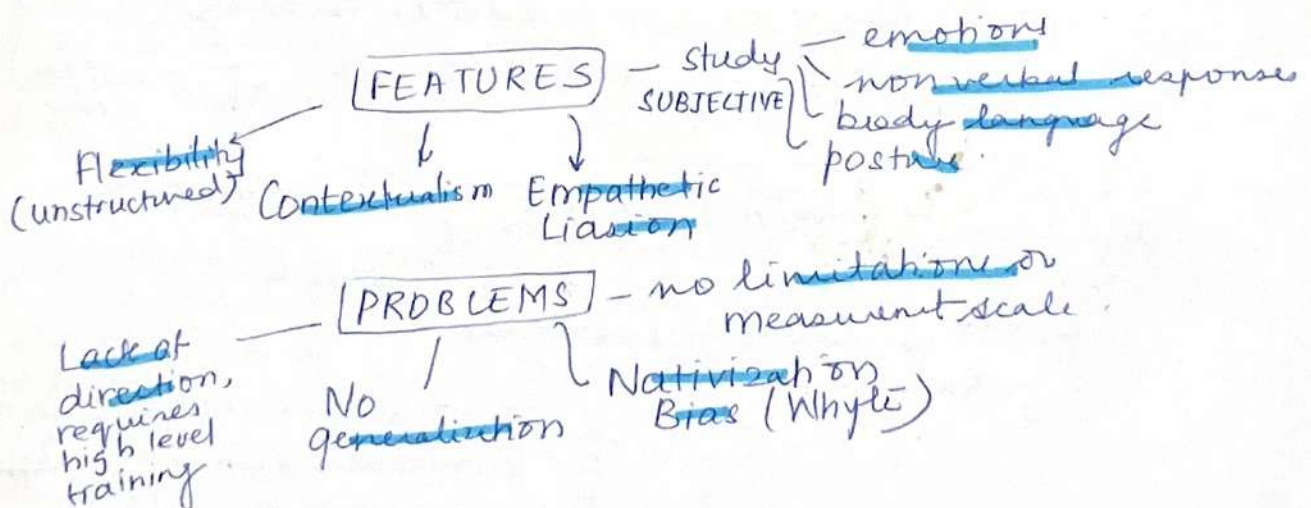
Limitation

- No control as compared to laboratory
- Impact results - HAWTHORNE EFFECT, elton mayo



QUALITATIVE METHODS:

- Participant Observation → Researcher as participant in cultural context being observed.
William W. Whyte
- Direct Observation → more detached & not bias observation, utilizing videotapes (one way mirror), more focused, not take longer.
Ex - Social Scientists observing reality TV shows like Big Boss for non verbal cues.
- Unstructured Interviewing → interaction between researcher & respondent.
Ex - Ann Oakley
 - No formal protocol.
 - Free flowing conversation
 - Exploring topic broadlyDifficult to compare & synthesize.
- Case studies → intensive study of specific context
Ex → Freud - Case study based on psychoanalysis of individuals
PIAGET - Case study of children for development phase
Ex: Case study of Benari mass suicide.
↳ Documentary on NETFLIX.



DIFFERENTIATING

QUALITATIVE

- Use text
- Less formalized
↳ unique
- Fewer specific observation
- more info
- Not concerned with represent
- Not replicable
- Seeks interpretation

QUANTITATIVE

- Use statistics / data
- Formalize
- Systematic observation
- Less info
- Concerned from specific to a generalized inference
- Replicable
- Seeks social theories, laws

QUESTION/ Who, What, How, when, why
→ Problem SPECIFIC/PRECISE

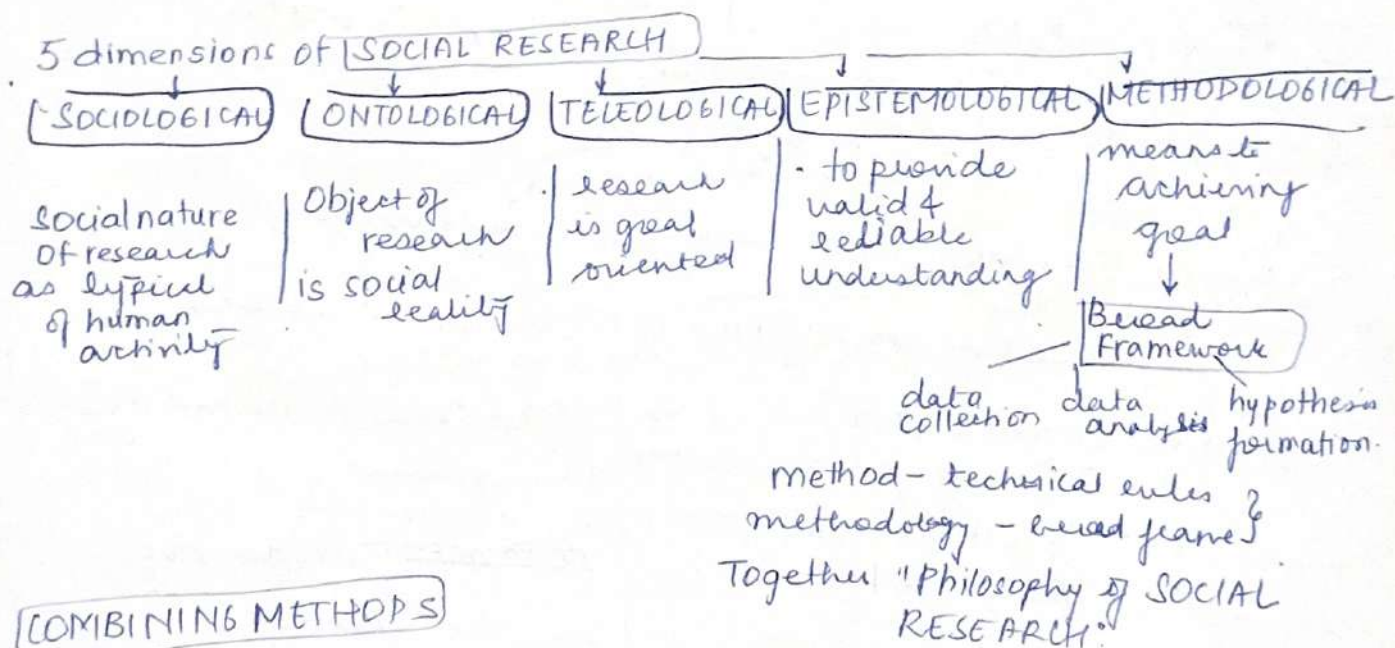
- OBJECTIVE Understand magnitude of occurrence or association
- METHOD Statistics, Comparison
analysis ~~DEDUCTIVE~~ INDUCTIVE
- Outcome- number/ calculation
↳ Large
- Group

How much
loosely structured
understand nature of phenomenon
FGD/ interviews
~~INDUCTIVE~~ deductive
written narrative
small group

* Process differentiation

	SPECIFIC	GENERAL & LOOSELY structured
PROBLEM	* Hypothesis before	during or after
DESIGN	* Concepts Operationalized	Sensitized
SAMPLING	* Prescriptive Planned before Representative	not-prescriptive unstructured not focused on representation
Data analysis	inductive generalization	analytical generalization
Findings	highly integrated	not integrated

— x —



COMBINING METHODS

- Gunnar Myrdal → advice on combining Qualitative & Quantitative researchers
(First bring quantitative & then add qualitative → INTEGRATION)
- Ramkrishna Mukherjee → "Quality - Quantity" not dichotomy, there is no either/or between them.

QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE

• CHOOSING A RESEARCH topic

1) VALUES • Weber studied Bureaucracy
• Peter Townsend - studied poverty

2) CONTEMPORARY • division of MARX
labour
suicide - DURKHEIM

3) PRACTICALITY Easy data → durkheim suicide statistics

4) FUNDING • Tim May highlights govt hostility for certain studies (Ex-caste census)

5) ETHICS Ex - Hamilton & Fitzgerald stopped studying drug abusers fearing police.

Israel & May Domestic Violence - "Revictimization" of subjects in Mexico

* STOBERG & NETT - "A methodology for social research" have mentioned FASHION, FADS, FORBES affect choices of topics of many researchers.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN QUALITATIVE research

1) SHILS → differentiated between — Observation of everyday
observation of field research

2) Kidder & Jude → ex: Rape victim data collected & written later (no consent or information)

3) Erlandson - identified following considerations

- 1) ACQUIRE INFORMED CONSENT
- 2) Protect subject from physical or psychological harm (Israel & May)
- 3) Protect subject against deception
- 4) Protect subject's privacy (Hamilton)

→ methodological pluralism

- Ex: Barker's study of UNIFICATION CHURCH utilized
 - PO,
 - Questionnaire
 - In-depth Interview

- MARTYN HAMMERSLEY proposes 3 approaches
 - ① Triangulating Qual & Quant methods
 - ② Facilitation
ex → Participant observation
can help generate Questionnaire
 - ③ Complimentarity - diff methods for diff aspects

- BRYMAN - utilise multi-research
 - ↓
to cross check
 - ↓
Qual - for Hypothesizing
Quant - for data collection
 - Quant for sample filling gaps
↓
studied qual (William Whyte after PO interviewed gang leader)
↓
Quant (static)
Qual - helps study changes
- TK Oomen - intra & inter subject objectivity

METHODS of DATA COLLECTION

TECHNIQUES of DATA COLLECTION → 1. Primary (to collect data)
 2. Secondary (where data exists)

PRIMARY

1. CASE study - it involves a holistic investigation of a single example → institution, community, single person, historical event or social action

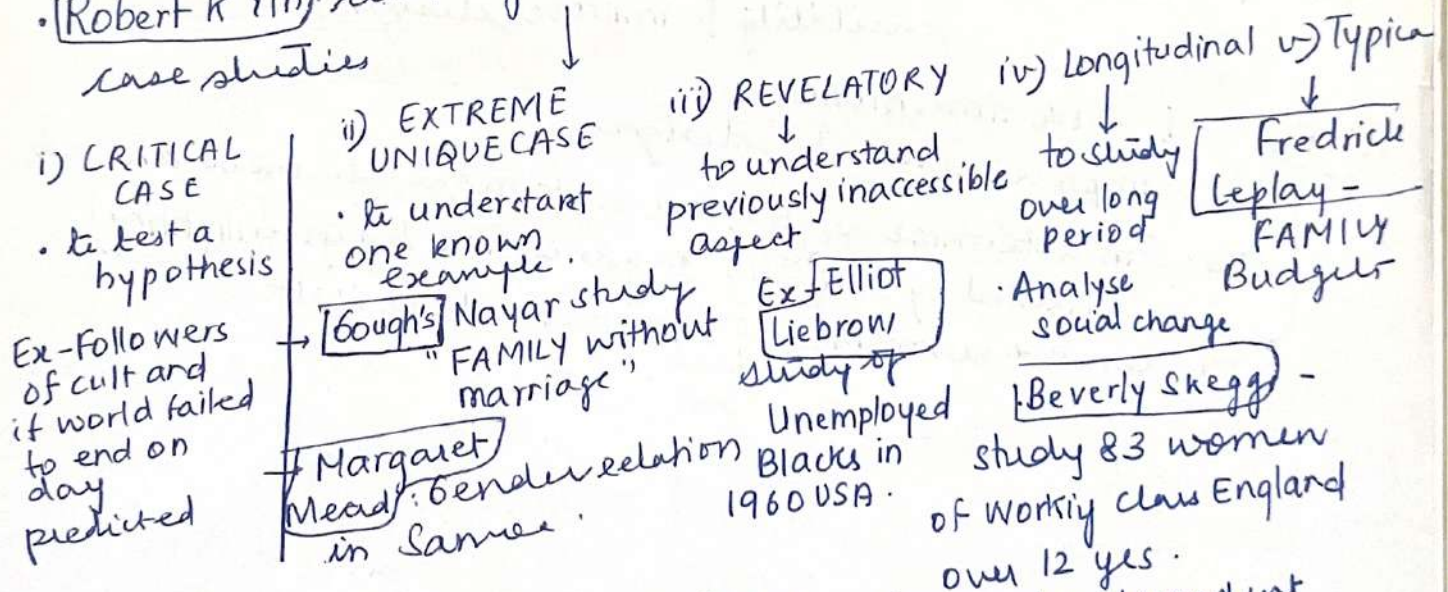
• as per STOBERG characteristics of CASE study

- ① holistic understanding
- ② NOT sampling
- ③ Intensive
- ④ multiperspective

Purpose of case studies as per Howard Becker

- 1) present hypotheses
- 2) falsify generalized theory
- 3) generate new hypothesis

• Robert K Yin distinguished between five types of case studies



Problems:

- 1) Impossible to Generalise
- 2) Objectivity, Reliability, external validity
- 3) Time
- 4) researcher dependent
- 5) no comparative study

Suggestion: Bryman suggests conducting number of case studies of same type of phenomenon + by same type of researcher + same time.

Ex - Shoshana Zuboff's research on 8 types of organizations and make generalization on impact of IT.

②

LIFE HISTORY → Particular type of case study

└ FOCUS ON INDIVIDUAL'S life.

└ Also called BIOGRAPHIC METHOD.

methodology - unstructured interview & use ^{personal} documents

1) Thomas Znaniecki - study of Polish Peasant.

2) Gordon Allport - Letters from Jenny (ageing woman)

3) Robert Bogdan - study of Jone Fry (transsexual)

POSITIVES

• Sensitizing tool
& empowerment.

• rich, detail
insights

• falsify
theories

• formulate
new hypothesis

└ Critical researcher

• Feminists

• Postmodernists

Ex: JUDITH STACEY into lives of
Pam & Dotty

* preliminary
method of

PILOT STUDY

- preliminary study conducted before
main research in order to check
feasibility & improve design.

USES

1. Save time, money

2. Improve research design.

3. Can determine whether or not research goes ahead
[Needed by FUNDING organization for greenlighting]

4. remove ambiguity, Improve reliability.

③ SOCIAL SURVEYS - research projects that collect standardized data about large number of people.

Types { * structured interview.
* Questionnaires.

① Stephen Ackroyd & John Hugo - 3 types of survey

- 1) FACTUAL
↓
collect descriptive information like CENSUS
- 2) ATTITUDE
↓
to capture subjective state
Ex - Mosarkar - public attitude on govt services
Odisha Govt
- 3) EXPLANATORY
↓
to test hypothesis
Ex - Marshall et al
tested if White collar workers were proletarianized.

USE: 1) ability to generalize
2) based on scientific sampling

Problems: 1) non-response
2) sampling errors
3) concealing attitudes.

* QUESTIONNAIRE - it is a list of preset questions;
FEATURES { structured
Standardised
cheap
fast
efficient.

① Ways of administering { 1. STRUCTURED INTERVIEW - interviewer bias.
2. POSTAL - low response rate
3. GROUP - preventing group sync
4. TELEPHONE - no visual aids
5. EMAIL - Digital divide

- Concepts Operationalization
- Close & Open ended Question
- Check Questions → two questions that confirm

Ex - GOLDENTHROPE - AFFLUENT worker study

PROS : 1) Very High Geographical Spread. GEOFF PAYNE

2) Limited trained data collection.

3) Data can be Quantified

4) In Qualitative manner $\rightarrow$ Concepts can be operationalized

OPERATIONALIZING: ^{Definition} Indicators → form of questions to measure. _{powerless}

Ex: BLAUNER studying ~~location~~ ALIENATION

- Powerless
- meaningless
- self estrangement

5) Need Indicators $\Rightarrow$ Codifying open

ended question as CATEGORIES isolation.

utilizing Likert scale for } (strongly agree to
close ended. } disagree)

6) Practical for large quantities over short time.
data

1) Can be used Inductively or deductively, to establish cause-effect relation $\Rightarrow$ RELIABILITY is HIGH

CONS → ① VALIDITY is QUESTIONABLE.

CONS → ① VALIDITY is QUESTIONABLE
② Interactionist : data inadequate for sociological explanation.

③ Phenomenologists - see data produced as artificial creation of researcher.

④ Different interpretation of words

⑤ Researcher imposition
Lie assumption by researcher
that they know what is important.
can distort view

⑥ Operationalization & coding - can distort view of SOCIAL WORLD.

⑥ Operationalization

⑦ Possibility of respondents lying as their non-verbal behavior cannot be observed.

SOCIAL WORLD.

LYING/ FAULTY memory/ inability to answer.

no correlation if stated attitude
is true behavior.

→ i) STRUCTURED interview. - READING Questionnaire
↳ ii) UNSTRUCTURED - CONVERSATION

- i) Standardised
- ii) non-Standardised

- i) personal
- ii) non-personal

- i) UNIQUE
- ii) PANEL

STYLES

- i) Non-directed : no approval or disapproval.
- ii) Howard Becker : Aggressive & active communication in school teachers on grading Chicago_n
- iii) Ann Oakley : empathetic tone with housewife

NUMBER :

- NUMBER :
- 1) one on one interview : 1) build rapport 2) ensures confidentiality
- 2) group interview Ex : (PAUL WILLIS) study of lads interactions as a group.
- Halstein & Jaber Gubrium state that

interview Ex: (PAUL WILIS) study of a group.
As per James Holstein & Jaber Gubrium state that multi-vocality in group interview broadens interview & receptive participants.

- 3) FOCUS Group as per Alan Bryman, Focus group as having several members discussing a topic that has been carefully specified, with the aim of using discussion to construct meaning with participant reactions & responses.

reactions & responses

→ FITS with Symbolic Interactionist theory.

→ FOCUS GROUP → FOCUS GROUP

- 1) as per DAVID MORGAN → FOCUS Group of ^{shared} interest, they simulate each other, bare minimum interviewer intervention.

- 2) (SUE WILKINSON) - more naturalistic & egalitarian but can't be used for systematic social group comparison.

- 4) ONLINE FOCUS Group → as per FRAN TOKINS maybe synchronous or asynchronous chat rooms.

ADVANTAGES

- 1) Larger sample than participant observation.
- 2) Less costly & less time taking
- 3) useful for direct comparison. (some structure)
- 4) more useful than Questionnaires to generate hypothesis
- 5) practical, flexible, can produce valid data
VALIDITY checked based on Confidence of Respondent
- 6) non-verbal behavior can be observed
- 7) possibility of in-depth probing, Trust can be gained in Interview
Ex: LAURIE TAYLOR's interview with criminals.

DISADVANTAGES

- 1) responses lacking reliability & validity.
Ex - LAURIE TAYLOR: fancy story of prisoners (SOCIAL DESIRABILITY BIAS of respondent)
- 2) Interviewees influenced by researcher & setting
Ex - William Labov study Black child deviation
White interviewer
Black interviewer
- 3) Interviewer Bias → give answers that interviewer wants to hear (Unstructured Interview)
Ex - Stuart A. Rice to a SOCIALIST Blame Capitalism
DESTITUTE MEN to a Alcohol Prohibition seeker decline due to Alcohol.
- 4) Interviewer - Interviewee Status
Ex: Allan Williams's study of 840 blacks interviewed. (Greater status difference, less likely to reveal)
- 5) Hammersley and Gomm speak of discursive psychology
↳ Internal feelings, motives, intentions & so on cannot be adequately expressed through verbal response.
- 6) Interviewer must be aware of social conventions
Ex: Bruce Dohrenwend - NY research on mental health & ethnicity → Puerto Rico reported but reason: other groups disappeared
- 7) PV Young - Double dose of subjectivity.

FOCUS GROUP: Data collection by a group on a topic decided by researcher.

F6

vs

Group Interview.

Formal

Ex - DAVID MORGAN
STRUCTURED

- Use - HIV / Family Planning / Cooperatives / SHG.
- Participatory voice to marginalized.

Informal.

Ex - PAUL WILLIS LADS study
UNSTRUCTURED

non directive interviewing

• Greater Breadth

FOCUS Group.

UNSTRUCTURED

- INFORMAL conversation
- Freedom to phrase questions
- Greater Flexibility, enhances VALIDITY
- more intimate relation.
- Useful to elicit attitude & opinion

STRUCTURED

more formal.

Preset Questions.

reliable as answers cannot be more influenced

FOCUS group

PRO.

- MORE VALIDITY than interview.
- MULTIVOCALITY
- Think Critically, EGALITARIAN.
- (People Query and develop CONSENSUS)

CON.

- needs moderator subjectivity.
- limited topic range.
- Less useful for comparison.
- NOT RELIABLE.

Studies 1) PAUL WILLIS - Focus group interview to study LADS.

2) SUSSMAN - Observed polarization effect

• Questionnaire → F6 → Questionnaire
 ↑ Group influence on response.

OBSERVATION - as per Lindsay Gardner, Observation is "Selection, provocation, recording & encoding" of set of behavior in situ.

- i) POSITIVISTS believe social world can be objectively measured
- ii) Qualitative researchers also favor observation.

Ex- MAXWELL ATKINSON observed process of decision making by roverses.
LIMITATION: limited situa

POSITIVE - NATURALISTIC | LIMITATION: limited situations where social situations can be studied without affecting validity.

Ex - Alan Bryman says researcher cannot study all motives of vegetarianism even with observation.

PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION - it involves investigator becoming a part of social environment that he intends to study. It can be overt or covert.

- i) OVERT: i) MN Srinivas's study of caste in Rampura, Mysore.
ii) Rudhir Venkatesh study of drug gangs in Chicago.

- ii) COVERT
- iii) Nigel Fielding's study of National Front party in Britain

- iii) Partially owned - W Foote Whyte: study of Italian American slum (introduced himself as a writer)

Other examples 1) Howard Parker - LIVERPOOL delinquents

- 2) Teela Sanders - study of sex worker
- 3) James Patrick - Glasgow gangs.
- 4) Simon Holdaway - Inside British police.

* most crucial: need to gain trust of members and be loyal to group leader.

ADVANTAGE:

- 1) Less researcher imposition, greater ecological validity.
- 2) Can capture non-verbal elements - body language, group dynamics
- 3) more difficult for subjects to mislead researcher.
- 4) Symbolic Interactionists - helps to understand subjects' experience from informal setup.
- 5) Useful to falsify theory, generate new hypothesis

DISADVANTAGES

- 1) Time ^{consuming} for observer to be accepted as a group member
- 2) Problem of Objectivity → NATIVIZATION BIAS.
- 3) Observer presence can sensitize subject, → DATA validity can be questioned
- 4) Lack of reliability (cannot be replicated)
- 5) Data recording issues
- 6) Sensitivity of researcher Ex: Andre Betille in Siripuram
Influence of higher classes,
excluding others.
- 7) not all dimensions can be observed on field.
- 8) ethical & legal issues in covert operations.
- 9) Generalizations cannot be made.
- 10) Very difficult ^{to} be accepted Ex: Drug Gangs

* PASSIVE OBSERVATION: Here observer remains detached and doesn't participate.
+ve: more scope for attention
-ve: cannot understand group codes, traditional meaning

Thus member validation, triangulation & testing hypotheses are methods to refine findings of participant observation.

ETHNOGRAPHY - as per Geoff Payne & Judy Payne ethnography is the production of highly detailed ^{accounts} ~~and~~ of people based on social setting and long term observation.

→ Essentially study of way of life.

- Introduced by anthropologists into social sciences

Ex: Malinowski's study of Trobriand Island.

→ UTILIZED by Symbolic Interactionists.

METHODS → in depth interviews
participatory observation
qualitative documents

CRITICAL ETHNOGRAPHY: To utilize ethnography for both develop & test theories.

- seen as method to understand how oppression is experienced by oppressed by sharing the experience.

i) PAUL WILLIS - transition of lads from school to work.

- i) PAUL WILLIS work.
- ii) Mac & Ghail's study: 'The making of men'
group of homosexual + group of heterosexual males to develop theory on MASCULINITY

Problems: Martin Hamusley } oppressor is oppressed
CIRCULAR arguments. } lack of objectivity

CIRCULAR arguments.

↳ theory developed on experiment & experiment used to confirm theory.

POSTMODERN
ETHNOGRAPHY : TAYLOR to use literature to make
people think instead of Objective
Knowledge.

COMPARITIVE METHOD } — 2 societies at same time
 \ 1 society at diff times.

Views

(ED) Comparative method is sociology itself

(Andre Beteille) — helps understand uniqueness in society

(Evan Rithand) — comparison is elementary to human thought

(Spencer) — evolved organic analogy /
SOCIAL DARWINISM

(Marx) — Historic materialism — compares modes of production

(Weber) — comparison of religions & ethics

IMPORTANCE:

- 1) not obtrusive.
- 2) less likely to affect behavior
- 3) can help isolate variable.
- 4) large scale change study.

* as per (Franz Boas); he objected sweeping generalisation.
→ Preferred limited scale study like
HISTORICAL METHOD.

• Problem of VALUE Judgements
(Ex - SOCIAL darwinism → western superiority)

(MACFARLANE) : only compare:

• COMIPARABLE
SOCIETIES

• COMPARE
methods of
SOCIETY

• COMPARE
purpose.

} — Familiarise
distant
distance familiarity
ask missing
questions.

SECONDARY SOURCES - to utilize data already produced.

SOURCE: Govt, Company, Charities, Trade unions

Types: Letter, autobiography, reports, diaries.

Period: History or Contemporary (Qualitative or Quantitative)

* OFFICIAL STATISTICS: Historical ^{government} data

• FUNCTIONALISTS - accept uncritically Ex: Durkheim for suicide studies [Reliable & Valid data]

• MARXISTS state that statistics data are distorted by Bourgeoisie.

• Modernists argue statistics can reflect stereotypes.

+ SUBALTERNES: Miles & Irvine: data produced to justify programmes

* as per Bryman, there is lag between data collection and release $\Rightarrow$ this shows degree of verifiability.

• Phenomenologists, ethnomethodologists } - they argue that data is socially constructed rather than offering description of objective reality.

Ex: Atkinson & Cicouret } statistics are product of meanings & taken for granted assumptions.

• Phenomenologists believe purpose of statistics, is to discover how they are produced.

CONCLUSION: as Bryman suggests, they are relatively unobtrusive measure of social life and do not suffer from reactivity & hence can be considered.

LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH: Study over an extended period, collecting data at regular intervals

Originated as extended PUBLIC ATTITUDE surveys.

i) London schoolboys study - "WHO Becomes Delinquent?" by West & Farrington
(Follow 400 schoolboys from age 8 to 18)

ii) (Beverly Skeggs) - working class women over 12 yrs.

+ve : a) Ability to pick up change & trends

b) provide valid data.

c) overcome problem of events being reinterpreted by individual or wrong human memory as per MALL & WILLIAM.

d) Collection of large dataset → FUTURE usage.
151 Variables in West & Farrington study

-ve 1) need cooperative subjects.

2) Problem of sample size eroding over time.

3) (Ruthertoid) difficult to differentiate between AGE & COHORT effects

4) Subjects conscious → INFLUENCE their behavior, validity questionable.

2) CONTENT ANALYSIS : as per Bernard Berelson, it is quantitative description of manifest content. (Ex-Books, printing, websites)

2 methods: 1) conceptual - Finds frequency
2) relational - relation between variables.

SIGNIFICANCE: can help explore different facets of
historical
cultural
mental
social.

Ex- Rural newspaper analysis - cultural language & dialect.

as per Berelson, uses of content analysis are:

- 1) reveals differences between societies [Comparison method]
- 2) Communication method (hemistia as per Derrida)
- 3) Level of political propaganda
- 4) level of societal openness.

PROS 1) unobtrusive, eliminates response bias.

- 2) understands interaction
- 3) Quantitative & Qualitative method combination
- 4) Cross cultural studies
- 5) Valuable insight.

CONS: Time Consuming

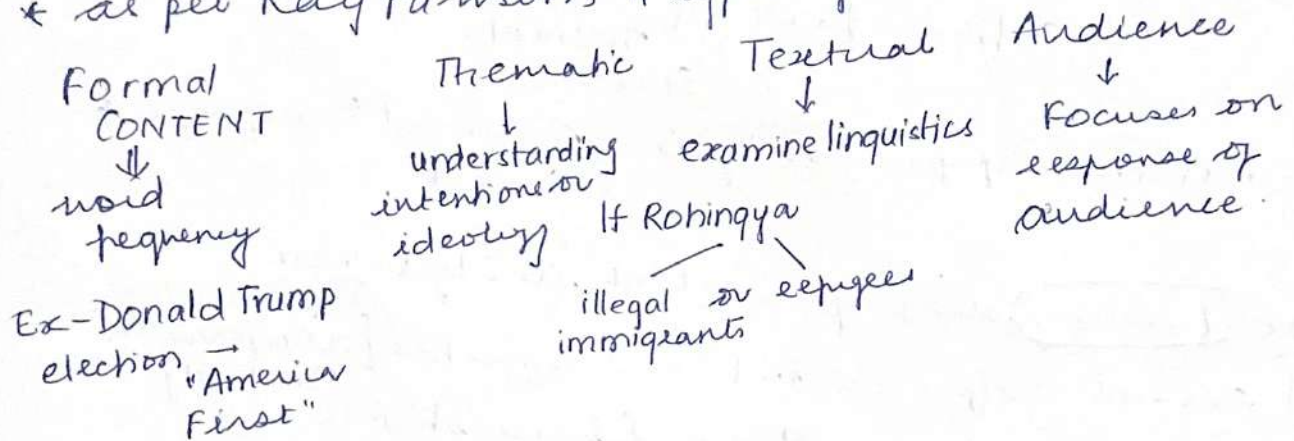
- Needs more plan
- Depends on document preservation.
- Susceptible to Historical & Coder Bias.

Ex: Sylvia Walby: newspaper content analysis to see reporting of sex crimes.

RESULT: prevalence of rape by friends or partner ignored.

• Content + Audience analysis can help understand wider reaction to content

* as per Ray Pawson, 4 types of Content analysis



③ INTERNET: 1) Teela Sanders studies website "Pnternet"
to study sex work
- messages, field reports of clients & sex workers
interview.

Advantages: 1) Geographic spread
2) Diversity of responses.
3) can gather information without participant
RESPONDER BIAS.
4) NO ethics problem
5) anonymity.
6) time & space availability

Disadvantage: 1) Digital divide.
2) Lower Validity
3) Gap between internet & real responses
4) Low understanding of non-verbal
cues or emotions.

* Stuart Stein suggests following criteria for
internet material consideration:

- Authorship
- Authority of author
- Authority of material
- Authority of organisation.
- Currency
- Pressure groups/ Objectivity

* Annette N Markham; underlines characteristics
of Internet.

- ① wide medium of communication
- ② anonymity
- ③ geographically dispersed
- ④ chrono-malleable
- ⑤ multi-medial.

④ FIELD EXPERIMENTATION → intervene in social world in such a way that variables can be isolated in real world.

Studies 1) Malinowski - Trobriand islands.
2) M N Leinhardt - Rampura
3) A R R Brown.

Problems 1) Cannot really control all variables.
2) challenge to entry & existence
3) Hawthorne effect.
4) need ethical neutrality
5) Problem of wholism.
6) only small scale studies are possible.

POSITIVES

- 1) Sociologist is integral in creating knowledge and not just a passive data collector
- 2) Importance of reflexivity
- 3) Subalterns: need to end field & researcher dichotomy, need openness.
- 4) as per Amory - reason for low ^{Black in} African studies ✓
- 5) Kath Wesher - no more homogeneity ↓ Boundary thinning
- 6) Ferguson & Gupta - untrained research assistants are good (Merton → Serendipity)

HISTORICAL SOURCES • study of past may explain contemporary patterns of social life.

Types i) Private or ii) Public
ii) Qualitative or Quantitative
iii) Internal or external consumption

Types ① Peter Laslett studies of parish records to study nuclear family in pre-Industrial England.

It helped correct bias of extended families, ^{norm} in pre-INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

Con: only few records survived → not enough to generalize.

IMPORTANT studies ① Weber: Protestant ethic

② Foucault: emergence of variety of discourses.

Showcase importance of

HISTORIC sources

③ Mann: different sources of social power

to ensure sociology is not static view of society.

HISTORIC method: to study social changes that occurred in past.

- Helps study origin, development, transformation of 1) SOCIAL groups 2) Social relations 3) Social institutions 4) Social processes.

Two forms: i) Biological theory of evolution.

→ Comte, Spencer, Hobhouse

• Oppenheimer: STATE

Westmarch: MARRIAGE

ii) ECONOMIC determinism → MARX, max Weber. ^{religion}
(bureaucracy)

LIMITATIONS: 1) Personal/ideological biases
2) Private interpretation
3) Source shortage

Secondary Sources

- LIFE DOCUMENTS: personal records of individual experiences & social actions.
 - QUALITATIVE method - diaries, letters, biographies, videos.

Ex: Thomas & Znaniecki

"The Polish Peasant in Europe & America".
↳ used 764 letters to analyse
POLISH migrant experience.

Problem: i) Difficult to obtain

ii) not representative sample.

iii) open to multiple interpretation.

iv) diaries (not written with audience) ^{of HIGH validity}

VISUAL analysis → visual examination — still images - photos.
as per SUKIALI moving images like - FILMS, TV.

Studies: Ads impact on consumption trends

TYPES

① Content Analysis

Ex - how is Indian depicted in US TV show

② Semiotic INTERPRETATION OF IMAGE:

ex - Afghan girl photo in GEOGRAPHIC
→ signify Psychological horror of AFGHAN war.

③ Discourse analysis

↓
study visual sources to dominant discourses of society.

④ Photo elicitation
↳ used in interviews

⑤ making people draw images.

* Assessing SECONDARY SOURCES

as per John Scott, 4 criteria can be used to evaluate:

- 1) AUTHENTICITY → Ex: "Hitler diaries" were later found to be fake.
- 2) CREDIBILITY - amount of distortion
- 3) REPRESENTATIVE - researcher's awareness on document's applicability.
- 4) MEANING → difficult to decode (archaic words, context)

METHODOLOGICAL PLURALISM.

Today, it is difficult to see dichotomy of Qual & Quant methods.

• Alan Bryman → Quantitative - for static structures
Qualitative for understanding social processes

Ex EILEEN BARKER - study of unification church, PO
Questionnaire in depth interview.

• Martyn Hammersley - suggests 3 approaches to methodological pluralism:

- i) TRIANGULATION - use one method to cross check other
- ii) FACILITATION - assist other
- iii) COMPLEMENTARITY - two different aspects studied.

• Anthony Giddens - STRUCTURATION THEORY

However Bryman also cautions how plural methodologies require same careful use

Multi Strategy	: Triangulation	Facilitation	Static & processual features	Researcher & Participant Perspective
	Problem of Generality	Variable relations	Puzzle solving.	

VARIABLE: defined as characteristics or conditions that are manipulated, observed, controlled by researcher.

→ They are attributes of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{OBJECTS} \\ \text{Persons} \\ \text{events} \end{array} \right.$ - that can be measured.

- Ernst R Babbie defined VARIABLE as a logical set of attributes.

For example, Education = function $\rightarrow$ Parent Income
of variables $\sim$ School
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Infrastructure} \\ \text{teacher quality} \end{array} \right.$

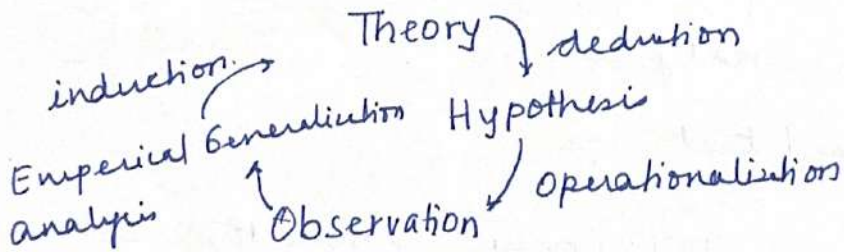
For any research, ① Identify variables

② Type of variables — dependent
independent.

③ Find linkage between variable.

④ utilize methods to establish relation. [MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS]

* process of VARIABLE use in RESEARCH.



Types of Variables

- ① Dependent is one on which researcher makes a prediction.
- ② Independent is the one selected for manipulation by researcher.

Ex: BPL population (dependent) → to study level of education or impact of literacy [INDEPENDENT]

- ③ Experimental Variables: spell out details of investigator's manipulations.

- ④ measured variable refer to changes in variable which is to be measured.

Ex: Rural development (measurement) to be measured in terms of Experimental Variable

- women education
- farmer income.
- literacy
- Occupation.

methods of correlation between VARIABLES

- i) Durkheim: multivariate analysis
- ii) Regression analysis
- iii) Chi-Squared test.

Tudeman recommended: Consideration to select variable:

- i) Variable must be related to the theory
- ii) Variable should be selected based on research design.
- iii) Certain practical considerations should be taken into account → variable, time, nature, type of control.

HYPOTHESIS • as per Lundberg - Hypothesis is tentative generalization

Theodorson & Theodorson defines hypothesis as tentative statement asserting relation between social facts.

- It is an assumption made in order to draw out and test its logic.
 - On basis of hypothesis, facts are observed and data is collected.
 - When by verification, hypothesis is found to be true, theory is obtained.
 - They are obtained from and lead to theory.
- It is a deductive statement to be proved inductively.

FUNCTIONS:

Ex: as per Durkheim

Suicide $\propto$ 1 / social integration.

- Determines procedure of enquiry $\Rightarrow$ links theory to investigation.
- Limits scope of data to be collected.
- assist in refuting "Common sense" [Karl Popper]
- Can lead to discovery of law.
- Can be significant for knowledge advancement -

SERENDIPITY as per Merton.

As per STEBBING every hypothesis springs from union of knowledge & sagacity.

TYPES of Hypothesis — 1. CRUDE
2. REFINED.

- SOURCES:
1. Cultural Values of SOCIETY
 2. PAST RESEARCH
 3. FOLK Wisdom
 4. DISCUSSION
 5. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES
 6. INTUITION.

VERIFICATION: Testing hypothesis with facts (empirically arrived at)

Types of VERIFICATION: 1) DIRECT - observed or experiment
2) INDIRECT - consequences deduced from hypothesis, not hypothesis

However, Verification is not CONCLUSIVE Proof.

→ It must explain all facts, all related facts & have power of prediction.

SIGNIFICANCE - Hypothesis is central to revalidation & reverification.

Pre-requisites of GOOD Hypothesis

- Conceptually clear.
- related to body of theory
- proper concept operationalization
- must be communicable.
- specify variable relation.

* FACTORS that affect testing Hypothesis

- Subject passivity
- researcher bias
- Placebo effect
- Hawthorne effect

Hypothesis TESTING

- Null H_0 - variables have no relation
- alternate (H_1) - variables have relation.

	Diff	No diff
Reject H_0	Correct	Type 1
Accept H_0	Type 2	Correct

* OPERATIONALIZATION - Concept refers to process of defining of CONCEPT in terms of attributes.

Ex: Blauner
operationalized Marx's hypothesis of ALIENATION → Self estrangement, hopelessness, powerlessness.

→ earlier personality was BIOLOGICAL CONCEPT | Margaret Mead
TEMPERAMENT STUDIES

II LOST in translation
(Ferdinand Tönnies) | operationalized by
Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft | Talcott Parsons as
Pattern Variables.

III Different meaning
Ex: FUNCTION is i) Contribution
or ii) Causal relation

III concepts can converge: organic solidarity & mechanistic solidarity }

Thus, concept required to be defined specifically.

RELIABILITY

- data is reliable if other researchers using same method on same material produce same result.

Purpose of RELIABILITY →

- check for errors in observation, measurement

- ensure variables are robust

- not sensitive to change of researcher / respondent / research condition.

- 1) SOCIAL SCIENCES cannot attain same degree of reliability as NATURAL SCIENCES
- 2) However, certain degree of reliability — 1. is possible
2. is desirable

- Quantitative methods are seen to provide greater reliability → STANDARDIZED, Quantitative data

- Qualitative data / methods can be unreliable — unsystematic
no standardized
limited replicability.

KIRK & MILLER have mentioned three types of reliability.

① QUIXOTIC

- Single method of observation yields same measurement over & over again

② DIACHRONIC

Stability of observation over time.

TEST-retest paradigm

③ SYNCHRONIC

Similarity of observation over same time period, which can be evaluated

by same data by DIFFERENT method

↓
(Ex) Politically correct or rehearsed information
POSSIBILITY

Survey pre-election || Survey post-election
gap

PARADOX: it is more useful when it is absent.

POSSIBILITY: difficult to get same result when rapid change.

If different methods give different results, then research design need relook.

methods:

TEST-RETEST

SPLIT HALF

INTERNAL consistency

INTER item & INTER scale test

Alternative form reliability

VALIDITY: Data are valid if they provide the picture of what is being studied

as per Alan Bryman, 4 types of VALIDITY:

- 1) measurement validity - if it is measures what it claims
DOES MENSA test really measure IQ?
- 2) internal validity: if one thing is said to cause another, it is internally valid if CAUSAL RELATION is true.

Ex: crime & slum population (Questionable)

- 3) EXTERNAL VALIDITY: when results of particular study can be generalized outside study.

Beverly Skegg's working women of England → not valid for Indian working women.

- 4) ECOLOGICAL VALIDITY → how closely research study mirrors normal/natural setting

- Laboratory experiments lack ECOLOGICAL validity
- Questionnaires lack validity.

→ Other types CONCLUSION VALIDITY: outcome & programme relation

FACE VALIDITY: if on face of it, it is measuring what it is expected to measure.

CONTENT VALIDITY: If it covers all dimensions of a topic.

⇒ as per Qualitative researchers } → Quantitative methods lack depth to describe accurately meaning & motives that form basis of SOCIAL ACTION.

* Phenomenologists → utilize RESPONDENT VALIDATION (respondent checking research findings)
(ROSALINE BARBOUR) ⇒ no guarantee of VALIDITY, it is VALUATIONAL CHOICE.

SAMPLING: selection of who or what to study

- ① It is part of larger population
- ② representative of larger population
- ③ chosen as cross-section of larger group.

1st used by AL BOWLEY in 1754.

• Steps involved in SAMPLING.

- 1) Identify Target Population → ② Obtaining or producing SAMPLING FRAME

Election Study → VOTERS → sample frame is VOTER REGISTER.

* Types of SAMPLING { 1. PROBABILITY
2. NON-PROBABILITY

① PROBABILITY sampling - each unit has same degree of representativeness.

• Representative • Expensive • time-consuming • Complicated

i) Random Sample → Based on LAW of AVERAGES - needs large FRAME for genuine representation.

ii) Random Stratified

↳ SAMPLE FRAME into groups for sample to be representative.

For representativeness ⇒ lower sample size.

iii) Random Systematic - every n^{th} item selected.

Quick & easy | over & under representation.

iv) Cluster sampling → for area specific studies.

v) Multi-stage sampling ⇒ sampling at various stages;
FLEXIBLE however LESS ACCURATE.

② NON-PROBABILITY sampling: no representativeness
↳ USEFUL for FALSIFICATION.

Ex: Ann Oakley looked for untypical examples to disprove BIOLOGICAL theory of GENDER.

• Goldenthrope rejected embourgeoisement by study of AFFLUENT workers.

i) Convenience Sampling → sample selected at coincidence or convenience.

• Useful for exploratory research.

ii) Purposive Sampling/Judgement sampling - easy adaptability but personal prejudice.

iii) Quota Sample - They cost ^{less time} less, but BIASED (need to be specific in QUOTA)
↳ Useful when overall proportions are known.

iv) Snowball Sample - based on leads of one respondent.
↳ Low cost but RESPONDENT BIAS.

Ex: Laurie Taylor to be introduced to London underworld.

• Used when target population unknown, as per ALDRIDGE & LEVINE

v) Volunteer Sample - may not be representative.
Ex: STUDY on work & leisure ⇒ more with leisure time

Trues: i) Biological division of labour reported by study of MIBUTI Pygmies of CONGO.

as per KARL POPPER purpose should be falsification

• Some sociologists, it is important to study best informed members than cross section.

• as per Herbert Blumer, one should seek question most active observers.

* margin of error: sampling error $\rightarrow$ arises because of small sample size vis a vis the population.

* non-sampling errors: result due to mistakes in design of method.

SAMPLING IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: as per BERGER & SARANTAKOS

- Small size
- Flexible sample.
- Purposive.
- Suitability over representation.
- It occurs on the progress, not before research starting.

Pros & Cons of SAMPLING

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less time• Cost Efficient• Reliability• Detailed Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey requires to be planned• Requires experts• If comprehensive info needed, not useful. |
|---|--|

CHOICE OF RESEARCH TOPIC

- ① VALUES & Belief : [Marx] living with working class, views on PROLETARIAT.
- ② Developments in Sociology - In COVID-19 :
 - └ suicides
 - └ religious revival
 - └ globalization
 - └ social distancing.
- ③ Funding → Organizations that fund play role of "gatekeeper"
- ④ Practicality → reason why bureaucracy/politicians are studied less.
- ⑤ ethics :
 - └ informed consent
 - └ Confidentiality
 - i) Juveniles require guardian consent
 - ii) Drug cartels - police require information.

Similarly: Choice of RESEARCH method:

1. TOPIC
2. Theoretical Consideration
3. Practical Consideration.

Ex: To study voting - Large Quantitative Sample
Ex: EXIT POLLS

To study class behavior - Simple qualitative method.

KARL MARX * HISTORIC materialism, Mode of production, Alienation, class struggle.

- 1) KARL MARX - • combines theory & political activism.
• advocates praxis - theory for political action.

RELEVANCE of KARL MARX (3rd most ^{INFLUENTIAL} individual)

- 1) Counter to Functionalism - CONFLICT
- 2) Influence on scholars & works - Gramsci, Althusser, Adorno, Habermas.
- 3) understanding communist, neo-colonialism, marxism.
- 4) Failure of USSR is not same as MARX's vision.
- 5) Foresaw globalisation, consumerism.
- 6) Rising Consumer Fetishism [cars / ipads]

Relevance of Marx on individual 1) identified man as being perpetually dissatisfied.

2 aspects of human nature - 1) Being creative → leading to alienation
2) social being → based on social position

• HISTORIC MATERIALISM

↳ INFLUENCED by {Hegel's} & {Feuerbach's}

- ↳ historic idealism
- ↳ Materialism.
- Philosophy of History
- Science of logic.

Common View of MARX & HEGEL ON HISTORY →

- 1) HISTORY is single non-repetitive process.
- 2) Laws of processes from history can be discovered.

(HEGEL'S) PHILOSOPHY of history - IDEALIST:

- 1) IDEALIST VIEW
- 2) HISTORY as progress in consciousness of freedom.
- 3) he held educated officials administering constitutional monarchy as progress

HEGEL's science of logic - dialectic methodology

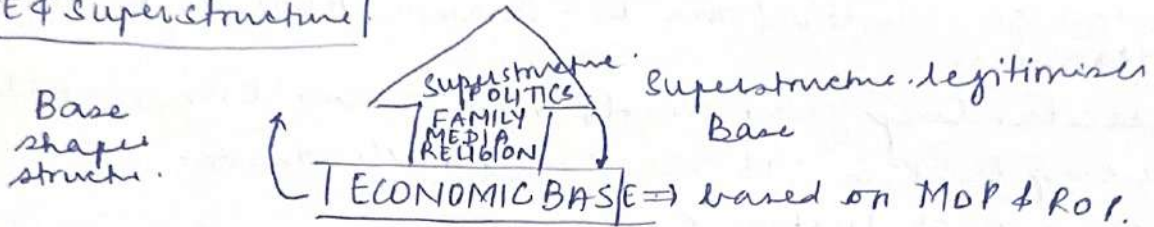


HISTORIC materialism - study of human society evolution based on economic base through dialectic.

* mode of production - relation between factors of production & relations of production
 ↳ INFLUENCES ideology

RELATIONS of production
 i) man to man - ANTAGONISTIC
 ii) man & things - ownership & non-ownership

* BASE & Superstructure



* MOP 4 modes of production
 ↓
 Analytical concept

ANCIENT
 FEUDAL
 CAPITALISTIC
 ASIATIC => STAGNATION
 DESPOTIC RULE
 ABSENCE of Private Property
 self sufficient villages

(HISTORICAL MATERIALISM) - 5 stages

• Primitive Communal stage → Ancient Stage → Feud → Capitalist → Socialism
 ↓
 Communism

• No Pvt owner.
 • No technology
 • Produce for self

→ [SLAVERY] emergency of pvt property result of war & victory → Master as FEUD, SERFS } - Collapse as mass migration due to FOP advancement

CAPITALIST

- From ruins of guild system
- Production solely for market.
- Labour commodification
- Appropriating labour surplus value.
- wealth accumulation.

Loss of creativity
 Alienation
 True class consciousness

SOCIALIST
 (Transition)

- Dictatorship of Proletariat.
- emphasis on use value.
- workers give up for societal betterment

↓
COMMUNISM

→ Spirit of Equality
 Statelss & classless society.
 → NATURAL end to dialectics.

* Marx's HISTORIC MATERIALISM - it is a sociological theory on human progress.

HISTORIC
as he believes
evolution

MATERIALISM

it is a matter of
material reality.

Every stage new developments in FOP, creates conflict with ROP.

Finally become conscious of conflict / REVOLUTION
emergence of stateless / classless society.

- 4 concepts
- 1) SOCIAL relations shape & achieve individual
↳ BASE of economic "INFRASTRUCTURE".
 - 2) Economic base & superstructure.
 - 3) dialectic relation between FOP & ROP.
 - 4) Visualises social change in terms of
social classes.

VIEW: structures like religion / culture / polity cannot be studied separately but in conjunction as they are embedded in economic base.

NOT ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

- CONTRIBUTION: →
- 1) Marx did not call class only economic but also a cultural formation
 - 2) new method of enquiry.
 - 3) new concepts.
 - 4) bold hypothesis
 - 5) types of society & drawbacks
 - 6) critical social knowledge since ARISTOTLE
- 7) Purpose to achieve understanding of conditions of human development.

CRITICISM

- 1) Young Hegelians → unidimensional view of MARX
- 2) Max Weber → difficult to determine beginning & end of history
Ex → Singapore directly capitalist without ancient/feudal.
- 3) STEINER → history is not perfect & can be accidental. [ex: SA before & after GANDHI]
- 4) COSTLIER → theory ideological over logical linkage.
- 5) ROBINS → ideological bias.
- 6) KARL POPPER → terms it economic reductionism.
- 7) Dahrendorf → conflict is ^{not only} economic, but differential authorities.

SIGNIFICANCE

- 1) provided a sequence of socio-economic development.
- 2) introduced dialectic methodology & praxism into sociology.
- 3) novel in study of human progress & tried to synthesise legacy of society & social knowledge since Aristotle.
- 4) HM/MoP as methods/ dimension to view social reality.

KARL MARX modes of production - "HISTORY of hitherto existing societies is HISTORY of CLASS."

FIRST it repeats itself as tragedy, then as farce.

→ He considers FOP + ROP as basis of economic & social history of every society

- MODE of Production - "the way in which surplus is produced & its use is controlled"
- FORCES of production - tools, machine, capital.
- RELATIONS of production - it is relation between ~~needs & forces~~
 - 1) owners of means of production
 - 2) labourer who sells labour for wage.

modes
→ 1) Primitive → i) low level of forces of production.
ii) common ownership of means of production → SUSTENANCE production + no monopoly on tools.

2) ASIATIC → • primitive community
• ownership is communal + partly organised by kinship relations.
• State power based on real or imaginary unity controls use of resources.
→ Possible transition state

3) ANCIENT MODE - 1) master has ownership of slave and slave's labour.
2) Profit is based on what slave produces and what slave consumes.
3) accumulation through multiplication of slaves.

FEUDAL MODE - 1) Feudal lords exploit serfs.
2) Rent extraction as main source of profit.

CAPITALISM - a stage in human history
• Natural outcome based on contradictions in feudal society.

SERF oppression → movement of tenants } + availability of technology

FEATURES: 1) production of / for market.
2) market where labour power is brought & sold.
3) exchange takes place through money
4) Capitalist controls production
5) Capitalist controls financial decisions
6) Competition.

↓
Transitional state - SOCIALISM

COMMUNISM - "Economic & Philosophical manuscript" (1844)

→ as per Marx Communism is the positive
abolition of private property, of human
self-alienation and thus real appropriation
of human nature, through & for man."

- NOBODY has one exclusive sphere of activity
- SOCIETY regulates general production Individual's freedom

⇒ CRITICISM

as per Gramsci, ruling classes stay in power, due to
hegemonic culture. - dominant ideas all pervasive
in society, not economic ideas
necessity.

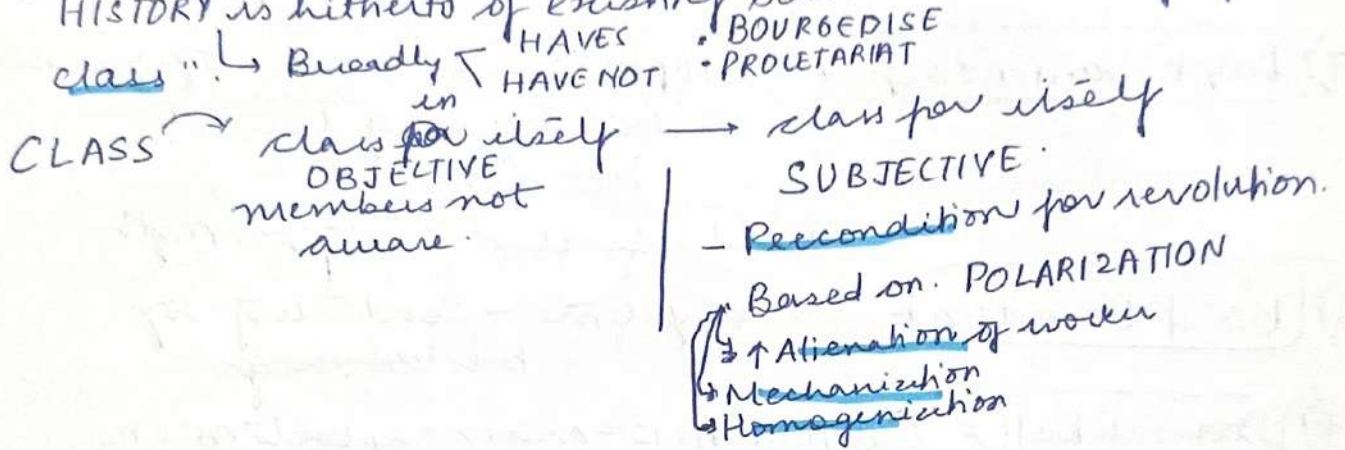
↓
ESSENCE Base to evaluate CONFLICT theory of SOCIAL CHANGE.

CLASS CAPITAL STRUGGLE

• KARL MARX
→ "DAS KAPITAL"

CLASS is group of people sharing same position in process of production

"HISTORY is hitherto of existing societies is history of class"



Pre-conditions for REVOLUTION.

- 1) consciousness of exploitation
- 2) network among members
- 3) perception of common enemy
- 4) appropriate organization
- 5) leadership & ideology

VIEWS: CLASS control:

- 1) Neo marxists: no qualitative difference between capitalism & socialism
- 2) Louis Althusser - "For Marx", both systems are capturing ^{political} power by i) ideological apparatus ii) repressive apparatus.
- 3) Gramsci hegemonistic control by state & authorities also, not just on economic base.
- 4) SOCIAL reproduction of Capital by Bourdieu
→ CLASS is people controlling capital.
(types → social, cultural, symbolic, economic)
- 5) Modernist → Capitalist + Welfare = Socialism + free market.

6) Raymond Aaron - "18 lectures on industrial society"

→ Both are profit centric

many capitalists

SOCIALISM - one super capitalist state

7) Ralph Dahrendorf → "Utopia is not house of freedom but house of terror & boredom"

→ held classless society as myth

8) Basil Bernstein - both systems - centrality of bureaucracy

9) Daniel Bell - Capitalism is man exploits man, Communism is vice versa.

CRITICISM to Class struggle

1) utopian Communism has never risen

2) Failure of Soviet bloc

3) Frank Parkins → "Class Inequality & Social order", that classes exist in USSR Socialist state

4) Dahrendorf study of 2007 ^{London} ~~600~~ workers, found.
↑ competition in place of solidarity

• "Decomposition of Labour" ^{unskilled} skill

• "Decomposition of capital" - owners/managers/
small business

5) Embourgeoisement ⇒ ↑ middle class.

6) Ken Roberts "class in contemporary Britain" is
there is no evidence of class consciousness

• Why Marx's theory is not complete - today spread of
as he did not anticipate → ownership (stocks/bonds)
→ govt regulation
→ role of welfare as govt function

ALIENATION "DAS KAPITAL".

→ alienation is feeling of estrangement, disenchantment from group, situation, society and even self.

— feeling of helplessness, isolation, meaninglessness experienced which they cannot control.

"Alienation of man thus appears as fundamental evil of capital society".

• Perverted relation of human nature & their likeness.

→ Labour in capitalism: as means to earn money.

↓
Alienation of Labour → alienation of man.
as means of product ↑

Commodity Fetishism

- ↓
- Commodity as an external independent reality;
 - Things more important than the man who makes them

MARX influenced by HEGEL'S ALIENATION OF SPIRIT

4 kinds of alienation

1) Product
→ Too high cost
→ Contractual work
→ mechanization
→ Specialisation

Reality: IPR
movies,
literature
Knowledge &
revolution

2) Production
• monotonous
• boredom
• survival
Capitalism

— All round
mgmt programs
→ Role Flexibility

3) Production
Environment
No connection

— WFH,
↑ office
demand.

4) Self &
society

treatment
as animal
— no appreciation
or compassion

CRITICISM

(REPUTATIONAL approach)

- 1) (Leeman) → alienation is a psychological experience of 5 ELEMENTS (powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation, self estrangement)
- 2) (Ollman) → technology reduces alienation.
- 3) (Karl Popper & Merton) → ideas
→ latest social scientists: alienation as key to growth (Ex-Deep Work)
- 4) (Inkel & Smith) → degree of alienation varies.
- 5) (Robert Blauner) → alienation depends on work (Painter / Singer may not experience it)
- 6) (Marcuse) → work & leisure alienate people from 1D MAN true selves.
- 7) (Michael Piore & Sakel) say that in post fordist societies, work is no longer mechanical but skill based, ↓ alienation.
- 8) (C W Mills) → contemporary society, alienation in tertiary sector → non manual workers engaged in "PROSTITUTION of Personality" in "PERSONALITY MARKET", personality false & insincere.
- 9) (John Scott) → ↑ managerial revolution.
- 10) (Mandel) → welfare capitalism.

Conclusion: what Marx witnessed among workers of today's welfare capitalism or worker who associate with religion / ethnic / occupational / regional groups.

→ Alienation exists but from society & not only economic exploitation.

ALIENATION

→ "DAS KAPITAL"

collective class
experience

economic condition
in CAPITALISM

created by MOP

• Needs revolution

• Despair

• Pre-condition
to Classless &
stateless society

(ADAM SMITH)

↑ production,
leads to fall in prices,
benefits customers.

Did not ^{fore} see 1929 crisis

• Bourgeoisie monopoly → contradicted

1) Beerman → Manager
evolution.

2) John Scott - {manager are
experts
retained with
Salary, stock, dividends}

• POLARIZATION → (Weber) - Proliferation of middle class
not happening
└ No consciousness of class
└ Competition

(Frank Parkins) - dual class

{middle class differentiation}

(Goldenthrope) - embourgeoisement -
↑ Middle class.

Ken Roberts +
study of London
middle
class.

ANOMIE

mass experience.

rapid social change
[PATHOLOGICAL DIVISION of LABOR]

• transitional & temporal.

→ disappears by itself,
contained within reforms.

- Rulelessness - extreme happy
└ despair.

• leads to social progress.

(KARL MARX)

↑ production - losses
↓
Petty bourgeoisie
will sink into
proletariat.

- Alienation & Anomie III^{1a}
 - Context
 - Concern
 - Structural approach

anti-thesis 1) cause

2) character.

3) solution.



Synthesis: both are partly relevant in society.

- Anomie → not temporary based on exists West Asia & Africa.

- Alienation - solution given by Marx, discounted by History.

EMILE DURKHEIM → 4 CONCEPTS • Religion • Suicide • Social Facts • Division of LABOUR

SUICIDE - "Le Suicide"

Defining Suicide - ANY CASE OF DEATH caused by direct or indirect action of victim himself, which he knows will produce the result.

Ex - DIRECT action } INDIRECT action
- take poison } - starve oneself.

• Multivariate studies of SUICIDE → 1) utilize authentic data
2) relate data across societies & across time in society.

* ANOMIE - Social condition characterized by breakdown of norms governing social interaction.

OBSERVATION - SUICIDE is a SOCIAL FACT

- SUICIDE is a universal phenomenon.
- It is constant across times in a society } determined by structure of society.
- It declines during calamity or external aggression.

Ex: RUSSIA
suicide decrease

Durkheim rejected
→ Family, grief binds others together.

→ men suicide greater than women, above demography.
→ Suicide existed in pre-modern society

→ does not explain rate of suicides

Durkheim's theory:

1) Gabriel Tarde who postulated that suicide is Psychological disorder. IMITATION THEORY

Ex: BURARI deaths.

2) Salvin - demographic theory of suicide, depended on climate, race, heredity, migration

3) Robert Bend - concept of NEURO ASTHENA. suicide as result of modernity & unlimited aspirations.

4) Mitchell & Bravo - Behaviour theory (Pain, suffering causes suicide)

↑ Forces of Integration

↑ Forces of Regulation

ANOMIE

FATALISTIC

→ Egoistic & Anomic prevalent in modern

→ Fatalistic & Altruistic in tradition

INTEGRATION (strength of attachment to society)

1) ALTRUISTIC SUICIDES - result of over integration.

Ex - SATI, WWII - Kamikaze, Revolutionaries in India, followers of Reverend Jims (1978)

2) EGOISTIC SUICIDES - result of low integration (individual

Ex - Student suicides, protestant suicides, alienation & depression, Urban society, unmarried men.

REGULATION (control of individual by society)

1) ANOMIC - when social regulation disappears during boom or bust (limited or limitless desire)

Ex - FARMER SUICIDES, COVID 19

2) FATALISTIC - excessive control of society leading to powerlessness.

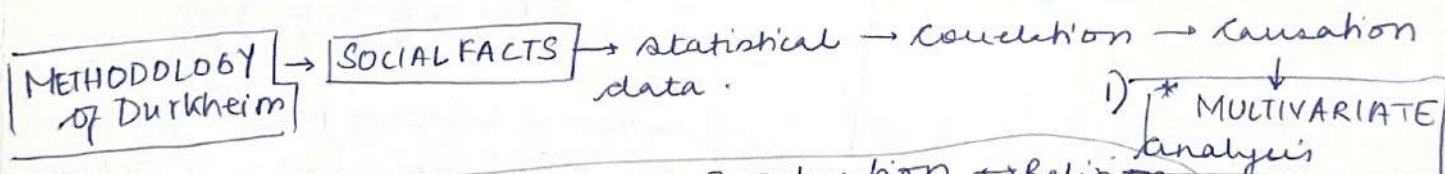
Ex - Slaves.

CRITICISM

- 1) J M Altkinson in "Discovering suicide" - 1) accuracy of data used by Durkheim.
 - Ex - Catholics disguise suicide number.
 - police station do not include data on attempted suicides.
- 2) DAVID Freeman - ECOLOGICAL FALLACY, as he tried to generalise a personal phenomenon.
- 3) GIBBS & MARTIN - condemn use of concepts such as anomie that cannot be observed. (not POSITIVIST methodology)
- 4) MARCUSE - suicide also motivated by individual & psychological causes.
- 5) GABRIEL ~~TRADE~~ TARDE - theory of imitation [suicide is contagious]
 - Ex: NETFLIX show - BURARI murder case.

FINDINGS OF Durkheim

- 1) RELIGIONS → Predominantly high in protestant countries
Jews had lower suicides
- 2) MARITAL STATUS - married people less prone to suicide.
- 3) MOTHERHOOD - childless women more higher suicide rate.
- 4) POLITICAL UPHEAL - was reduced suicide rate
Ex: RUSSIA - (14% reduction in suicides in war year)
- 5) HALBWACHS - criticised for over ukraine in war year
emphasising on role of religion in determining suicide rate. He established that east-ukrain divide was much more important factor.



Ex - suicide ↔ high levels of education ↔ Religion
But considered it not as important as religion.

- 2) utilising comparative method } Ex: Low suicide rate groups vs High suicide rate groups.
for understanding social facts

SUICIDE & SOCIAL REFORM

"Pursuit of progress, belief in individual & spirit of sacrifice" all have a place in society & cannot exist without generating suicides.

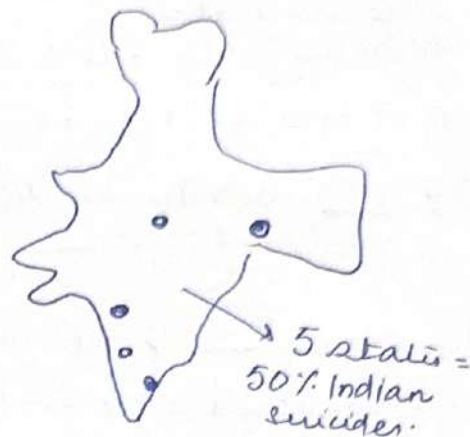
NEED - to curb pathological increase of ANOMIC & EGOTISTIC suicides of modern society.

as STATE, CHURCH, FAMILY have lesser control on
rise of INTEGRATION & REGULATION,
INSTITUTION ON OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

SUICIDE IN INDIA • 50% suicides - MH, TN, WB, MP, KA

- 1,39,123 suicides (2019)
- 10.4 suicide rate
10.4 / 1 lakh

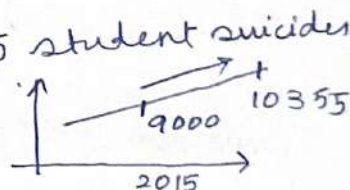
Statistics : 32.4% FAMILY problem ?
17.1% illness



- Age $\Rightarrow$ 18-30 : 35% } 2/3rd suicides.
30-45 - 31.8% }
- Literacy - 12% illiterate / 86% literate
- Urban areas - 22000 / 1,39,000 coming from 53 mega cities
ie 13.9% suicide rate
- India $\rightarrow$ 1.4 Male/Female ratio. (dowry, infertility as women suicide cause)
- Employment $\Rightarrow$ 29000 - daily wage earner
of MALE 14319 - self employed.
11599 - unemployed

SOCIAL ISSUES

- 40% of world's total female suicides from INDIA (Domestic violence & dowry)
- Mental illness $\Rightarrow$ ~~ATMS~~ - NATIONAL mental health survey - 80% suffering did not receive treatment
- FARMER $\rightarrow$ 10,281 deaths (2019)
- STUDENTS - 1 suicide every 4 hours 2019 - 10,355 student suicides
• stress, pressure, exam school $\uparrow$ trend
- ARMED FORCES (7 yrs - 181 suicides)
FATALISTIC suicides



UTILIZE - Current affairs

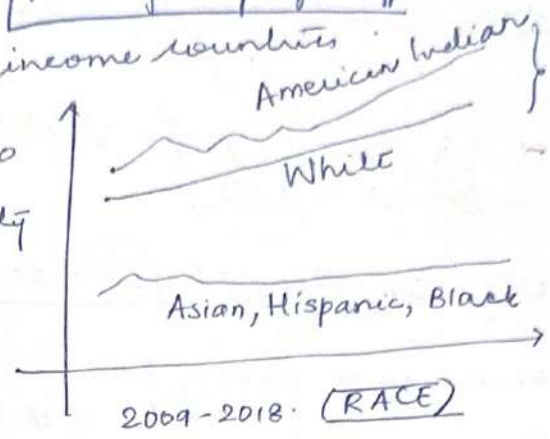
★ 1 person / 40 seconds

- 1) Suicide data
as per WHO - 7,00,000 die by suicide every year
- 2) 4th most leading cause of death in 15-19 yr age group
- 3) 77% suicides in low & middle income countries

GENDER

→ Male deaths by suicides = 79% of American suicides
 → MALE/FEMALE Suicides - 6-7 times in Europe }
 India 1.4, China 1.6 }

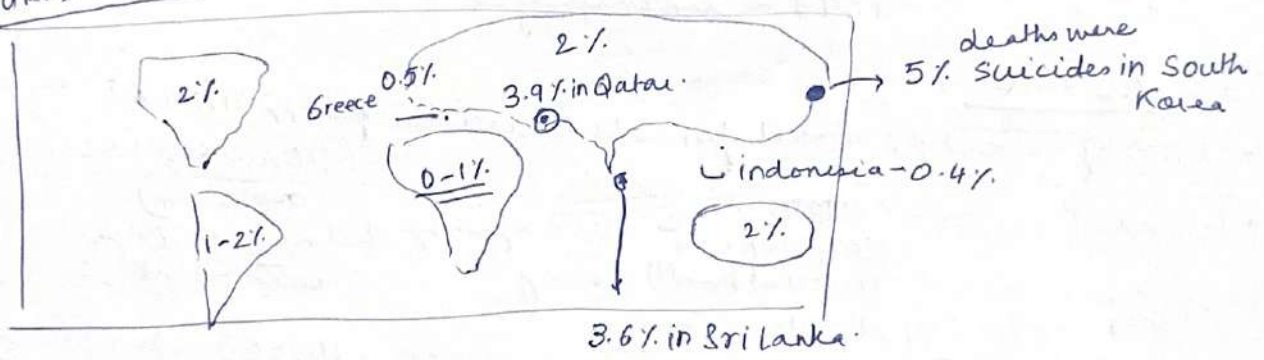
* SUICIDES by ethnicity



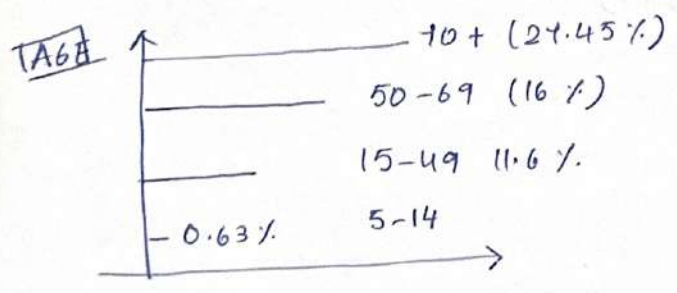
NCRB DATA • 1,39,123 Indians committed suicide in 2019.
 10.4 / 1 Lakh - SUICIDE RATE

1/4th of world's deaths in INDIA.

* WORLD REGION



Comparison (1990-2017) - decline in ASIA } but other regions, have
 decline in EUROPE } varied trend.



SOCIAL FACT

ESSENCE: Durkheim outlined subject matter for study & scope of sociology.

Role of DURKHEIM

POSITIVIST Methodology

1st SOCIOLOGY DEPT in Europe

Explaining distinct Psychological phenomenon from sociological perspective (SUVIDE)

Developing methods MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

* work: Rules of SOCIOLOGICAL METHOD (1895)

- 1) LAID down conditions for establishment of science of society
 - deal with specific subject matter
 - identify general pattern
 - yield general law
 - use methods similar to general science
 - 2) Defined SOCIAL FACTS - ways of thinking, acting and feeling which are external to individual, endowed with the power of coercion by reason of which they control the individual.
 - 3) Types of SOCIAL FACTS -
 - 1) MATERIAL - empirically testable
 - 2) NON MATERIAL: cultural, social, moral, collective conscience
 - 4) ways to explain social facts -
 - 1) causes
 - 2) functions
- Ex: KARMA.

CHARACTERISTICS of SOCIAL FACTS.

- * 1. EXTERNALITY - social facts are external to individuals
- 2. CONSTRAINING - coercive
- 3. GENERALITY - general occurrence in society
- 4. INDEPENDENCE - independent existence to will of individual
- 5. EASILY DISTINGUISHABLE
- 6. MORAL FACTS.
- 7. EMERGENT in character (ex: poverty + illiteracy → using social facts to explain other social facts)
- 8. seen in "currents of opinion" - variation in time & space (ex: poverty + illiteracy → to explain "crime")

RULES for study of SOCIAL FACTS (written again) PTO **

- 1) RULE of OBSERVATION - social facts to be studied as things.
- 2) RULES of CLASSIFICATION - based on structure / institution / Non-institutional.
- 3) RULES of distinction - normal & pathological social facts (dysfunctional)
- 4) RULE of explanation - empirical method.
- 5) using comparative method.

CRITICISM

- 1) Heidmen Durkheim concerned with making society than describing it
- 2) Stephen Lukes neglecting individual emotions & subjectivity.
- 3) Weber Social facts lie inside an individual. ^{Interpretive Sociology}
- 4) Jean Piaget Individual creativity is important in social life.
- 5) Social actions are mental processes & cannot be explained through social facts
- 6) Harry Elmer Bayne → criticised for putting emphasis on social fact. Individuals perform actions without societal compulsions (Ex-Philanthropy)
- 7) Gabriel Tard → emphasis on society & neglecting individual
↓
gave suicide theory
By taking out students & props from college, what will remain except the name.

RULES to study social facts

- * 1) TREAT social facts as things, to be studied by empirical method.
- 2) all pre-conceptions should be eradicated.
- 3) observation should be confined to external attributes only, which can be tested & verified.
- 4) Social facts can be separated from individual facts.
- 5) Voluntary nature of social facts must not be assumed
- 6) Observation of social facts should be as definite as possible, and concepts must be formulated precisely.

* origin of SOCIAL - classification → FACT

- MORPHOLOGICAL/STRUCTURAL
- parts that make up society
Ex: distribution of population
- INSTITUTIONALIZED
→ widely spread or prevalent
Ex: RELIGIOUS BELIEF
- NON INSTITUTIONALIZED
- still not attained independent existence
Ex: sporadic currents of opinion.

on basis of acceptability

- NORMAL → generally encountered in society → Ex: crime
- PATHOLOGICAL - every deviation from standard Ex: ↑ in crime rate.

EMILE DURKHEIM

RELIGION

→ ELEMENTARY FORMS OF RELIGIOUS LIFE

Definition: Religion is unified set of beliefs & practices related to sacred things, i.e. forbidden & set apart that unify people to constitute a single moral community called church.

- Beliefs are collective ideas that explain SACRED
- RITUALS explain individual treatment of SACRED
- Religion as universal phenomenon

as summarised by SPENCER & INKELES

- SACRED:
- 1) It is matter of faith & outside rational scrutiny
 - 2) NOT evaluated on utility (unlike profane), non-empirical.
 - 3) dynamic relation of man with sacred, but commands constant & uncompromised respect.
 - 4) Sacred is based on shared idea.
 - 5) process = SACRED $\xrightarrow[\text{sacralizing}]{\text{profanizing}}$ PROFANE } when sacred enters profane world, it doesn't
 - 6) Sacred is not always good. profanize. but if
 - 7) Sacred has strength giving character } profane enters sacred world it sacralizes itself? → SACRED world that

⇒ sacred is functional to religious group | profane - functional to individual

extraordinary | transcendent & out of the world | ordinary | everyday reality

STUDIED: 1) Secular TAYLOR, ROSSEAU 2) Philosophical TOQUEVILLE 3) critical approaches MARX

Durkheim criticised

1. ROSSEAU & TAYLOR ⇒ they viewed religion as body of superstition & foolish ideas
⇒ Death of religion on advent of modernity
2. Comte ⇒ Theological → METAPHYSICAL → positivist society.
3. Marx ⇒ "Religion is opium of the masses." It is heart of heartless world & soul of soulless condition
→ MARX called for wiping away religion, eliminate illusion

Durkheim agreed with

- 1) TOQUEVILLE ⇒ religion is body of belief that converts external chaos into reality.
- 2) FUSTEL DE COULANGES ⇒ man's creation of religion for sense of unity & moral strength.
- 3) ROBERTSON SMITH ⇒ role of religion $\leftarrow$ regulative & stimulative & not what they think.
→ religion study of what people do (ritually)

Durkheim's perspective — FUNCTIONAL
Religion as social fact instead of
Supernatural phenomenon

METHOD: 1) study of simple society like Aeunta like and
apply to modern religion.

2) use of secondary data collected by Spencer & Collins
"Religion in Aeunta like"

TOTEM — Aeunta like believe in totems — plants/animals/
objects that people believe they descended from.

• When they gathered, experienced heightened energy of social
force called state of "COLLECTIVE EFFERVESCENCE"

↳ Feeling representation by creating totem

This inspired by Durkheim as "material representation of
non-material force, that is society in itself".

TOTEM (it is multifunctional) — 1. SOURCE of ORIGIN

2. SOURCE of IDENTITY

3. SENSE of DISTINCTION

4. GIVES HOPE of POSITIVITY

5. SENSE of time & space.

6. Knowledge
giving experience.

(RITUALS to predict life events)

TOTEM rituals:

being totem → sang songs in → kill & share its meat
↳ VILLAGE praise (collective (DIVINITY entering
conscience) into self)

New sacred: HAR gha Teranga.

OBSERVATIONS: 1) Religion is social necessity.

2) Religion is worship of society

3) Role in conflict resolution, moral unity; positive solidarity

4) Religion as source of social control.

5) In modern society, "Spiritualized Nationalism"

NATIONAL
Symbols.

[Sacred + secular fusion]

SOCIETY is
worshipped as
it is SUI
GENERIS
its power is
feared & authority is
respected.

Religion not separate institution like POLITY or
economy.

* → he believes that abstract symbols like

* → PATRIOTISM, NATIONALISM will be new religion

→ endorsing state & rule of law will bring integration.

Support

* BOY SWANSON : Found that nature of religion corresponded
with social structure

ie: 1) Primitive — kinship society,
TOTEMS

Modern → belief in
single god
society/
kingdom.

CRITICISM

1. Malinowski - Trobriand Island study → Follow MANAISM
 - 6. Role of religion here int collective but to overcome problem [UTILITARIAN]
1. other forms of totemism exist
2. Totem has functional & divisive roles.
3. SELECTIVE BIAS
4. other forms of religion Animism, Fetishism, Natuism
5. ARM CHAIR SOCIOLOGY
2. RODNEY STARK - Religion's divisive role neglected
 - religious nationalism
 - exploitation
 - encroaching modernity
 - status quo mindset
3. RUNCIMAN - Questioned relevance of religion in modern society
 - 1) ↑ Sects & cults
 - 2) Religion as contractual obligation
- Exchange theory
a. Bainbridge
4. EVANS-PRITCHARD ⇒ Sacred-profane dichotomy is not universal.
Ex - Veddas, SL or Melanesians.
 - Totem of group not necessarily totem of individual.
 - does not give weightage to individual ^{emotion} aspects of religion
5. A.R.R. Brown - study of tribes in New South Wales ⇒ Totems are divided on individual, gender, class
THUS it is also divisive.
6. PETER BERGER - modern society is not engaged in society
FREUDBAUG. → Role of Religion is DIVISIVE, it makes people weak worship.
7. ROBERT BELLAH → CIVIL RELIGION
"Essence of Christianity" → rise of new sacred over old sacred that plays a unifying role. (Ex - Bollywood, Cricket)
8. Basis of totem selection not explained.
9. Generalization of primitive religion is far fetched.
10. Not necessarily consensus, can be majority tyranny.
11. EDMUND LEACH → Social actions fall between sacred & profane. (no clear distinction)
12. STEVEN LUKES → TAUTOLOGICAL relation
- CONCLUSION - as Dr. TIMASHEFF summarises, Durkheim believes that man's attitude to God & society are more or less similar.
- "INSPIRE divinity, possess moral authority, stimulate devotion, self sacrifice & exceptional individual behaviour".
- SO LONG as society persists, so will religion.

Basic approach

Unit of analysis

RELIGION

Supernatural

Science & Religion

EDDARDHEIM
SOCIAL FACT

Society is Sui Generis

- Collective Phenomenon

religion
- reflection of Society

RELIGION is Society

both with
collective
representation

WEBER
SOCIAL ACTION

individuals have
important role in society

religion as new way of
thinking. (PROTESTANT ETHIC)

religion as part & parcel of
historical trend.

Weber used role of prophets
in propagating beliefs.

sees both in opposition

CIVIL RELIGION → religion as product of civil society & not
replaced by science.

- Robertson Smith: Anthropologist view: religion based on
scientific perspective - promotes
integration &
control egoism.

DIVISION OF LABOUR IN SOCIETY

Note: "The division of labour"

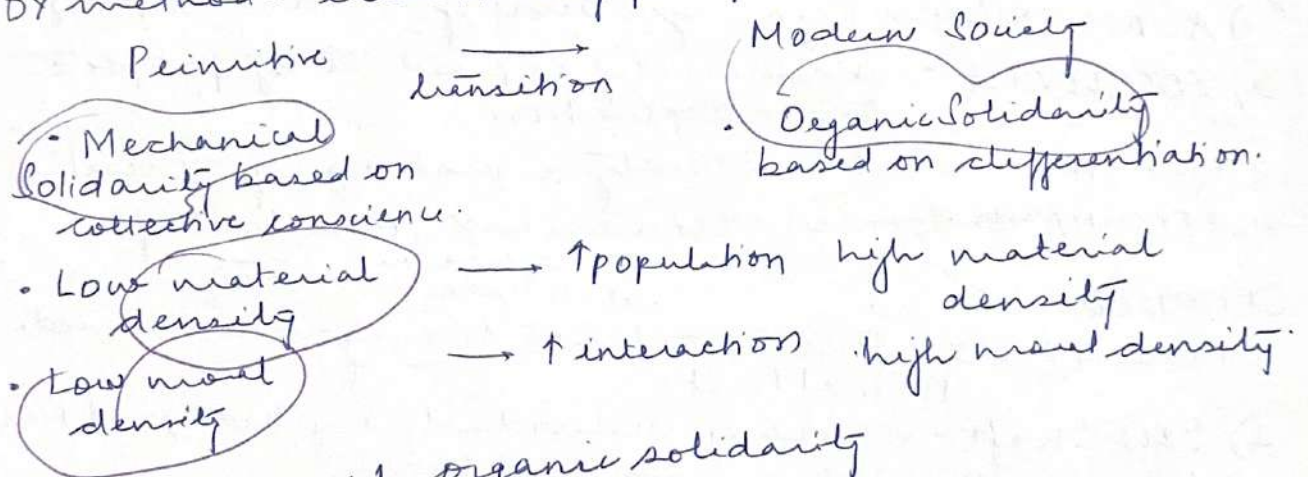
- Division of labour is process of specialisation
 - it decreases costs
 - decreases time of work
 - increases productivity, **EFFICIENCY**

Types of Dol: Technical, social or sexual.

- defining collective conscience - social fact or external normative.
 - it co-erces members of group to behave in certain way.

→ ED's views 1) concerned with upheaval in French society
2) rejected Comte's views of Dol causes disorder.

STUDY method - evolutionary perspective.



FUNCTIONS of Dol - 1. organic solidarity
2. autonomy of individual.

- PATHOLOGICAL facts of Dol
 - 1. ANOMIC Dol - state of normlessness
 - 2. FORCED Dol - inequality of opportunity
 - 3. inadequate organization - lack of co-ordination
- Cause - 1. suicides
2. breakups marital
3. conflicts industrial
4. unhappiness

He provided solution within framework of SOCIETY

- 1) To replace self interest → use of code of ethics
- 2) Role in moral regulation → occupational associations

Conceptualized SOCIALIST STATE

* differentiating

MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY

- Collective Conscience
- Simple division of function
- members are alike
- Repressive laws for CONFORMITY
- WHOLE society

ORGANIC SOLIDARITY

- INDIVIDUAL CONSCIENCE
- Complex Differentiation.

High degree of INTERDEPENDENCE (Cooperation & Complementarity) different.

Reformative laws to protect diversity.

- Organic solidarity among few groups.

view on DoL

influence of

- 1) ADAM SMITH → Primary source of economic progress
- 2) TOCQUEVILLE - modernity is product of people's own aspiration.
- 3) ROSSEAU - modern society is making of general will.
- 4) FERDINAND Tönnies - Gemeinschaft, Gesellschaft.

CRITICISED.

- 1) Hobbes & Locke - Social contract theory which made DoL Political Fact.
- 2) Eric Swift - choice of individual / Psychological Fact.
- 3) Adam Smith - DoL as economic fact.
- 4) Marxian DoL - alienation, rise of communist state
- 5) Hilberg & Spence - demographic DoL (focus on population (EDA) material + moral)
- 6) GOODLOCKE - criticises his interpreting system integrity & interdependence as SOCIAL INTEGRITY
- 7) MALINOWSKI - for equating DoL with human progress.
- 8) Modern form of collective conscience - cult of INDIVIDUAL

Thus Durkheim's DoL is one of hope Ex: MODI, Trumpism.

↳ specialisation of roles would strengthen solidarity, people living together through dependence

But he also how solidarity could be impaired if change occurred rapidly, i.e. ANOMIE

DIVISION of LABOUR

MARX

- utilises Praxis
- DoL because of
Bourgeoisie's interests
& exploitation of proletariat
- relationship legitimising
between HAVES & HAVE NOTS
- Dehumanisation & Alienation
- end of Alienation,
through revolution

DURKHEIM

- Functionalist
- ↑ material & moral density
- ⇒ Cooperation & Complementarity
- Societal integration & organic solidarity
- end of Anomie with
• organisation association
• ethics code. }

MAX WEBER

* AUTHORITY

Weber borrowed Power, legitimacy and authority from Political Science & created Ideal types.

* Power - Max Weber defined it as an aspect of social relationship.
↳ made up of 1. capacity of individual to wield power
2. extent to which opposed by others.

* Authority - Legitimate power is authority.
↓ Elements

• Ruler | • Ruled | • command of ruler | • compliance of ruled | • internalizing the need to obey.

Views of different sociologists on STATE.

- 1) HEGEL - materialistic idealism.
- 2) MARX - class concept (run by bourgeoisie) HISTORICAL materialism
- 3) ROSSEAU - social contract
- 4) LENIN - armed body exercising coercion
↳ Weber agreed with Lenin - "Political institution that enjoys territorial legitimacy"

Types of Power — 1. DIRECT - state & its agents
2. INDIRECT - bourgeoisie
(Marx considered this only power)

Types of Authority - 3 types based on Social Action

1) Traditional Authority → Legitimacy from traditional action [Ex - stewardship of Travancore on Padmanabhaswamy temple]

- Traditional action based on
 - 1) customary law.
 - 2) ancient traditions

- No written rules/law.

- Runs through nepotism.

- Rarely found in modern society ⇒ Today's

* Bollywood.

1) Khap Panchayat

2) Indian caste system.

⇒ PATRIARCHIALISM / PATRIMONIALIZATION → PATRIARCHY or FEUDALISM

Elders male member influence

→ using generosity to build loyalty of vassals.

→ institutionalizing legitimacy to traditional social action

WEBER - saw it as authority

MARX - exploiting for

2) CHARISMATIC AUTHORITY - extra ordinary quality possessed by an individual to capture devotion of people.

- Flows from affective action.
- Also emerges in state of crisis (Ex-COVID-19 & rise in religious magic belief)
- This devotion can be to an individual's miracles & extraordinary activities & victories.
- Not organised as it one man/woman show.
- unstable & temporary

ROUTINIZATION of Charisma

• Charisma

→ institutionalised

— traditional

— legal rational.

3) LEGAL RATIONAL AUTHORITY - administration who operate as per law.

- 1) ration arrangement as i) based on merit.
ii) paid for job.

2) legal - as per law of land.

3) reflects modern society.

4) this is across all spheres even religion → today TTD run by elected body
ie RATIONALIZATION of religion. [TTD body]

CRITICISM

1) Anomaly: 4 types of social action & 3 types of authority

2) Michael Foucault - power is highly dispersed & operates Discourse analysis at all levels.

3) Robert Dahl - situational authority; one person has different kinds of authority in Whispering.

WEBER

BUREAUCRACY

Bureaucracy is the institutionalization of goal-rational action.
ie IMPLEMENTING agency of legal-rational authority
→ characteristic of modern society & capitalist state

IDEAL type of Bureaucracy:

- 1) CONTINUOUS organization of official functions bound by rules
- 2) Specific sphere of competence —
 - 1) Sphere of obligation to perform functions
 - 2) necessary authority to perform
 - 3) means of compulsion are defined.
- 3) follow "Principle of Hierarchy" — each lower house is under control & supervision of higher one.
- 4) Rules that regulate conduct of an office, principle of merit & specialized staff.
- 5) Separation of staff from ownership of production & administration.
- 6) Strict methodology procedures to ensure absence of appropriation of official position by incumbent.
- 7) Facts, decisions & rules that are recorded in writing.

→ IDEAL type of Bureaucracy :
OFFICIALS

- 1) specially trained
- 2) seniority & qualification to position
- 3) expected to be honest.

• Impact on SOCIETY

- 1) respect.
- 2) transfer liability.
- 3) salary as per status.
- 4) career prospects.

However IRON CAGE in Bureaucracy

- 1) alienation of human beings.
- 2) redification limits creativity.
- 3) escape loop → very difficult to remove once established.
- 4) He foresaw dictatorship of officials.
- 5) despite it being need & efficient form, but threat to freedom.

↑ Increased Bureaucratization = "Polar night of ICY DARKNESS."

INDIAN Bureaucracy

- Rules - civil service conduct rules, 1964
- Formal Selection → UPSC, SPSC
- & Training → Mission Karmayogi
- Clear hierarchy - cadre control authorities
- Spheres of competence - IAS, IFS, IRS, IAAS
- CONTINUITY → Imperial to Indian civil services (170 yr history)

VIEWS on Bureaucracy

- 1) Robert Merton, based on American society & rising corruption, summarised the **SYSTEM** drawbacks reason for **goal displacement** (delays, insensitivity) from public to self interest.
RULE ritualism.
- 2) Crozier - "Dysfunctional theory" of bureaucracy - empirical study to state that it destroys itself from within and not entirely rational.
- 3) Gouldner - study of Gypsum Mines - Bureaucracy is not universally apt.
- 4) Burns & Stalker → study of UK Industries - organic (Bureaucracy) mechanistic → more informal structure needed in rapidly changing structure.
- 5) Powell - System hijacked by ^{certain} self interest seekers.
- 6) Etzioni - specialized below generalists restricts creativity
- 7) Latif Choudhary - "Corruption in South Asia" - 1. lower level of bureaucracy - rent seekers
2. Higher level - policy makers
3. Lack of coordination.
- 8) India revamping → Debureaucratising | "Min Govt Max Governance".
- 9) Simon - bounded rationality of Bureaucrat in decision making
- 10) Peter principle - people rise not on competence but level/proportion to INCOMPETENCE.
- 11) Oscar Wilde - bureaucracy expands to meet needs of bureaucracy.
- 12) Dilbert Principle - promote ^{useless} people so that out of work show efficiency.

Arguments against Bureaucracy

1) **MERTON** - Bureaucracy is **RULERITUALISM**,
 no space for creativity
 • displacement of goals as ends become end in themselves
 ↓
GOAL DISPLACEMENT THEORY

2) **COZIER** - empirical study
 As it is a system that can destroy itself from within, not entirely rational.
 1) Refuses to learn from mistakes
 2) Fails to fulfill people's aspirations.
DISFUNCTIONAL THEORY

3) **Alvire Gouldner's** Gypsum mines. Bureaucracy not present & required everywhere
 Ex: In mines - informal relation to overcome **HAZARD**,
 ⇒ maximise efficiency.

4) **STACKER** - favors **De-bureaucratizing industries** like **SOFTWARE INDUSTRY**

5) **Buens & Stalkes** - System should not be mechanistic but **ORGANIC**
 { Efficient
 Responsive
 Flexible systems }

6) **Robert Michels** - "**IRON LAW of OLIGARCHY**" → Flow of power to top in Bureaucracy is Inevitable.
 * It is sworn enemy of individual liberty

7) **Philip Selznick** - "TVA & Glass roots": Basic need is that of **SURVIVAL**, when Bureaucracy affects need, it creates crisis in society.
 ↓
 Organization need to be **FLEXIBLE**, **RESTRICTURE** Power

8) **POURWELL** - Possibility of certain influential people capturing **BUREAUCRACY**

9) **(LATIF CHAUDHARY)** - Two kind of Bureaucracy
 study of corruption in SOUTH EAST ASIA
 { Lower level: Rent seeker
 Higher level - Policy makers
 Lack co-ordination.

10) MICHAEL FOUCAULT says that architecture of any organization depends on SOCIAL MAKE UP & AUTHORITY
DISCOURSE
analyses Ex: Prison studies, shows dark side of modernity.

11) Giddens in defence of bureaucracy - as it expands,
↓
TOP DOWN
approach not
feasible as size ↑
↑ power becomes looser,
↑ decentralized decision making.

WEBER - SOCIAL ACTION, IDEAL TYPE, AUTHORITY, Bureaucracy, Protestant ethic & spirit of capitalism.

SOCIAL ACTION → sociology as interpretative understanding social action.

- Social action as per Weber's interpretive sociology is

- Objective Facts
- Subjective meaning.

⇒ SOCIAL ACTION is an action with meanings & motives attached to it by the actor.

2 types $\begin{cases} 1. \text{OVERT} - \text{Positivists term these as social facts} \\ 2. \text{COVERT} - \text{Weber says these must be interpreted} \end{cases}$

IDEAL Types of SOCIAL ACTION:

• Traditional	• Affective	• Wert rational (value)	• Zweck rational (goal)
- Spontaneous / customs	emotional.		

Ex: PRANAM

Reality - social action as combination of all 4

In a way ↓

Touch ground tears of joy patriotism value want to win

INSPIRATION - Hermeneutics of DILTHEY, interpreting text to SOCIAL ACTION to understand context.

• Important elements of SOCIAL ACTION:

- 1) It includes all ^{human} behavior.
- 2) Social actions have a subjective meaning attached to it
- 3) Acting individual takes into account other behavior
- 4) Social action is oriented & reoriented in its course.

CRITICISM 1. [P S Cohen] - calls it confusing
2. [C W Mills] - criticises it for lack of mental process.

VERSTEHN - conceptual & logical research procedure by which knowledge is developed

INFLUENCE: 1) DILTHEY - hermeneutics, importance of invisible factors in behavior.
2) Simmel - importance of meaning & motive.

→ "Subjective interpretation of objective reality"

→ Purpose of Sociology - understanding over explaining social action.

↳ Role of sociology as an analytical discipline.

• Importance of Value relevance over VALUE NEUTRALITY

→ Weber - not mechanistic use of science but
"SPIRIT of SCIENCE"

Approach of Verstehen: interpretative understanding through empathetic liaison.

↓
Build sequence of motives

↓
trace caused effect of social action.

* Social reality is messy, unorganized, dichotomous, chaotic.

↓ Thus study it as

1. DIRECT observable

→ observation

(OBSERVABLE Verstehen)

2. Indirect.

→ utilizing Verstehen

(explanatory Verstehen)

4 steps of investigation:

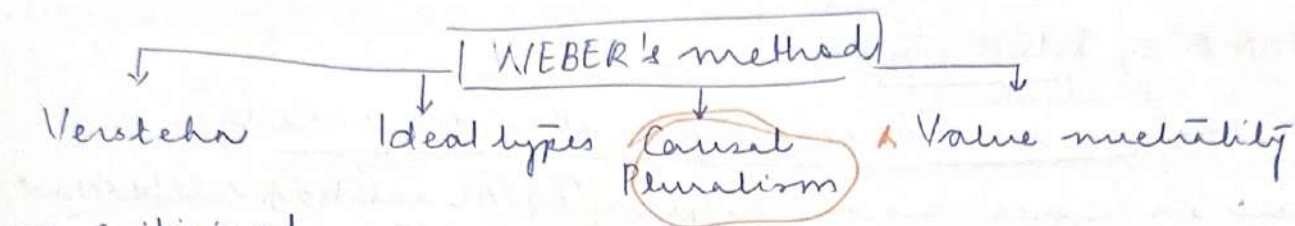
1) reconstruction of situation choices & constraints of actor

2) should be at same wavelength as actor.

3) no sympathy - ensure objectivity

4) can enter into conversation with actor for data

- CRITICISM (to verstehen) 1 (Thomas Burger) steps show no concrete method of verstehen
2. verstehen is legitimacy to idea of intuition.



→ criticised.

- 1) (C W MILLS) - despite implying subjectivity spent little time.
- 2) ignoring unintended consequences of social action
- 3) greater emphasis on individual than social structure. (FUNCTIONALISTS)
- 4) social actions are handicapped by orientation towards other. → Talcott Parsons expanded social action to all interactions in society.
Pattern Variable.

IDEAL TYPE - one sided accentuation of reality from limited point of view of researcher arranged into a unified analytical construct

IMPORTANCE of Ideal type

- 1) To analyse one aspect of vast social reality.
- 2) pure in logical sense; helps in CAUSAL relation establishment.
- 3) derived inductively from real world $\Rightarrow$ being selectivity in sociological research
- 4) analytic & mental framework.

Ideal type $\rightarrow$ hypothetical construction from real phenomenon with explaining value.

- 5) as per Lachman - measuring rods (heuristic value)
- 6) utility in interdisciplinary approach
- 7) act as method of experimentation in social science.

FEATURES of IDEAL TYPE

- 1) Sociological necessity due to reality.
- 2) Approximate type
- 3) Guide to research.
- 4) Flexibility to researcher.
- 5) means to an end.
- 6) Heuristic rods (as per Lachman)
- 7) aimed at generalization
- 8) useful in empirical study.
- 9) Specific aspect of social world.
- 10) help in readymade research tool.

Weber's use of ideal types:

- 1) Ideal type of historic particular - to explain protestant ethics.
- 2) Ideal type of social actions → causes & consequences of social action
[STRUCTURAL]
- 3) to explain abstract elements - like Authority.
- 4) Reconstruct particular scenarios → Bureaucracy

CRITICISM

- 1) No specific method to identify ideal type.
- 2) Ideal type - self contradictory as Weber, advocating value neutrality, provides researcher subjectivity.
- 3) to be used only with experience (like Weber)
- 4) synonymous to intuitive models.
- 5) Ideal types → "Atomization of theory", with no logical linkage to social phenomenon.
- 6) restricts scope of theory.
- 7) contribution of feminist/critical/subaltern not possible with ideal types.
- 8) Abraham ideal type of Jews, mixed by Weber's own biases, his view of them as "Pariah people".

"However, as per Weber, Ideal types are a conceptual framework, not description of reality but that provides an unambiguous means of expression to such a description."

PROTESTANT ETHIC & SPIRIT of CAPITALISM

Weber → his main objective was to understand the conditions under which modern capitalism of Western type arose & flourished.

- He rejected (Marx's) idea of internal dynamics of economic forces.

WEBER
protestant ideas → capitalism.

MARX
economic structure → capitalism.

* Weber - western capitalism is supported by set of protestant ethics.

METHOD: i) differentiates traditional capitalism & rational capitalism.

TRADITIONAL CAPITALISM
→ observed at many places
→ one shot or temporary
→ risky - long distance, luxury items

RATIONAL CAPITALISM
→ mass production
→ constant expansion
→ daily necessity

Quantitatively & Qualitatively different.

Ideal types - CAPITALISM

BOOTH

BARIAH

TRADITIONAL

Legal rational

Tribal wars

(Jews in Europe)

Ferdal lords

→ ex: Bureaucracy.

SPIRIT of Capitalism ← Substance + Values.
(ie INFRASTRUCTURE)

TRIBES	-	-
ORIENTAL	+	-
BLACKS	-	+
CALVINIST	+	+

- Values of Protestants -
- 1) acquisition rationality - simplicity
 - 2) Financial rationality - austerity
 - 3) work rationality - devotion
 - 4) individualism
 - 5) competition

Religion linkage to VALUES

STRONG	WEAK	NEGATIVE
Protestant	Judaism Islam Catholicism	Hindu Taoism Buddhism

TODAY'S ideal type

IDEAL Type - FEATURES of CAPITALISM

1) accumulate profit

2) organize rationally

3) Time is money → spirit of work is worship

4) individualism

5) innovation

- i) Private ownership of MoP
- ii) Technological progress

iii) Free labour

iv) legal system

v) organization/comp. structure

IDEAL Type - FEATURES of PROTESTANTISM

1) material asceticism - reinvest money

2) pre-destination ⇒ no impact with rituals

3) good behavior - work as worship

4) worldly religion - not restricted by region

5) notion of calling → work as purpose of life

HISTORICAL comparative religion studies

1) JUDAISM - "chosen ones of god" - ^{the} element of predestination

Problems: • lack of trust from people around
• Exodus + migration

2) CATHOLICISM - +ve: DISCIPLINE

-ve excess time, money commitment of rituals

3) ISLAM - +ve preaches thrift

-ve pilgrimage, polygamy, conservative view of women

- 4) CONFUCIANISM - developed economy but no capitalism
 -ve. L. FAMILY obligation
 • Guided by tradition
 • Belief in "order of universe"
- 5) HINDUISM -ve: KARMA / FATALISM
 MOKSHA
 MAYA
 - CASTE
- 6) BUDDHISM → ^{-ve} ascetic lifestyle (extreme)

VIEWS

- 1) Ayah & Bellah → reason of capitalism product of HISTORY & NATURE - JAPAN.
- 2) J. J. RUSTOW - defeat in WWII & national disgrace as reason for growth of capitalism in contemporary Japan
- 3) ALEXANDER GERSCHENKRON - Russian revolution: economy grew post death of religion.
- 4) GUNAR MYRDAL - colonial suppression acted as obstacle for rise of spirit of capitalism.
- 5) JPS Oberoi & Veena Das → • Baniyas, Jains, Chettis driven by protestant ethics
 • Charvaka, Lokayata (materialist schools)
 • Nishkaam Karma (concept of killing)
- 6) BENDIX & LIPSET - cross cultural relations helped Germany → technology - BRITAIN.
 ideology - FRANCE.
- 7) MILTON SINGER → studied industrialists in Madras, who practiced caste DoL
- 8) R H TAWNEY - 1) England first country but puritans did not believe in pre-destination.
 very narrow evidence. 2) protestant reformation also led to catholic reforms
- 9) T C HALL - calvinism popular in Scotland & high lands of South America, but they remained poor.
 → NOT religious beliefs but SITUATIONS

10) (N J Smelser) → Capitalism determined religious views & not vice-versa.

11) (DICKSON) American blacks suppressed, thus not develop capitalist model.

12) (Peter SONIBART) how ascetic protestants supported consumerist model. → WHO WOULD consume.

Assessment: +ve — Fresh perspective
 — Counter intuitive.
 — theory provides sense to wealth accumulation & live rationally.
New Correlation. Ideal type & comparison of all religion

Relevance → it is only cause & effect, not universal.
→ used by RITZER — "Macdonaldization"
→ relevant in times of Individualism.

CAPITALISM

	MARX	WEBER
View of SOCIETY	society as unit	social action
CAPITALISM	Historic materialism	Protestant ethic.
STRATIFICATION	CLASS	class, status, party.
SOLUTION	revolution	no end to rationality.

SOCIOLOGY - THINKERS TALCOTT PARSONS

- SOCIAL SYSTEM
- PATTERN VARIABLES

TALCOTT PARSONS - Functional Sociologist

His work - "STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL ACTION"

i) SOCIAL SYSTEM defined as plurality of individuals interacting with each other, held together by shared ^{cultural} norms and meaning.

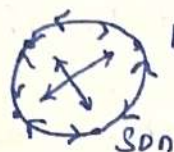
It is

- 1) Constructed Analytical / conceptual framework
- 2) BUILDING BLOCK OF SOCIAL SYSTEMS are social actions.

Example - to understand FAMILY as a SOCIAL SYSTEM

i) Father

Daughter



Mother

Son

i) Their interactions

ii) conflicts & adjustments

iii) organization

iv) sustainability

• Parsons correlates Personality, Cultural & Social Systems

PERSONALITY system - performs role of learning, developing & maintaining motivation to be part of societal activity.

CULTURAL system "COLLECTIVITY OF SOCIETAL ACTIONS" - mainstream values, beliefs, practices over a long period.

SOCIAL system "COLLECTIVITY OF SOCIETY"

• social control

• process of socialization.

• Elements of SOCIAL SYSTEM

• SOCIAL ACT → its

- a) orientation - how he gets it → MOTIVATION
- b) gratification - what an actor gets out of an action → VALUE

• SOCIAL ACTOR → based on

- a) SOCIALIZATION
- b) SOCIAL CONTROL

• ROLE - functional significance of actor to action

• STATUS - Place in social system of actor

CONTINUITY OF SOCIAL SYSTEM depends on

- 1) Motivation through continued conditioning (rewards & punishments)
- 2) Proper role & status allocation
- 3) power allocation.

Functional Pre-requisites for Social System (AGIL Paradigm)

- 1) ADAPTATION - Survival through role differentiation (division of labour)
- 2) GOAL ATTAINMENT - Utilizing role & status allocation for attaining results.
- 3) INTEGRATION - of individual social actions into solidarity & morale of system.
- 4) PATTERN MAINTENANCE & TENSION MANAGEMENT ~ LATENCY
 Ensures continuation of system through respect
 → leisure, recreation
 to tackle human disturbance & distraction (change)
 → Rituals in birth & death

CRITICISM OF SOCIAL SYSTEM:

- 1) SOCIAL ACTION - not all are functional to social system
- 2) MERTON - Latent & Manifest functions & dysfunction.
- 3) WEBER - social action understanding must be based on Verstehen (or interpretive i.e. subjective)
- 4) SUBALTERN'S view is Status Quoist.
- 5) Pre-requisites (AGIL) does not explain Revolution.

Emphatic
LIASON

	A	G
External	ECONOMY	POLITY
Internal	L FAMILY	I RELIGION/CULTURE

- 6) Criticised by Merton that Parsons set out to develop an all encompassing comprehensive theory which can answer all problems of sociology, but what he develop is "Sociology" which gives general orientation to data.

TALCOTT PARSONS - SOCIAL SYSTEM

(16 NOV)

1) EARLY approaches to concept of SOCIAL SYSTEM

- Parsons ideas on social system are rooted in thinking of predecessors → Specific: Durkheim, Pareto, Weber. He states that "theory of action" was implicit in works that he reviewed.

Three views: 1) UTILITARIAN - Focus on rational action at individual level

unable to account for SOCIAL LIFE is collectively cohesive

2) POSITIVIST Social actions have complete knowledge of social situation

No variation or distinction between part of actor

3) IDEALIST social action is realization of social spirit & ideas

does not account for ground level obstruction in value practice.

ACCORDING to Parsons

1) Both utilitarian & idealist views are one sided.

↓
Treatment of Social Systems only on RATIONAL impulses of individuals integrated in orderly system

↳ emphasis solely on values.

2) For both approaches assume, certain characteristics in human manner in an APRIORI MANNER

3) Parsons objected to these theories in exclusivity (RATIONAL of INDIVIDUAL, VALUES, KNOWLEDGE of SITUATION)

↓ ACTION approach to SOCIAL SYSTEM

- combines rational motivation of individual with values

- ACTION do not occur in isolation; "NOT EMPIRICALLY DISCRETE but occur in constellations"

CHARACTERISTICS of social system as per PARSON.

1) interaction between two or more actors

2) interaction takes place in a situation - means through which goals are achieved.

3) There exists in social system collective goal orientation

• SOCIAL SYSTEM is also intersection between system of action of an individual actor and social system.

① SOCIAL ACTION → 1) MOTIVATION - accounts motives, external appearances, plans of actor & SOCIAL ACTOR'S ROLE.

COGNITIVE - objectivity of subject matter

CATHETIC - emotional attitude

EVALUATIVE - optimum efficiency.

2) VALUE ORIENTATION: refers to values, aesthetics, morality.

COGNITIVE - validity

APPRECIATIVE - consistency

MORAL - value commitment.

These two orientations being behavioural & cultural * aspects of role & role expectations.

② INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF ROLES in Social system

ie motivation & values are integrated into culture of society.

• For performance of roles - social control.

③ COLLECTIVITY OF SOCIAL SYSTEM - collectivity of plurality where solidarity emerged from institutionalized values.

• Collectivities may have internal sub-collectivities.

TYPES OF STRUCTURES OF SOCIAL SYSTEM

→ Parson's dealt with few types of structures (specific nature of

Ex: FAMILY is social system

↳ social structure seen in specific kinship cluster

roles are configured in social system

4 Types of STRUCTURES

i) UNIVERSALISTIC - ACHIEVEMENT → encourage achievement on legal-rational methods.

AMERICAN SOCIETY

ii) UNIVERSALISTIC - ASCRIPTION → Legal-rational encouraged in configuration but distribution not on equality, but ascription.

Example - NAZI Germany

iii) PARTICULARISTIC - ACHIEVEMENT - dominated by values of FAMILISM (ancestor worship, kinship ties)

Ex - Chinese society

iv) PARTICULARISTIC - ASCRIPTION → social structure where roles based on kinship, birth STATUS QUD

Ex - Caste / Spanish American

TALCOTT PARSONS - PATTERN VARIABLES

It is an analytical tool to judge social action with respect to social system (PY bridges social action to

→ indicates choices of ^{social system} exclusive alternatives

★ → "They represent FIVE DICHOTOMIES or pairs of variables that are mutually exclusive to be chosen by an individual to act in a social situation."

→ PATTERN VARIABLES ARE CULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS WHICH GUIDE ROLE PERFORMANCE OF ACTOR IN AN ACTION

PATTERN VARIABLES

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----|--|
| 1) | <u>Affective</u> | vs | <u>Effective Neutrality</u> |
| | INVOLVEMENT | or | emotional detachment. |
| Ex: | immediate gratification | | abstinence for long term goals. |
| 2) | <u>DIFFUSIVENESS</u> | | <u>SPECIFICITY</u> |
| | Wide range | or | structured. |
| Ex | MOTHER-SON | | DOCTOR-PATIENT |
| 3) | <u>PARTICULARISM</u> | | <u>UNIVERSALISM</u> |
| | Specialized standard to judge role of action. | | Generalized standard to judge role of action |
| 4) | <u>ASCRPTION</u> | | <u>ACHIEVEMENT</u> |
| | (Innate Qualities) | | Performance |
| Ex: | Age, Colour, Height | | Ex: Success in school, exams, business. |
| 5) | <u>SELF</u> | | <u>COLLECTIVE</u> orientation. |

1st SET = Gemeinschaft [natural will, collective]
2nd SET = Gesellschaft [rational will]

★ Ferdinand
Tonnies

ROBERT MERTON - LATENT & MANIFEST Functions, Conformity & Deviance, Reference Groups.

• ROBERT Merton - Functionalist

CRITICISED grand theories & classical functionalism

- 1) STATUS QUO in nature.
- 2) Interactionist, man's action due to society
- 3) Ignore conflict/divisive role of Society.

Developed Middle Range theories: 1) middle path of macro/micro studies
 2) Quant & Qualitative.
 3) Theory, Data, Method.

3 POSTULATES to be given up:

- ✓ 1) FUNCTIONAL UNIT. → current society, differentiated roles
- ✓ 2) UNIVERSAL FUNCTIONALISM → can be non-functional/dysfunctional
- ✓ 3) INDISPENSABILITY → possibility of functional alternatives

LATENT & MANIFEST FUNCTION - * ("SOCIAL THEORY & SOCIAL STRUCTURE")

LATENT FUNCTIONS - positive consequences not intended or recognized by all.

MANIFEST FUNCTIONS - positive consequences intended & recognized by people involved.

Ex: HOPI INDIAN RAIN DANCE

RAIN Occurrence | Reinforces Group Solidarity

• Concept of Manifest & Latent * 1) used in Psychology by Freud
 * 2) used in Science by Bowen

Another set of example EXAM

(Znaniecki) - Polish cooperative

(Veblen) * Theory of leisure class

CONSPICUOUS consumption

Demonetization

reward talent & hard work | reinforce hierarchy

increase income | political mobilization

means of transport | status symbol

MANIFEST function

- to end black money

Latent function

- ease in digital transactions

- banking over cash

Manifest dysfunction

- Chaos & disorder in short run

Latent dysfunction

- long queues

- SME hit with crunch

VIEWS:

Phenomenologist

AXIOM

1) (PETER BERGER) called it "DEBUNKING" or going beyond common sense.

Relevance to FUNCTIONAL SOCIOLOGY

- 1) deeper social life understanding → identifying dysfunctional elements & search for functional alternatives.
- 2) prevents ethnocentric bias on part of sociologists.
- 3) potentially change or question morality.
Ex: PROSTITUTION - sex as commodity
in Thailand / monetary route availability to sex starved individuals / source of livelihood
- 4) new arena of social enquiry & research to women
- 5) helps think beyond intuitionality bias -
- 6) Removes teleology from Functional paradigm.
- 7) It helps achieve middle range theories which can be tested for generalization.

LIMITATIONS

- 1) Latent: No method to study latent functions or understand them.
 - 2) Latent turns manifest in some cases.
- "RK Merton conceptualized modern functional paradigm in backdrop of limitations of classical functional paradigm".
- Merton improvised & gave steps for functional analysis:
 - 1) Every item has to be observed & described in detail, to understand its functions.
 - 2) differentiate between subjective pre-disposition & objective reality. Avoid voluntaristic aspects.
 - 3) Bring out Manifest & Latent functions, dysfunctions.
 - 4) For dysfunctions, functional alternatives must be found.
 - 5) existence of dysfunction indicates presence of conflict & replacement of it with functional alternative defined as resolution of conflict & hence change.

MERTON - REFERENCE GROUP. "CONTRIBUTION to theory of Reference Group"

Defined as group which is always used as standard of comparison in order to evaluate one's aspiration, achievement & goal.

(SHIBUTANI) defined reference group as "collectivity of individual, real or imagined, envied or despised whose perspective is assumed by actor".

• Types of Reference Group:

- 1) normative - people form attitude in reference to RG.
- 2) competitive - people form basis for evaluation of one's own action.

• DIFFERENTIATING

INTERACTION
reality, part of
social environment

REFERENCE
aspirational.
- used as benchmark

VIEWS

1) MERTON & KITT: RG as route to "anticipatory socialization".
• role in shaping self identity & behavior
BENEFIT - facilitates joining group, eases adjustment
DRAWBACK - "Marginal Man" may end up.

2) CH COOLEY: "Looking Glass Self" is constant evaluation of self with Society (or in narrower reference group)

3) FRENCH & RAVIN: term REFERENCE group as source of power.
Ex - study of Farmers with Cash Crops, Fashion model.

4) DU BOIS: "SOULS OF BLACK FOLK" uses theory for race relation in America.
Black Americans, Reference Group - White

5) NEWCOMB: "Community College in US" RG - Business owner.

6) STOUFLER: "AMERICAN SOLDIER" - theory of relative deprivation.
AGNI VEER scheme based on Anticipatory Socialization.

→ Combatant VETERANS (RG)
↓
Replacement to Combatant Veterans
Non Combat Veterans
Regular Soldiers
- Feel invisible - Relative deprivation

Reference Group Theories

7) SOCIAL CAPITAL → more resources of people in network, more benefit
Comparative RGT → more resources, worse feel of self.

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES:

- 1) STATUS INCONSISTENCY - to move or leave current strata
- 2) DOWNWARD MOBILITY - ex: Bedas, Smith in Karnataka
- 3) MARGINALIZATION - becomes "pariah" in own group & fails to get entry into R6. MARGINAL MAN

REFERENCE Group selection

- 1) Continuous & complex process
- 2) different Reference Groups in different phases.
- 3) different reference groups for different aspects of life.
- can lead to competing demands.

WHY Reference Groups?

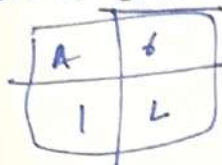
- 1) Social Prestige
- 2) Not Satisfied in current R6.
- 3) Possibility in Open Society
- 4) attractiveness of R6 (Non membership Reference Group)

4 CASES	SOCIETY	Reference Group	FUNCTION	DYSFUNCTION
	Open	Membership	• Functional to MG	- dysfunction for Society & individual
	Open	Non-Membership	• Functional to Society & Individual	
	Closed	Membership		Dysfunction for NM6.
	Closed	NM6.	• Dysfunctional to NM6	Dysfunction to Society & individual

MERTON - DEVIANCE

Deviance of individual is defined as individuals who do not conform to values/norms of society and exceed tolerance limits of society.

- Causes of CONFORMITY
- 1) socialization
 - 2) hierarchy in society
 - 3) laws & rules
 - 4) religion
 - 5) ideology

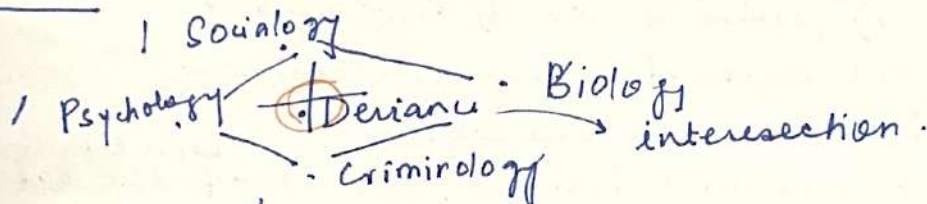


Parsons

DEVIANCE

- +ve deviance: Nobel Prize
- ve deviance: Punishment (Ex-criminals)
- deviance is time & place specific
- ex - Teton Sioux Indians - Sun dance ceremony (MUTILATION of BODY)

IDEA of deviance - culture, structure & Anomie



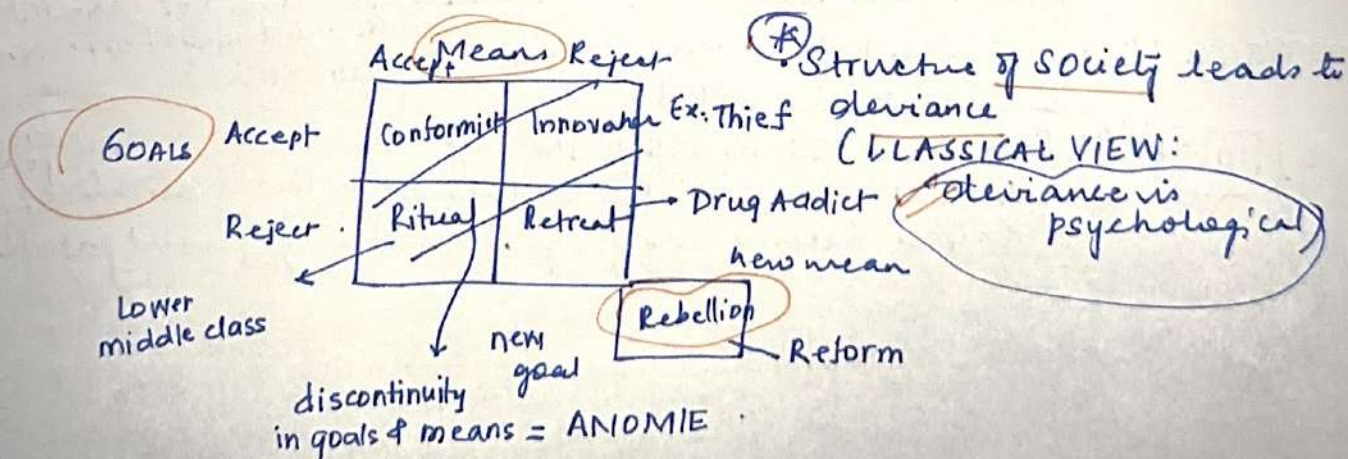
→ ANOMIE: a situation in which there is a discrepancy between culturally defined goals & structural means available.

ANOMIE (Durkheim)

- ↳ Transitional state of normlessness
- only -ve consequence
- ✓ PATHOLOGICAL STATE

ANOMIE (Merton)

- part of system & general feature of society
- +ve & -ve anomie.
- ✓ FEATURE OF PRESENCE in SOCIETY



- IMPORTANCE
- 1) Deviance - as a middle range phenomenon
 - 2) No universal deviance.
 - 3) unintended consequences of goals/mean
 - 4) critical of stratification in society

CRITICISM of MERTON

- 1) Howard Becker - Labelling Theory; some labelled as deviants & hence they become.
"GIVE a dog a bad name"
- 2) it is applicable to American Society only.
- 3) Ilaniv Taylor - "Deviance & Society", deviance is what powerful view it as.
- 4) Albert Cohen - Merton explains pecuniary deviance & not non-pecuniary deviance (Vandalism, Rape, Homicides)
as SAFETY VALVE.
- 5) Durkheim - deviance is the solidarity (Behavior of few against collective conscience).
1) ignored 2) punished or 3) new normal.
- 6) Southland - sub cultural theory of deviance.
- Deviants learn sub culture.
- 7) Edwin Lemart - distinguishes Primary deviants - ^{before they are} public labelled
Secondary deviants - response to societal reaction.
- 8) Benard Landes - social disorganization provides key to deviance.
- 9) Sigmund Freud's Psychological theory → Personality of 3 elements
ID - stimulates deviant
Ego - balances both
Superego - restricts & guides.
- 10) John Bowlby - in his study of 44 thieves → most lacked intimate relation with mother.
- 11) Cloward & Olwin - it does not explain why some should become innovators, ritualists
it does not take into account illegal opportunity structure.
- 12) Walter Miller - Deviant acts out of thrill
like smart pickpocket
- 13) David Matza - DELINQUENT drift theory
All believe in societal values but few normalize ^{disown responsibility}
Crimes become way of overcoming wired fatalism

6. H. MEAD

SELF & IDENTITY

In his work "Mind, Self, Society" (1934)

6. H. MEAD • associated with Chicago school

- Symbolic Interactionism or SELF as symbol evolved under MEAD.
- Responsibility of sociologist to study consciousness, self.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIORISM - individuals have self & consciousness owing to which they behave.

Features of Self.

- 1) It is reflective - it can be both the subject & object.
- 2) Self is uniquely human.
- 3) Self develops with social experiences. (SELF is not mental but SOCIAL PROCESS)
- 4) "Self is dialectic to mind".
i) self becomes self when mind develops } They co-exist & ^{not} separated.
ii) self is essential for development of mind } Self develops through reflexivity.

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF through STAGES

PREPARATORY	PLAY	GAME STAGE
0-3	3-5 yrs	5+
• Imitation without understanding	• <u>Specific other</u> Ex → taking role of Parent, Americans, Indian.	• <u>Generalized other</u> ⇒ In a game, takes role of everyone else involved. • <u>ATTAINS SELFHOOD</u> • <u>DEFINITE PERSONALITY EMERGES</u> .

DIMENSIONS OF SELF

I	ME
<u>I & ME are processes within process of self</u>	
- <u>immediate response</u>	- adoption of <u>generalized other</u> .
- <u>unconventional, creative</u>	- <u>conventional, habitual</u>
- <u>change</u>	- <u>status quo</u> .
- <u>never totally aware</u>	- <u>conscious</u>
- <u>novelty</u>	- <u>conformity</u>
- <u>SOCIAL CHANGE</u>	- <u>SOCIAL CONFORMITY</u> to live in SOCIAL WORLD.

SIGNIFICANCE: 5) Micro Perspective.

- 1) Bringing socio-psychological explanation → Thinned wall between sociology & psychology.
- 2) Balances perspectives of
1) Emile Durkheim who called self as completely norm based
2) Freud who termed it instinctive.
- 3) organized method to deconstruct reflective & reactive human behavior + human as active agent in society.
- 4) challenged Classical View of self arising from mind.

CRITICISM 1) Hume's "BUNDLE" theory applied to Modern Man as a BUNDLE of SELVES i.e. Multifaceted Personality.

- 1) Patrick Baert - social life seen as too consensual
- 2) episode as discrete with no continuity i.e.
- 3) ignores biological influence ROPER'S MEAD focused on actor's self.

But not

- 1) action
- 2) action in continuity
- 3) action in relational

4) William Skidmore criticized symbolic interactionism by stating their failure to explain "Why people act in certain ^{given} ways in certain situations, instead of in all other ways they might have possibly acted".

→ emphasise on free will of human action & downplay constraints of situation or action because they do not account for SOCIAL STRUCTURE

5) MARXIST - argue that face to face interactions, & their meaning are product of class relationship.
INTERACTIONISTS are failing to explain source of origin

6) LEON SHASKOLSKY - argued that interactionism is largely reflection of cultural ideals of American Society.

i.e. INTERACTIONISM has roots embedded in cultural environment of American life & its interpretation of society is "looking glass" image of what society purports to be.

→ He argues the reason for its support in America - in lines with cultural ideals (liberty, individuality) but less support in Europe where there is realization of power & class domination.
FAILURE to ACCOUNT for harsh realities of social life

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM - as per Herbert Blumer, it rests on 3 basic premises

1) Human beings act on basis of meanings they give to objects & events.

They do not react only to external stimuli - SOCIETAL DETERMINISM
They are not driven by internal stimuli - BIOLOGICAL DETERMINISM

2) meanings arise from process of interaction rather than simply being present at outset and shaping future action.

3) meanings are result of interpretive procedures employed by actors within interaction contexts.

Ex - Self interaction,
Generalized other,
Specific other.

CRITIQUE of Symbolic Interactionism

1) examine human interactions in vacuum.

- as per Roper's criticism "The activities seen by Mead are not historically determined relationships of social & historical continuity; They are merely interaction, episodes, situations.

2) Patrick Baert & Filip De Silve (2010), theory based on social life as too consensual. Today's society, characterized by mutual co-existence of distinct cultural forms.

3) They take existence of social norms as given and do not explain origin | William Skidmore - Failure to account for social structure, and how standard normative behavior comes about.

4) as per Marxists - meanings that operate in face to face interactions is product of class relations
FAILS to explain origin of meanings. (i.e origin not in interaction, meanings generated by social structure)

5) as per Leon Shakolsky, it fails to account for harsher realities of social life.

CONCLUSION

- Despite the limitations, symbolic interactionism has contributed to sociology.

i) usefulness of micro sociology in daily life.

ii) dynamics of small groups.

Ex - * Labelling Theory of Howard Becker transformed study of crime & deviance.

iii) Herbert Blumer - * unstructured interview & participant interview adopted as Qualitative methodology.

iv) Important to challenging functionalism perspective & later on their acceptance has helped in combining best elements of Qualitative & Quantitative studies.

Ex - Anthony Giddens's Theory of structuration

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION - is a process through which groups, social categories are ranked higher or lower to one another in terms of their relative position

↳ on scale of prestige, wealth & power

It is based on

1. Principle of HIERARCHY
2. Principle of INEQUALITY

Ex → Purushartha

⇒ traditional societies, inequalities believed to be naturally given
 modern societies, inequalities exist but are not considered as a part of DIVINE ORDER.
INEQUALITY did not vanish or reduce but changed nature.

① EQUALITY

EQUALITY refers to being treated in same respect.

↳ 4 TYPES as per PETER SAUNDERS

<u>FOUNDATIONAL</u>	<u>FORMAL</u>	<u>OPPORTUNITY</u>	<u>OUTCOME</u>
"All are born equal" CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE	Legal & Political EQUALITY (LEF- French) revolution	- equal starting point → welfare state, SOCIAL JUSTICE	EQUAL distribution of rewards ↓ MARXIAN dream.

• P. A. Sorokin: unstratified society with real equality of members is a myth that has never been realized in mankind.

• G. D. Berreman → out of differentiation of persons, social evaluation of difference arises.
 • Combination of inequality & dominance leads to SOCIAL INEQUALITY

• Classical thinkers - Plato, Aristotle: inequalities on basis of human inequalities.

i) Plato - Gold, Silver & Iron borns
 ii) Aristotle - opposed women & slave rights.

• Pareto, Mosca, Mills - power as source of inequality, controlled by Elites.

• Bourdieu - Symbolic Capital that reflects in behavior, taste
EQUALITY exists when people have equal access to or share in power, prestige & wealth

9 INEQUALITY, SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

1) SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION - as per Dipankar Gupta, it is understanding diversity in qualitative sense.



becomes INEQUALITY when differences are evaluated in terms of superiority, leading to unequal reward distribution.

• as per J J Rousseau: "men are born free but are in chains everywhere".

• Stratification is particular form of INEQUALITY

↳ Types

as per Betille's study of SIRIPURAM (CLASS, Power)

1. CUMULATIVE: status position of social group / overlaps on all dimensions
2. DISPERSED: High on one, lower on another
Ex: poor Brahmin or rich dalit in Indian society.

VIEWS ON EQUALITY & INEQUALITY

1) PLATO: inequality is inevitable; Opposed inheritance of CLASS
↓
Golden, Silver, iron born.

2) ARISTOTLE: Opposed to granting citizenship to poor, women, slaves.

3) as per Machiavelli - inequality is legitimate as long as equality of opportunity given to become UNEQUAL
↳ MALE as ruling gender in The Prince.

4) Von Stein - "origin of Ranks"; different capabilities to natural differences.

5) John Locke's SOCIAL contract theory (movement from equality to inequality)

6) HEGEL - Dialectic Idealism, ends are first among equals.
PRIMUM INTERPARES

7) MARX - INEQUALITY as bourgeoisie interests; it is source of CONFLICT & SOCIAL CHANGE.

8) ROSSEAU - biological differences are unimportant, while socially created differences are major basis of stratification.

9) TOCQUEVILLE: sees movement towards equality
↳ technology, institutions,
rule based order.

• Competitive equality needed over perpetual
inequality.

10) Louis Dumont - Inequality as way of life in India,
in Homo Hierarchicus. hereditary & perpetuated by occupational
division of labour.

11) Weber - inequality is temporal, dynamic &
bridgeable - Embourgeoisement / proliferation
of middle strata

• Ways to measure SOCIAL inequality - INEQUALITY of
conditions
↓
inequality built into
Social structure that
perpetuates both types } INEQUALITY of
opportunity }

12) Andree Betille talks of distributive dimension of
INEQUALITY & relational dimension ⇒ basis of
classifying
STRATIFICATION

1. Harmonic system
- norms & values of
society legitimise
inequality
Ex: Caste in pre-independent
INDIA.

2. DISHARMONIC
system
- norms & values prescribe
equality, there is
INEQUALITY

13) Functionalists like PARSON - believe inequality is
INEVITABLE & DESIRABLE, Functional to society.

↳ as per DAVID Maudland, it creates society that
rewards unequal effort & ability,
and in doing so creates incentives for people
to work harder.

Conclusion

- 1) R H Tawney - achieve practical equality
- 2) Amaritya Sen talks of Human Capability approach or EQUALITY of opportunity

In any society — ~~ideology of equality~~
 ↓ ~~persistence of inequality~~
 to exist mutually.

* Gini Coefficient to measure ECONOMIC INEQUALITY
 India Top 1% → 58% wealth (Oxfam report)
 Indian gini coefficient → 0.35

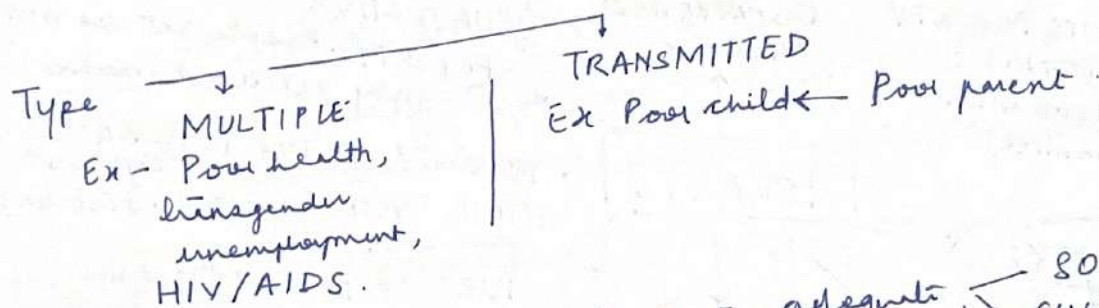
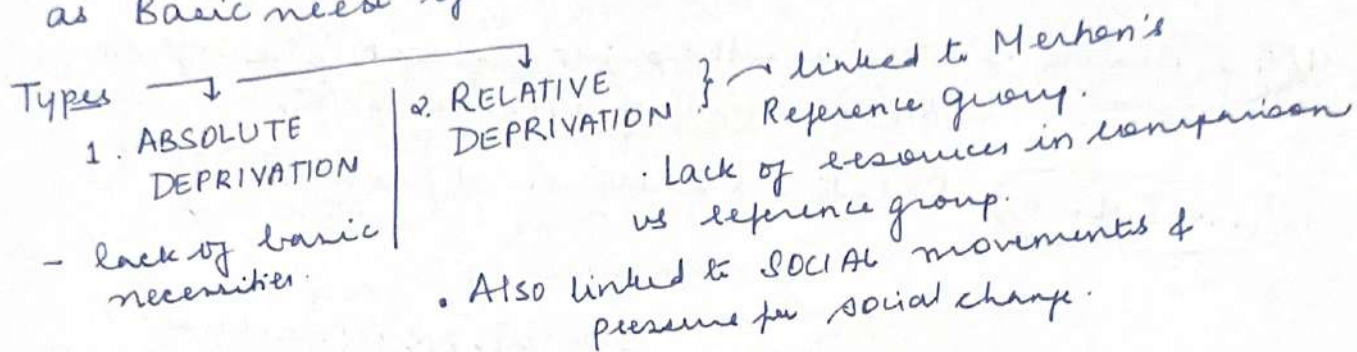
- 14) Goran Theoborn - Social Consequence of inequality is VIOLATION of Human dignity & Capability
- 15) Gerhard Lenski - Inequality of one kind causes other.
- 16) Wilkinson & Pickett - INEQUALITY of society - dysfunctional to society also.
- 17) Raymond Aron - Inequality manifests in multiple forms.
- 18) Keer & Bernard - Interventionist approach, does not (Indian model) cause equality, makes inequality bearable.

Political Inequality
USSR/
SOCIALISM

Economic Inequality in
CAPITALISTIC state

DEPRIVATION

- Deprivation is broadly inequality of access to social goods.
- It refers to condition in which people lack what they need - economic & emotional supports, generally accepted as Basic need of Human experience.



- PIERRE BORDIEU - deprivation is lack of adequate
 - SOCIAL
 - CULTURAL
 - SYMBOLIC
 - ECONOMIC Capital.

HIERARCHY: Concept of hierarchy denotes that people are ranked differently depending on statuses they occupy.
↳ RANKING of individuals, one form of SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Hierarchy from word "HIERARCHA" which means.
↳ "having rule in holy things or among holy ones"
↳ IT means a social arrangement that attains divine legitimation.

- Rigid or fixed arrangement.
- It is ascription based, closed system, marked by social & cultural reproduction (Bordieu)

1) CH Cooley - Varna system is open class, but divine origin theory made it closed system.

2) Weber → Three axes of stratification: (Class, Power, party).
↳ However when two axes are dependent & derived from third axis, then it results in rigid hierarchy system.

3) Louis Dumont - hierarchy is feature of social system where normative principles determine utilitarian & instrumental principles in affairs of society.

4) Dipankar Gupta → capitalist system becomes hierarchical, if health & education are left to market forces.
Lower classes have limited access to best services, thus have limited opportunity to improve class, status or position.

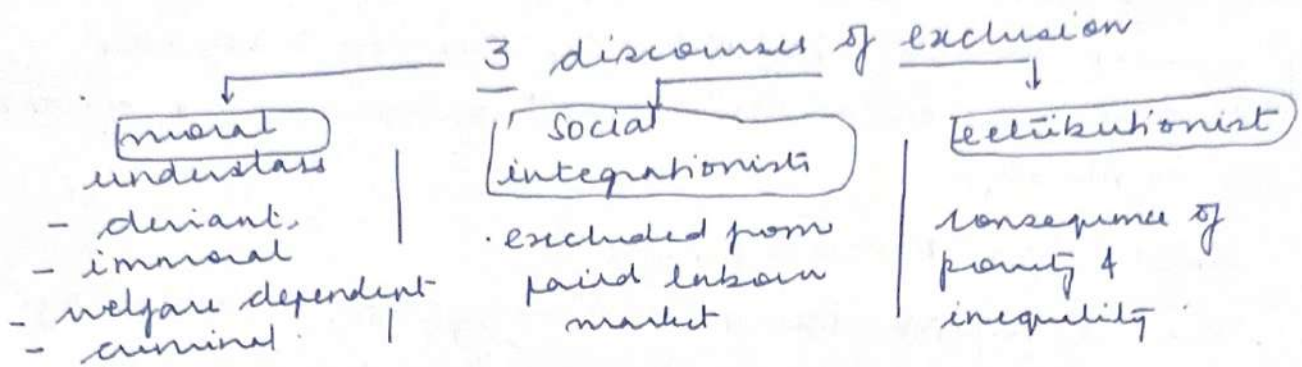
5) Gerhard Lenski → Two concepts
STATUS CRYSTALLIZATION STATUS INCONSISTENCY

(ANDRE BÉTILLE)
HARMONIC DISHARMONIC

• Hierarchy marked by Inclusion & Exclusion while Stratification marked by Difference & Indifference ⇒ within Hierarchy, stratification is present.

EXCLUSION: convergence of various inequalities resulting in permanent blocking.

1) RUTH LEVITAS Complex multidimensional process.
↓
denial of resources inability of
normal relations.



2) WALKER & WALKER exclusion as broad multi-dimensional term that focuses on socio-economic political detachment.

• EXCLUSION as denial of citizenship (Rohingyas, Uyghurs, Kurds)

3) B. J. ROOM Poverty as DISTRIBUTION ISSUE. Exclusion as distribution & relational issue
(no room for participation)

• People can be excluded without being poor — Jews in Nazi Germany

UNDP defines social exclusion as non-recognition of basic civic & social rights. Hate crimes on LGBTQ+

→ SOCIAL exclusion is a process by which individual/household experiences deprivation of resources or social links to wider community.

4) as per MARY DALY, exclusion is wider concept as it talks of not only resource availability, but participation in SOCIAL process.

6 ATTRIBUTES: — 1. Multidimensional 2. Dynamism 3. Relativity
4. ruptured social relations 5. Communal resource restriction 6. Limitation on agency.

Ex: DALITS, Apartheid, LGBTQ, HIV/AIDS.

(EXCLUSION)

- * It is systematic & result of structural features of society.
- Prolonged exclusion produces a reaction on part of excluded, who then stop trying for inclusion.
- * DALITS built own temples or converted to Buddhism

Differentiate

	POVERTY	SOCIAL EXCLUSION
Situation	Insufficient resources	denial of ability to exercise rights
CAUSE	UNMET needs	discrimination
Perspective	STATIC VERTICAL	Dynamic HORIZONTAL
Stratification	Lower vs Upper	top outsider vs insider
Policy	Social transfer	Reforms
DISCIPLINE	economics	sociology

5) WEBER saw it as way of social closure, where one group attempts to secure for itself a privileged position by excluding some other group.

6) MARX - saw alienation as process of exclusion at 4 levels
(3 P.S) L Peer, Product, Process, Self.

7) MERTON - exclusion to become part of reference group.

8) as per Chuney even elite practice exclusion Ex-Sadhus.

→ it can also be individual exclusion due to presence of socially undesirable traits Ex-Leprosy, HIV patient.

Repercussion of SOCIAL EXCLUSION →
 → deviance
 → eccentricism
 → rebellion
 → crime.

9) BRIAN BARRY - If denied opportunity, irrespective of their desire.

Ex: Lack of jobs to one generation → next generation has lower education outcomes

10) Anthony Giddens - homelessness is worst form of exclusion.

11) Elliott Currie - exclusion leads to DELINQUENT behavior

POVERTY

- Poverty is a relative condition of absence of some desirable component in society.
- ↳ MOST common: economic sense, lacking vital resources.

1) Peter Townsend mentions 3 concepts of POVERTY

i) Poverty as subsistence issue: inability to obtain minimum necessity for maintenance of physical efficiencies.
[Per capita calorie]

ii) Poverty as issue of basic needs: as per Amartya Sen, it is Multidimensional Poverty.

- where individual lacks necessary physical good - clothing, shelter, services
[per capita consumption]

iii) Relative deprivation: lack of resources when compared to other members.

VIEWS

social Darwinism

- 1) Herbert Spencer - it was unnatural to help those engaged in "dissolute living"
- 2) Herbert Gans - "MORE EQUALITY": Poverty benefits non-poor.
[Competition reduction as poor take unskilled jobs]
- 3) Poverty as basis of employment for thriving development sector [NGO/GOVT]

4) Poor reassure non-poor of their worth.

[CONFLICT VIEW: Failure of society to allocate resources & opportunities for poverty]

↓
MARX spoke of PAUPERIZATION of proletariat, mismatch of exchange & use value of labour.

5) MERTON poverty is generally relative, as per Reference point theory.

6) WEBER argued that a person's class position is dependent on his/her market position → Ability of INDIVIDUAL to influence labour market in their favour to maximize the rewards they receive.

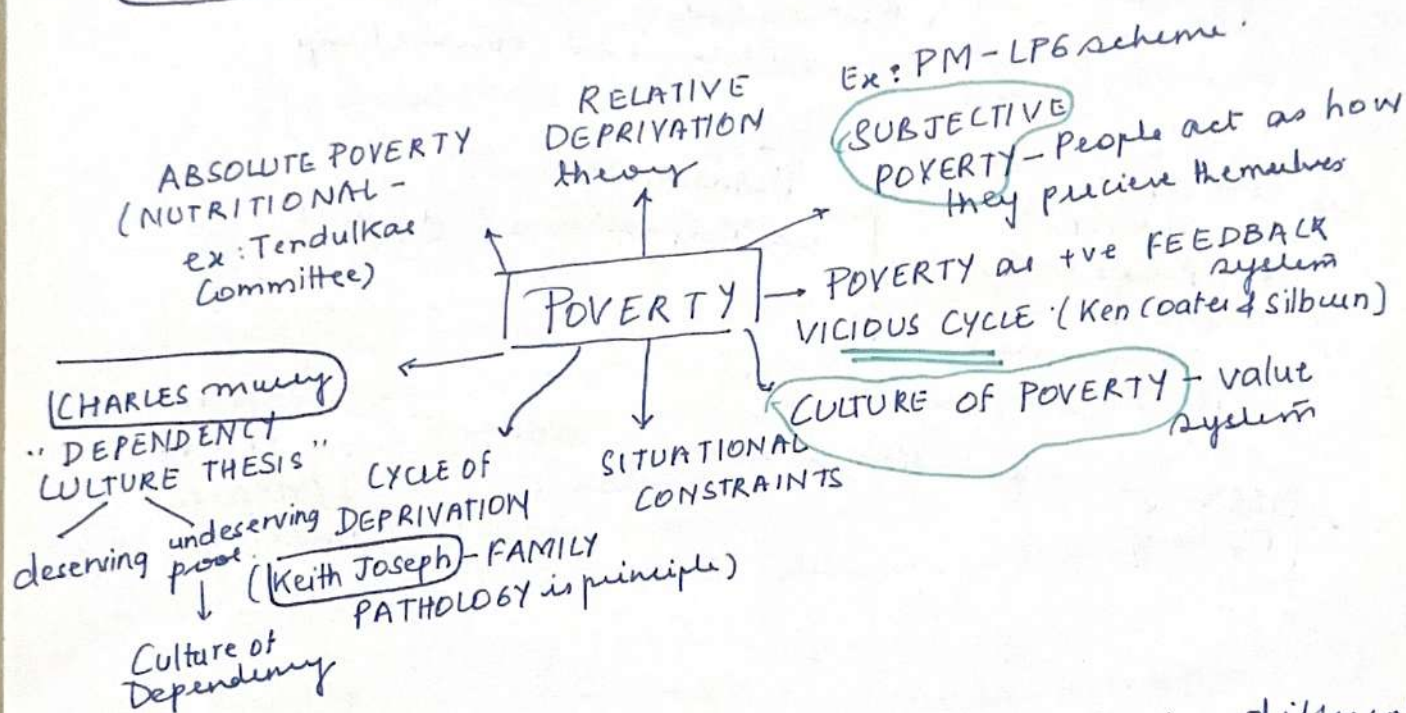
↳ as per [RALPH MILIBAND] - poor are part of working class that are excluded from defending their interests

7) as per DIANE PEARCE, it is FEMINIZATION of POVERTY, phenomenon in post industrial world.

8) CULTURE of POVERTY - as per OSCAR LEWIS, poor not only lack resources, but acquire POVERTY perpetuating value system.

9) A B Frank - Dependency theorists highlight, poverty in EAST is result of WEST Prosperity.

10) I M Rubinow - Relative poverty is dynamic.



INDIA context

11) Sachar Committee - poverty defined differently for different religion.

12) Dandekar & Rath (1971) - rural poor & urban poor belong to same class (rural poor - urban area surplus).

13) William J Wilson Truly disadvantaged" not on basis of race but.

ECONOMIC	DEMOGRAPHIC	SOCIAL
↓	↓	↓
joblessness	broken families	teenage pregnancy
		out of wedlock births.
		violent crimes.

14) Westergaard & Resler - POVERTY is class phenomenon
 ↳ not just living wage dole, but general structure WHOLESALE change.

ii) THEORIES ON SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- 1) Gerhard Lenski → STATUS crystallization STATUS inconsistency
- 2) Andre Betille → HARMONIC DISHARMONIC

MARXIST THEORY

- Regards Stratification as DIVISIVE structure of Exploitation.
- Stratification → CLASS construct.
 - in interest of BOURGEOISIE.
 - relation of HAVE & HAVE-not which is build on exploitation.
- Views class as basis of Stratification.

ie Base & Superstructure: reason for economic inequality is reason for political, legal & social INEQUALITIES.

- CLASS is defined as social group that has same relation to FOP.
 - DIALECTIC OF CLASS → class conflict is engine for social change.
- CLASS as dynamic ⇒ CLASS STRUGGLE
 - class in itself → class for itself
- POLARIZATION
 - alienation
 - pauperization
 - "petty bourgeoisie will sink into proletariat."



Basis of STATES ^{class} Society through evolution.

- Marx believed process of polarization had begun in 19th century Britain & dawn of Communist utopia would occur.

CRITIQUE.

① Weber proposed TRINITARIAN model of economic determinism. - CLASS, STATUS, PARTY

→ He states there are numerous divisions within class, depending upon "market situation" of individual.

Ex - Goldenthrone & Kenneth studies of London workers, phenomenon of EMBOURGEOISEMENT.

• Dual Closure by Frank Parkins.

② Ralf Dahrendorf - "Class & class conflict in Industrial Society"

↳ Viewed Marx's ideas relevant in 19th century
20th - Post Capitalist Societies, where there is decomposition of CAPITAL (shareholders)
decomposition of labour (manager revolution)

③ Increasing social mobility is widening middle class.

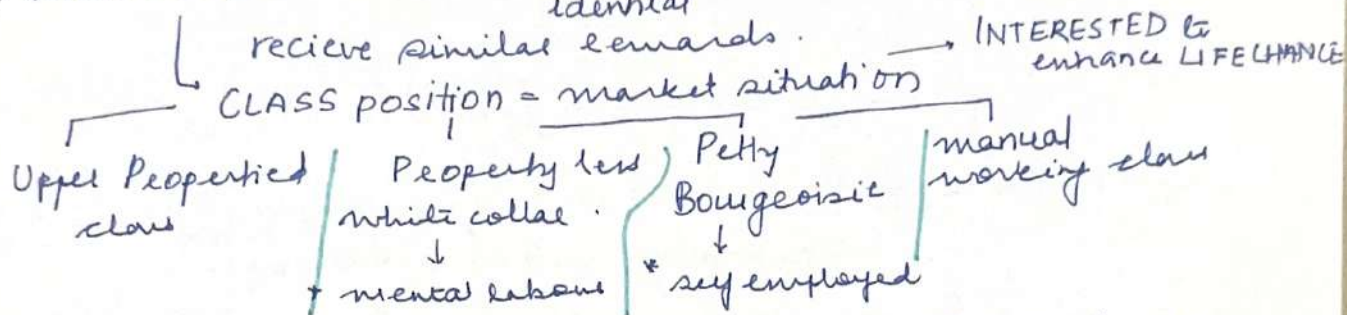
④ Gramsci argues that ruling class could not depend on false consciousness, ^{HEGEMONY} will make real concessions to other groups for their support.

Ex: Party repealing Farmer Laws.

(WEBERIAN THEORY

- Stratification results from struggle for scarce resources in society.
- Although primarily, concerned with economic resources, it also involves struggle for prestige & political power.

1) Weber's CLASS - that share same position in market economy & identical



- Factors other than owning MoP are significant. Market values of skills varies resulting in difference in economic return are sufficient to produce different classes.
- no evidence to support Polarization of Classes,
↳ Petty Bourgeoisie entering "White Collar working class",
MIDDLE class expands as CAPITALISM develops.
- same class sharing, not necessary CLASS IDENTITY & take collective action.
Ex: manual workers may sabotage machinery / industry but wont organize to overthrow CAPITALISM (Ex: Luddite movement)

② Groups form based on STATUS similarity ⇒ unequal distribution of "SOCIAL HONOUR"

Occupation, Ethnic, Religious groups - different LIFESTYLE, degree of esteem;
↳ Practice SOCIAL CLOSURE to exclude others

Ex: ^{modern} Doctors & AYUSH doctors in INDIA.

⇒ PRESENCE OF STATUS groups cutting across classes as reason for no result: Ex: CASTES & DIFFERENT status groups within single class.

③ PARTY: organized group action that intends to capture POLITICAL POWER; It cuts across class & status

• STATUS
Groups (Primitive
Society)

→ Individualistic
rankes in modern society

FUNCTIONALIST Approach to STRATIFICATION

④ Primitive society → modern society
HIERARCHY [STRATIFIED]

- E
- People are ranked on merit & rewarded accordingly
 - Provides opportunity for mobility
 - It makes inequality - acceptable, legitimate & competitive
 - COMPETITION
 - Recognition of TALENT
 - MOTIVATION
 - JOB SATISFACTION
 - Functional for SOCIETY ACHIEVEMENT
 - Ascriptive
 - Interdependence
 - Specialization
 - Division of Labour
 - Hierarchy
 - Work efficiency, intelligence
 - as only functional for society

VIEWS 1) (Parson) stratification built on Power differential, Cooperation & inter-dependence.

2) (Davis model) - Functional necessity as it helps in

- 1) role allocation
- 2) performance evaluation

3) (Sorokins) - unstratified society is a myth which has never been realized in history of mankind.

3 types of rewards: ① sustenance & comfort, ② humor & diversion, ③ self respect & ego expansion

4) (T B Bottomore) "Elites & societies", even in open stratified societies, like France & Britain - majority of CIVIL SERVANTS were children of CIVIL SERVANTS.

5) (M M TUMIN) → Features of Stratification

Ancient Social universal diverse Consequential (life style life chances)

• Elements of Stratification that shape & sustain

1. DIFFERENTIATION [responsibility, reward & punishment]
2. RANKING (tasks, authority, difficulty of task)
3. EVALUATION (prestige, popularity, preferability)
4. REWARDING.

— X —
FUNCTIONALISTS

- every individual with help of society, determine their role.
- Compatibility
- origin & destination diff
- Cooperation
- merit based
- Legitimate integration

MARXISTS

- Bourgeoisie decides illegitimately
- Exploitation
- origin defines destination
- Conflict
- economic base / MoP based
- Stratification ⇒ revolution

CRITICISM

1) Joseph Schumpeter → accords significance to Historic conditions in emergence of classes.

2) Michael Young "Rise of - dysfunctions of stratification meritocracy" → LATENT - distrust
demotivation
suicides/rapes (DAUTS) / violence.

3) Bourdieu - "Social & cultural capital reproduction"

4) TUMIN in "SOCIAL STRATIFICATION"

FUNCTIONALISTS
• economic incentives → worker motivation

• Highest merit & more functional are better paid.

• EQUITY of opportunity

• MOTIVATIONAL & individual

• INTEGRATES society

TUMIN.
not only economic;
passion, intent

• Not possible to define merit objectively
→ PINK Collar Jobs

Social background influence

demotivates people.

DISTRUST - Ex: protests.

5) as per Ralf Dahrendorf Stratification originates from trinity of Norms, Sanction & power.

6) Practical Stratification cannot be explained by Functionalists.

Ex: Rigid Caste system

7) Elite recruitment theory + Bourdieu's social capital reproduction prove how Elite perpetuate elite

8) Beck & Baudrillard → Stratification no longer valid due to INDIVIDUALIZATION of INEQUALITY

9) Alvin Gouldner → Stratification not inevitable; justification of inequalities.

10) Jonathan Turner → "ILLEGITIMATE Teleology" → Confuse CAUSE & EFFECT
Ex ① what more important? → most rewarded *
② why most rewarded → Functional *

④ STRATIFICATION → MARKET LIBERAL perspective

• Viewed State intervention as decreasing motivation.

Based on minimum intervention of STATE.

STATE intervention → decreases EFFICIENCY,
wastes resources

decreases motivation

Kills incentive to work hard.

Injustice: From those who work
hard to undeserving

• Freedom of Individualism suppressed, state
becomes stronger.

• PETER SAUNDERS

1) Stratification basis for individual's motivation for
role performance

2) Socialist societies are more repressive; people do not
desire to perform role due to lack of incentive.

3) Types of EQUALITY — Formal/legal
└ Opportunity
└ Outcome ⇒ this undermines other two.

4) Believes inequality is justified as it leads to economic
growth & benefits for all.

Ex: Entrepreneur → self benefit

└ consequence - drop in prices (Ex: data prices
in INDIA, when JIO
entered)

CRITICISM

1) undermines the harmful effect of stratification that disrupt
SOCIAL COHESION

2) Socialist societies are not more repressive
Ex: early capitalism built on REPRESSIVE slave trade
South Africa - Capitalism & apartheid went hand in hand.

3) Marshall & Swift - differential between Legal Equality
& EQUALITY of OPPORTUNITY

└ Ex - reason why inheritance tax not levied as
rans made by those who receive huge
inheritance.

4) not necessary market forces reward merit
(IPOs post COVID-19 → speculation)

5) Richard Wilkinson & Kate Pickett in "SPIRIT LEVEL" highlight how inequality can lead to DYSFUNCTIONAL SOCIETIES.

Neoliberal policies lead to HIGHER inequalities.

- Examples to follow
- 1) Japan → reduced wage differentials
 - 2) Scandinavian Countries ⇒ state takes responsibility to change distribution of income through taxation.

Alternative 1: PIKETTY's CAPITAL in 21st century

- 1) wealth centrality similar to pre WW II scenario.
- 2) wealth grows faster than economic output.
 - ↳ faster economic growth diminishes wealth importance
 - slower growth enhances it
- 3) Way to keep PATRIMONIAL CAPITALISM from making Comeback
 - 1. Rapid Growth burst
ex: Tech or demographic dividend
 - 2. Govt intervention
ex: Global Tax on wealth

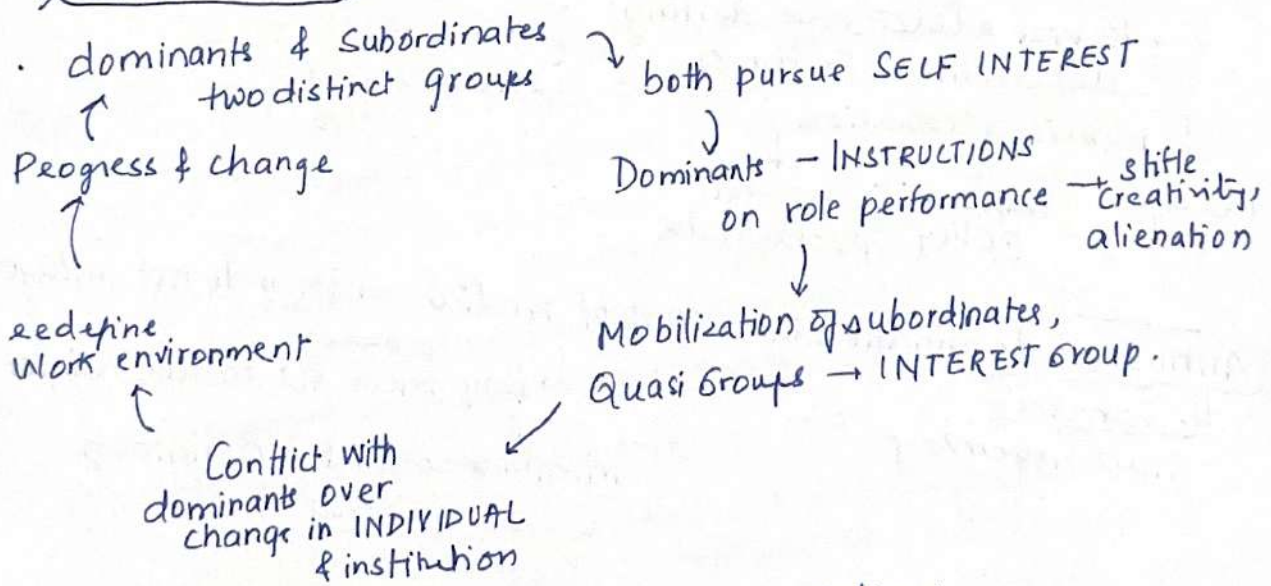
⑤ Modern Conflict theorists - 1) New occupational groups do not share same concern for INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Ex: Bennett & Cobb's HIDDEN INJURY of CLASS - childhood poverty has permanent effect on individual.

- 2) Treat Conflict as Universal Feature in society.
- 3) Locate Conflict with institutional anomaly rather than CLASS struggle
- 4) Conflict arises out of antagonism of interests & exercise of power by one stratum over other that seeks upward SOCIAL MOBILITY.
- 5) Therefore, it represents internal dynamics & not a movement towards total replacement of social order.

Modern conflict theorist's notion of SOCIAL order closer to FUNCTIONAL view point than dialectic materialism.

i) Ralf Dahrendorf "CLASS & CLASS CONFLICT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY"



Reasons why workers don't overthrow capitalism:

- 1) Fragmented Capital class
- 2) higher standard of living
- 3) worker organization + union
- 4) legal protections

CRITIQUE of Dahrendorf

1) Conflict groups rather than classes characteristic of social structure. domination & subjugation found not only in economic, but POLITICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL levels also.

2) Weber: look at HISTORY & CULTURAL factors also;
Objective of CONFLICT is to capture power
• With modernity, class becomes more important as money power can get STATUS & PARTY

3) not CLASS but CAPITAL as source of CONFLICT as per BORDIEU

social, cultural economic symbolic
↓ ↓ ↓
⇒ Conflict happens when three dominant classes try to enter each other's sphere.

show one example of MOBILITY

reality - reproduction of CAPITAL. • STATUS Quo maintained between three

4) CW MILLS - alienation is not just due to work. It is due to proliferation of — Bureaucratic structure.
• Power elites are destiny determiners, source of media science & tech.

↓ public alienation
↓
Frame policy Implement policy media propaganda

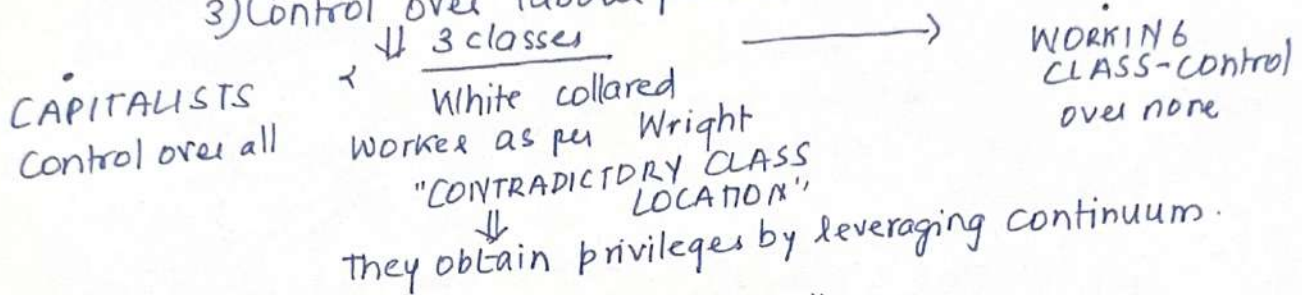
5) Althusser + Gramsci dominant class control media ⇒ they do not antagonise masses
↳ Buy them via media, religion.
↓
Minimise conflict & maintain status Quo
State hegemony

⑥ Composite View

i) Erik Olin Wright Combines Marxian & Weber theories.

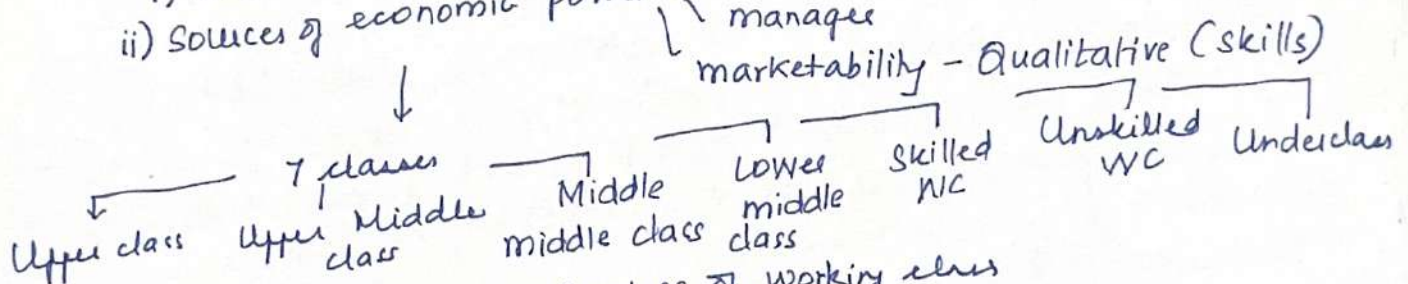
3 ways/dimensions of control on resources in capitalistic production, this helps determine classes in society:

- 1) Control over investment/money
- 2) Control over physical means/land
- 3) Control over labour power.



ii) RUNICMAN - Combines Weber & Marx theory

- i) Class consists of set of roles.
- ii) Sources of economic power



Pros of model:

- 1) distinguishes underclass of working class
- 2) manual & non manual labour
- 3) explains why Marxian utopia never a reality

Con:

- 1) difficult to bring empirical observation.
- 2) self employed not seen as separate class.
- 3) Ambiguous position of GIG economy.

* SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IS NOT UNIVERSAL

↓
Inequality is UNIVERSAL
Stratification i.e. ranking is not universal.

Primitive Society studies
INEQUALITY OF SEX & AGE.

- i) men or women hold more prestige
Ex - MEAD's SEX & temperament studies of Guinea
- ii) elders respected & followed
Ex - Khap panchayats.

DIMENSIONS - CLASS, STATUS GROUP, ETHNICITY, GENDER, RACE

1) CLASS - premarxian notion

i) ARISTOTLE - 3 classes

- Upper
- middle
- poor

ii) Saint Simon - 3 estates.

• MARX - Class as social group with some relation to FACTORS OF PRODUCTION.

i) Historic materialism - history of society as hitherto history of classes

ii) predicted true class consciousness will lead to Marx's idea of STATELESS & CLASSLESS society.

• WEBER - sees class based on Market SITUATION.

- Propertyless class
- Propertyless white collar worker
- Petty Bourgeoisie
- manual working class.

• CLASS affects LIFE CHANCES.

• No Class consciousness due to EMBOURGEOISEMENT.

• Weber viewed STATUS & PARTY as significant factors of determining CLASS; these class cutting parameters decrease chances of Polarization.

• RALF DAHRENDORF - Class will become more heterogeneous with Specialized DOL

- Working class bifurcated - skill, semi skill, unskill.

• ANTHONY GIDDEN

- Upper class owns MOP
- Middle class - Technical skills
- Lower class - manual Labour.

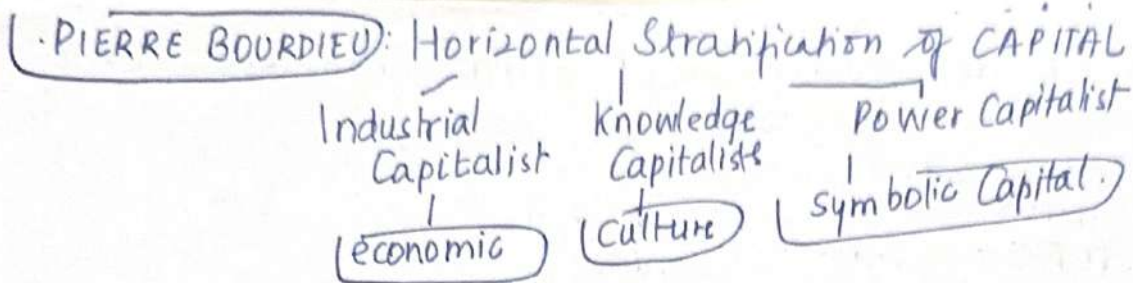
• FRANK PARKING - Middle Class's Dual Closure, buffer against Marx's idea of "CLASS FOR ITSELF".

• GOLDTHROPE - 7 classes in British society, based on Occupation.

• W L WARNER - REPUTATIONAL approach to CLASSES

• BOTTOMORE - 4 types of classes

- upper
- middle
- working
- peasantry

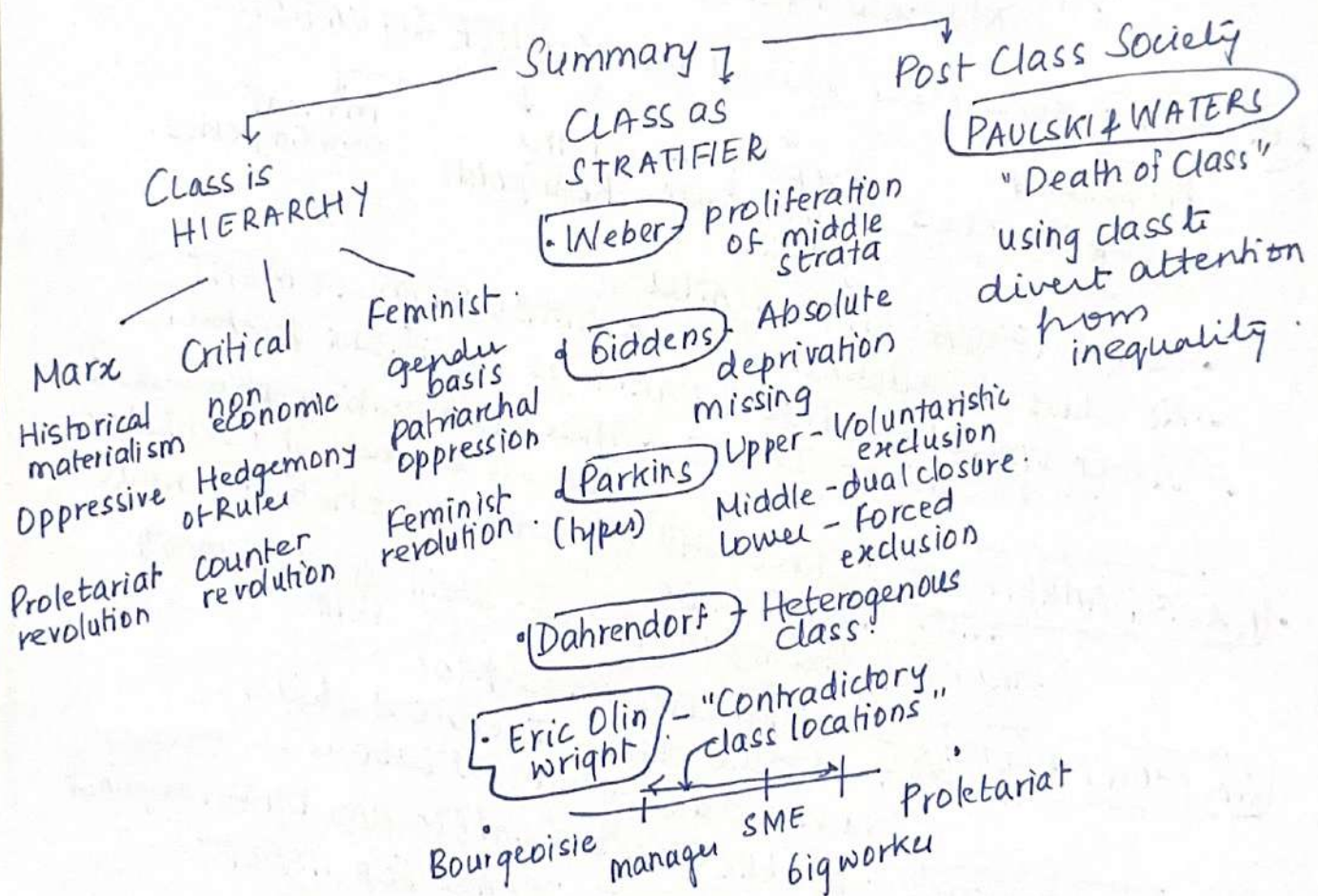


Classes vary based on weightage given to Ascription vs Achievement.

Traditional Society
↓
STABLE class, less mobile

Fluid classes

Ex: OLA/UBER driver earns Re 10,000/month



→ Very little scope for homogenization & polarization.

(John Westergaard) - Hardening of CLASS - economic & political INEQUALITY factors ↑ concentration of wealth & private property

→ Criteria of identifying Classes varies but sense of class consciousness is ingrained in Collective Consciousness, influences Society.

↳ CLASS persists despite WELFARE STATE efforts.

RACE : - Group of people who share history, ancestors & physical features

1) RICHARD & LAMBERT → SOCIAL CONSTRUCT, as more to do with what people think of differences.

2) STEVE JONES : Genetic diversity little to do with race
Ex - diff between African & European is not greater than diff within Africans or diff within Europeans.

3) PARKS & BURGESS - Race is product of HISTORY & CULTURE;
Phase of Colonialism, made Racial Stratification
Slave Trade
Imperialism

Indian Context "WHITE MAN Burden" — education
↓ law
institutionalize superiority
Westernize princes
Current day -
"COLONIAL HANGOVER"

4) Herbert Spencer "SOCIAL DARWINISM", Certain racial groups more successful, hence superior to others.

5) Oliker & Cox "Caste, Class, Race" - RACE is human creation.
↓ Belief in difference than really any difference
Product of CAPITALISM: Slavery, Colonialism & racism as tools.

6) PARSON : modern society driven by meritocracy rather than race.
Ex: ASIANS heading TECHNIANTS
Reality: Elite Self Recruitment → Blacks not adequately represented.

7) Marxists deny race as STRATIFIER - John Rex: Race is used for
PAUL HIRST FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS & prevent revolution.

8) Dilemma theorists deny race as stratifier, but hierarchy → ① Gunnar Myrdal states "American dream", more migration, but reality of inequality even when blacks follow means & goals

② Merton based on racism - decide ritualist, retreatist, innovator, rebellion

③ Dubois "Soul of Black Folk" → Reference group of African American → Whites - Contradiction

④ Vanderberg : Paternalistic to Competitive race relationship.
↓ Legitimised race for social harmony
DISTINCTIVE model

Sociologists, race is hierarchy, class is stratification.

↳ hinders SOCIAL mobility
Ex - (Ralph Ellison's "INVISIBLE MAN" - skin colour alone can tell atrocities faced.

Trends ↑ ethnic diversity, questions race
more identify as ethnic & multi-racial.

Contemporary stratification - INTERSECTIONALITY

Rise of #BlackLivesMatter ~ RACE remains crucial dimension.

ETHNICITY • extension of race.

Common shared beliefs, cultural history, traditions
ELASTIC BOUNDARY
utilized in SOCIALIZATION (marriage, kinship)

1) stratification of ethnicity = f [HISTORY, Geography, Culture]

↓ ways dealt
MELTING POT ASSIMILATION EXTERMINATION ANTAGONISTIC
CO-EXISTENCE

2) PARSONS modern society driven by MERITOCRACY

3) Primordialist - (Boris & Richmond) ethnicity stratification is show of
& Critical theorist Habermas, Collective strength, preserve from changes

4) SYMBOLIC - (CLIFFORD GEERTZ) ethnicity exists because of emotion
theorist

5) MARXIST (Stuart Hall) - use of ETHNICITY for FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS
Paul Hirst

6) Indio - (XAXA, SACHAR) MANDAL - highlighted inequality of
ethnicity

7) (BLAZER) adds Ethnicity importance adding due to modernization

7) (Thomas Erickson) - Ethnicity relates to relations between group whose
members see themselves as distinctive, hierarchical &

↓ biologically perpetuating
Types of Ethnicity - modern migrants older migrants indigenous people.

8) (Fredrick Barth) ethnicity as elastic concept;
with language, acculturation, adoption & religious conversion,
people can move to another ethnic group.

Types of Ethnicity - Biological ~ RACE
Cultural.
Psychological awareness.

ethno-racial ethno-linguistic STATES ethno-religious ethno-regional ethno-national.
Ex: Nuer-Dinka in South Sudan; Holocaust Russia annexing Crimea

9) (PAUL BRASS) define ethnicity as

1. OBJECTIVE marker like language SUBJECTIVE "we feeling" Based on Common behavior

10) (KARL DEUTSCH) - Ethnicity at core of Balkanization of Europe.

11) (Steve Fenton) — HOT ethnicity - used for mobilizing movements
COLD ethnicity - calculative move based on benefit

12) (Gellner & Wallerstein) — merit based structure will dissipate
tensions based on ethnicity & lead to homogenization

visible ethnic - violence ~ hoste expect immigrants to fit in culture
[Ban on Kirpan or Burqah] invisibly

Ethnicity, thus integrates & disintegrates society

GENDER: (Sex - Biological → Gender
Social concept)

Gender as STRATIFICATION (economic, kinship, caste based systems)

UN Report - Women constitute $\frac{1}{2}$ of world population, perform $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of work hours, $\frac{1}{10}$ th of income, own less than $\frac{1}{100}$ th of property.

Reasons
1) SOCIALIZATION
2) Gender Role allocation & expectations.

VIEWS

- 1) Rousseau: biological inequality matter least in social stratification
- 2) Plato - puts reproductive right higher than productive roles
- 3) ARISTOTLE: was against citizenship for women.

Functionalist
4) PARSONS refuses to accept gender as Dimension → "women enjoy fruits of DoL"

- 5) Goldthorpe based on studies: Women have right over pooled income & low representation in employment because of individual choice
Women's class same as husband in OXFORD STUDY
Socialization process are used to direct women away/distract.
- 6) Ethnomethodology - (Femininity, Beauty, fairness)

FEMINIST scholars:

- 7) LIBERAL - Belief that Culture to blame & not men for women's position
Mary Wollstonecraft, Naomi Wolf
• Women have ability to assert themselves
• Aim for gradual changes in social, Political & economic systems.
• Focus on Equal opportunities in work & education

CRITICISM: i) Individualistic view over social disadvantage
ii) underscore role of PATRIARCHY universalism.
iii) only view of White women & middle class.

- 8) MARXIST Feminists: Belief that Capitalists are main beneficiary of women exploitation - hire women at lower wage & utilize unpaid work indirectly (go to work because of house wife)

i) Margaret Benston division of labour

men
PRODUCTIVE

women
Reproductive
• non-remunerative
• ↑ FAMILIALISM

→ treatment of women as "RESERVE Army Demand" = STRUCTURAL OVERHAUL

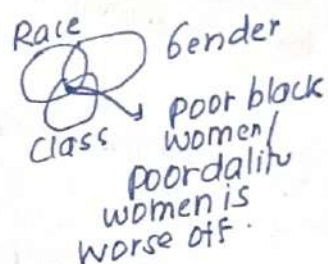
CRITICISM - utopian demand

- 9) **SOCIALIST FEMINISTS** : not economic exploitation only, even cultural.
Socialists believe in change within democratic system

- 10) **RADICAL FEMINISTS** - Society as Patriarchal.
Blame men as exploiter of women
Men use violence & its threat to maintain power → MARY DALY
WANT TO abolish Patriarchy
- Contribution → Equality in public sphere
2nd wave Feminist movement
Legalize abortion

CRITICISM ↓
Class, race are as important as gender
Martin Hammersley - Oppressor is also oppressed
Antagonistic - reinforces gender essentialism while need - Gender Neutrality

- 11) Combine Radical & Marxism = Sylvia Walby
12) **Bell hooks** - Concept of Intersectionality
Men are integral to Feminist movement



- 13) **Modernist** - Sex based division of labour increased with INDUSTRIALIZATION.
Pink Collarization Clustering in lower rungs Glass Ceiling High proportion of highly educated & professionally trained unemployed women

- 14) **Shulamith Firestone** - gender stratification based on biological weakness.
SEXUAL CLASS is 1st FORM OF STRATIFICATION.
(because of child birth, feeding, menstruation)

- 15) **MICHELLE ROSALDO** argued that division of - public & private world led to subordination
Ex - Mbuti Pygmies ~ EGALITARIAN.

Fredrick Engels - Private property emergence led to women subordination
→ CAPITALISM: Provided equality of opportunity, despite its problems
• He observed BOURGEOISIE women still forced to submit to male control.

Coontz & Henderson → Surplus & Kin Corporate Property ↓
Patrilocal & polygamous societies grew & Matrilineal declined.

Heidi Hartmann → Patriarchy & Capitalism are intertwined.
but both may want different things from women
↓
want free service at home. RESERVE ARMY

PARSONS: modernity, hierarchy into competitive gender relation.

SYLVIA WALBY "Theorizing Patriarchy" identifies 6 PATRIARCHAL STRUCTURES
↓
Household work - unpaid, unvalued. Culture. Sexuality. Violence. State policies.
Femininity = sexual attractiveness of women labelled negative. Ex - why marital rape not criminalised.
Paid work (Male unions)

Religion as promoter of PATRIARCHY
Ex - EVE blamed for all human suffering

Concept of INTERSECTIONALITY as per Nira Yuval Davis → some are worse off
racism
Patriarchy
Capitalism
ex: white rich man ↑ black poor woman

Ann Oakley - "Gender on Planet Earth" - Capitalism & Patriarchy are damaging earth.
↓
Violence to maintain patriarchy → male dominated → male economist
MNC promote consumer → exclude housework
↓
male doctors invading women body (IVF, Paternity tests)

STATE ~ 10% Political representation
MILITARY - restricted in combat role
GENDER — ECONOMY — stereotype, pink collar jobs, glass ceiling
FAMILY & MARRIAGE — domestication, double burden.

Violence — rape, molesting, custodial atrocity, marital rape, dowry, sexual harassment at work
TECHNOLOGY — male monopoly
Control on women — abortion, liposuction, fair & lovely, sex selective abortion.

↓
Society, giving priority to gender policy, gender budget;
Movements — # MeToo, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
Election — 1/3rd women reservation.
Financial — Sukanya samriddhi, MUDRA, SHG linkage to bank

↓
However attitudinal & cultural change

STATUS GROUP - Founded on Honour & Prestige differences.

- 1) Traditional Societies - Ascriptive Modern Society - achievement oriented.

2) Weber - defined it as group of People who enjoy ^{same} degree of esteem and respect.
People, unlike CLASS are aware of STATUS SITUATION.
(LIFESTYLE, identity & also place restrictions on how outsiders interact)

3) PAULSKI & WATERS : Status over Class in Post CLASS societies.
"DEATH OF CLASS" Ex: Consumption linked to STATUS.
(Consumerism promotes STATUS, eclipses CLASS)

4) W L Warner - edu, occupation and income as determinants of STATUS.

5) CASTE as STATUS Group

↓	Ascriptive	[SOCIAL CLOSURE] Steps to uphold caste marriage endogamy Commensality occupational division of labour
	Lifestyle	
	prestige & honour	

6) CRITICISM:

i) M N Srinivas's
process of Sanskritization

→ rise in Status by economic & social power

Ex: LINGAYATS, KA.

ii) Example of CG Mourya & Shivaji

iii) Louis Dumont counters → Kshatriya (CLASS) but Brahmin is STATUS Group.

iv) Andre Beteille

- caste is not uniform, hence not STATUS group.

- speaks of CLASS within Caste

replete with examples but no movement of group as Brahmin.

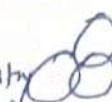
Ex - Rajput marriage.

7) Class & Status are related but not always;

- i) USA - Fire Fighters are STATUS group but not High paying
ii) Nouveaux Rich - excluded from STATUS group.
iii) LGBTQ+ status group, cutting across class.

Malinowski
TRIBAL SOCIETY
CHIEF & Priest

i) STATUS group Universal
Marx Bloch
FEUDAL SOCIETY
monarch, nobility,
Clergy

CIA/Mills
Modern Society
industry  Govt
military

Frank Parkin
COMMUNIST
Society
bureaucracy

Levi Strauss - litmus test for Status Group.
Ex: Tribe dance competition in Australia.

ii) It is dynamic → legitimacy of STATUS under constant check
Ex: with civil society
reports, nobility attached to STATUS
of deeds
Ex: PHILANTHROPY over Display of wealth.

SOCIAL MOBILITY - OPEN & CLOSED systems, types of mobility, sources & causes.

- SOCIAL MOBILITY refers to movement of individual & groups between different levels of social hierarchy
- INDICATOR of degree of openness of society $\Rightarrow$ meritocratic & stable architecture of society. Higher mobility is
- As per Wallace & Wallace, it is movement of person/persons from one social position to another.
- $\rightarrow$ Implicit in Social mobility, acceptance of SOCIAL HIERARCHY & GRADATION in terms of power, wealth, prestige.
- Defined by SOROKIN: Shift of position by individual, social objects, value.
Ex: marriage is social mobility source.
- Berhard Lenski: manual-non manual index. US - 1st (34%) followed by Europe; mobility ~ in Industrial societies.

i) Open & Closed System

- i) Weber talks of Social closure by status groups. Ex: CASTE endogamy by HINDUS.
- + Andre Beteille (exclusion & inclusion paradox) Dual closure by Middle class (Frank Parkins)
- CLOSED System $\rightarrow$ AScription of individuals assigned place in social structure
- ASSOCIATIVE character of HIERARCHY
- Justifies INEQUALITY, suppresses social change & mobility

OPEN SYSTEM $\rightarrow$ ACHIEVEMENT oriented

- encourages social mobility
- INDEPENDENT principles of Hierarchy - Class, Status, Power
- System characterised by DIVERSITY, Flexible & rapid change hierarchy
- Values of EQUALITY & Freedom of INDIVIDUAL are dominant

However even in open system, one status cannot move without resistance. Ex: Michael Young's "Rise of Meritocracy" debunks myth of open society being responsive to talent.

1) Blau & Duncan - while high degree of vertical mobility, social distance travelled not long

2) Bourdieu's Social & cultural capital reproduction as barriers.

3) Willmott & Young's study: 83% of MDS of 1970s sons of managers

4) recent Stanworth & Giddens $\Rightarrow$ origin of company chairmen, ELITE SELF RECRUITMENT, lower level = self recruitment.

* empirical studies $\rightarrow$ mobility only MANUAL - NON MANUAL divide.

5) LIPSET & BENDIX study = basic similarity of mobility across Industrial Society
High mobility not on openness but due to structural change.

Functions of MOBILITY

- Prevents societal CLASS/CASTE conflict
- FUNCTIONAL & SOCIETY (STATUS & role allocation)
- REFERENCE Group Behavior exhibited
- Individual Freedom & autonomy
- No ascriptive criteria

FUNCTIONAL
& SOCIETY
(STATUS & role
allocation)

REFERENCE
Group Behavior
exhibited

Individual
Freedom &
autonomy

No ascriptive
criteria

↓
Status inconsistency
or Disharmonic Stratification

NEGATIVE

Downward mobility

Marginal Man (Dual exclusion)

Types of MDBILITY

1) Horizontal → shift that does not involve movement from higher to lower

Ex - rural labour → industrial worker in urban area

Types of Mobility

1) Horizontal → shift that does not involve movement from higher to lower
Ex - rural labourer → industrial worker in urban area

Ex - rural Indian area

ANTHONY GIDDENS: great deal of horizontal mobility; calls it LATERAL mobility

2) VERTICAL - movement from lower to upper stratum.

2) VERTICAL - movement from lower to upper stratum.
as per Sorokin two types - SOCIAL climbing (upward)
SOCIAL sinking (downward)

Hidden: gain of property, income, status — upward mobile
loss of property, income, status — downward mobile

modern Society - Both are often combined (horizontal + vertical)

Ex: IT Software engineer, India $\longrightarrow$ manager in US

3) INTRA-Generational: mobility within lifespan of person.

Ex: Arundathi Bhattacharya SBI PO $\rightarrow$ Chairman.

4) INTER GENERATIONAL : mobility wth two generations
Ex: Clerk's daughter as IAS.

Ex: Clerk's daughter as IAS

- ↳ Indicates what extent of inequalities are passed from one generation to another.

If low intergenerational mobility, inequality deeply built into society

Blau & Duncan study of American - movement upladders function of occupation structure

- i) Education
- ii) First Job nature
- iii) Father's occupation

5) **ABSOLUTE**: actual change in position

6) RELATIVE : change relative to position of others

1) STRUCTURAL mobility - mobility of people who are part of Structural
Ex - Cotton workers on when tech, skills, policy, ruler change $\Rightarrow$ people become
introducing Synthetic fibre mobile.

7) STRUCTURAL mobility - mobility of people from one sector to another.
Ex - Cotton workers on introducing Synthetic fibre. When tech, skills, policy, ruler change $\Rightarrow$ people become mobile.

8) CIRCULAR - people outside ^{social} structure, enter structure;
circular mobility $\Rightarrow$ ELITE CIRCULAR mobility

9) SPONSORED mobility - person acquires mobility due to policy decision
Ex - Reservation

10) CONTESTED mobility - one based on competition.

11) INDIVIDUAL mobility - change in INDIVIDUAL's position due to economic means, prestige & power.

12) GROUP Mobility - whole group improves position
Ex - Vaishyas in later Vedic PERIOD

Both together: as per Max Gluckman "Repetitive change" pertaining to AFRICAN Kingdoms.

SOURCES & CAUSES

SOURCE - Stratification system
Political & economic restructuring
State Policy
Value system.

- Technology
- Culture
- Law & Constitution
- Social movements
- Physical features.

1) Harold Gould: Industrialization & Urbanization are source of social mobility → Separated occupational role & occupant based on ACHIEVEMENT from ASCRIPTION (Gilds)

2) as per Sorokins, 4 factors that affect mobility

i) Demography urban area population lower than rural, vacancies created for mobility.

ii) Abilities of Parents & Children may not match.
as per LIPSET & BENDIX: Even in inherited status societies, talented individuals are upward mobile (Ex-Feud, Military)

iii) Faulty Distribution of SOCIAL POSITION. as per "PARETO" HISTORY is graveyard of ARISTOCRACY; People adopt/imitate elite qualities

iv) Environment change - Ex: Globalization, democratization, literacy

3) Lipset & Bendix - no association between mobility rate & economic growth rate in INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

5 FACTORS for SOCIAL mobility in INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- Available vacancies
- rate of fertility
- rank accorded to occupation
- change in inheritable status position
- change in legal restrictions pertaining to opportunities

4) Goldenthrone, cited Millers study,
no conclusive evidence that shows a Convergence of mobility rate in Industrial
↳ other factors: Cultural, education system are also important. Society

5) Economic base - Barrier to ^{bourgeoisie} mobility as per MARX

7) CAUSES of downward mobility — loss of prestige to certain occupation.
— position ceases to exist.

7) HEIDI HARTMANN - Woman & middle class more prone to downward mobility.
8) SALLY LOVERMAN - Physical looks provide an edge → MISS WORLD.

SOCIAL MOBILITY & SOCIAL CHANGE :

1) Giddens : Low social mobility, high class solidarity, cohesion.
"provide for reproduction of common life experiences over generations"

2) Schumpeter → classes as buses with different passengers & different times.

3) Merton → Deviance based on accepted means & socially accepted goals;
Rebellion → postulate new structure of society.

4) Social mobility — Consequence of social change
— initiates social change

CONSEQUENCE

1. HIGH mobility adds to social cohesion ⇒ America did not witness class war.

2. Promoting SOCIAL MOBILITY, talent
— innovation — efficiency growth — cultivation → Brain drain from 3rd World Countries.

3) Frank Parkins → HIGH rate of mobility = Political Safety Valve.

4. Cultural homogenization → MELTING POT

5. Weakens Kinship ties ⇒ SOCIAL deviance.

6. ANOMIE of INFINITE Aspiration ⇒ illegitimate means use for social mobility

7) RALF Dahrendorf - modern western societies high opportunity for individual advancement; therefore less need for people to join together as a social class;

"Instead of advancing claims as a group, people more likely to compete with each other for place under sun"

SOCIAL MOBILITY STUDIES.

Essence

Elite self recruitment (Robinson) 48% Corporate Heads - Blue Blood.

no large mobility or long range (Goldenthrope) Automobile Boom Study of → 4.3 x ↑ wage.
2% moved to middle class.

Embourgeoisement, (Lipset: 55% moved lower to middle
5% moved middle to upper class)

Hierarchy in upper strata. (Webber, Gidden, Barnard) → SOCIAL CLOSURE

Psychological problem (Warren Breed) downward mobility ↑ suicide rates

Dysfunction of MERITOCRACY lower strata demoralized & self doubt.
(MICHAEL YOUNG)

Class solidarity reduction (Marx, Gidden) - ↑ mobility - ↓ solidarity

DISSOCIATION (Durkheim) ↑ individualism due to limited social control from social order.

POLITICAL SAFETY VALVE (PARKINS) - ambitious people move up the regime, instead of pulling it down.

SKIDDER EFFECT (Harold Wilensky) - downward mobile cling to middle class behavior

Technology induced mobility (Lockwood: "black coated workers" (Typists of 20th century))

OXFORD STUDY of Lockwood & Goldthrope.
1. High long range mobility (not more than 50% in same origination class)
2. presence of hierarchy in upper strata.
3. Intra generation stagnant due to tech
4. Inter generation mobility & downward mobility with time

CRITICISM = 1. Ignore small elite.

2. not on elite self recruitment.

3. women in same class as husband.

(Thomas Paine & Sanders) → redefined class & added with occupation women's work association ⇒ Concluded mobility in British society is HIGH
Competitive race relationship (Vanderberg & Warner study) PATERNALISTIC - COMPETITIVE relationship

Forms of Stratification & mobility

MOBILITY

- 1) SLAVERY
 - manumission • rebellion
 - 2) ESTATE
 - grace of monarch • occupation • marriage guild
 - 3) CASTE (closed)
 - political system • land cultivation • hypergamy • Sanskritization
 - 4) CLASS (open)
 - achievement • equality of opportunity
- ⇒ In INDIA:
- Buddhist/Jain Conversion
 - Islam/Sufi
 - Bhakti / taking Sanyasi life
 - Migration

⇒ Account of Social mobility

- Predominance of Service sector & not INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.
- Marxist — Daniel Bell — Braverman — lower rung white collars must be included in PROLETARIATIZATION.
- ↳ Others: disagree.

• Ralf Dahrendorf → not valid in Post capitalist society.

- Wilkinson & Pickett study → link social inequality with low social mobility
- PAUL Krugman — "GREAT GATSBY Curve" → Scandinavian countries — low inequality
↳ Chile, Brazil — High inequality
- DAVID Grusky — mobility in American Society more difficult than popular view, to become difficult over the years.

WORK & ECONOMIC LIFE

(a) SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF WORK IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOCIETY

i) SLAVE SOCIETY

• WORK is carrying out certain tasks requiring mental & physical effort with an ^{objective} effort of catering to Human needs

⇒ UNPAID
→ Caregiving

⇒ PAID
→ done as JOB

SLAVE SOCIETY

1. Engels & Marx call it earliest CLASS SOCIETY extreme form of INEQUALITY - individual owned as property
2. T B Hobhouse defined slave as a man whom law & custom deemed as a property of another
3. H J NIEBDER - basis of Slavery is economic because it gave rise to Aristocracy that lived on SLAVE LABOUR
4. Encyclopedia of SOCIAL Sciences differentiated SLAVERY
 - 1) ANCIENT
 - Rome & Greece
 - Slaves as Prisoners of war
 - 2) NEW WORLD
 - Slaves from 3rd world
 - Racism & colonial expansion
5. Manu Smriti, Alauddin Khilji → was captive, female slave's child, purchased, obtained as present, condemned, hereditary as offence.

→ end of SLAVE system as no efficiency

ii) FEUDAL SOCIETY: Feud derived from FIEF or landed property.

↳ Medieval Europe, where ~~monar~~ land was given by Lord & vassal for military service.

as per Giddens, Feature of PATRONAGE & dependency

↑ clergy, nobility, aristocracy symbiosis

FEATURES

land centrality & ownership determined social position.

India - Gupta period, land grants, rise of feudatories

Marx: dialectic relations between Fief - Serf.

more progressive than slave - incentive to labour to develop.

Ex: Tehri, Uttarakhand: Doms/Koltas borrow money for marriage & become bonded labour

3) CAPITALIST SOCIETY

developed on base of
Industrial Revolution
Renaissance
Spread of Technology
Interest in Education

IDEAL

FEATURES
"Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations"

- Private ownership of MOP
- Profit as incentive
- Free Competition, Efficiency
- Restless expansion & investment to accumulate capital
- COMMODITIZATION of work
- Avenue of mobility

i) (GIDDENS) - "CONSEQUENCES of Modernity"

Complex division of labour, high degree of specialization

Ex - UK Census listed 20,000 jobs DISTINCT

Shift in location of work
Home → Work places, Financial districts
W/H

High economic interdependence

Animate to inanimate power

Trends of

1) (TAYLORISM) - Scientific mgmt

2) (FORDISM) - mass customization

3) (POST FORDISM) - global production

ii) (Marx) - Historic materialism, rise of alienation from product, production, environment, self & society

as per MARXIST scholars (Bowles & Gintis) - Capitalism works on surplus labour, enhancing bargaining potential.

iii) (CW Mill) - real alienation in SERVICE SECTOR ie Personality of worker bought in market. WHITE COLLAR ALIENATION.

iv) (Herbert Marcuse) - "1 dimensional man" → False consciousness & needs prevent man from realising true alienation.

v) (Emile Durkheim) - ORGANIC SOLIDARITY; Cautious optimism of division of LABOUR
to tackle Anomie → integration

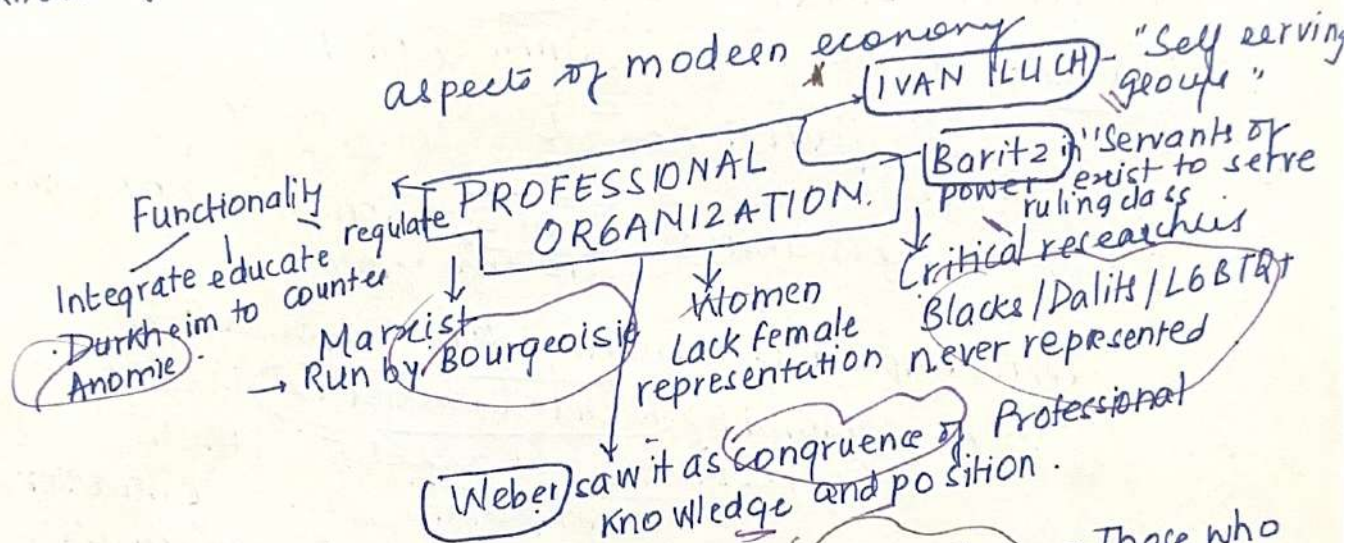
vi) Types - Western Japan Indian
worker's rights subordinated work
moral education
occupational association
code of ethics

Weber termed CAPITALIST "RATIONAL organization of formally System - free labour".

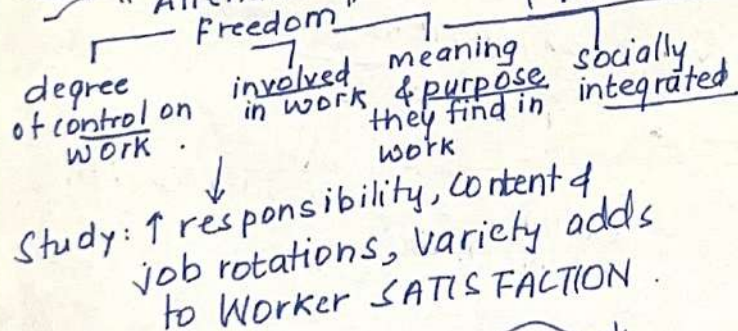
POST INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY - DANIEL BELL

- 1) Economics of information [INFO explosion]
- 2) Trend of Service Sector
- 3) Surplus Goods (Commodity Fetishism)
- 4) Variety of Goods
- 5) Trade as Interdependence of nation
- 6) World as Global Village
- 7) Knowledge class
- 8) Women (Gender sensitivity)

aspects of modern economy



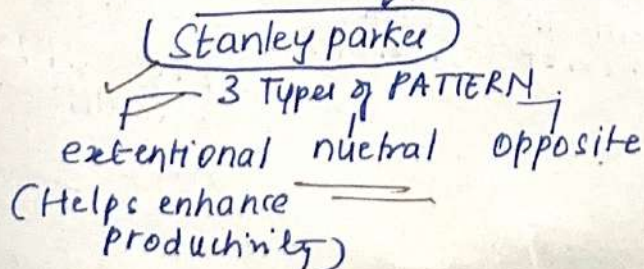
Robert Blauner "Alienation & Freedom"



Wedderburn - Those who had more control over work process, were most satisfied

Luton study of Goldthorpe → **Instrumental orientation of worker expectations** are more important than technology

Marcuse 1D MAN

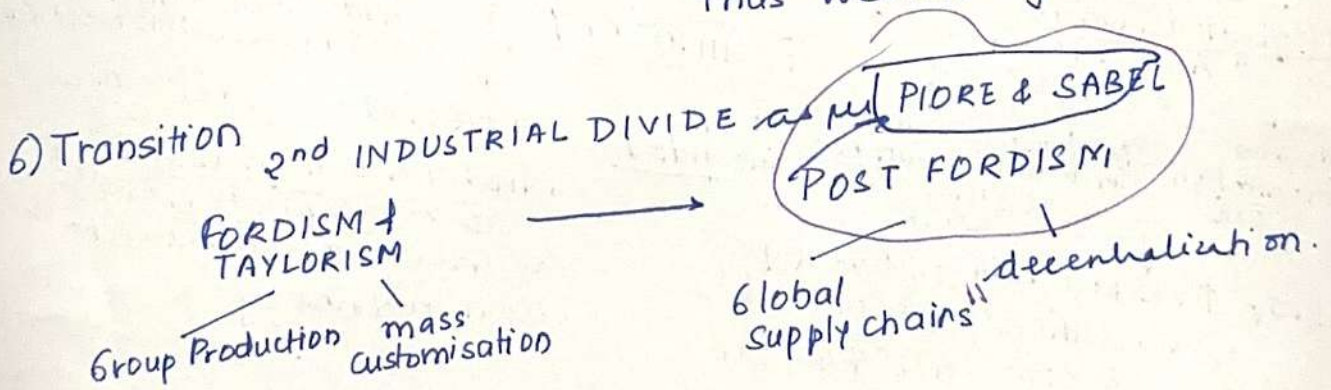


C. W. Mills - Prosperitism of Personality - Leisure doesn't provide fulfillment that work denies.

Certain trends in Contemporary SOCIETY

- 1) MACDONALDISATION → Two types of Jobs
 - PRIMARY
 - defined family
 - creative, autonomy, flexibility
 - skilled specialist
 - SECONDARY
 - Ritzer's Macdonaldisation of SOCIETY (efficiency, uniformity)
 - mechanical & boring
- 2) Charles Handy in "Empty Raincoat" argues that work needs PORTFOLIO Workers with wide skillset & attitude.
- 3) Biddens - Job for a life is THING OF PAST.
- 4) wired worker / WIFH trend | 1916 ^{economy} BLACK collar workers
- 5) Job insecurity is also ↑. GOR2 "non class of non workers" is emerging

Thus, impact of changing work organization can be summed by Richard Seneth's idea of "Corrosion of character" where immediate goals contradict LONG TERM commitments, thus weakening SOCIAL BONDS



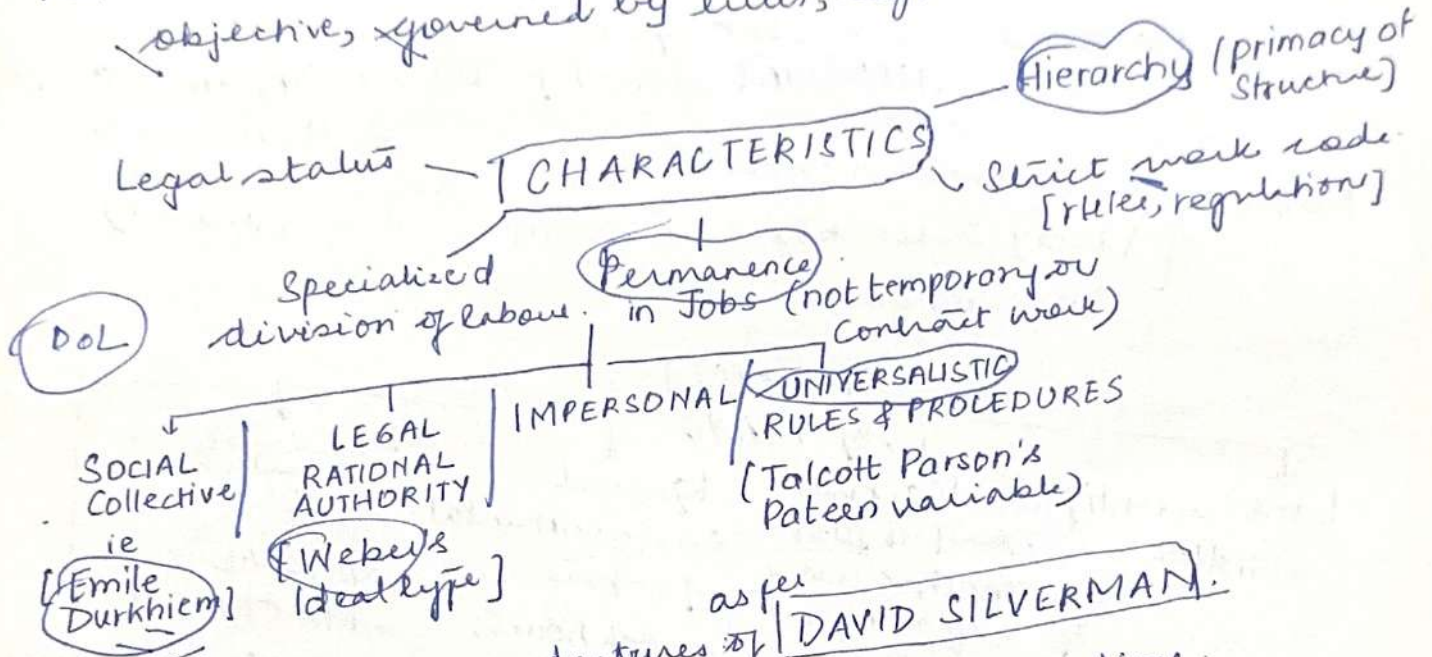
"have model-T in any color as long as it is black"

- 1) major criticism of POST FORDISM
- a) Fordism is still relevant in many sectors
 - b) non linear movement both coexist
 - c) synthesis of both NEO Fordism
- (*) Anna Pollert calls it "DIVERSITY of TECHNIQUE"

FORMAL & INFORMAL ORGANIZATION

Organization is group with identifiable membership that engages in coordinated collective action to achieve common purpose.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION: Rationally designed to achieve objective, governed by rules, regulations & procedures



1) 3 distinguishing features of **DAVID SILVERMAN** as per

- 1) Arise at ascertainable moment in time.
- 2) Exhibit pattern of social relations which are less taken for granted & which organizational participants seek to co-ordinate & control
- 3) Considerable attention is paid to these social relations & plan changes in them

Two types of formal organizations — 1. Frederick Taylor's study of FACTORY // TAYLOR

2. Weber's Bureaucracy

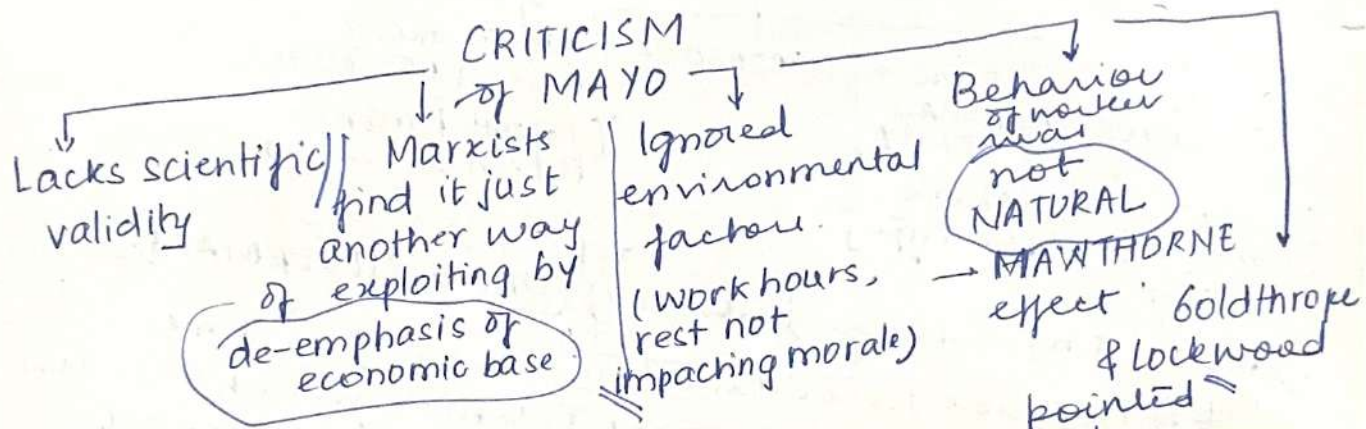
ARGUMENTS against FORMAL organization

- 1) RITZER — McDonaldization — Increasing rationality leads to IRRATIONALITY & RATIONALITY & IRRATIONAL OUTCOMES & Dehumanising
- 2) WEBER — gave importance to formal relations within organization — LEGAL-RATIONAL

3) PETER BLAU - study of informal relations within formal organizations, found that they tend to increase efficiency of workers. (vs WEBER's view on them being detrimental).
 studied Federal law enforcement agency in US • Being life into organization

4) ELTON MAYO's Hawthorne plant study NEO CLASSICAL THEORY
 Felt Classical School underemphasised SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL aspects of INFORMAL organization

• He found work satisfaction depended on INFORMAL social patterns (Informal groups within work exercised social control)
 Methods { Illumination experiment
 Relay assembly test room
 mass interview.



5) Types of Formal Organization on OBJECTIVE INSTRUMENTAL ORIENTATION of WORK

UTILITARIAN Functional in society	NORMATIVE people join because it is morally worthwhile.	COERCIVE no say Ex-Prison
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6) MARX - organization based on Bourgeoisie interests

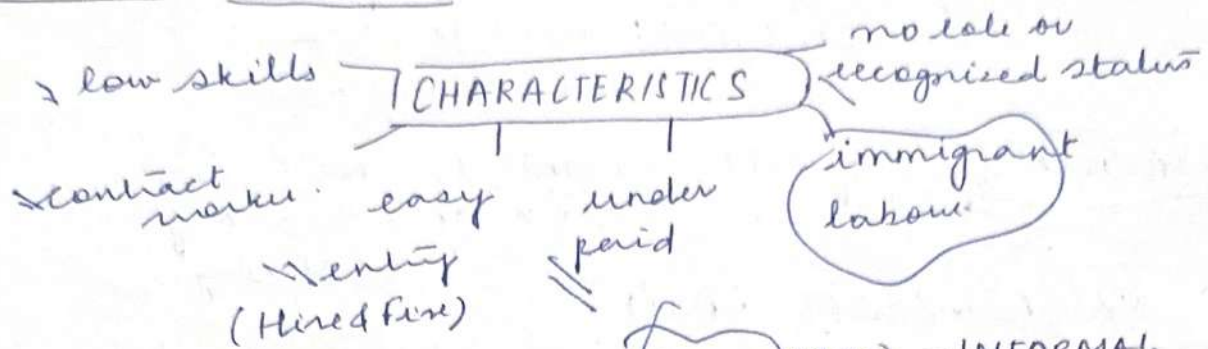
7) CW MILLS = Prostitution of Personality / ALIENATION IN TERTIARY SECTOR

8) ROBERT COLE - JAPANESE Blue collar success as PATERNALISTIC attitude synthesized in work

[-ve: Karoshi = overwork deaths]

9) <u>ALVIN Gouldner's</u> <u>MOCK</u> not enforced obeyed SMOKING	INDUSTRIAL BUREAUCRACY REPRESENTATIVE enforced/obeyed SAFETY	PUNISHMENT CENTRED certain evasion Leaves / come late
--	---	---

INFORMAL ORGANIZATION



- 1) J KEITH HART (ILO study in Ghana, 1970) - INFORMAL SECTOR core features. Coined INFORMAL sector.
- 1) LOW level of skill
 - 2) Easy entry
 - 3) Low paid employment
 - 4) Immigrant labour

2) Giddens - informal economy refers to transactions made outside regular employment sphere.

- 3) ILO's features of INFORMAL SECTOR
- Informally acquired skills
 - LABOUR INTENSIVE tech
 - unregulated markets
 - Small scale.
 - Family ownership

- 4) Sharit Brownick - INFORMAL economy
- Street vendors, chronic workers, rickshaw pullers
 - INFORMAL employment also includes Contract, casual labour.

- 5) JAN BREMAN - Proposes FORMAL - INFORMAL CONTINUUM
- He classifies self employed as Camouflaged wage worker
- 1) Difficult to demarcate
 - 2) interdependent.
 - 3) top - formal
- bottom - informal.
- DIFFUSION ZONE
- Ex - Auto driver on auto rented.

Beerman's FEATURES - heterogeneous categories

divides INFORMAL SECTOR

- only source of income - own labour
- women & child participation.
- drastic mobility rare.
- paupers.

Petty bourgeoisie / Sub proletarian

6) India to ratify ILO convention on Home-based work
↳ OBJECTIVE: maintain live register of home based workers.

7) DAVALA'S study (1995): Organized sector

↳ 5% labour - 33% of total wages.

8) SEWA'S Founder Ela Bhatt.

↳ 1) notes informal sector has large chunk of earlier formal sector which shut down

Ex: Shutdown of mills due to synthetic yarn.

9) NAILA Kabee - study of Bangladeshi garment making women in DHAKA

↳ women autonomous but harsh conditions

10) Harry Berman - argues use of machine deskills workers.

1) LINKAGE between formal & informal
↳ gives cheap labour inputs
↳ gives marketing of product.

2) Informal within Formal - CONTRACT labour.

3) INEQUAL RELATION - weaker position of informal labour.

4) SHIFT - Flexible Production
↳ Work decentralization
↳ 616 economy
↳ Post FORDISM

LABOUR & SOCIETY

1) CLASSICAL FUNCTIONALISTS → Comte, Spencer

- Argue increase in POPULATION leads to an ↑ in DEMAND in SOCIETY → HIGH division of LABOUR → SOCIAL CHANGE

2) HERBERT SPENCER: Division of LABOUR is TWIN PROCESS of DIFFERENTIATION & INTEGRATION.

division of LABOUR & need for integration

3) KARL MARX → History of SOCIETY, hitherto history of CLASSES exploitation, alienation, inequality ↓

Revolutionary Transformation of CAPITALIST to COMMUNIST SOCIETY

4) EMILE DURKHEIM → mechanical & ORGANIC SOLIDARITY RATIONALIZATION

5) MAX WEBER Process of (rational-legal authority)

6) TALCOTT PARSONS → AGIL paradigm, structural differentiation & value generalization.

• INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY involves by, for and of workers.

Worker's Capability, PARTICIPATION, Decisive Power.
as per PAUL BLUMBERG - Failures of organization, is due to, Lack of INVOLVEMENT

* PETER DRUCKER - Highlights importances
However despite acceptance - PHILIP SLATER & Bennis,
Highlight how Corporate leaders extol virtues but don't apply principles.

* Empirical studies - "Peculiar attitude that Democracy is idealistic, yet a kind of expensive, inefficient luxury for mangling enterprise"

elements of Democracy

- Trade Unions - but post 1980s, trade unions on decline due to
- VOTING RIGHTS
- STRIKES
- Black collars
- Globalization
- ↑ SERVICE SECTOR
- Bargaining power of workers ↓
- DEPENDENCY
- 616 Economy
- Ex: VIETNAM

2) FEMINIZATION OF WORK: AS PER BIDDENS

a) Compartmentalization of PAID WORK - domain of men.
From ancient times.

As per Marxist + Feminist scholars → Women part of work where productive activities & household not separate
"RESERVE ARMY OF LABOUR"

Ann Oakley → much of change occurred with separation of workplace from household → now household place of consumption
"SOCIOLOGY OF HOUSE WORK & HOUSE WIFE" Ann Oakley
25-40% of WEALTH in INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES is from unpaid labour at home.
CRITICAL THEORISTS: entrenchment of idea of Public as Men & Private, domestic work as WOMEN.

b) GROWTH IN WOMEN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY → Labour during WW - SELF reliance & Confidence.

However in INDIA, income ↑, LFPR ↓. INDIA's Paradox
LFPR globally: 1) economic pressure → mechanization of domestic task
2) technology upgradation → ↑ time.
3) nuclear family
4) women ambition (feminist)
5) political emancipation (1st & 2nd wave)
6) reduced TFR (child care function)

c) Gender Inequality at work.

Glass ceiling → SEXUAL DIVISION of LABOUR - VERTICAL Less authority jobs
HORIZONTAL different kind of jobs

Ex: ROSABETH MOSS - GLASS ceiling & glass cliff of jobs.
Study of Corporate women stopped by Homo-SOCIABILITY of MEN.
yarn women spinning men

2) Concentration in PART TIME → For Work - Household & childcare Balance

But - low pay
insecurity
limit advancement.

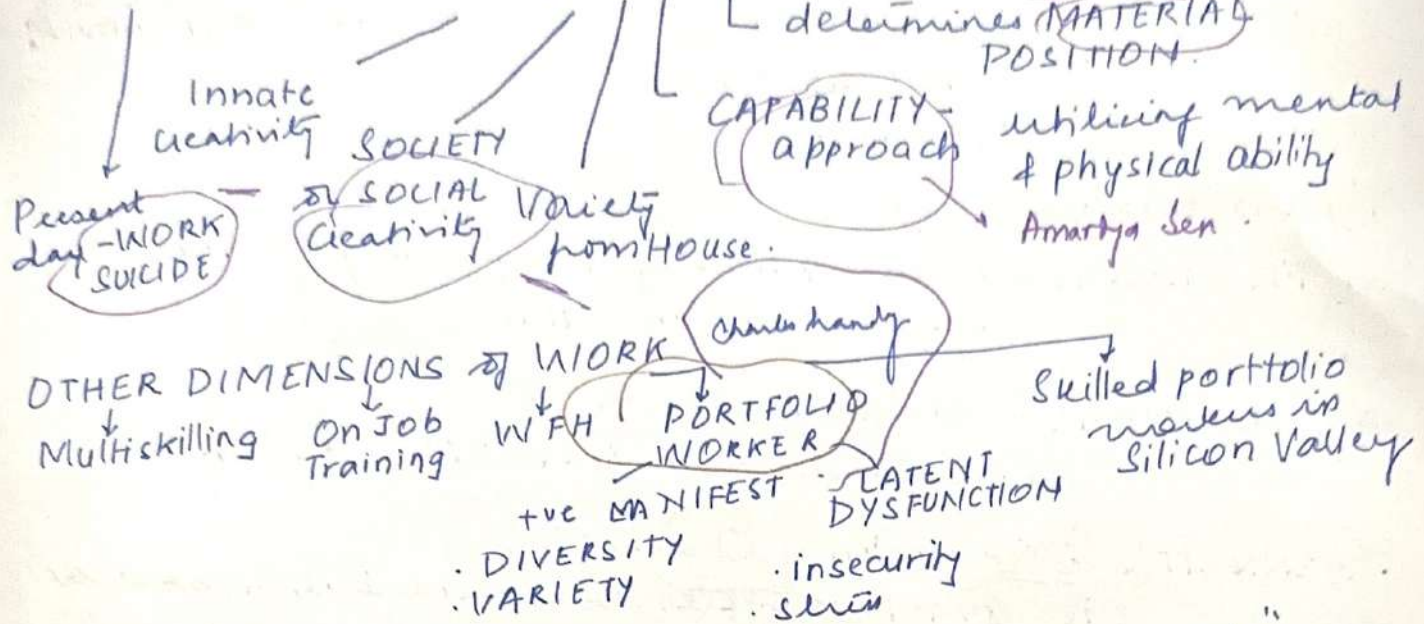
3) GENDER WAGE GAP: → RAKE's Female Forfeit Study - "MOTHER GAP"
gap between without child with child

5 deadly Cs

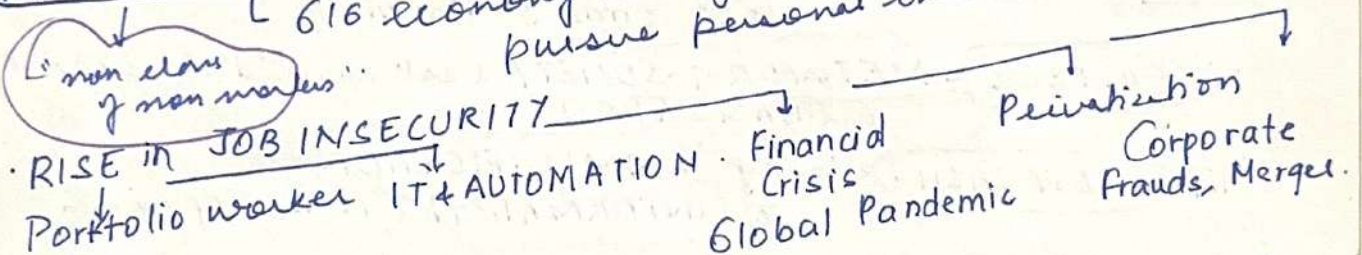
4) Lack of EGALITARIAN Domestic WORK share. 5 DEADLY Cs
Clean, Cook, Care, Cashier, Clerical

5) Predominant male breadwinner model → Gershuny highlights LAGGED ADAPTATION → men entry into domestic sphere slower

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE of WORK — Personal Identity builder



(ANDRE GORZ) "declining importance of work"
616 economy as signal of more time to pursue personal interests



INSECURE MIDDLE

— white collar workers who can't move up or down ladder.

HARMFUL IMPACTS of WORK

↑ work intensification

by Burchell

↑ TASKS By workers

↑ avg number of work hours

Sexual harassment

fewer chances of promotion

poor health

IMPACT OF AUTOMATION — ROBERT BLAUGER: "Alienation & Freedom"; reduced Alienation

(BRAYMAN) — era of monopoly

(RITZER) — Deskilld workers

MacJobs era (low skill) / Macdonaldization

feminization / RINK collar jobs

(RESKIN + ROOS)

Feminist skill & social construct used to differentiate [same job but low pay]

UNEMPLOYMENT - Being Out of work . THE GREAT RESIGNATION.
INDIA 6.1% (2019) 2020 - 4.8% in 2021. ✓ POST COVID-19
Touched 9% in PANDEMIC
(Loss of jobs in women)

Types of Unemployment:

1) FRICTIONAL - occurs at time of pregnancy, poor health, graduation, job switch.

2) STRUCTURAL - shift in economy
Ex. movement from AGRICULTURE → SERVICES.

• SENNETT's - "Corrosion of Character",
ie LOYALTY to work, etc., organization now a liability as work expectation is FLUID

+ Charles Handy: PORTFOLIO maker.
KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY: rising importance of IDEAS, INFORMATION, other forms of Knowledge.

i) CASTELLS - NETWORK SOCIETY best suited in era of GLOBALIZATION.

ii) SCOTT LASH - rising COMMODIFICATION of INFORMATION (TPRS, Copyrights)

iii) Bob Jessop: Collective knowledge becoming Individual's
↓ wealth [EXPLOITATION of CLASS interest]
Ex: TKDL (AYUSH)

+ uses of Knowledge economy

1) BELL: Technology improves life (Functional)

2) TOM STONIER: egalitarian society

3) JAMES MARTIN in WIRED SOCIETY calls IT a non polluting

- uses of Knowledge Economy

1) SCOTT LASH - INEQUALITY

2) DESKILLING & phenomenon of BIG ECONOMY

3) DIGITAL DIVIDE 4) Gender Divide.

IMPACT of ICT on work

WITH few SERVICE SECTOR
Functionalists: "INTEGRATING SOCIETY"

Marxists - only bourgeoisie interest [DIGITAL divide]
Females, Black, Dalits - Doxing, Harassment.

Tech determinists
like BAUNER
tech reduce alienation

Zuboff: TECH can be used to centralize & decentralize

ECONOMIC System of SIMPLE SOCIETIES

as per HERBERT Spencer it is Preliminary stage of EVOLUTION characterized by

- LOW SKILL
- LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Durkheim - MECHANIC Solidarity

Forms :

- 1) Barter - Juanbeel Melau
- 2) Silent Trade - Ex: SUPARI
- 3) TAJMANI
- 4) Ceremonial exchanges
- 5) POTLACH - PUBLIC Gift distribution to show status
- 6) KULA - Trobriand Islands (Malinowski)

• As per KARL POLANYI Three types of simple Society economy based on EXCHANGE THEORY

- Reciprocity
 - Barter
 - Silent
 - Tajman
- Redistribution
 - Kula exchange
- Market Exchange
 - POTLACT

8) Western world's drop in MFG Jobs + "GREAT RESIGNATION" → dependency theorists - Globalization & developing world outsourcing

→ ↑ automation

→ ICT deployment

9) Decline of TRADE UNIONISM

- Politicization of trade unions
- Heterogeneity
- post Global Crisis
- Welfare politics of Govt.

10) BLACK ECONOMY → Illicit activities of drugs, arms, counterfeit goods.

Ex: NIGERIAN Black economy 40-50% greater than real.

11) ~~Part~~ UK study - monetizing unpaid labour in UK, ↑ of £100bn to economy's GDP.

12) Sullivan (1950) - $\frac{4}{5}$ th reduction in women duties over a decade. → 5 deadly 's

However last 70 years → only maternity leave, with mother still as Primary care provider.

* KARL MARX - 200 yrs LATER RELEVANCE

* "AN IDEA NOT DANGEROUS, IS NOT IDEA AT ALL"

Predictions of
MARK:

1. ILLS OF CAPITALIST

SOCIETY: Poor Farmer vs suicides

Fugitive economic
Offender FRAUDS

2. Consumerism,
Commodity Fetishism

Company Bailouts on citizen taxes

3. Worker Alienation

Financial Crisis impact on blue collar
Jobs than rich capitalists

However his Utopian
dream

SOCIALISM

* Frank Perkins

Collapse of USSR

Implementation issues

hedgemonic state

His main Contribution - For questioning the unquestioned - CRITICAL

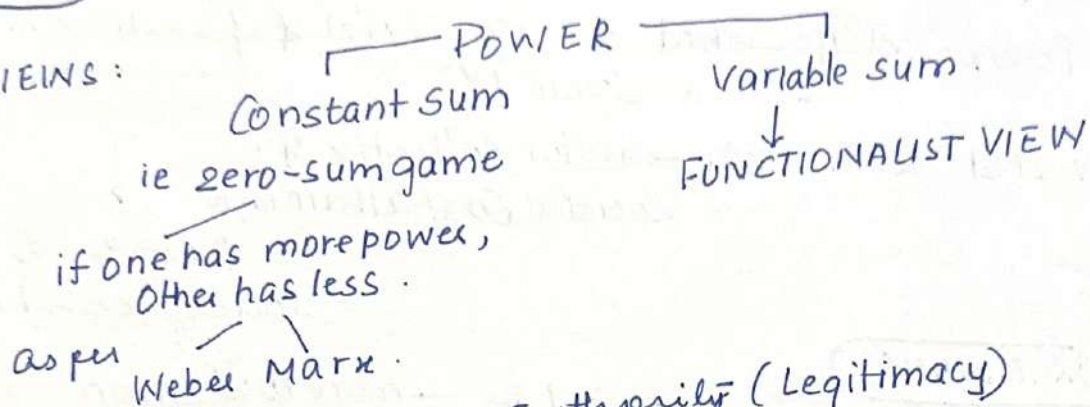
POLITICS & SOCIETY

(a) SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF POWER

Power, as defined by WEBER - an aspect of control of INDIVIDUAL or GROUP over others in social situation

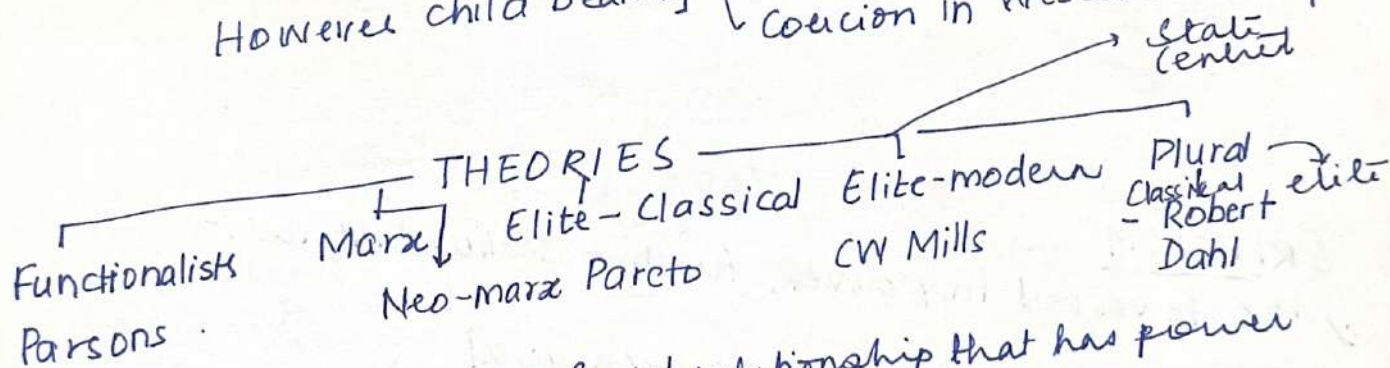
1) WEBER → Power + LEGITIMACY = AUTHORITY

2 VIEWS:



Two Basis of Power — Authority (Legitimacy)

However child beating = authority in INDIA
Coercion in Western Society



2) as per Downse & Hughes → Social relationship that has power differential is POLITICAL

3) WEBER'S 3 types of AUTHORITY IDEAL TYPES

- Charismatic - Exceptional leader.
- Traditional - customs & traditions
- RATIONAL-LEGAL - acceptance of impersonal rules.

+ CLASS, STATUS & PARTY

4) STEVEN LUKES - radical view of power.

↓ 3 dimensions

- Decision making
- non-decision making
Prevent a decision
- shaping desires
MANIPULATION

FUNCTIONALISTS . DEFINITION: Parsons defines Power as CAPACITY to MOBILISE

→ Value consensus → survival of social system
Common GOAL → Power to direct, organize & command to goal.
Resources of society & Attain Common goals (AGIL Paradigm's GOAL ATTAINMENT)

✓ Variable sum of power view .
• VIEWS Power differential as essential & functional to SOCIETY

• Ones vested with power — use for collective & Societal Goal attainment
↓
↑ Power of Society as whole .

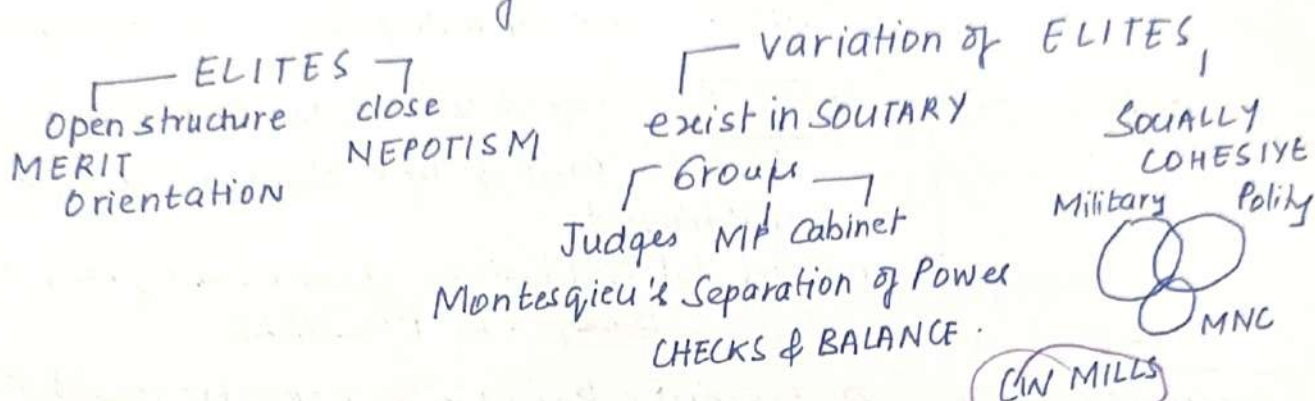
Ex: SIOUX INDIANS
↳ Strong men vested to hunt → more food, more benefit for all .

CRITICISM

- 1) People vested in power, further sectional interests
- 2) Not all in society have Common goal
- 3) Power can be non-functional, dysfunctional .
- 4) RATIONALIZATION promoted by power-holder to justify power use .

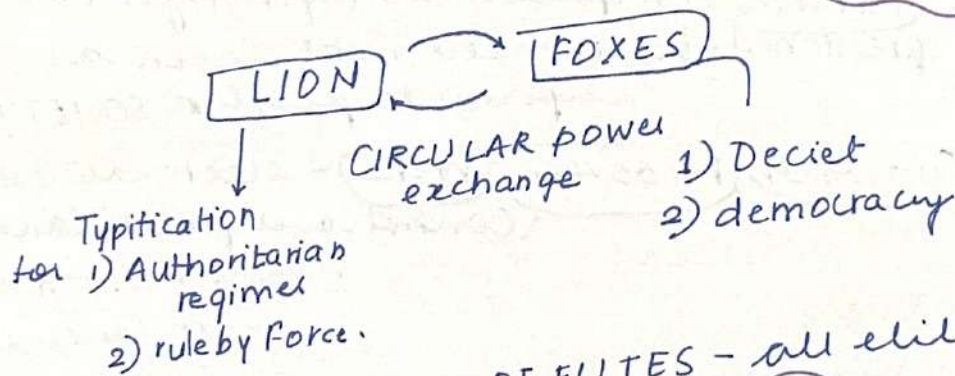
ELITE CLASSICAL THEORY → Given by PARETO & MOSCA.

1) Power Elites are those who excel & have power of influence over others & recognized of being superior in some way.



Qs pr PARETO → Rule of miniscule elites over masses as inevitable.

BASIS of ELITE: Superior psychological traits in "MIND & SOCIETY" of Pareto.



CIRCULATION OF ELITES - all elites become DECADENT.

→ **DIFFERENTIATING**

- (MARX)**
 - Agreement of Power Concentration
 - Basis - Bourgeoisie
 - Solution - Proletariat revolution
- (PARETO)**
 - Superior Psychological Traits
 - Agree Democracy is FARCE
 - Inevitable circulation

Problems in Theory ↓
* 1) does not differentiate democracy, oligarchy, dictatorship, autocracy
CRITIQUE

MOSCA in (RULING CLASS) → Power variation from society to society & time to time -
↓
differentiates

ELITES - those who have Organization Capabilities

(MASS) → lack capability of self governance.

- Democracy - (MOSCA) recognizes greater opportunity of Elite to come from diverse social backgrounds
↳ however did not believe democracy, by the people is POSSIBLE.

(MICHELS) study of SOCIALIST PARTY in EUROPE. He found that all developed Dominant Elite at top, even while party perpetuated wide spread of power

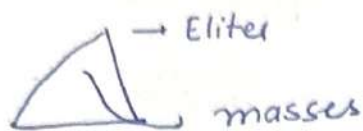
↳ (IRON LAW OF OLIGARCHY)

CRITICISM ? - (Pareto's) emphasis on Psychological traits questioned. ELITES need not be seen as superior to people in SOCIETY

↳ (Cudworth) (McGovern) (Weber) - electorate exercises control over politicians.

Haryana → RIGHT to recall at Panchayat level.

MIDDERN ELITE THEORY - by C. Wright Mills by analysis of 20th century AMERICA.



• CONFLICT version of ELITE

• More of recent development, not inevitable

REGIONAL ARMY
SMALL BUSINESS
STATE POWER

Event of
World War

Concentration, ^{CENTRALIZATION} of power,
Elites as a COHESIVE group

Military



Corporation.

EXPLANATION IN INSTITUTION

REASONS: i) INTEREST convergence

ii) same social background (WASP typification)

• White Anglo-Saxon Protestant
• Ivy League, White, ties of matrimony, inter dining.

Power Elite have concentration of power, very little accountability.
"unprecedented power & unaccountability"
Ex: UNILATERAL DECISION of Littleman & Fatboy

ELITE CLASSIFICATION

→ STRATEGIC

ie POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC

Ex - 52% top US businessmen,
47% politicians went to HARVARD.

SEGMENTAL

Bollywood, IPL.

"man in mass"
• People subjected to psychic instruments of management & manipulation by ELITE.

↓
Preoccupation with work, leisure, family & neighbour while Power Elite focus on Power, self aggrandisement.

However - limited to AMERICAN SOCIETY

CRITICISM 1) Robert Dahl in "Who Governs?" it is circumstantial evidence & not valid.

2) Foucault's discourse analysis → Rise of specialists & DIFFUSED POWER

3) Does not differentiate ARISTOCRACY & Democracy

4) Elite circulation does not always happen as per Bottomore

Ex: Brahmin

5) as per RESLER: Power is as per those who reap benefits, not those who hold it.

PLURALISM - Robert Dahl - "Who Governs"

Multiple seats of power due to DIFFERENTIATION & SPECIALIZATION.

Potential Control vs Actual Control (those who reap benefits)
(those who hold)

POLITICS is business of Bargain & Compromise [RAYMOND AARON]

Decision making model to show that there are more than economic factors.

REPRESENTATIVE Democracy - where every group is represented.
Arnold M ROSE - "The Plural Structure" * MULTIPLE INFLUENCE
HYPOTHESIS [there is no common group goal of elites]

→ LIBERAL as root of PLURALISTS
Perspective

↳ SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORISTS - LOCKE & HOBBS

Voluntary agreement to Establish SOVEREIGN Power - to safeguard from insecurity, disorder & Brutality of "STATE OF NATURE"

↓
State holding power as Neutral agent, acting in interests of common good of all.

↓
Types of PLURAL

Elite PLURAL CLASSICAL PLURAL

① CLASSICAL PLURALISM

→ Derived based on WESTERN SOCIETY,
1) Power derived from people as whole.

2) accept CONSTANT sum of power.
3) Do not accept value consensus → Specialization & differentiation leads to CONFLICT of INTEREST.

4) STATE as "HONEST Broker"; Politics as business of compromise.

to prevent Democracy from becoming Tyranny (Alexis De Tocqueville)

Studies - New Haven by (Dahl): decisions in consultation with various interest groups.
- Wlyn Grant & Marsh studies in Britain Pressure groups

~~ELITE PLURALISM~~

CRITIQUE 1) Focus only on FACE of Power (Stephen Luker)
L DECISION MAKING

2) John Urry believes Pluralists ignore power possibility to prevent issues from decision.
ie NON DECISION, non-altering basic structure

3) 3rd FACE of POWER - manipulation
(Althusser's Ideological apparatus)

Tyranny
of minority

4) Some interests groups more influence.

5) Govt decisions - not all groups have same power distribution.

6) Colin Crouch → evidence such shows that Transnational Corporations have more influence

7) Unemployed, Refugee, Asylum seeker → not represented

ELITE PLURALISM

→ agree — Society as democratic
L govt as process of compromise
L dispersed power.

but do not agree - that all members have same power.

L do not focus only on 1st FACE of power.
See elites as decision makers.
some interests not represented.

CRITIQUE : 1) Certain elites have more power than other elites

2) doubt on power dispersion in Western Societies

3) not discuss on power of members to influence wishes of other.

4) view Healthy democracy as low.

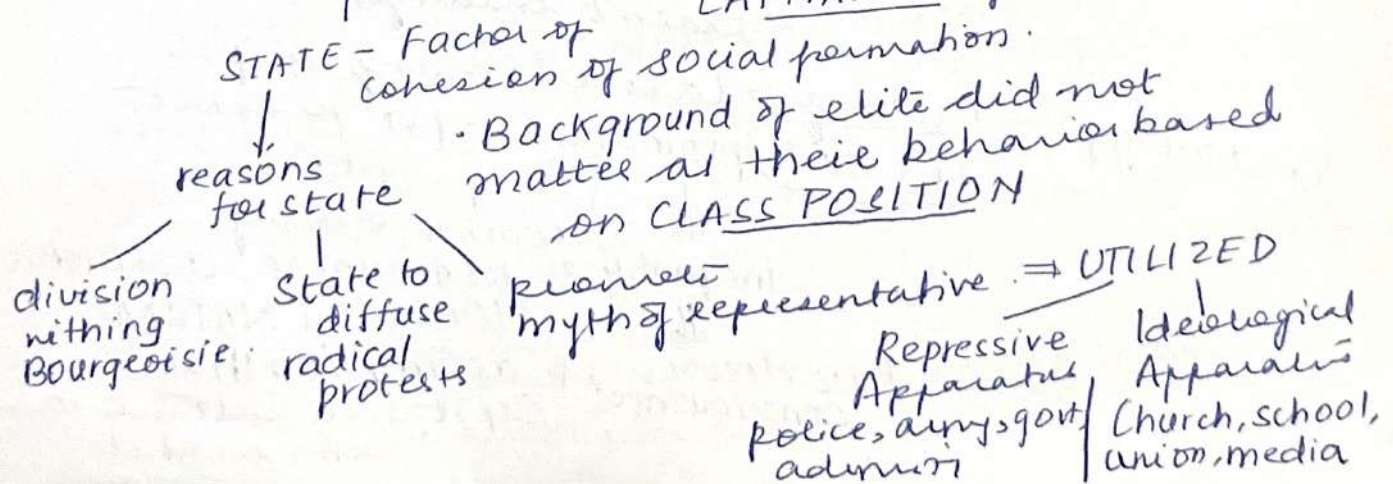
L ↓ voter turnout, = question
↑ party membership view of
PLURALISM

MARXIAN →

- 1) Source of Power emanates from Economic Base.
 - 2) POWER defined as CAPACITY of one class to realize its interests in opposition to other classes.
 - 3) CONSTANT SUM VIEW - exercised on CO-EXISTENCE
 - 4) even when power accepted, it is based on FALSE CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS
- as per Marx 5) Political part of Superstructure to legitimise dominance of HAVES over HAVE NOTS
- 6) STATE is Committee to manage common affairs of BOURGEOISIE.
 - 7) Welfare policies as per MARX are small concessions to diffuse REVOLUTIONARY POTENTIAL
 - 8) Reason for STATE & CAPITALIST class difference; as per ~~POLANTAS~~ POULANTZAS - "state enables political class to sell message of Bourgeoisie of "REPRESENTING SOCIETY AS WHOLE""
- Neo marxist
- 9) Bourgeoisie is divided class - need of state to meet rising interests

- RALPH MILIBAND - state run by elites who run central institutions [Minister, MP, Police, Army, Judges]
 - They together act to defend Bourgeoisie.
 - Even working class who reach, have to adopt Bourgeoisie values.

- NICOLAUS PAULANTZAS - STRUCTURALIST VIEW OF STATE
 - ↳ STATE vital to maintain stability of CAPITALIST System



CRITICISM - doesn't explain why State became stronger in Communist countries without withering away

1) PARSONS - Variable Sum theory / Functional view of POWER

2) WEBER - Legitimacy → AUTHORITY

3) Feminist - Source of power due to gender. CATHERINE MACKINNON

4) FOUCAULT: Power is contextual.

5) ALTHUSSER: Ideological state apparatus → education

6) does not account for other power [BOURDIEU] media

Criticism to POULANTZAS - Miliband called it Super-structural determinism

as per Gramsci, working class has power to influence state
Ex - Farmer Protest

Theory does not differentiate FACIST & democratic capitalism.
no empirical evidence.
Cannot agree on church, family, media as part of state
It is impossible to prove or disprove.

EVIDENCE Supporting MARX.

1) based on impact of Decisions [Westergaard & Resler] → power measured by results
Wealth inequality shows power monopoly by rich

2) Concessions to working class in PIECE MEAL → diffuse potential & prevent radical turn.

3) Non decision making, [John Urry] → argues how certain issues become non-decision so that dominant bourgeoisie aren't challenged.

4) Ideology → Ruling class ideology as per [RESLER] promotes - pvt property
↓ profit
market economy
Inequality as REASONABLE, LEGITIMATE, NORMAL & NATURAL
↓
False class consciousness & assumption that Capitalists interests are same as whole

NEO MARXIST

1) GRAMSCI → reciprocity of base & superstructure

2) superstructure = POLITICAL + CIVIL SOCIETY
(army, police, legal system) (Church, trade union, mass media, political party)

HEGEMONY

However hegemony of ruling class not possible without compromise to demand of exploited class.

HISTORIC BLOCS of Ruling class Subject class
Concessions made to Subject Classes
Dual Consciousness ie superstructure & ideas also product of individual.

Thus to overthrow Ruling Class → INTELLECTUALS must emerge from Subject class.

2) Louis Althusser → state relatively autonomous from base But

STATE is implicated in logic of capitalism
RECIPROCAL determination of functions to reproduce MOP.
between political & economic levels.

3) Bob Jessop : sees shift towards increased specialization to "GLOBALIZED Knowledge driven economy"

• Economic system cannot regulate or reproduce itself without assistance of non-capitalist institutions like family.

↓
Hence, State has operational autonomy, can even tame Capitalism.

However he agrees CAPITALIST system has ECOLOGICAL Dominance in society

Shift from Keynesian Welfareism (Intervention) → Schumpeterian Welfare Regime (CONDUCTIVITY (EODB))

CONTERVAILING POWER - When threatening power of one group over other
 Ex: MNC vs consumer welfare organisation
 Baba Ramdev vs Chinese goods

	DIFFERENTIATE	PLURALIST	ELITE PLURALIST	MARX	FUNCTIONAL
ORIGIN		Society	Elite	FOP	Society
NATURE		Dispersed	Conc in Elite	Conc in Bourgeoisie	Conc
ANALYSIS		POSITIVE	NEUTRAL	CRITICAL	POSITIVE
		engage with system	Accept system	Overthrow	Beneficial

STATE CENTRED THEORIES

1. ERIC NORDLINGER - STATE exercises autonomy

- Type I: when state implements its policies despite pressure not to
- Type II: when state persuades opponents to support
- Type III: when not opposed & followed

2. THEDA SKOPEL calls for "Bringing state back in".

Capacity of STATE Power

- ability to recruit highly educated members
- defence powers
- Territorial integrity
- stable source of income
- low debt
- wide tax base

3. ANARCHISTS - condemn state power - EVIL & unnecessary
When these are undermined, prone to revolution Ex - RUSSIA 1917.

OTHER contemporary views

3. MICHAEL FOCAULT

- 1) distinguishes between character of Modern & classical Power.
- 2) POWER $\Rightarrow$ KNOWLEDGE reciprocally
- 3) Power is Contextual.
- 4) Power never attains total control, produces resistance.

Post modernist world's Power in knowledge

One cannot exist without another.

2. MICHAEL MANN

- 1) multiple bases of power which overlap
- 2 Types
 - INDIVIDUALS - degree of impact
 - COLLECTIVE - wider reach

↑ IDEOLOGICAL + ECONOMIC + POLITICAL + MILITARY

3. FRENCH & RAVEN [5 Bases of Power] - Coercive.

- Legitimate
- Referent
- Expert
- Reward

4. GENE SHARP - DICTATORSHIP & DEMOCRACY

based on Arab Spring

Power depends more on Subject obedience.

5. TIM GEE - Countervailing power of oppressed via protests Ex: BLACK LIVES MATTER.

6. **ANTHONY GIDDENS** - Power as dependency & domination.
↓ Types 1) Broad - Power's Transformative capacity
2) Narrow - & INFLUENCE outcome.

7. **MacIver** - "State is not coequivalent with SOCIETY"
activities state alone can do activities state can perform better activities other organizations perform better

8. Reaction to **CLASSICAL PLURALISM** - (**Galbraith & Lindblom**)
ex - **John Dewey** State is more complex & popular pressure.
Politics is shadow cast by big business. Democracy as competition for different elites to control STATE
Ex **Floyd Hunter** study in ATLANTA: 50% said business class is elite in US See MNCs as greater degree of influence on Govt.

9. as per **Harold Laski** - "Grammar of POLITICS" → Plural centers of power with state one of them.

10. **Dahrendorf** → Political class exerts real power → Rejects MARXIAN economic class.

DAVID LANE is TB Bottomore: Communist societies are pure type of Power Elite.
 who argues power benefited source M D JILAS

ELITE PLURALISM

POWER ELITES

Wittred Pareto: CIRCULATION OF ELITES

governing non governing elite

MODSCA

"Ruling Class"

USE on value formulation Control middle men

Indian Case study - Brahmins, no need of circulation (TB Bottomore - VIGOR)

CWI Mills



in American society

monopoly of violence

means of subsistence

→ Power elite concept critical in POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY.

Bureaucracy

1. WEBER ideal type - Exercise of LEGAL RATIONAL AUTHORITY

2. AMITAI ETZIONI - "MODERN ORGANIZATION" calls bureaucracy as RATIONAL ACTION in INSTITUTIONAL FORM

3. VINCENT DE GOURNAY - Bureaumania (power misuse)

4. Honor De Balzac - "Saint power wielded by pygmies"

5. Marxist - Bureaucracy shaped by Bourgeoisie

6. Robert Michels → IRON LAW of Oligarchy → TWO simultaneous process

7. Feminists argue that Bureaucracy runs on GENDERED VALUES (Domination of men)
 bureaucratization specialization

INFORMAL Bureaucracy 1) PETER BLAU - Study of Federal Law Enforcement in CRISIS agencies

2) Alvin Gouldner - Gypsum Plant → in interests of efficiency & safety

3) Buens & Stalker - rapid changing industries cannot have bureaucratic structures

'PRAISE OF Bureaucracy' - PAUL DU GAY → unmatched ethos inclusion

"Beyond Bureaucracy" by Steward Clegg - Universality in Administration

stop

PRESSURE GROUP. It is an organized group with common beliefs that try to influence govt policies without becoming part of govt.

MULTITUDE of PRESSURE GROUPS (PLURALISM) because of INTERESTS

* DIFFERENCE between

<u>PRESSURE GROUP</u>	<u>POLITICAL PARTY</u>
• Non political	• Political
• Particular interest	• Large electorate interest
no aim	Power aim
outside Parliament with lobbying	in Parliament, with representatives

* HOWEVER Pressure Groups can become Political Party in LONG RUN.

Ex: AKALI DAL started for Gurdwara Reform.

CLASSIFICATION

1) MAURICE DUVENGER

• PROTECTIVE
→ membership limited to a section.
Ex: Trade Union.

PROMOTIONAL
Particular cause.
Ex: PETA.

2) GABRIEL ALMOND

Institutional
FORMAL

Association
FUNCTIONALLY specialized
FICCI

Non-Association

Primordial identity
KHAP, Jat Sabha, LTTE, Taliban

Anomic

OUTA.
DUTeacher Union.

(Sudipto Kaviraj) presence in INDIA, threatens democracy.

METHODS:

To apply pressure

1. Fund contribution to POLITICAL PARTY
2. By appealing to PUBLIC & SOCIAL MEDIA campaign.
3. By expertise [reports, studies]
4. Forms of civil disobedience / DIRECT ACTION
5. Illegal payments to elected representatives & state officials - BRIBERY.

REASONS FOR GROWTH

Competing INTEREST

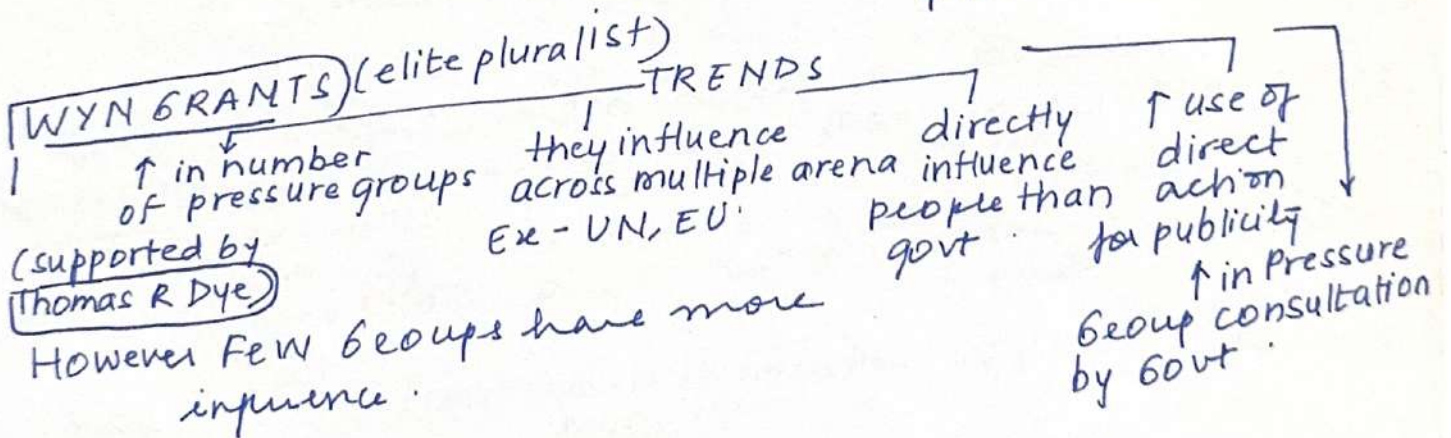
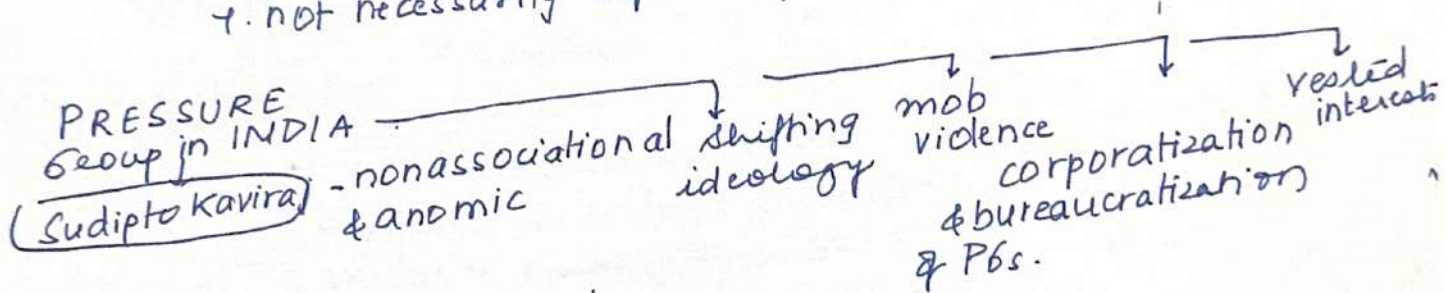
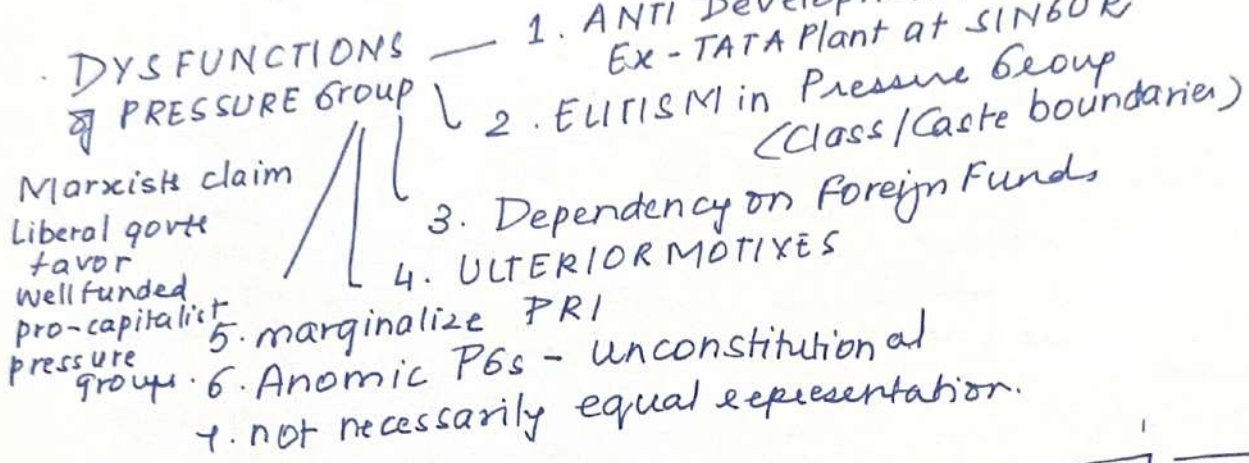
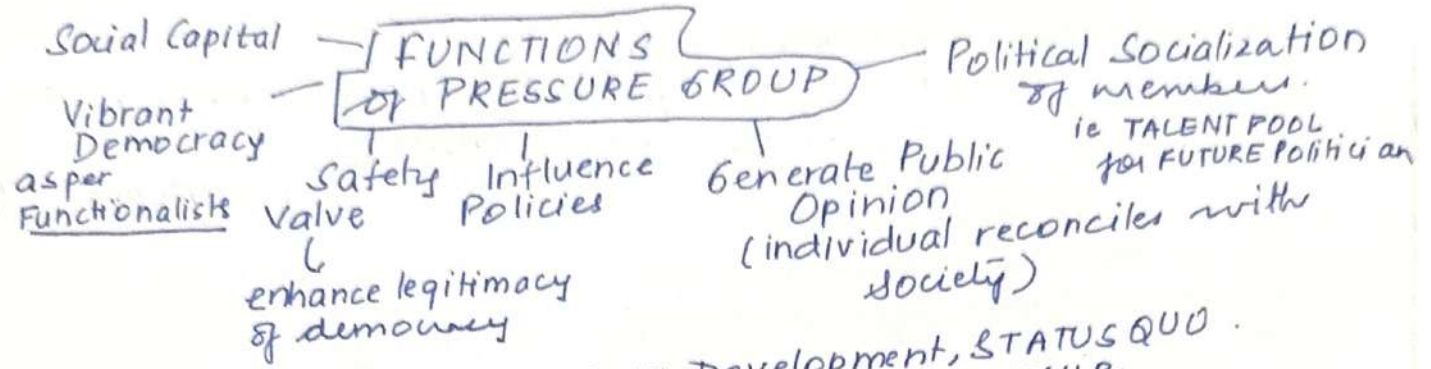
INABILITY of SOCIETY all sections to be satisfied

Increased Specialization needs secondary institutions to voice interests

Bureaucratic apathy. Tech & social media as aids.

(MERTON) calls it RITUALISTIC Bureaucracy

(Kofi Annan) Pressure groups as COLLABORATIVE EFFORT.



GIDDENS Pressure Groups as carrier of democracy
 Their existence - symbol, dispersed, decentralized of PLURALISM power political system

SAMUEL FINER characterised them as Anonymous Empires.

LAMBERT - they are unofficial govt ie no govt can run without taking them into consideration

However, RICHARD HEFFERMAN raises possibility of
Pressure group might reduce political participation
in long terms (Failure of demands
↳ DISENGAGEMENT)

POLITICAL PARTIES

- organized effort to capture political parties
as per ANTHONY DOWNS

Any political group identified by an official label that represents elections, capable of placing through election - candidates for public office. (Sartori)

as per ROBERT DAHL
(PLURALIST Classical)

STATE

EFFECTIVE & EFFICIENT Expression

← POLITICAL PARTIES

People's needs & ASPIRATIONS

ROLE →

SOCIALIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS
POLITICAL MOBILIZATION

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNTABILITY

Representative Spirit

CHARACTERISTICS

- Organized
- Ideology & Principles
- works under constitutional mechanism
- Aim to form legitimate Govt
- mobilize public opinion

Type

LESTER SMILBRAITH

- 4 types of Political Participation of people
- POLITICAL APATHETIC - unaware of POLITICAL RIGHTS
 - POLITICAL SPECTATORS - limited to polls & discussion
 - TRANSITIONAL ACTIVISTS - attend meeting, raise funds
 - GLADIATORS - contest election

VIEWS ON POLITICAL PARTIES

- 1) Functionalists - Guardians of power, use it for society
- 2) BOB JESSOP - different parties same commitment to establish managed economy
- 3) MARXIST - represent Bourgeoisie
- 4) MICHEL - Iron Law of Oligarchy
- 5) ELITE - All politicians are elites
- 6) Robert Mackenzie - they must not be seen as sole transmission belts on which policies reach people

Types

UNI PARTY

- +ve: (DUVENGER) 1) promotes integration
2) prompt decision making & stability

BI PARTY

- 1) (LASKI) - Strong opposition, strengthen's democracy
2) Alternative easily available
Ex - BRITAIN Shadow Cabinet.

MULTI PARTY

- 1) (RANDHIR SINGH) - makes democracy more participatory
2) checks autocracy
3) (RAJNI KOTHARI) - Better Federal election.
4) (HARIHAR MISHRA) - neutralises divisive current of Regionalism.

-ve

- 1) (DAHRENDORF) - "Glorified autocracy"
2) No opposition
3) (Adorno) - decided policy by KNIT COTERIE

- 1) (Lasswell) - divides or Polarises Nation into 2 BLOCS

- 1) Political Confusion.
2) (Maurice) - Low voter turnout.
3) Political Opportunism

Formation of POLITICAL PARTY IDEOLOGY

1) LASKI - transition earlier
↓
Religion & ethnicity

2) (DUVENGER) - On basis of ideology, keep political awareness.

3) (ALMOND) - Tradition - kinship
↓
Transition - multi party
↓
Modern - uni party

CRITICISM

- (Dye & Zeigler) - Elections are symbolic exercise.
- Illar to Roman Circus that diverts masses
- elections as "FALSE ILLUSION".
- They are defined based on how they propagate individual interests.
- However - Trend of value shift. → social relationship & POLITICAL Parties become weaker.
INDIVIDUALIZATION
EVENT SOCIETY
Fragmentation of SOCIETY
MEDIA reporting, INFOTAINMENT/Post truth era → Trivialization of POLITICS, disenchantment.
Political parties limited by GLOBALIZATION in their manoeuvres

NATION - Weber defines it as "community of sentiment"

↳ Built on development of SOLIDARITY based on

Religion Language Ethnicity Culture.

Ex - USA - Meltingpot | Israel - Jewish Nation | China - Communist |
India - Saladbowl.

1) differentiate NATION & STATE → however modern day conception: NATION-STATES

NATION	STATE
• Subjective	• Objective
• MIND Condition	• co-existence
• Spiritual possession	• PHYSICAL & political
• Built on solidarity & persuasion	• External Unity
• Psychological / Cultural	• SOVEREIGNTY is essential prerequisite
• Internal Unity	• enforceable obligation

Ex - NATIONAL w/o STATE: KURDS.

2) Durkheim highlighted COMMON HISTORY to share enemies.
Ex - ANTI British sentiment united modern India

Process
Earliest 16th European NATION STATE → development of FRENCH NATION STATE ↓ Customs, language, practice
↳ Mid 20th century 2nd phase era of COLONIALISM

* INDIA - argued as NATION IN MAKING.
↳ idea of stabilization
↳ Concerns

• Single Constitution (Art 370)	One Religion (Hindu)
• Single Citizenship	One Language (Hindi)
• ONDRG	One Law (UCC)
• One Nation	
• Common Symbols	
• Common enemy	

NATIONALISM - set of symbols, beliefs providing sense of being part of single political community.

VIEW

- 1) GELLNER → "TOTAL DISTINCY" or presence of other as precondition.
- 2) ANTHONY SMITH → NATIONALISM is old concept;
• JEWISH people cohesive unit long ago.
- 3) HANS KOHN → views WESTERN NATIONALISM as authentic
- 4) LIAM GREENFIELD →
 - CIVIC - can be acquired & lost
 - ETHNIC - cannot be changed.
- 5) BENEDICT ANDERSON → it is a metaphysical/ imagination conception
• NATIONALISM won't decline.
FEATURES
 - imagined community
 - exclusionary
 - pre supposes sovereignty
 - seeks to expand.
- 6) as per WEBER →
 - State converts to NATION - IDENTITY
 - Nation converts to STATE - TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY
- 7) IVARX → Nation as FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS, Promotes Bourgeoisie.
Predicted: NATIONALISM will vanish
- 8) LIBERALS → rise of globalization as fall of nationalism.
- 9) RABINDRANATH TAGORE → "Against Idea of NATION"
• ~~SOCIETY above~~ NATION.
• NATION only serves mechanical purpose.
 - exclusionist
 - fetishisation of competitive accumulation.
 - delusion for citizens that they are free.
- MODES to dealing with MINORITY
 - ↓
EXPULSION
Rohingya
 - ↓
ASSIMILATION
Tribals
 - ↓
MULTICULTURALISM
India - Salad Bowl.
- EXTERMINATION
• Genocide - JEWS

10) A Sen - NATIONALISM - disintegrating
 ↓
 threaten secular fabric.
 anti development
 need to move to PLURALISM.

1) Traditions of NATIONALISM IN INDIA
 OBJECTIVE nationalism on CULTURAL IDENTITY (German)
 SUBJECTIVE French → Political Community
 India bound by Syncretic Hindu culture
 Pew Center - Karma believed by Muslims.

- 2) ROMILA THAPAR - Intellectual Construction
- 3) PARTHD - its use only in POLITICAL AGENDA.
- 4) GUHA - too much diversity for NATIONALISM.
- 5) Before India - NATIONALISM, post - REGIONALISM. independence.

VIEWS ON NATIONALISM & GLOBALIZATION

- 1) Modernist - ↑ migration, Global Citizenship on rise.
- 2) Observed - Nationalism rising with migrants (Jewish American → Fund Israel)
- 3) Rise of Protectionism, Global Crisis - Global Financial crisis
 - seeing NATIONALISM - COVID-19 - VACCINE NATIONALISM
- 4) INTERNATIONAL TREATIES - Nationalism in Globalization (INDCs in Paris Agreement)
- 5) ABRIEL SMITH - PLURALISTIC Approach (Spirit of Nationalism IS EVERYWHERE)
- 6) PARSON - modernity - COGNITIVE need
 nationalism - CATHETIC need.
- 7) T K Doran - Search for NATIONALISM never dies.

STATE: Connects People with TERRITORY

• WEBER it is a human community which in "POLITICS as VOCATION" claims monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.

• MACIVER Final role in coercion, maintenance of law & order.

CHARACTERISTICS of STATE

- Well defined territory
- Population
- Sovereignty (supreme power of decision)
- Government (agency to regulate affairs)
- International recognition

THEORIES of STATE

- DIVINE KINSHIP theory
- SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY (Hobbes, Locke) → State represents common goods
- MARXIST (State part of superstructure)
- GRAMSCI - use of Elite Hegemony, reciprocal of structure, STATE as managing bourgeoisie affairs
- ANARCHIS - ANTI STATE (structure)
- PLURALISTS call STATE a honest broker

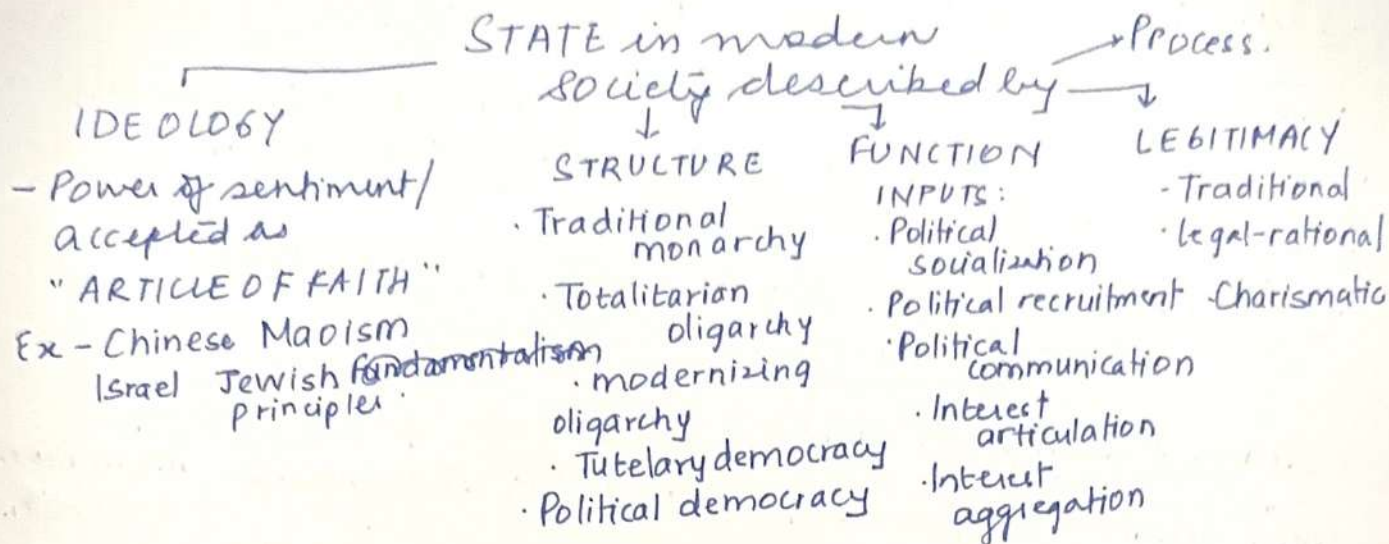
• Aristotle it is a natural & necessary institution coming out of human's needs as POLITICAL ANIMAL.

• Durkheim in "Professional ethics & civic morals" traces state from division of labour in society
↳ ↑ Specialised division of labour, State as FUNCTIONAL to protect individuals & balance group interests

• POULANTZA → State as relatively autonomous of bourgeoisie.

• DAS & Choudhary - group of permanent settled, defined territory with govt & no external control - constitute state

• Blakeley & Michael Soward - State institutional order that prevents social chaos & makes social order.



GLOBALIZATION & POWER OF NATION-STATE

1) Steve Smith in "Globalization of world politics"
NEW ERA of Politics.

- 1) economic transformation
- 2) ICT → cross state boundaries
- 3) rise of Global culture
- 4) Homogenization, Cosmopolitan.
- 5) transnational movements
- 6) risk culture.

However also point

- 1) Globalization not new phenomenon
- 2) more impact on developed world
- 3) Transnational problems - Terrorism, drugs, human trafficking
- 4) Global governance is illusion

2) Leslie Sklair power shift towards

TNGs ↓

- Transnational Entity
- Transnational Capitalist Class
- Ideology of Consumerism

Fallouts of Globalization

- 1) Class polarization
- 2) ecological unsustainability

3) PAUL HIRST → in "Globalization in Question"

• State's capacity reduced & changed but not eliminated

STATE retains role as "FACILITATOR & orchestrator of private economic factors"

4) DAVID Held & McGrew

↳ Both Skeptics & Globalists are correct & wrong, to adopt - Transformationalist stance

5) Kevin Bonnett Globalization strengthens small scale nationalism as DEFENCE.

CITIZENSHIP - Relationship between individual & state
IT IS A full ^{LEGAL} membership of political community
RIGHT TO HAVE RIGHTS

Important Pre-condition: Collective feeling of being part of single national identity

1) SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY STATE $\xrightarrow{\text{promises}} \text{rights}$ & CITIZEN $\xleftarrow{\text{certain duties}}$

2) TH MARSHALL - "CLASS, CITIZENSHIP & DEVELOPMENT"
"CITIZENSHIP & SOCIAL CLASS" Community with 3 types of rights:

→ He opines notion of citizenship expanding with State recognizing more rights

18 th	19 th	20 th
CIVIL	POLITICAL	SOCIAL
• property right • speech right • freedom/equality before law	• Right to vote & contest	• decent standard of living & education

→ However also state Expanding rights does not mean EQUALITY [RIGHT TO Prosperity = always INEQUALITY]

CRITICISM

CITIZENSHIP concept based on EUROPEAN SOCIETY	↓ does not consider SUBALTERNs	↓ Marxists term it as apologetic view of private property ⇒ does not talk of COLLECTIVE right	↓ women did not achieve rights in same order
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3) CLASSICAL VIEW: Scholars rejected universal citizenship
i) PLATO no equality for unequal born.

ii) ARISTOTLE - not for slaves, women, poor.

iii) MARSCA - only include middle class.

4) J S MILL: citizenship can destroy inequality

5) Karl Marx: → it is a bourgeoisie concept.

6) PARSON → citizenship - modernity of society;
as it is based on values of universalism & achievement

7) MARK Smith - ecological citizenship: (not just citizens, flora, fauna, future)

8) Derek Healy - citizenship is democratizing force.

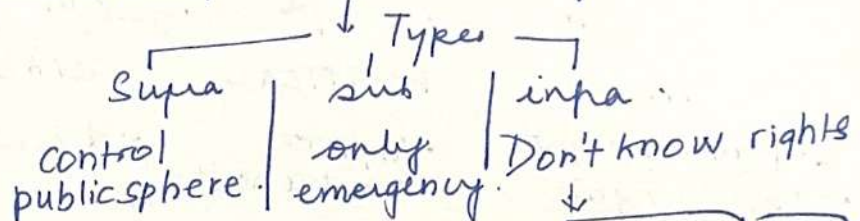
9) Bryan Turner - "PASSIVE MEMBERSHIP", no direct

10) LASKI → STATE is recognized by rights \ democracy.
JUS SANGUINE \ JUS SOLI

REASONS why citizenship failed to secure EQUALITY

1) as per T H MARSHALL - "RIGHT TO PROFIT"

2) Habermas - citizenship not actively exercised.



↓
as per T K Doreen Xaxa -
Tribals are INFRA CITIZENS.

3) GUHA - differentiates
WESTERN got citizenship
world with struggle.
INDIANS got citizenship
without awareness.

4) Partho Chatterjee - citizenship as commodity.

5) GAIL Omvedt - Paradoxical citizenship of
women (dalits, women & tribes
treated as lesser citizens)

GLOBALIZATION & CITIZENSHIP

1) Roy Cox - citizenship will cease to exist with
COSMOPOLITAN ATTITUDES

2) Rejection of Politics = rejection of belief in citizenship
ie NOTA, low voter turnouts

3) Era of Protectionism, - GLORIFICATION of CITIZENSHIP
RIGHT WING POLITICS Ex - MEXICAN WALL

Global citizenship, Dual citizenships are remoulding
definition.

DEMOCRACY Abraham LINCOLN Rule by people, for people, of people.
 ↳ MOST POPULAR FORM of GOVT.

FEATURES

Participation of people
 ↳ direct indirect

Limited Govt

Well guarded rights of people

Regular elections, (FFT), wide franchise

Free Press, Freedom of expression

EVOLVING NATURE of Democracy

· SABHA, SAMITI + OLIGARCH Republic

· Greece - Proto democracy

→ 1265 → English parliament

18th Century

French & American Revolution (1776)

↓

1848
 Universal male Adult Suffrage in France

← 1920-1880s
 extended to women

1950-60
 Civil rights movement in USA

1990
 Collapse of USSR, Spread of democracy

as per 1) Larry Diamond - Waves of democracy via war, revolution, decolonization, socio-religious & economic conditions.

VIEWS

1) PLATO called it MOBOCRACY

2) MACHIVELLI - favored strong monarchy

3) MONTESQUIEU, HOBBES, LOCKE → positive concept & desirable.

4) TOCQUEVILLE - "DEMOCRACY in AMERICA" - Tendency of democracy into soft despotism, Tyranny of majority

5) MARX - democracy built to support BOURGEOISIE; ILLUSION TO SUSTAIN FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS

6) LIBERALS - Bentham, Mills → glorified democracy as INSTITUTIONALIZING rule of law.

7) POST MODERNISTS: Foucault calls it product of modernity

8) FEMINISTS - universal inequality against women.

9) DUVENGER - Democracy power is People centric

10) Democracy is elite rule - FALSE SENSE of power

11) FUNCTIONALIST - democracy functional for welfare

12) JOSEPH BESSETTE calls for DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY, not based on VOTES but merits & demerits

13) WESTERNGAARD & RESLER - all parties same illusion of democracy

14) MOSCA - democracy can be by & for but never of the people

ESSENTIAL FEATURES
& Strengthen Democracy

Schmitter & Karl - Accountability mechanism

1) Lipset - need education

2) J S Mill - knowledge convection

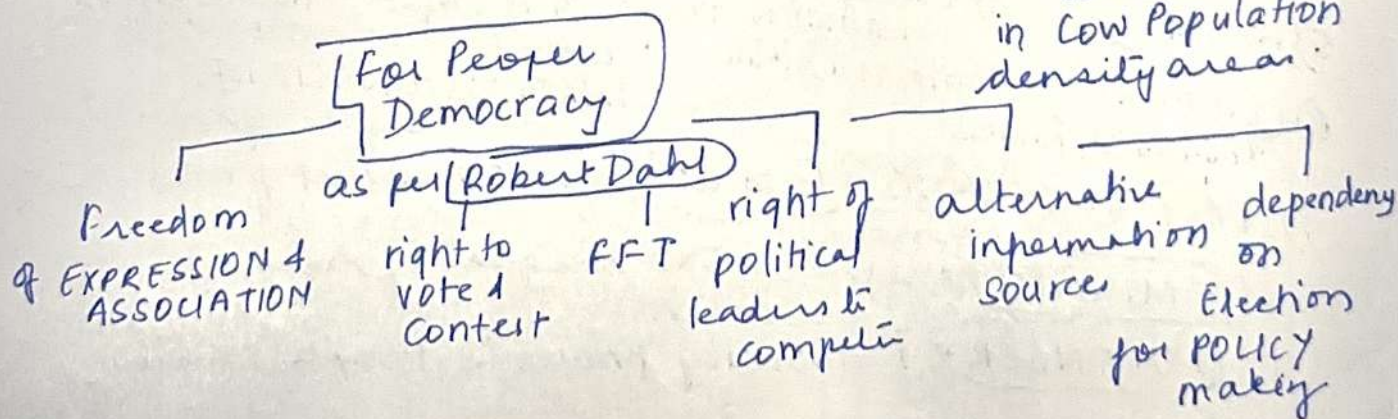
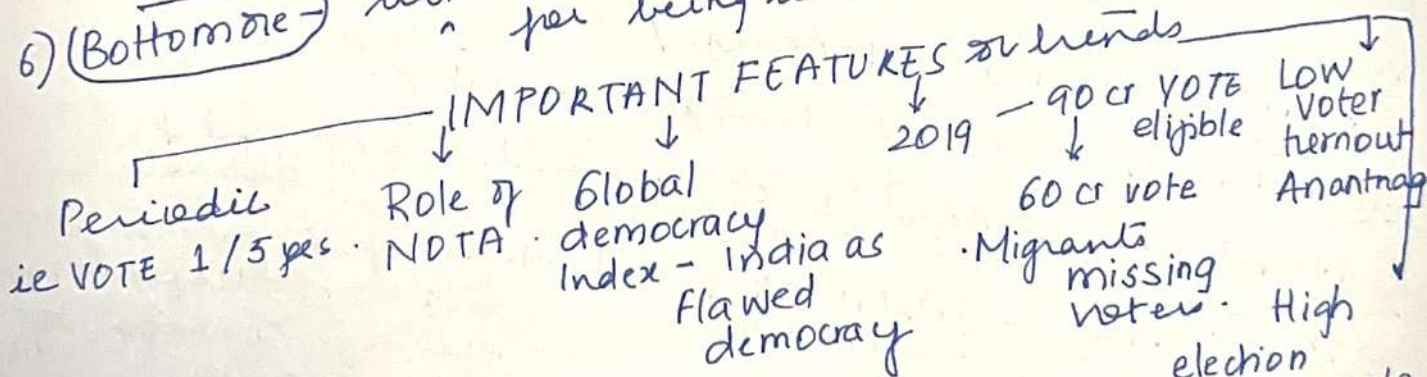
8) NATIONAL sentiment
9) Spirit of TOLERATION

3) K Oomen - democracy cannot flourish until traditional structures flourish

4) PAARTH Chatterjee - Personal power based on MORAL character is practically Feudal

5) BIPIN Chandra - theoretical democratic institutions must be democratic for being a Democracy

6) Bottomore -



CIVIL SOCIETY → **WORLD BANK**: space between market & govt filled by civil society.

CRITERIA - non-profit making
 - not state entity
 - not commercial entity

1) as per **Kofi Annan** it is important for **Peace & Prosperity**

Ex - Akshay Patia, Amnesty International, Pratham N60



VIEWS: 1) **Marx** - need complete separation of **STATE & CIVIL SOCIETY**

9) Adam Ferguson credited with modern day understanding

2) **GRAMSCI**



→ need for inter-relationship

10) Ernest Gellner's "Modular Man" analogy to civil society

3) **LOCKE**

civil society is people centric state

4) **HEGEL**

transitional state to **UNIVERSAL** or **PARALLEL** state

5) **GS Almond**

makes for a "meaningful democracy"

11) **DAVID HELD**

it is distinctive as it includes areas of social life outside political or direct control of state

6) As per **A. Sen**

enhances responsiveness of state

7) **R. KOTHARI**

room for mass politics

8) **McKean**

"Invisible Govt"

9) **TOCQUEVILLE**

complementary role

12) **PUTNAM**

civil society = school of democracy

CHARACTERISTICS
 ↓
Organized SOCIAL LIFE

Open, Voluntary & autonomous

Concerned with public good

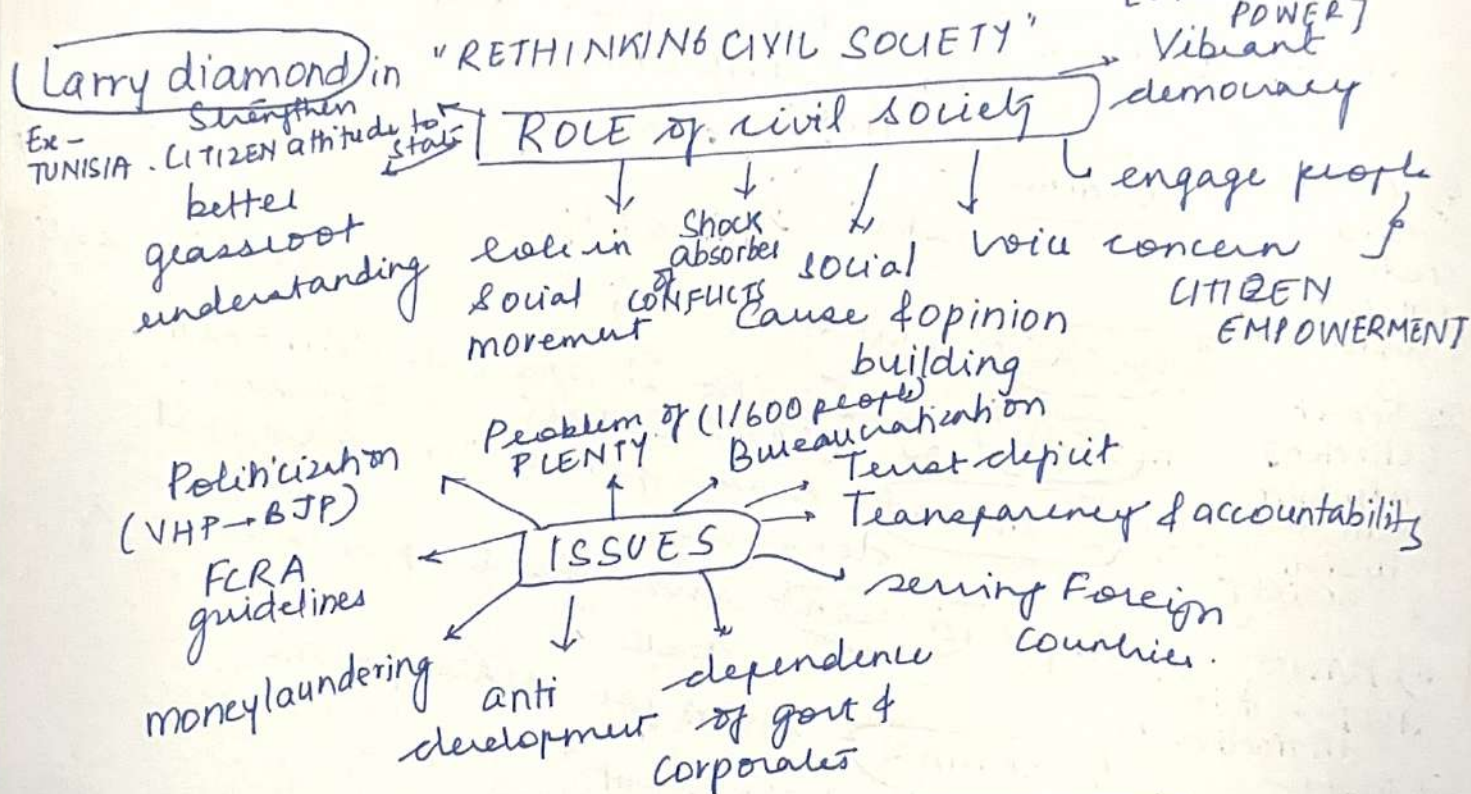
Plurality & diversity

CIVIL SOCIETY ⇌ **GOVERNMENT**
 ensures transparency & accountability of both.

(Neela Chandoke) "CONCIETS of CIVIL SOCIETY"

- 1) need secular CS
- 2) lack of opaque function
- 3) leadership deficit
- 4) shady finance [2016 - 10% filed their financial annual returns]

"EXCLUSIVE/EXCLUSIONARY space", Hierarchical without tolerance for marginal/radical ideas → need Democratizing



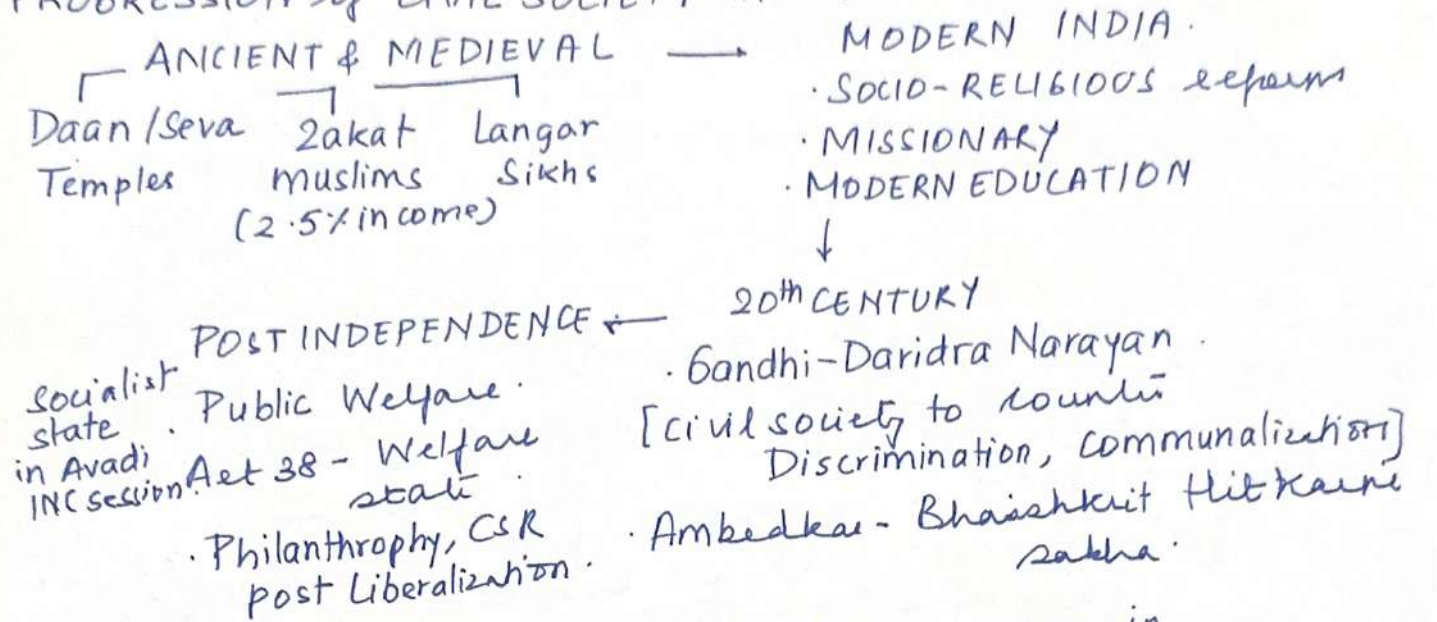
• DIFFERENTIATING (Pressure Group) & (Civil Society)

INWARD	OUTWARD
For HINDU	For society
Ex: RSS players	RSS - cleaning society roads.

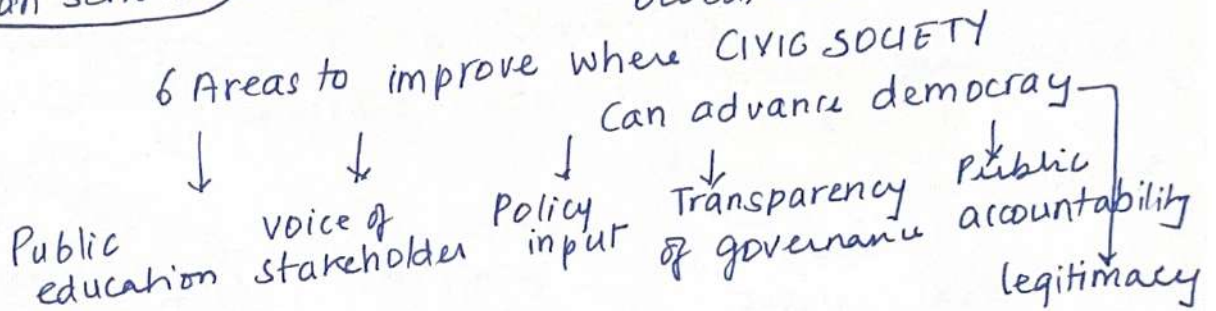
Types of Civil Society

- Animals: PETA
- women: SEWA
- environment: Green Peace, Narmada Bachao.
- Int: Amnesty
- Khalsa Aid
- Food: Akshya Pauri
- elderly
- Care for Aged

PROGRESSION of CIVIL SOCIETY in INDIA.



• as per (Jan Scholte) "Civil Society & democracy in Global Governance"



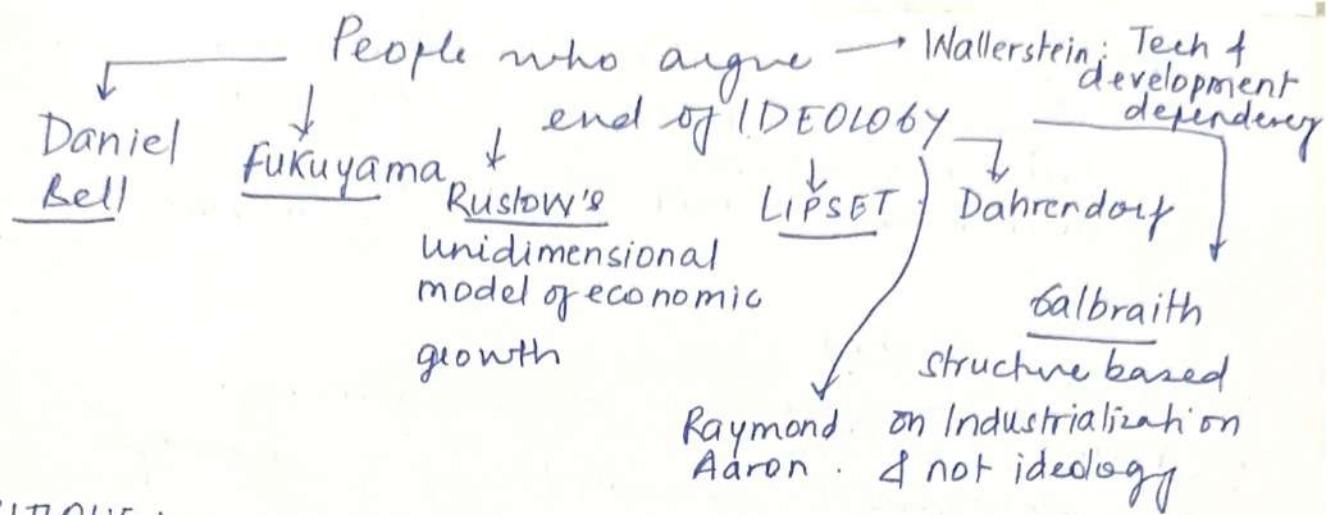
IDEOLOGY - Set of particular ideas that present a partial view of reality or IDEOLOGY - Science of ideas
CONTEMPORARY VIEW
Ex: NAZI Troops - FACISM based on Blood superiority of ARYAN RACE

VIEWS ON IDEOLOGY

- 1) ALTHUSSER - IDEOLOGY offers legitimacy
- 2) POST MODERNISTS - multiplicity of ideology
- 3) KARL POPPER - Every ideology is TOTALITARIAN, blinded by IDEOLOGICAL BIAS.
+ Arendt → TOTALITARIANISM = domination of terror & ideology
- 4) GRAMSCI - ideological & counter hegemony.
- 5) DANIEL BELL - "End of ideology"
as Welfare Capitalism meets privatization of SOCIALISTS
- 6) Raymond Aaron (Pluralist) - ideology only for intellectual.
"OPIUM of INTELLECTUALS"
- 7) Fukuyama - ideology ended with collapse of USSR.
- 8) Samuel Huntington - Ideology never ending, cultural & religious ideology persist.
- 9) Marxists - ideology is Bourgeoisie distorted.

DEBATE on end of ideology is an IDEOLOGY itself.

- KARL MARX - "GERMAN IDEOLOGY" → ideology is MANIFESTATION of FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS
- LENIN - it is mental concept, refers to POLITICAL consciousness of different classes.
- KARL MANHEIM - "IDEOLOGY → Reject's Marx's view & UTOPIA"
↓
1) STYLE of Thought is indirectly related to interests
2) MARXISM itself is IDEOLOGY of CLASS
3) Apart from class, other social groups
- Marx's vision is UTOPIA, it is also FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS



CRITIQUE:

- 1) TITMUS → end of ideology champions overlook
 - economic concentration
 - social disorganization
 - & cultural deprivation
 CAPITALIST ILLS. →
- 2) CW Mills - calls them advocates of STATUS QUO.
- 3) CB Mac Pherson → they do not solve problems of equitable distribution
- 4) Samuel Huntington → "Clash of Civilization" → existence of ideology

In actual practice, IDEOLOGY vehicle of value system, evolved movements, manifest concern for future; identified by cause commitment.

PROTEST :- Collective action with process of opposition

↳ It can be

- 1) INDIVIDUAL or COLLECTIVE 2) LATENT or MANIFEST
 ↓ ↓
Gandhi's FAST INDIA at WTO 3) ACTION or INACTION

1) TK Domen defined protest as instant & reactionary lacking crystallised identity, limited to community & context.

FORMS of PROTEST

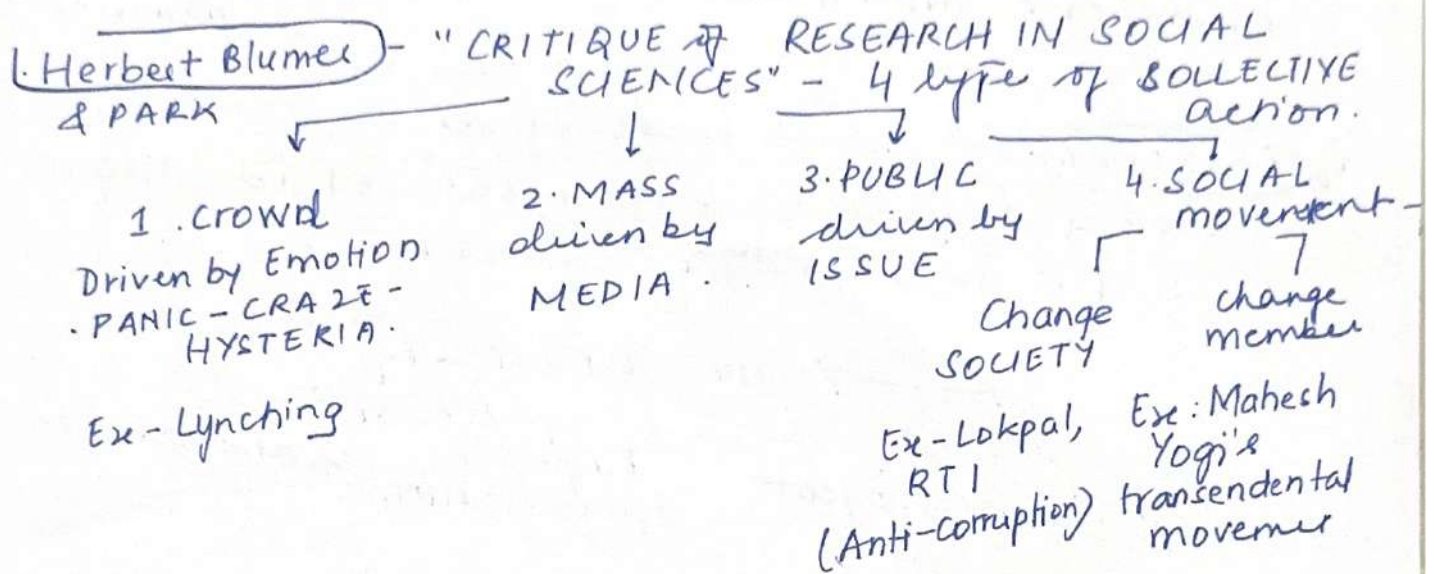
COVERT OVERT

Lobby Petition Boycott Public demonstration civil disobedience.

Examples of PROTEST

Candle light procession Blackbands Street Theatre (Nukkad Natak) Songs Poetry Vandalism

COLLECTIVE ACTION - action of group of people.
↓ with specific objective. ↓
PROTEST ABITATION REVOLUTION SOCIAL
MOVEMENT.



LOCHER - collective action driven by group behavior. - encourages people to act in way they might consider unthinkable in typical circumstance.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT

• BLUMER - organized effort by SIGNIFICANT people to change or reset change w/ SOCIETY

• SOCIAL movement organization - organized section of SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Ex: PETA is SMO - VEGAN SOCIAL movements

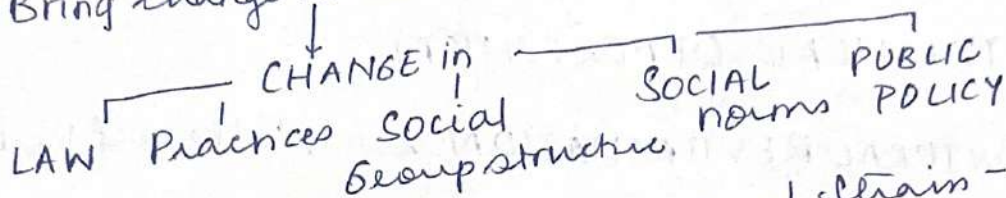
FEATURES

1) CHARLES TILLY in "SOCIAL MOVEMENT" - Major Vehicle for GRASSROOT INVOLVEMENT

2) SUSTAINED

3) Formally / Informally Organized

4) Bring change in SOCIAL ORDER



Relative deprivation by STOUFLER

THEORIES

Resource mobilization

Mass Society

Structural strain - SMELSER

1) MASS SOCIETY

Reason for SM

sense of individual lost

Social movement a sense of belonging
Ex - LGBTQ+ → celebration of June as PRIDE MONTH

2) RELATIVE deprivation

- by STOUFLER, it is based on deprivation w/ others - Pre-conditions

I don't have it

x has

I want it

it is realistic

CON - not always like

ANTILLA next to DHARAVI

3) RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

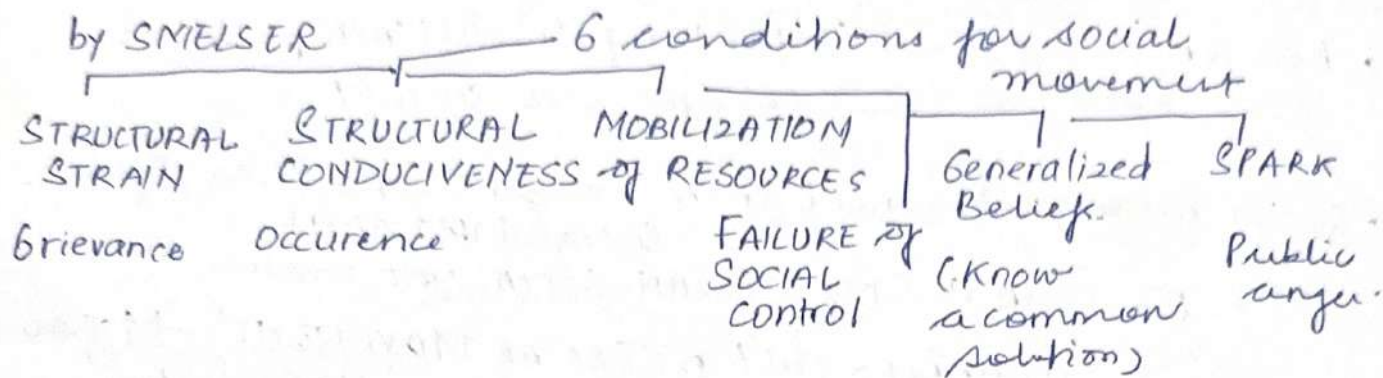
→ Equate social movement to a startup; it needs entrepreneurs to mobilize

Goals Finances People Social resources

CON: 1) FOCUS on Sustenance 2) does not explain Arab Spring, Black rights movement

4) STRAIN THEORY Value added approach

by SMELSER

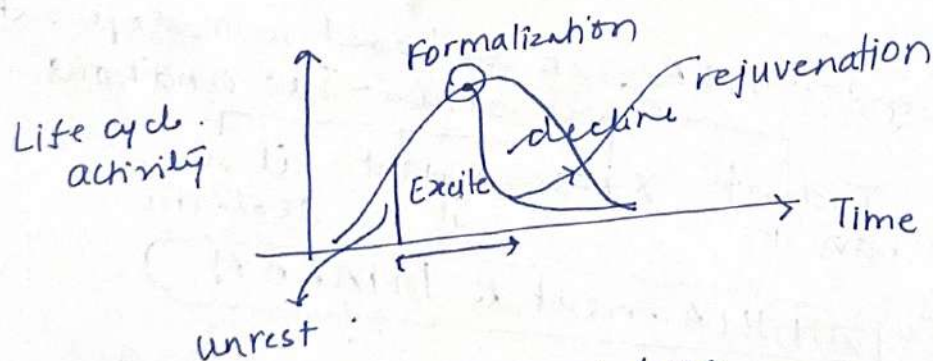
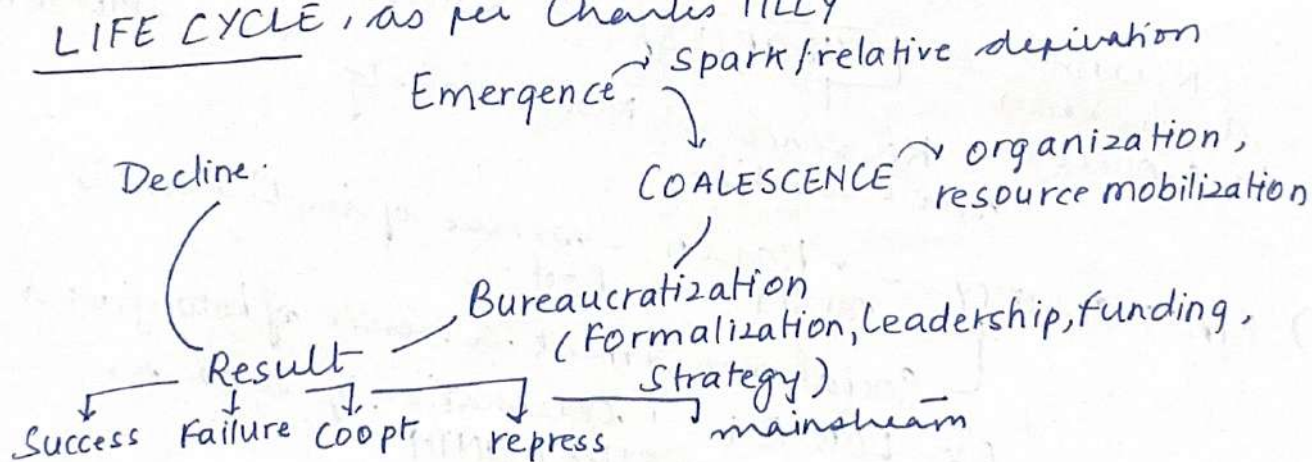


5) PSYCHOLOGICAL → discontent & personal maladjustment, joining to escape BANALITY
by HAUFFER

6) POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM

7) CULTURAL REVITALIZATION by Wallace & Wallace

LIFE CYCLE, as per Charles TILLY



• Elements OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Support base

- Leadership
- Ideology
- Funding
- Structure

6) Tools of propagation

Ex - Arab Spring on, #Me Too
SOCIAL MEDIA

• IDEOLOGY - INTEGRATED system of Beliefs, Ideas, theories
 constitute a well defined socio-economic system.

to a SOCIAL MOVEMENT

- crucial for STRUCTURE & SUSTENANCE
- helps in IDENTIFYING GOALS
- builds common view among members.
- organizing principle.

Ex - M S A Rao - NAXALITE BHODDAN
 Same purpose & different ideology

Types of SOCIAL movement

1) N J Smelser -

- Norm Type
- Peaceful
 - Small scale
 - Long term

- Value oriented
- care of society
 - Rapid
 - large scale
 - short term

Norm - Neolithic Revolution

Ex - French - LEF revolution

2) David Aberle's - classification

Who	→ % change	
	LIMITED	RADICAL
SPECIFIC	ALTERNATIVE Alcoholics	REDEMPITIVE Religious movement
EVERYONE	REFORMATIVE Ex - nuclear disarmament	REVOLUTIONARY Ex - milenarian

3) Turner & Killian

VALUE | POWER | PARTICIPATION

4) Other types

MIGRATORY - Zionist
 EXPRESSIVE - Hippie
 UTOPIAN - Transcendental movement of Mahesh yogi
 REFORM -

5) REVOLUTIONARY | RESISTANCE

↳ DMK: Anti Hindi Protests

6) T K Doren - INSTITUTIONALISATION of SOCIAL MOVEMENT
 based on Agrarian Labour movement in

KERALA

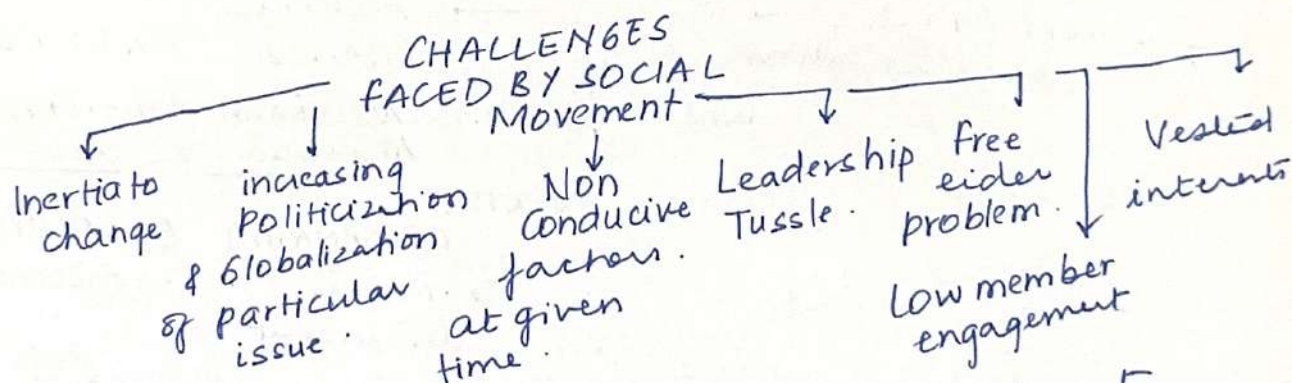
- routinization of charisma
- Bureaucratic Structure
- Parallel elite
- excessive mobilization

MILLINERIAN movement - Generally religious movements which originate in times of turmoil & rapid change

- ↳ Promise SUDDEN REDEMPTION.
- ↳ Derived from age old beliefs, scriptures that talk of arrival of savior.

CHRISTIANS | MUSLIMS | HINDUS | BUDDHISTS
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Doomsday Khatamat KALKI VAJRAPANI.

- Prophecy of end of pain, death, sin & human imperfections.
- However, Marxists, call it make up call for Engels Proletariat.
- As per David Aberle - it is result of inefficiency of Human Action"
Ex - Bissa munda as BHABWAN or savior.



NEW SOCIAL movements - As per SIMON MALLSWORTH it refers to movements like LGBTQ+, anti-nuclear, Feminist that emerged in developed world.

NSM
• Habermas - Particular to Developed
Two agendas - Protect NATURE
↳ champion marginalized

Quality of LIFE
INFORMALLY structured

RAINBOW COALITION
youngster, middle class.
Decentralized
- use social media -

OSM
Developing
mostly economic inequality,
power reorganization
Sustenance of Life.

Typically Structured.
Lower Class
Seek power

SOCIAL MOVEMENT - it is defined as sustained collective action aimed at bringing or resisting social change outside the sphere of established institutions.

- Introduced by Lorenz Steip in "HISTORY of French SOCIAL MOVEMENT from 1789 to PRESENT".

MISA RAO - Social movement involves sustained collective mobilization through formal or informal organization, generally oriented to bring change. IMPORTANT component: IDEOLOGY.

- Turner & Kilhan - "Collectivity which acts with continuity to bring or resist change".

Charles Tilly - Social movements are major vehicle for people participation in Politics.

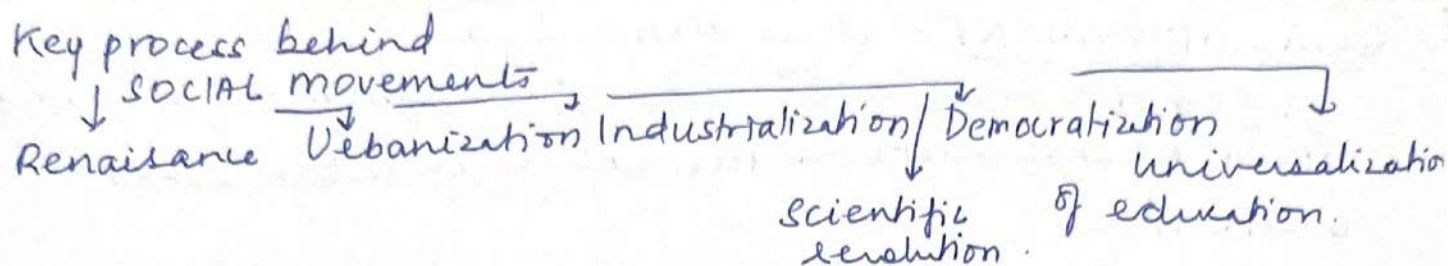
Functions of social movement as per TOURAINE

↓ MEDICATION ↓ each person a chance to participate	↓ PRESSURE ↓ For change	↓ CLARIFICATION of COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS. ↓ Spread of ideas
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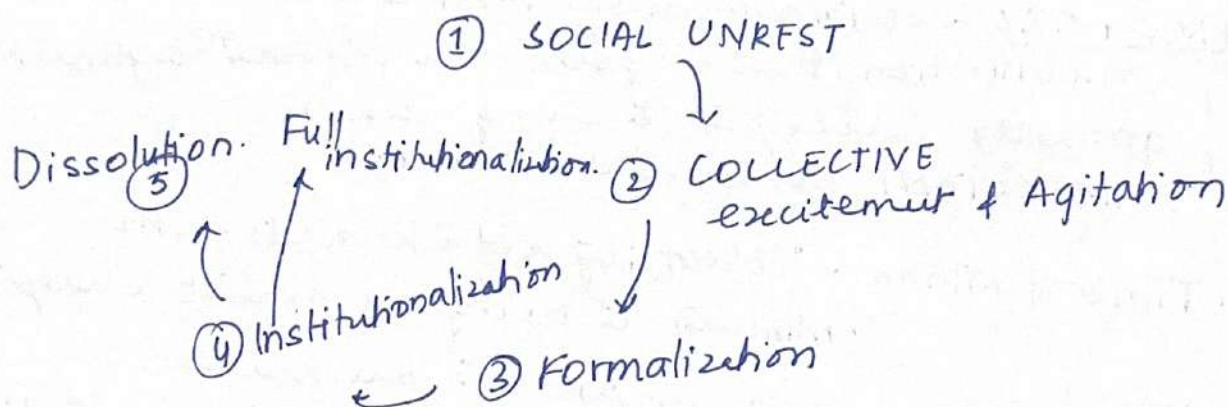
MISA RAO identified three factors for origin

1) <u>RELATIVE Deprivation</u> Ex: NAXALITE movement.	2) <u>Structural Strain</u> ↓ Ex: prevailing norms do not meet aspirations of people. Women Movement.	3) <u>Revitalization</u> ↓ towards a POSITIVE change Ex - LITERACY movement / YOUTH movement.
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Types of SOCIAL movement - REFORM REVOLUTIONARY REACTIONARY
MIGRATORY REVITALIZATION.



LIFE CYCLE



AGITATION - it involves intense activity in order to fulfill a purpose, taken of group/individual.

Ex - TELANGANA AGITATION.

AGITATION		PROTEST
Dissatisfaction		Dissent

• More spontaneous & ephemeral. → but shape into social movement.

Ex - STRIKE | MASS LEAVES | RASTA | RAIL | RIOT &
ROKO ROKO PICKETING.

REVOLUTION - Particular social movement with far reaching outcomes & radical overtones.

→ as per SKDCPOL: it is far reaching political/org change in short period.

1) LENIN - called it FESTIVAL of OPPRESSED

2) SAMUEL HUNTINGTON - VIOLENT change in values, govt, policies, leadership, social structure.

3) CHARLES TILLY - "European Revolutions"
Two features - IRREVERSIBLY & IRREVOCABILITY

4) SMELSER Disturbance in leads to revolution.
SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM

5) differentiating

REVOLUTION TOTAL CHANGE in SOCIAL STRUCTURE	REBELLION Revolt by CERTAIN classes (PARTIAL SOCIAL structure change)	COUP Change in Leadership
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6) Types of REVOLUTION

LIMITED ↓ to one structure Ex: IR (economic)	ELITE (from above)	REVOLUTION from below	FAILED Ex - Arab Spring
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- Lenin called it FESTIVAL OF OPPRESSED
- Sorokins called it social illness that kills optimism

CAUSES of SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

↓
(Marx) - Ills of Capitalism
(Alienation
True class consciousness)

↓
Predicted in
Western
developed
world

↓
Uneven
development

I Curve
theory
[relative
deprivation]

Structural
strain
Theory
(Smelser)

Internal
Contradiction
Anticipatory
Socialization

↓
ALTHUSSER - revolution
in weakest capitalist
state - High internal
Contradiction

Major Revolution
in peripheral Asia
& Latin America.

CONDITIONS for REVOLUTION

↓ Mass discontent ↓ Dissident Political movement ↓ Unifying motivation external assistance

DIFFERENTIATING

	SOCIAL MOVEMENT	REVOLUTION
Scope	Content	radical change.
Nature	long drawn, organized, sustained	Abrupt, sui generis.
Methods	many ways	mostly violent.
Semantic	Broad term	type of social movement
Orientations	Change in Society	change of society
Ex:	Peasant movements, NIRBHAYA	French, American, Arab Spring.

7) Protests or revolutions build on successful techniques
Ex - Guerilla warfare spread by Communists

8) TILLY → VIOLENCE depends on how authorities respond.

Ex - Repressive forces are themselves the most consistent initiators of collective violence

Russian Revolution - Bloodless Revolution.

9) TILLY - origin of REVOLUTION - "MULTIPLE SOVEREIGNTY"
ie when govt lacks control fully over area it controls.

arises out of ———
 external internal combined.
 wars clashes

• Revolutionary power takeover depends on:
 1) Govt's control of armed forces
 2) extent of conflict
 3) degree of organization.

{SKDPCOL} - See REVOLUTIONARY movements as UNINTENDED consequences of PARTIAL AIMS

(GOODWIN) - differentiates CONSERVATIVE & RADICAL revolution
American French, Russian,
Arab.

RELIGION.

• FUNCTIONAL DEFINITION

VINGER - Religion is set of beliefs & practices by means of which group of people struggle with ultimate problems of human life.

• SUBSTANTIVE - unified system of beliefs & practices by (DURKHEIM) related to sacred things (set apart & forbidden) that unify people, ^{into} constituting a single moral community

Based on studying ARUNTA TRIBES

THEORIES

1) DIFFERENTIATING SOCIOLOGY

Questions societal beliefs, understanding of GOD, linking religion to other social institution

PHILOSOPHY

→ examining belief of GOD (metaphysical epistemology)

THEOLOGY

Necessary believes, Scriptural understanding

Types of THEORIES

EVOLUTIONARY

FUNCTIONAL

SYMBOLIC

Concerned about ORIGIN & PURPOSE of religion.

i) COMTE in

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY

- THEOLOGICAL

→ METAPHYSICAL → POSITIVE

With rise of rationality

↑ Human consciousness
Societal progress
⇒ Displacement of Religion.

ii) SPENCER'S

social darwinism

→ GHOST THEORY of religion.

↳ Product of FEAR

will decline with growth of science.

iii) (E B TAYLOR)

Magic → Feudal religion → Modern science.
development of modern consciousness.

iv) (FRAZER)

Analysis of Tribal Societies [where magic ends, science begins]
MAGIC → RELIGION → SCIENCE.

v) (A E CRAWLEY)

Religion built on product of TABOO & FEAR.

vi) (R H LOWIE)

Religion as response to awe
ie MAGIC + emotion = religion
MAGIC (no emotion) → SCIENCE.

FUNCTIONALIST → Examines religion in terms of society needs.

RELIGION.

1. PARSONS - AGIL PARADIGM - Integration of pre-requisite of SOCIAL SYSTEM.
- RELIGION provides VALUE consensus, Ex: 10 Commandment "Thou shalt not kill"
 - guidelines to INDIVIDUALS in SOCIETY
 - integrate SOCIAL & CULTURAL systems.
 - RELIGION? - uncertainty → SOCIAL order stability
 - premature death → religion - adjustment emotionally intellectually

2. EMILE DURKHEIM - "Elementary Forms of Religious Life"
- Religion → worship of SACRED.
 - ARUNTA tribe, AUSTRALIA → used TOTEMISM = State/said that in worshipping god, man worshipping society.
 - Symbol of COLLECTIVE CONSCIENCE → collective identity
 - social control

- CRITIQUE:
- Generalization of a specific form of religion practice.
 - Common to small societies, tribes, Close integrated socio-cultural systems.
 - Overstates degree of collective conscience → currentday multifaith societies.
 - Status Quo while there is social dynamism & transformation.
 - Gives no stress on individual's emotional needs in seeking Religion.
 - * Reductionist view, rejecting spiritualism embedded in it.
- Leach.
vi) no sharp distinction between sacred & Profane.
Ex: Veddas, SL
- Rodney Stark

3. MALINOWSKI - "MAGIC RELIGION & SCIENCE"
- Study of Trobriand Islands - Religion as reinforcing social solidarity.
 - ↓
 - RITUALS to reduce anxiety. However, religious rituals of worship of society.
 - Ex: when catch of fish unpredictable. Religion concerned with individual's emotional stress that can threaten social solidarity.
 - uncertainty or life crisis.
 - CRITICISM 1) Exaggerates importance of RITUALS. ex: Trobriand Yam growth - bride payment.
 - 2) TAMBAH: RITUALS only for social prestige, not solidarity.

S

- RADCLIFFE BROWN - Religious ceremonies (ex-Communal Dancing)
 - promote unity, harmony, social solidarity & survival of society

- KINGSLEY DAVIS - religious belief = socially valued goals, Identity of INDIVIDUAL

- Neo Functionalist

MERTON: dysfunction in multi-religious society

LATENT
FUNCTION

Whether Communism shared operational details of RELIGIOUS RITUALS

- T. Yinger, Odeh, Joan Davies - Contemporary Functionalists

• Religion fills gaps created by Science

* PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF GOD

CRITICISM : 1) Ignoring dysfunctions - divisive, disorganizing, disturbing role.

2) Hostility intra & inter religious grow.

3) Status Quo, Fatalism - Hinders human intellect development.

4) Functionalists see SECULARIZATION as functional religious change.

5) Does not hold in Communist State.

However,

National memorials, ceremonials play role of religion.

→ DOUGLAS

"Religion as present as past,
Past was as secular as present"

MARXIST

MARX - "Religion as OPIUM OF MASSES".

- 1) MYSTIFICATION of real relationship between humans & inanimate objects.
- 2) It gives false sense of Hope - eases pain of exploitation.
- 3) STATUS QUOIST, ruling class run.
Ex - Divine right theory, CASTE, Pharaoh - support MARX
- By
1) Promise of AFTERLIFE.
2) makes poverty tolerable as promising compensation in Heaven
3) Promise of Supernatural intervention
4) Justifies social order - teaches virtues that help rich.

CRITICISM 1) Religion just not privilege, it can provide impetus to change - WEBER's protestant ethic.

Religion does not end as per Marx's view.
2) USSR Communism - Religion did not die out.
→ recent: SINICIZATION of RELIGION in CHINA → converting Tibet Buddhists to Atheists/Maoists

NEO MARXIST

Frederick Engels: "On History of Early Christianity"
RELIGION originated as way to cope with oppression → It could be source of resistance to oppressors
Ex: Navayana Buddhism

Otto Maduro → Relative autonomy of religion from economic system.

SYMBOLIC THEORY - PETER BERGER

"SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY"
• PHENOMENOLOGICAL Perspective

Everyone Born with empty mind → INJECTION of "NORMS" or norms via SOCIALIZATION → UNIVERSALIZATION OF MEANING.
⇒ Religion thus enables PLAUSIBILITY of STRUCTURE of religion

2) LUCKMANN - "INVISIBLE RELIGION" (Practice of religion becomes an individual affair)

3) CLIFFORD GEERTZ - religion present in heart & soul to deal with bafflement, suffering & evils.

FEMINIST THEORY - RELIGION as miniature of PATRIARCHAL Society
no women gods. no high priests runs below men men oriented rituals.

LAWSON & MACLEAY - RELIGION as a way of life.

SOCIAL PHENOMENON
Collectivity relationship between humans concerns all aspects of life.

FEATURES of religion
Group
Belief in sacred.
RITUALS (repeated customs)
MORAL Prescription.

RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY

R. Stephen Warner

Whole new paradigm has emerged in SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

• Truly Religious society

SINGLE religion domination as members by BIRTH

→ SHIFT

Religious pluralism & autonomy

• INDIVIDUALISTIC

• Based on US society

• Success of religion ~ Free market analogy

→ Rejects view that RELIGION is declining.

RODNEY STARK & BAINBRIDGE

EXCHANGE THEORY

- Human decision making based on Rewards & avoiding Costs ↓

BASIS for Religion

"TIME & money returns on adopting a religion"

• Religion as COMPENSATOR

→ Reward will be obtained in distant future.

• General Compensator on SUPERNATURAL ASSUMPTION

Ex - not meaning of life.

• RELIGIOUS PLURALISM in US does not indicate any SECULARIZATION: ~ Seeking new compensator

RELIGION is INDIVIDUAL QUEST for meaning

RONKMAN -

CRITIQUE

STEVE BRUCE

① Evidence of SECULARIZATION. Not all are seeking what religion has to offer

② Towns of greater pluralism - also places of Religious attacks, low rates of church membership

③ People can't behave like consumers, as one can't calculate opportunity costs

TYPES OF RELIGION:

ANIMISM: Worship of spirit/ anima, considered feature of primitive society.

• as per Spencer's GHOST THEORY - used to explain

- Dreams
- Visions
- Death

PRACTICE
↓
Pirā, Shāddh in INDIA.
BHUTA dance.
↓
SIDUX Indians do
GHOST DANCE
↓
Canary Island
Guanches
↓
SUDAN - Belief in Sky God / Spirit.
↓
Japan's SHINTOISM
(Kami / spirits everywhere)

E. B. TAYLOR in "PRIMITIVE CULTURE"
→ Man "Elasticity of self" + Puzzled by Reflection, echoes, shadow + Ancestor death.

↓
ANIMISM originated to SATISFY man's INTELLECTUAL NEED.
↓
To convert souls into Protective Spirits - Periodic offering.

ANIMISM FEATURE
↓
man considered a part of nature, not superior.
↓
RITUALS are essential for survival.
↓
FOOD, shelter & fertility are what society prays for.

2) GRAHAM HARVEY - Ecological Significance.

3) POST MODERNISM - Animism is by fall - creating relation with pets, toys, pizzas etc.

4) NURIT DAVID - Sociologist subjectivity in complex Tribal Culture.

MONISM - it is a religious - philosophical world view in which all reality reduced to one thing / substance. Opposed to DUALISM i.e. (evil & good) or PLURALISM.

Types
ATTRIBUTIVE (one kind)
SUBSTANTIVE (only one)

Philosopher views
 • Adishankara x Advaita Vedanta & (PLOTINUS) - preached MONISM.

• First principle of everything

WATER as per THALES
 AIR as per ANAXIMENES
 Change / Flux as per HERACLITUS
 No change as per PARMENIDES

PHILOSOPHY - metaphysical usage - MONISM recognizes all theories that preached single kind of PHYSICAL / PSYCHICAL reality.

SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK - Monism as a form of PANTHEISM worldview that ultimate source is GOD and all reality is manifestation of GOD.

SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK - (NATURALISTIC MATERIALISM)

Monism practice → medieval period - POLITICAL IDENTITY of STATE - one faith, one god, one set of rituals. → Roman christian state, OTTOMANS as ISLAMIC state

Industrial revolution } slave trade, colonialism, boundary expansion
 - PLURALISTIC in nature → Artificially constructed MONISM (conversion, manipulation, persuasion)
 IMPERIAL STRUCTURES

AFTER I.R } rise of markets, Free trade, democracy, church power reduced

PLURALISM replaced monism.

But conflicts when monism vs pluralism
 by HEART by LAW - FUNDAMENTALISM (Anti conversion, communal tension, riots)
 monism - nascent society
 pluralism - modern society

SOCIOLOGY
(E B TAYLOR) monism hallmark of MODERN SOCIETY

PLURALISM - respect, tolerance & acceptance of multiple paths to God or multiple GODS.



Rise of PLURALISM - based on Reformation & enlightenment

(BLACKLEDGE & HUNT) - "From Uniculturalism to Multiculturalism" - CULTURAL pluralism is Foundation to MULTICULTURAL Society.

↓

EUROPEAN CONCEPT → **HOWEVER** AFRICA - ethnic diversity

↓

IDEOLOGICAL DIVIDE

- MONISTIC**
- PLURALISTIC**
 - Coercive cultural uniformity - ISLAMIC, Communist states

PLURALISTIC societies - definition & inequalities gave way to

- i) SECTARIAN mobilization within
- ii) GLORIFICATION to monistic states from outside.

CLIFFORD GEERTZ "ISLAM OBSERVED" - INDONESIA (monism - Myopic orientation to one's culture & religion)

Case study → Strengthened ISLAMIC REVIVALISM

ROWENA ROBINSON "SOCIOLOGY of RELIGION IN INDIA"

- PLURALISM by rule of LAW, heart
- MONISM at heart
- **GANDHI**
 - explicit pluralism (HINDU - MUSLIM unity)
 - implicit monism (Hindu way of DISCIPLINED life)
- lead to ANTI Conversion, Communal Tension

Amartya Sen - "Secularism in INDIA" - Doctrine of State that has failed to be internalized as

ILLITERACY } - need
RURAL LIFE } EDUCATION
ORTHODOX Tradition } EMPLOYMENT
URBANISM

(STEVE BRUCE) - ↑ secularization, not PLURALISM of society

(PETER BERGER) - ↑ pluralism, product of modernization.
↳ Growth of personal values at cost of religious values.

SECTS - Small, voluntary and exclusive religion group.

• SECTS were originally groups that broke away from Dominant Religion over interpretation.

1) ROY WALLIS - deviant groups that see themselves as uniquely legitimate.

2) PETER BERGER - sects in tension with larger society and closed against it

THEODICY of DISPRIVILEGE (Weber)

3) BRYAN WILSON - RISE of SECTS, Methodism due to uncertainty of Industrial Life → provides new "UNIVERSE of meaning"

4) WEBER - Sects rise within groups which are marginal → People perceive that they are not receiving prestige or economic rewards they deserve.

Thus rise of SECT as THEODICY of DISPRIVILEGE

deserve.

SECT promises i) explanation of disprivilege

ii) promise honour in Future "new world" or afterlife.

(relative deprivation), not only poor.
Christian - MIDDLE CLASS
Science - MIDDLE classy Hippie

Transcendental meditation.
→ Black Americans joining BLACK MUSLIMS (Md. Ali as Role model)

5) STARK & BAINBRIDGE → when more successful members of Religion try to reduce tension between Religion - Outside world - Less successful breakaway.

→ NEIBUHR: SECTS are short lived:

i) Cannot sustain fervour of 1st generation.

ii) social marginality, isolation of members may disappear.

ceases to exist

or becomes a domination → changes beliefs to make it MAINSTREAM

Ex: METHODISTS → Denomination dropped rejection of society & strict discipline

FEATURES

PURITY OF DOCTRINE

Parent Philosophy

deprived class

reject social order

INTENSITY & commitment of member

leaders chosen by the informal

CULT [no parent philosophy like sects]

(Howard Becker) - CULT were small religious groups lacking organization & emphasizing private nature of personal beliefs. uniquely legitimate pluralistic legitimate

(TROELTSCH'S) classification + ROY matrix

EXTENSION	Respect Church	Denomination
	Deviant Sect	Cult

(STEVE BRUCE) - cult as loosely knit group, organized over common themes lacks a defined belief system. more INDIVIDUALISTIC.

+ AM Shah: organized on ideas

OLRIDGE - reasons for existence of CULT.

Religion - Affairite Focus

Cult - Relief in Present life.

address spiritual needs

Devotee - Face leader FACE to FACE

(STARK & BAINBRIDGE) - cult as product of cultural innovation.

AUDIENCE

- very little face to face interaction

Ex - Aet of Living by Sri Sri Ravishankar

3 Types

CLIENT

- Offer services to followers

Ex: SCIENTOLOGY

CULT movements Full religious needs satisfied

(ROY WALLIS) - They are deviant organization, they do not claim to have monopoly on truth, * pluralistically legitimate

(PETER BERGER) Revivalist

Nation of ISLAM
Hare Ram / Hare Krishna (ISKON)

Orientalist
Aghoras / Kapalika

Adventist

"New means of Joy"
Ex - UFO, OSHO, Scientology

TRENDS in RELIGION

(RUNCIMAN)

- ↑ sects & cults

(STEVE BRUCE)

secularization

Peter Berger → ↑ Pluralism in society

(ROY WALLIS)

uniquely legitimate

pluralistically legitimate

(Stark & Bainbridge)

Religion's Exchange theory

(RITZER) Macdonaldization

Respect Deviant

Church	Sect
Denomination	cult

REASONS for Increase in SECTS/CULTS

Weber
Theodicy of DISPRIVILEGE

- ↑ marginalization, relative deprivation
* Ex: Black muslim
Dera Sacha Sauda

Rapid social change

Ex - Rise of methodism

as per Bryan Wilson

Reaction action

secularization, modernity
"CONSEQUENCES of modernity"

globalization

Alienation

Disillusionment

* CHURCH - SECT continuum

Ex: methodism/calvinism

SECT - - - - -> DENOMINATION

CULT - - - - -> ↑ size of believee

---> CHURCH
↳ strong linkage to other SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Features of Denomination

membership from all

exclusivity vanishes

acceptance of norms of society

bureaucratization

INDIA - SECTS & CULTS

1) (A M SHAH)

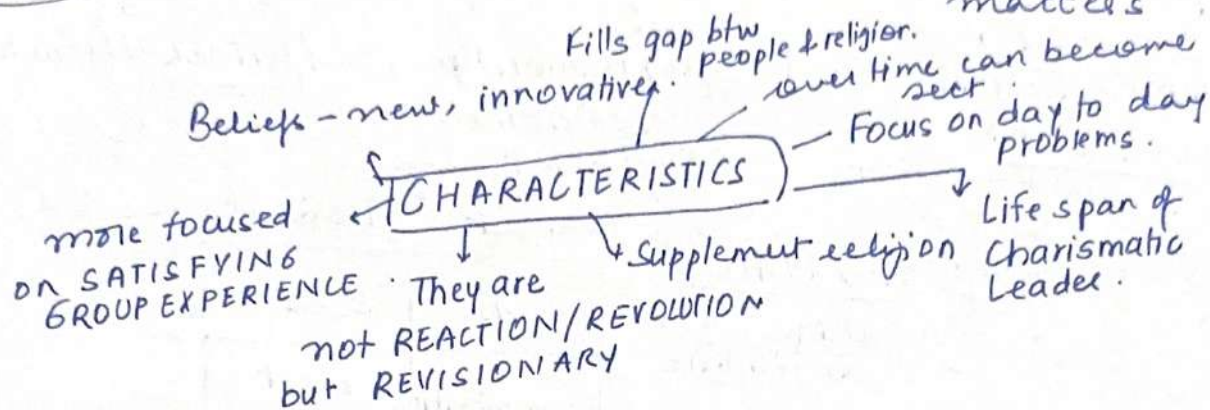
despite growth, focus on ideas, symbols rather than social organization

2) (Reorientation)

Ex Jaggi Vasudev's - teaches YOGA to corporate

3) CONTROVERSY - NITYANANDA

JOHNSON In general cults are not strict, except in FINANCIAL matters



JEFFERY ADDEN

- all religions started as CULT.
- CULTS are spontaneous, novelty in Beliefs & Practices.
- Roots - HEROIC ACT
- FLOURISH IN METROPOLITAN / Culturally heterogeneous area.
- Serves Problem of MALADJUSTMENT & SOCIAL CHANGE.

RELIGION & SCIENCE

(Albert Einstein) - "Science without religion is LAME.
Religion without Science is BLIND"

SCIENCE
Organized body of
KNOWLEDGE based on
observable & verifiable
facts
(EMPIRICISM, Rationality)

RELIGION
Unified system of beliefs
& practices related to
sacred things that unify
people into single moral
community (Durkheim)

Science - empirical,
utilitarian

SACRED - non-utilitarian
non-empirical.

EVOLUTIONARY → predicted end of religion with
(E.B. Taylor)

SCIENCE
REALITY - (Runciman) ↑ sects & cults
Religious Revivalism.

RELIGION & SCIENCE as alternate - cognitive system

SCIENCE
(REE) Reason, Empiricism
Evidence

Rationality Promoted
Heliocentricity

MATERIAL world

Central to IR 4.0.

Flexible / Constantly
evaluated

(*) INDIVIDUALISTIC /
UNIVERSAL

KNOWLEDGE

→ APPLICATION oriented
(tech program)

(SODROKIN) - Religion on UNQUESTIONABLE FAITH, Science on Questionable
Thesis

(Sumner & Keller) - no religion that has welcomed INQUIRY

RELIGION
(RFS) - Revelation, Faith,
Sacredness

→ promoted GEOCENTRICITY

Supernatural focus.

Central to Primitive
society

Rigid.

(*) COLLECTIVIST / PARTICULARISTIC

PATTERN VARIABLES

WISDOM (moral function)
not into concrete / immediate
results

SIMILARITY

SCIENCE-RELIGION — Help comprehend REALITY (cognitive function)
 Both work on FAITH.
 Both prescribe qualification for personnel.
 REQUIRE: Cooperation, team/group work.

Link-
WEBER.

both source
of wars -
acted against human kind

STEVE BRUCE - religion & science go hand in hand.

"when science fails, prayers follow"

Ex - ISRO at Balaji Temple before launch
 & Prayers of Rastriya Jais by strategy of all religions.

IAN BARBOUR - "when SCIENCE MEETS RELIGION"

4 models

CONFLICT

Dawkins

- Incompatibility

INDEPENDENT

Stephen Gould

Operate in different spheres

NON-OVERLAPPING IDEAS

MAJESTERIAL principle

- Adam & Eve

DIALOGUE

FARADAY Institute

mutual respect & exchange of

INTEGRATION

(ie merge of both)

Recurrent CONFLICT

DARWIN'S theory

VIEWS against seeing difference

1) MERTON - "Golden age due to protestant ideas"

2) WEBER - Protestant ethic (inner world ascetic ideology)

→ Spirit of Capitalism

3) Forms of RELIGION change with scientific secularism, both remain relevant

↑ sects, cult

rise in

Bible downloads

Macdonaldization

of RELIGION (RITZER)

WILLIAM BRAINBRIDGE

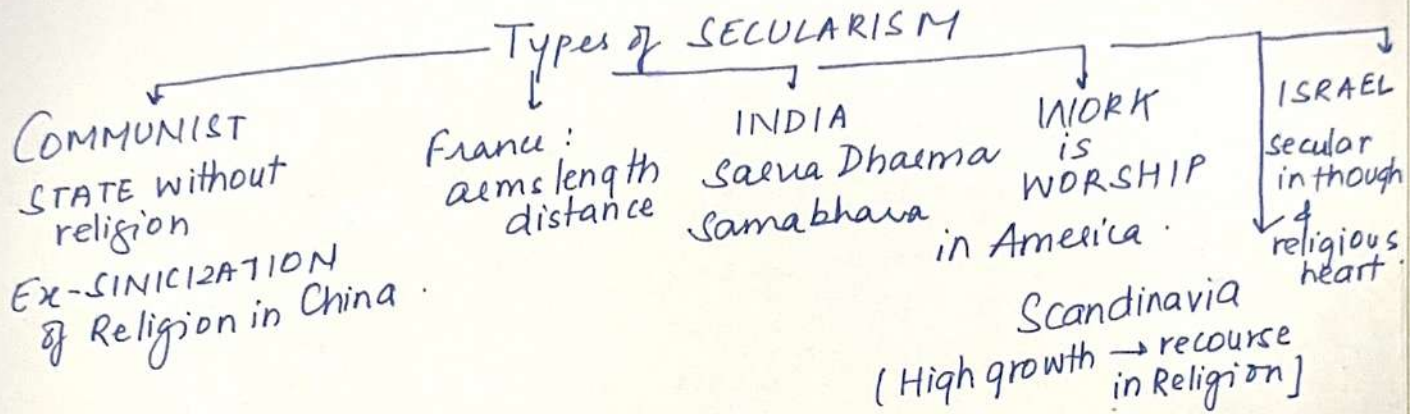
SCIENCE & RELIGION both are fragmented & share multiplicity of relations

Two balancing wheels -

RATIONAL & MORAL Compass

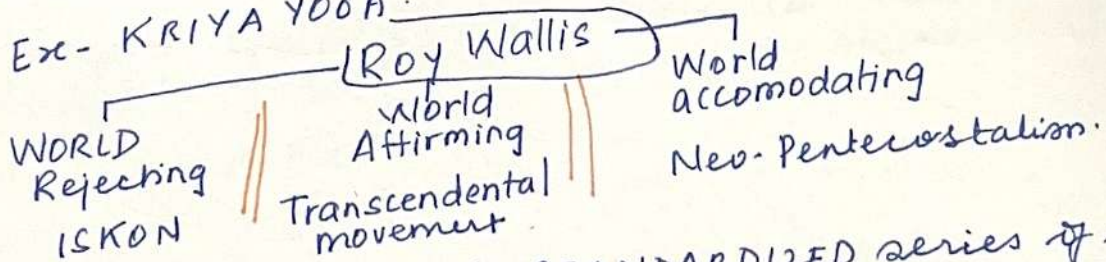
SECULARISM - (GEORGE HOLYOAKE) Only rational basis of SOCIAL & POLITICAL organization.

- STATE imposes no religion, does not prohibit practice of any religion.



* NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS: → groups of people in unorthodox belief & practices

Ex- KRIYA YOGA.



RELIGION & MAGIC → magic is STANDARDIZED series of acts performed as means of manipulating supernatural.

SIMILARITY → DEAL with SUPERNATURAL, operate on FAITH, attempt to cope with UNCERTAINTY

<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	RELIGION	SCIENCE MAGIC
	• Ultimate problems	Immediate problems
	• Preacher - follower	Buyer - seller
	• Emotional	Economic
	• Collective	Individuals
	• moral	-

SECULARIZATION - process where religion loses social significance.

(Bryan Wilson) defines - as desacrilization, rationalization
TWIN PROCESS.

- Started in 17th - 19th CENTURY → French revolution (L E F)
Europe
 - Transfer of property from CHURCH to SECULAR STATE
 - Reformation of THOUGHT

EVIDENCE OF SECULARIZATION.

- ↑ INDIVIDUALISM - Ralf Dahrendorf.
- Specialised DoL - Religion today not performing EDUCATION, POLITICS.
- Role of IT Revolution - Jobs based on science & tech.
- ↑ Science education - most numbers of STEM graduates.
- Studies - decreasing CHURCH attendance.

SCOTLAND	1981	2010
	63%	27%
- Secularization of Church - Ex: American church: (Post modernists) Americans way of life.
- Art, Culture, Architecture, music - more secular.
- Growth in sects & cults - RUNICMAN.
- (STEVE BRUCE) "SOCIALIZATION" → Religion's last role in integration [A & I L paradigm]

CRITICISM

- 1) RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM (Bhagavad Gita / Quoran app downloads)
- 2) Pandemic - Religion $\rightarrow$ spending $\rightarrow$ scientific spending
- 3) SECULARIZATION assumes ancestor only religious.
 $\rightarrow$ NOT True.

4) Church attendance — $\uparrow$ Apps, livestream, Webinars, websites
 not valid
 $\rightarrow$ Also, earlier ^{latent function}
 ATTENDANCE = STATUS symbol

OLIVER COX 5) Demographic forces offset Secularization
 Ex: Al Qaeda $\rightarrow$ ISLAM $\rightarrow$ more births $\rightarrow$ more radical religious death

6) PARSONS - change in role of church does not mean reduced relevance.

7) DECHRISTIANIZATION $\neq$ desecularization.

* TIM HERDEFER summarizing DURKHEIM $\rightarrow$ Religion lives as long as society does.

CHANGES in RELIGION.

1) DURKHEIM: CIVIC RELIGION to achieve common political objective
WEBSTER
 NEWSACRED: NATIONAL FLAG, ANTHEM
ROUSSEAU CIVIC RELIGION as Citizens religion
 3) RELIGION's transformative role Ex: Protestant Ethic.

4) JOSE CASANOVA - secularization only in WEST.

6) KAUFMANN "Belief without belongingness."
 $\downarrow$ church attendance $\parallel \uparrow$ Followers

2) PETER NYAAS $\rightarrow$ Religion bounce back due to ill effect of modernity
 "POST SECULAR SOCIETY"

4) BELLAH change in expression (individualish)

5) Bryan Wilson - sects are last outpost of religion in society.

7) THOMAS LUKMAN "Invisible religion" (private affair)

RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM - RESURGENCE of Religion as dominant force in SOCIETY

Ex - Arya Samaj, Methodists in West

1) DOBBLER - modernity

- purpose - disengagement
- MANIFEST
- LATENT - spiritual, mental & ethical deprivation.

2) ASHISH NANDY - revivalism due to reforms by STATE, in INDIAN CASE STUDY
Ex - sadhus more successful in WEST

3) GIDDENS - DISEMBODIMENT THEORY: Modernity - dehumanizing relations
↓
movement to religion

"CONSEQUENCES OF MODERNITY"

4) BERGER - PLAUSIBILITY STRUCTURE → Religion not just private but PUBLIC STRUCTURE
→ ↑ religion in politics
RE SACRALIZATION. Politicization → Conversion → Polarization → Radicalization

5) OLIVER COX - Demographic effect → ↑ Revivalism
= (High population in ORTHODOX areas)

6) HABERMAS - Tech aided religion rise
[Ex - entrepreneurs]

7) Bainbridge → Revival as Secularization did not bring peace & happiness.

+ PETER MARS.
8) Campbell: CHILD-PSYCHIC ADOPTABILITY
(If family, society fail → Belief in Religion)
⇒ ISIS conversion using RIOTS in INDIA.

Religious revival { Institutional acceptance }
{ Politicization }
{ Sects & cults }
[Turner says "RELIGION is meaningful experience"]

(Michel Maffesoli) - We live in times of neotribes → the need of commitment fulfilled by religion.

→ (DAVIE): Secularization & Religious revival twin process.

Nordic
Countries

West
Europe

→ { "Belonging without
Belief"

"Believing without Belonging"

(ROBERT Bellah) - "CIVIL RELIGION": quasi religious
loyalty binding secular society.

Ex - Post French Revolution →
worship of revolution
"Religion of Supreme
Being".

FUNDAMENTALISM - DETERMINANT ideology

- LITERAL interpretation of sacred things as they are infallible.
- cohesion to ~~modern~~ society mould

Ex - Arya Samaj
"BACK TO VEDAS"

Wahabi movement, Deoband.

T N Madan: characteristics of FUNDAMENTALISM

- REACTION to external THREAT & CRISIS
- monopoly of truth
- charismatic leader (WEBER) appeal
- orthodox
- Conservative political

STEVE BEUCE

reasons for rise of FUNDAMENTALISM

rejects religious pluralism

- 1) relative deprivation
- 2) modernity, individualism
- 3) PLURALISM crisis - reducing representation
- 4) HIGHER cohesion around one text.
- 5) Process of othering & common enemy (ex ISRAEL - PALESTINE JEWS)
- 6) Charismatic leader (Ex - Abu Bakr Al Bhagdadi - ISIS)
- 7) Political / State support. Ex - Rohingya extermination.

JOHN BROWLEY - STAGES of FUNDAMENTALISM.

CAPITULATION → EXODUS → BATTLE

one group surrenders // mass migration // extermination

Ex - use of JIHAD / Holy war by ISIS.

Other FEATURES

- 1) SEEKS to purge religion of IMPURITIES Ex: Bhindeewali: Purge Sikhs whose heads
- 2) T N Madan → Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini
CHARISMATIC LEADER
- 3) GABRIEL ALMOND → Different Fundamental ideologies in different areas

IMPORTANT Case studies → 1) Bernard Lewis - Resurgence of ISLAM in IRAN
2) Protestant Fundamentalism in US = Compatible to American way of LIFE

FUNDAMENTALISM in INDIA

• Aurobindo Ghosh → ISLAMIC fundamentalism

modern INDIA
• SHUDDHI / TABLIGHI movements

Post Independence
→ PAN ISLAMISM.

TN Madan - Sikh fundamentalism is defence mechanism.

CLASH of CIVILIZATION - Samuel Huntington
Globalization → ↑ Friction → unsecularisation, leads to ↑ fundamentalism
(Ex - rising ANTI ABORTION based on Roman Catholic beliefs)

→ Lionel Caplan defined FUNDAMENTALISM - belief in timelessness of Sacred writings & their application to all away of environment.

MACDONIS - conservative religion doctrine that is against intellectualism & accommodation.

CARTIS LEWIS - Form of Religious revival.

FAMILY

PETER MURDOCK - "MULTIFUNCTIONAL Institution"
 EVOLUTIONARY VIEW } MORGAN - "PRIMITIVE Promiscuity"
 WESTERMARK - "HISTORY OF HUMAN MARRIAGE"
 BIFFAULT - "THE MOTHERS"

MALIVER

Group defined on sexual relations

FUNCTIONALISTS: 1) MURDOCK - Family is Universal & Indispensable
 Based on 250 SOCIETY STUDY
 Functions → SOCIAL, Economic, Sexual, education (BSE2)

S2E2

LUNDBERG - "EMOTIONAL" Function is PIVOTAL

(TALCOTT PARSONS): Family performs "BASIC & IRREDUCIBLE" Functions.
 Primary Socialization
 Stabilization of Adult personality

"Family as Factory that produces personality"

CRITICISM:

★ DH J Morgan

1) View it in isolation from other aspects of SOCIAL LIFE
 MARXIST

- 1) Idealizing FAMILY, Harmonious Institution
- 2) Justifying DOL
- 3) Largely based on American Society's Middle class
- 4) Ignores Dysfunctions.
- 5) does not look for alternative? vs Merton's MRT
- 6) PARSON'S ignores two way interaction

(ENGELS) - RISE OF
 "Origin of Family, Pvt. property, State"

(KATHLEEN GOUGH)

rise of monogamy to continue female oppression.

(ELI ZARETSKY)

Family is major prop to cushion from brutality of CAPITALISM

as per

(Jennifer Sommerville)

it neglects brutality (Cruelty, violence, incest, neglect) within.

FEMINIST

Marxist Feminist

(Margaret BENSTON)

unpaid labour for MOP.

(Delphy & Leonard)

Family in Patriarchy centrality

(Laura Purdy)

"BABY STRIKE" - childcare as reason of gender inequality

CRITICISM

- Power shared in FAMILY
- Difference across society
- Unrepresentative data

DYSFUNCTIONS OF FAMILY

1. VOGEL & BELL: child an emotional scapegoat
American society study
2. R D LAING - "POLITICS OF FAMILY"
exploitative aspects
i) Family as Nexus, Gangsters
ii) reciprocal interiorization (Alienation of SELF)
3. DAVIS COOPER: "DEATH OF FAMILY"
He condemns ideological conditioning as it teaches how to submit to society
4. DEBURN & NIMKOFF - Detunctionalization of FAMILY
Fall of FAMILY - due to increasing Professionalization (Nannies, caretakers) & Technology; DISORGANIZATION
5. Leach - "Runaway World"
Parents fight & Child rebel

CRITICISM

NO FIELD STUDY

social class variation

no reference to social structure

UNIVERSALITY

PARSONS, BAILE, MURDOCK.
"Without Family, socialization cannot be carried efficiently"

1. KATHLEEN GOUGH - CONSANGUINAL
i) NAYAK study
ii) Neighbourhood marriage (woman-woman marriage)

2. ASHANTI (ghana) } - consanguinal & Conjugal in Phases.
3. BASOGAS } only single head household

4. Joint Family breakdown } 1) production & consumption units
2) Welfare state (old age homes, creches)

5. KIBBUTZ - communal child rearing in ISRAEL
economic unit - whole community
no sanction on social relations

• FAMILY Fundamental, not UNIVERSAL
✓ Mother-Child bond universal

STEPHANIE COONTZ

"The Way we never were"

Traditional family were not golden.
Avg length - 12 yrs, High death rate, death of parent by 21, women-men differential.

Views

① Michael Young
Wilmott - Symmetrical
Family

- Trace Family in England.

PreIndustrial → Early Industrial → Symmetry

Centre of
production.

Rise of worker
poverty
Nuclear family
Weak conjugal bond.

Strengthened
nuclear family
Stronger conjugal
bond.
↑ women work
(Dual career
families)
Technology
makes FAMILY
both a market &
motivated work
force.

Symmetry
more by working
class than middle.
(give more interest to
family due to job nature)

(N. Dennis) - impersonal bureaucratic agencies have taken
over many family functions.
★ FAMILY only place where people are valued as whole
in INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

✓ Ronald Fletcher → Family has retained functions & enhanced
importance. → others only supplement.
★ Ex: COVID 19
lockdown.

(Anthony Giddens) "Transformation
of INTIMACY"

Romantic Love →

CONFLUENT LOVE

Lasts only
as long as it
benefits

PLASTIC
SEXUALITY

(separation of sex from childbirth)

Growth of SOCIAL REFLEXIVITY

(Ulrich Beck & Beck-Gernheim) "Normal Chaos of Love"
BASIS - BATTLE Between sexes is central

High divorce vs High remarriage
Birth decline vs High Fertility treatment
Fewer marriage vs ↑ desire to live IN.
It is normal & endless cycle for LOVE

FEMINIST Perspective

1) MARXIST

* Diane Feeley
Family teaches
passivity, not
rebellion.

Davis Cooper

"Death of Family"

- Family is conditioning device.
- makes individual to submit first to family, then society

Margaret Benston → Child & wife to support weaken labour's bargain power.

Fran Ansley - "Wife as sponge" for Husband's frustration on capitalist ills

+ ELI Zaretsky

CRITICISM

D H J Morgan

it presupposes Male Breadwinner model. (Less common)

DUAL career families

focus on class impact on women & neglect non class exploitation

Portray female as PASSIVE VICTIM of Capitalism, Patriarchy

Ignore success of women & +ve effect of FAMILY

2) RADICAL FEMINISTS

Delphy & Leonard

see FAMILY as economic system

man provides 51 varieties of unpaid services, including "pliant sexual partner".
FAMILY is LABOUR relations - where men benefit & exploit work of women.

* Linda Nicholson

3) DIFFERENCE FEMINISTS

• against view of LGBTQ as "FAMILY OUTLAW"

* Cheshire Calhoun
not Family but patriarchy within relationship as problem

advocate celebration of greater choice in deciding life arrangement.

argue that Traditional Family not necessarily better than alternative.

FAMILY

(Durkheim) - FAMILY IS SOCIETY in miniature
↳ DoL, collective conscience, checks deviance,
SOCIAL FACT.

(Haralambos) - based on study of Blacks → Mother-child relation is atom of every society.

(John Bowlby) - delinquent study - All lacked intimacy with mother.
kid

(Bob Edward) - change in modern family - PHYSICAL punishment replaced by COUNSELLING.

(Anthony Giddens Milton Singer's study) ⇒ Modern society not necessarily
CLASS dependent classification. }
NUCLEAR FAMILY
upper class - EXTENDED FAMILIES
middle class - Nuclear
lower - always on go.

(DAVID POPPENE) - change in family depend on state, ideology, politics
↓
Population control Bill.
Ex: Scandinavian country maternity support → ↑ LIVING IN.

(WILLIAM GOODE'S Cross cultural study) - ↑ nuclear households: South Africa.
↑ women headed households - Philippines
no change - IRAN (conservatism)

KINGSLEY
DAVIS

no of spouses, choice
strength of bond
residence

trend of cohabitation
separate marriage,
sex & parenthood.

Allan & Crow

Young & Wilmott

SYMMETRICAL
FAMILY

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Boran Therbone

William Goode

"World Revolution
in FAMILY Patterns"

- 1) industrialization
undermines large kinship
- 2) ↑ mobility, ↓ intimacy
- 3) outsourcing function
- 4) westernization also
spreading nuclearism
- 5) Role bargaining

Rate varies, but all societies
moving

GIDDENS

not necessarily
nuclear

Ex-Britain Blue
Blood-Joint

↑ variation in
type of FAMILY
ageing is only
common
phenomenon

MARRIAGE

- LEGALLY & SOCIALLY RECOGNIZED UNION as per MATRONS
- 1. recognized HETEROSEXUAL RELATION
 - 2. Bearing & Rearing children
 - 3. Legitimacy to inheritance & Succession

1) MURDOCK - marriage is universal institution which includes
 in "SOCIAL STRUCTURE" Cohabitation | economic cooperation | formation of nuclear family

Exception - NAYARS

2) WESTERMARK - Ritually recognized union that makes two spouses lead live together, couple have mutual sexual rights.

Exception: Open marriage, Contract marriage, Long distance marriage.
 Problem of LEGITIMIZING CHILDREN.

HISTORY OF MARRIAGE

LH MORGAN - "Primitive Promiscuity"
 Evolutionary view Primitive promiscuity → Group marriage → Polygamy → Monogamy

Westermarck - "HISTORY OF HUMAN MARRIAGE"
 monogamy as starting point as male is possessive by nature.

ROBERT BRIFFAULT - "The Mothers"
 Mother as sole right holder → slowly gave man permanent position → monogamy patriarchy

TYPES OF MARRIAGE REGULATION

1. PROSCRIPTIVE - TO ADD → RIGID RULES
 L DEFINED Differently across cultures
 Ex: INCEST TABOO
 RESTRICTS person from marrying close kin.
 Punished for deviance.

A Malinowski says it is universal → if incest, then nurturing, socializing suffers.

REASONS FOR INCEST TABOO

1. Inbreeding avoidance - Genetically harmful
2. Familiarity breeds avoidance

3. Forming wider alliance

[INCEST as Formal prohibition ON NATURAL AVERSION]

Exception: MUSLIMS - 1st cousins | South - Cross Cousin

Hawai Egypt - Purity of Blood, no taboo.

2. PRESCRIPTIVE - Who an individual can marry

- ↳ Safeguard wealth & purity of Blood - Endogamy
- ↳ Peaceful Relations - Exogamy

Reasons for
ENDO GAMY

- ↳ Fear of Stranger
- ↳ Cultural Protection (as per Wallace, Wallace)
- ↳ Safeguard Wealth
- ↳ Purity of Blood.

Types of ENDO GAMY

- REGION
- TRIBE
- VILLAGE
- CASTE

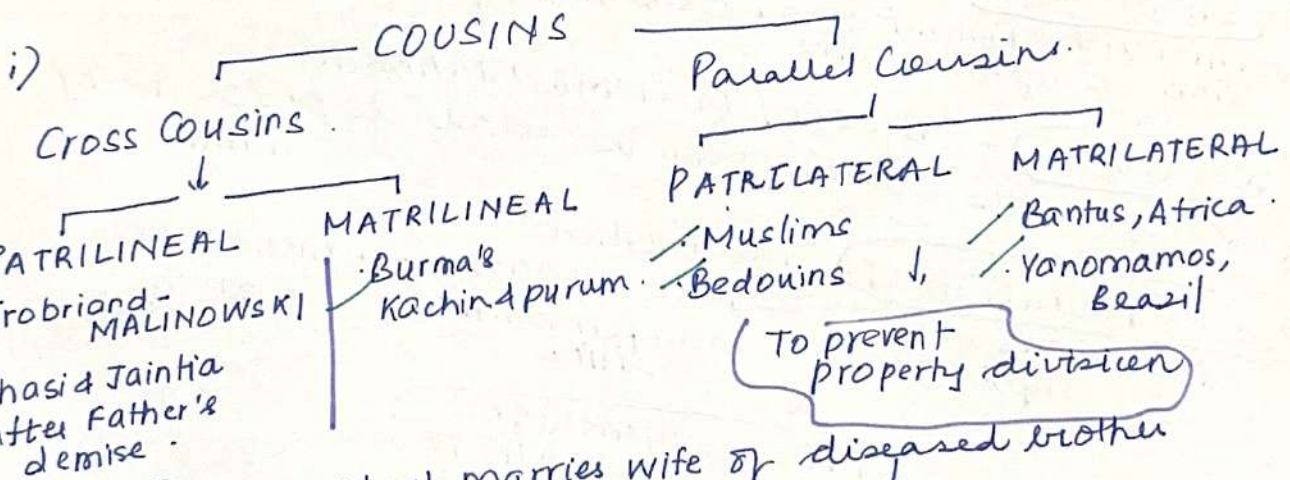
Ex: Nagas on hills don't marry Nagas on plain.

(Indian muslims)
Masai warrior - ruling
hunting caste

• Exogamy (contd) PTD.

3. PREFERENTIAL RULES - certain degree of preference.

acceptance of individual ~ no punishment.



ii) LEVIRATE: Individual marries wife of deceased brother

Property, maintain, social security to widow

Ex: Chenchus, Koyas, munda, santhal, chukchee (red India)

iii) SORORATE: Husband marries sister of deceased/infertile wife.

Prevents Bride price relation ~ strengthen ~ reduce conflict between wife

Ex - Trobriand, Solomon.

iv) UNCLE-NIECE - Cross cousin across generation

Ex: SOUTH India & Central tribes

EXO GAMY (Prescriptive) - To marry outside defined group

TAYLOR

- need peaceful relation



SUB Types

Linear Exogamy

- SIBLINGHOOD

Ex: Yanadis

RISLEY

psychological urge for variety

WESTER MARK

"FAMILIARITY Breeds Contempt"

VILLAGE in North India

Clan Exogamy

↓
Khasis, Todas, Bhils, Khonds.

Ex - Ranikhera by OSCAR LEWIS

Other PRESCRIPTIVE

HYPERGAMY

→ Anuloma - man can marry from caste below.

PROSCRIPTIVE

HYPOGAMY

Pratiloma - woman cannot marry below her caste.

↓
WOMAN

- Dowry

↳ Polygyny

↳ Spinsterhood

Dalit - Bride price

↳ Polyandry

↳ Bachelorhood

KULIN Brahmins practice HYPOGAMY

Current IRAVATI KARXE

GLOBALIZATION

External cultural contact.

Migration induced open mindedness

CLASS endogamy shift

RITUAL & ROMANTICIZATION of marriage.

* TYPES of MARRIAGE

i) MONOGAMY

↓
SERIAL

Marry after spouse divorce/death

STRAIGHT

Remarriage not allowed

Ex - Windows before 1856 in India.

SAMUEL THONSON cites most prevalent as ratio of 1:1.

ii) POLYGAMY

↓
POLYANDRY

wife with more husbands

POLYGyny

husband with more wives

↓ Murdock's research

193 Polygyny

43 monogamy

2 Polyandry

so rare that he calls it "Ethnographic Curiosity"

reasons

1) LESSER children to women.

2) as per OSBURN - poverty of people is reason

3) FRATERNAL POLYANDRY - TODAS, NAMIB Bushmen, Yaruro Venezuela mixed as per MAJUMDAR

Jainsar Bawar - Khasas (POLYGYANDRY)

iii) GROUP MARRIAGE - Marquesans of POLYNESIA

- | FUNCTIONS | MARRIAGE | DYSFUNCTIONS |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| • Biological needs | | • Lynch |
| • Economic DoL | | • ↑ responsibility |
| • Social-Status & Family line | | • limiting sexual partner |
| • Education | | • disrupting joint family |

Types of MARRIAGE Payments

- 1) Bride wealth - received by Bride's family to compensate loss of labour & her future children
Ex - AFRICA
- 2) Dowry - wealth from bride to groom Ex - INDIA: Dowry Deaths, Prohibition Act
- 3) SUITOR service: Replacement of Bride Price in poor sections
Such as Alaskan Eskimos
- 4) MEHR in Muslims
- 5) Female exchange between families } Ex: TIV of Africa
- 6) GIFT Exchange - Andaman Islanders

HOUSEHOLD - Single individuals or group of people who are co-residents & commensal.

1) RAY PAUL - "HOUSEHOLD-WORK STRATEGY"
↳ it is important for DOL with COST BENEFIT analysis

↓
domestic production & optimization > consumption.

2) A M SHAH - preconditions: CO-RESIDENT & COMMENSAL (eat together)
FAMILY - ^{Amorphous} concept | HOUSEHOLD - physical entity.

3) RUSSEL HOSCHILD - Even in EQUAL WORK Couples - Double Burden
(feminist) of Household & work on women.

4) AMARTYA SEN - Household "Cooperative-Conflict" UNIT.
↳ between who does what & who takes what.

Household - RESIDENCE

Family - organized based on

KINSHIP

} both coincide sometime.

TYPES OF FAMILY

- 1) Based on Marriage
 - Monogamy
 - Polygamy
 - Polyandry ✓
 - Polygyny ✓

Ex: Javansai Bawaal.
↳ Polygyny (MAJUMBAR)
- 2) DESCENT
 - PATRILINEAL
 - MATRILINEAL Ex: Goro, Khasi, Nayar, Semanaga tribes (widow inheritance)
- 3) AUTHORITY
 - PATRIARCHY
 - MATRIARCHY Ex: Mosuo tribe
- 4) RESIDENCE
 - PATRILOCAL
 - MATRILOCAL
 - MATRI-PATRILOCAL

as per Murdock ASTANA tribe (phase wise)
- 5) Basis of membership
 - ORIENTATION - Where born
 - PROCREATION - Where reproduce
- 6) Zimmerman in "FAMILY & CIVILIZATION"
 - ATOMISTIC
 - DOMESTIC
 - TRUSTEESHIP

High individualization intermediate: High unity
- 7) BASED ON INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR
 - INSTITUTIONAL
Court ruled -
 - AFFECTION.
Public norms.
- 8) PARSONS "ISOLATED NUCLEAR FAMILY" as ideal typical (PATTERN VARIABLES of Gesellschaft) Ferdinand Tönnies

Types of FAMILY in INDIA.

1) PAULINE KOLENDA 12 types

NUCLEAR Sub nuclear Supplemented nuclear Supplemented sub nuclear single person.

2) BELL & VOGEL - "EXTENDED" Horizontal. Vertical.

Ex: Taravad of NAYARS / Zadruga of YUGOSLAVIA.
India's JOINT FAMILY: Patrilineal, Patrilocal, Patriarchal.

FEATURES - Commensality

Common coparcenary, Common residence
Cooperation (Amartha Sen)
ritual bonds.

3) Irravati Karve - one roof, one hearth, common worship & property

4) IP DESAI : 5 types.
Nuclear Functional Joint

only live separate

Functional & Substantial Joint
Common property holding

MARGINAL Joint Traditional Joint

only 2 generations 3 generation

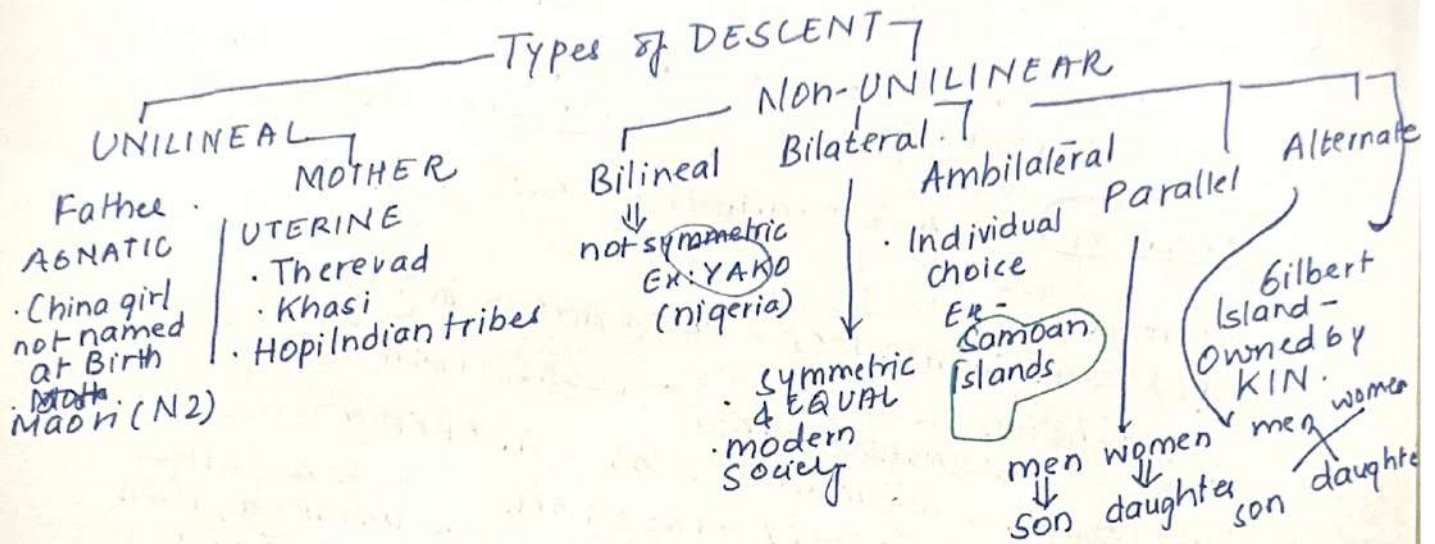
5) People of INDIA Project - Nuclear Family predominant type found in INDIA.

LINEAGE & DESCENT

- 1) CONSANGUINITY - common descent: common ancestor
- 2) CLAN - "ASSUMED SHARED DESCENT" => Pathans of SWAT VALLEY [Yusuf as believed ancestor]

- 3) LINEAGE - Consanguineous unilinear descent traced to common ancestor

DESCENT - tracing relationship through successive relations.



SIGNIFICANCE of KIN NETWORK

- 1) REPRODUCTION
 - INCEST TABOO
 - ↑ alliances, new members, avoid degeneration
 - ENDOGAMY & EXOGAMY
 - CASTE
 - CLAN
 - GOTRA
 - CHINA: surname

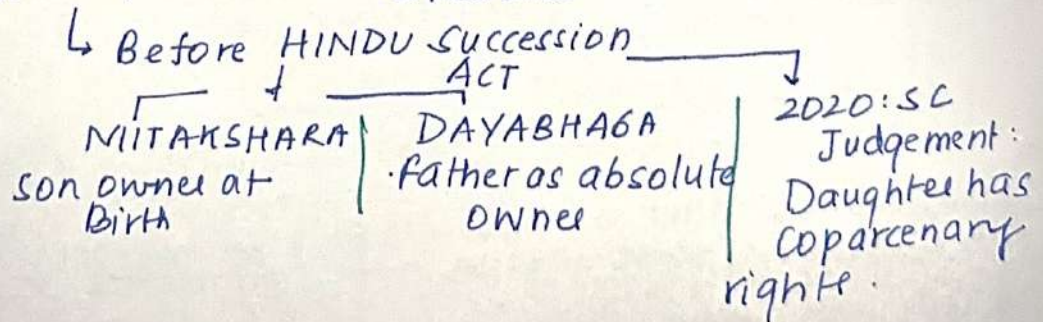
- 2) GROUP MEMBERSHIP

- 3) POLITICAL FUNCTION (Votebank Politics)

- 4) ECONOMICS ex: Marwari in MAURITIUS

- 5) SOCIAL STABILITY & CONTROL: guideline on interaction

- 6) INHERITANCE & SUCCESSION
 - reduces conflicts.



KINSHIP - Social relations based on
 ↳ biological relatedness. ↳
 CONSANGUINEAL (via blood) AFFINAL (via marriage)

↳ Radcliffe Brown - Kinship in terms of rights & duties

↳ B. P. Murdock - It is complex web of status & roles

↳ L. H. Morgan - KINSHIP CLASSIFICATORY
 ↳ DESCRIPTIVE ↳ merge & equate relatives
 ◎ Specific relation - Dadi/Nani Ex: COUSINS or mama

↳ W. H. Rivers - Social recognition of biological ties.

However

- 1) SOCIAL FATHERHOOD - Bow & Arrow in TODA
- 2) BIOLOGICAL without SOCIAL RECOGNITION - ILLEGITIMATE
- 3) SOCIAL without BIOLOGICAL - ADOPTION
- 4) PRIMITIVE SOCIETY - TROBRIAND ISLANDS - when father is unknown, then Husband is FATHER.

KINSHIP STRUCTURE - STRUCTURE PRINCIPLES (ROBIN FOX)
 ↳ men impregnate women ↳ women bear child ↳ men control economic activity ↳ incest taboo.

KINSHIP USAGE
 ↳ Relation of AVOIDANCE ↳ JOKING Relation ↳ TELENONYMY "buddu ke Papa"

ROLE OF KINSHIP
 ↳ Special grouping ↳ Role Relationship ↳ Solidarity of SOCIAL SYSTEM

PATRIARCHY & SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR

PATRIARCHY: System that values men & gives them power over women.

UN Report on Women: $\frac{1}{2}$ population - $\frac{2}{3}$ rd work hours - $\frac{1}{10}$ th income - $\frac{1}{100}$ th property ownership

GENDER GAP $\rightarrow$ 100+ yrs.

(SYLVIA WALBY) - Patriarchy central to GENDER INEQUALITY
 $\downarrow$ 6 STRUCTURES of operation
 VIOLENCE STATE POLICY Production relation Cultural Institutions Paid work Sexual double standards

(UK STUDIES) - "liberated from home, women now have society to be exploited by."

DOL - BIOLOGICAL
 Biological Differences for SEXUAL DOL.

Counted by Mead's sex & temperament studies

1) (Murdock) - 221 societies, UNIVERSALITY
 2) (Parson) - women enjoy fruits of DOL
 Functionality of Patriarchy
 Personality stabilization Primary socialization

3) (Goldberg) - Inevitability of PATRIARCHY

i) Ann Oakley - Cultural valuation reinforced by male "chauvinist" ideology

DOL - CULTURAL CONSTRUCT

DOL on basis is not universal, there is no reason why it should be.

(PARSON) - male apologist
 (MURDOCK) - male & western bias

2) (Agnihotri & Aggarwal) - Male Breadwinner Model - Gender Pay gap.

3) Studies of IMbuties pygmies in Congo

4) Pacific Island of (VANATANI) (women = men due to low tech)

5) (Shula Firestone) - (motherhood) primary root cause.

6) (Ernstine Friedl) - studied hunting & gathering societies: power based on SCARCERESOURCES
 male take over dangerous tasks & honours

7) (Sherry Ortner) -

UNIVERSAL DEVALUATION.

COINCIDING
FACTORS for
PATRIARCHY
centrality

↓ Patrilineal descent (surname/last name)
↓ Father to son inheritance
↓ Patrilocal residence
↓ male patriarchy.

(post 1970s)

• Patriarchal power declined in 2 stages
1) 1st wave (post RR, 1917) → 2nd wave of Feminism.

[HOGHTHILD] - work at home = 2nd shift / double burden and a STALLED REVOLUTION

• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

↓ [STEINMETZ] family as ground for violence

[GIDDENS] High emotional intensity
- certain violence accepted.

[GOODE] - more prevalent in poor men
[stress due to poverty]

[1797-98] [MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT]
"VINDICATION of RIGHTS of women"

• Women were restrained but still long way to go.

[TIGER & FOX] - Human behavior based on HUMAN BIOGRAMMAR
↓
men behave aggressive & dominant.
L SEX linked character.

[JOHN BOWLBY] need for mother-child intimacy, DOL.

Am

CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

1) WILLIAM BOODE - "World Revolution in Family ^{pattern} patterns"

- Conjugal Symmetry
- Importance of AFFINAL RELATIONSHIPS
- Rise in child rights
- Same sex marriage.

Romanticization of marriage

selection of spouse.

child bearing becoming an option.

single person household - migration, long distance marriage.

non-marital cohabitation "LIVE IN".

Quiet Revolution - "wrecking wives"

Dual career family

Divorce rates

Domestic Violence - more frequently in poor (as per William Boode)

N Dennis

2) OUTSOURCING of FUNCTION OPEN relationships

Production - Consumption

Kinsley studies

90% approved sex outside wed lock.

care takers, creches for child, elderly, specially abled.

3) ATTITUDE CHANGE:

(Lillian Rubin): Working class families conflict

women desiring autonomy

STEP FAMILIES - different outlook, child violence.

4) GAY & LESBIANS - by (Weeks)

EQUALITY

Partner negotiation

Lack of INSTITUTIONAL Backing

changing society rigidity

5) Changes in Global Families (BIDDENS)

Westernization

Centralized Govt

Govt Policy

Reproductive Tech

urban migration

employment opportunities & Career

6) (RAPPORT) FAMILY diversification

DOL Symmetrical Family

Cultural multiethnic, lingual, racial, religious

Class variation

different life course

ageing family sexual diversity

FUTURE of FAMILY

1) KELLER - no family

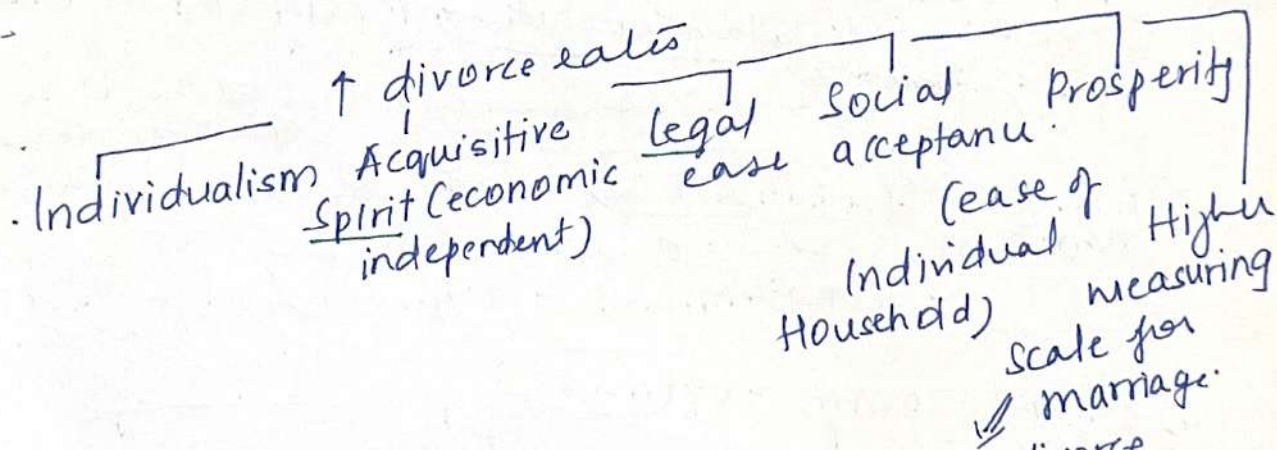
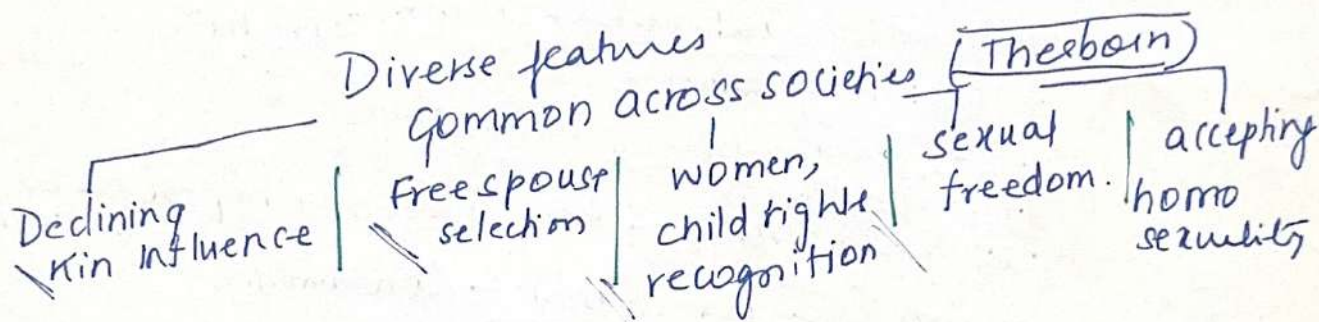
2) ISRAEL KIBBUTZ - Community as FAMILY

3) FREDRICK - tech important on family SKYPE family

4) SHORTER - "Free floating couple"

5) ZIMMERMAN - more traditional family

Thus, change but cannot write family off.

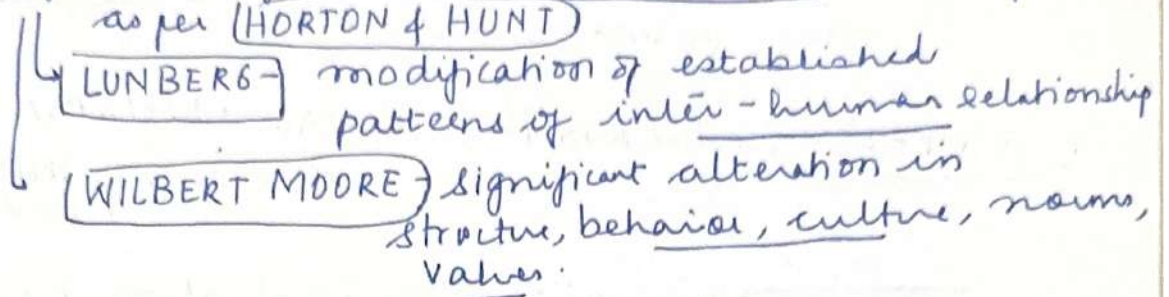


(NICKY
HART) "When marriage end"
Conflict of worker role
of FEMALE &
normative
expectation

(Giddens) divorce
doesn't mean rejection
of marriage, but enhanced
standard.

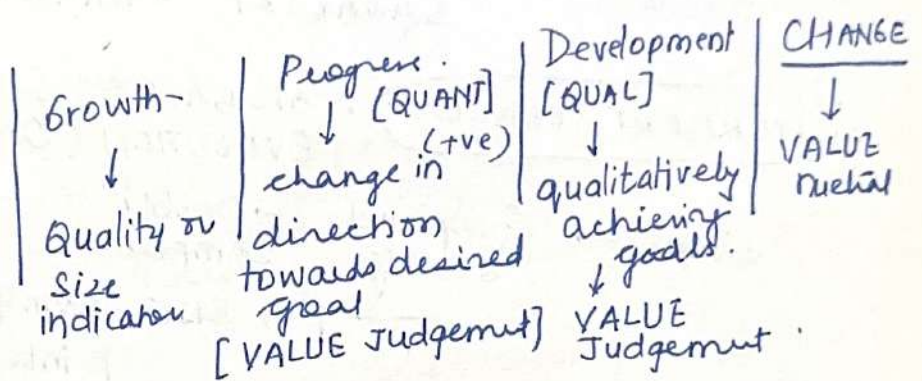
SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CHANGE

SOCIAL Change - change in social structure & relationship as per (HORTON & HUNT)

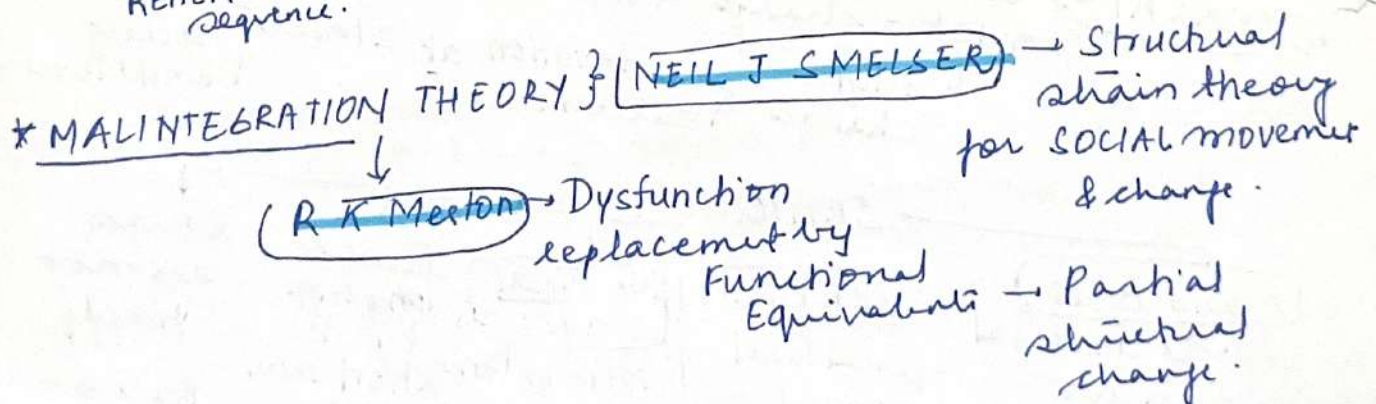
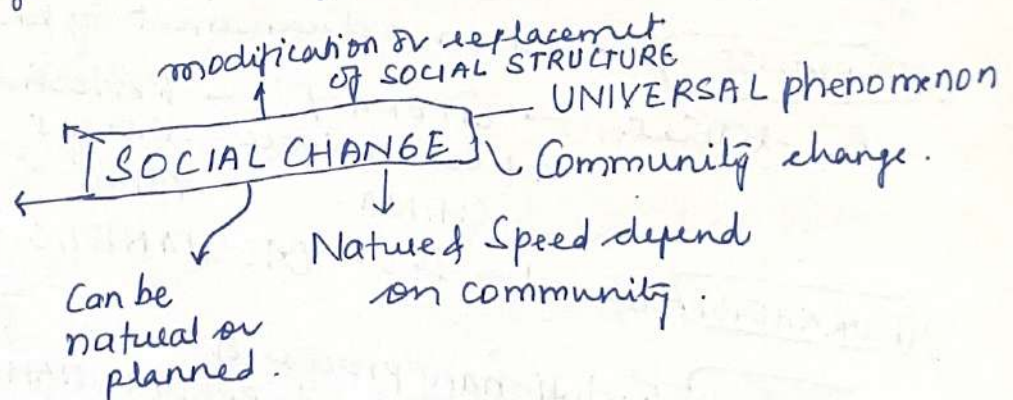


Types

SOCIAL EVOLUTION -
 Universal movement from indefiniteness to stable heterogeneity
 ↓
 CONTINUITY + direction of change.



results from INTERACTION of FACTORS.
 Definite prediction not possible.
 SLOW CHAIN REACTION sequence.



EVOLUTIONARY THEORIES -

Social = UNILINER, PROGRESSIVE,
change GRADUAL & BENEFICIAL
L Societies change from SIMPLE to COMPLEX forms.

1) COMTE: Social change in THEOLOGICAL → METAPHYSICAL → POSITIVE
direction of INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

2) LH MORGAN → materialistic conception, based on human needs → ↑ innovation → ↑ social change
SAVAGERY → BARBARISM → CIVILIZATION

3) HERBERT SPENCER - NATURALISTIC Conception of EVOLUTION (Organismic analogy)

Simple → Compound Society → Doubly Compound → Triply Compound (modern nation state)
→ ↑ in SIZE (Twin process of differentiation & integration)

4) HOBHOUSE - based on advancement of knowledge.
Pre-literate → LITERACY → Reflective thought → Critical thought → modern science.
CHINA. VEDIC GREECE 16th AD

5) DURKHEIM - based on DoL: MECHANISTIC → ORGANIC Solidarity
(↑ specialized DoL)

6) LENSKI - Evolutionary process of cumulative change is PREDOMINANT
L 2 types of changes { Innovation at 2 level - individual society world level.
Selection

CRITIQUE

Franz Boas
opposes universal law for all societies
Lacks evidence, support of data.

Value Bias,
cynical label as "primitive/savage"

does not explain differences seen in societies at same stage of evolution.

No Final Stage;
Value laden concept

Focus on long term, but no short term reactions, adjustment explained

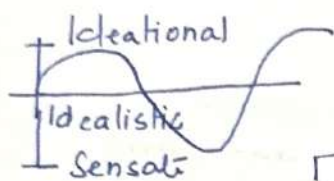
Stages are not fixed ↓

Backward/leapfrogging also happens

CYCLIC THEORIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE : Focus on rise & fall of CIVILIZATION.
↳ typify growth & decay patterns.

1) (SPENGLER) "DECLINE OF WEST" - Each civilization of / like a BIOLOGICAL organism:
LIFE-cycle: Birth - mature - old age - death.

2) (SOROKIN) "SOCIAL & CULTURAL DYNAMICS" → every social system's cultural stage changes which changes whole social system.



CULTURAL STAGES

- SENSATE
- IDEALISTIC
- IDEATIONAL

- material & sensual aspects ↔ Transition phase between extremes ↔ Spiritual, indeterminate

- Sorokins - "PRINCIPLE of eminent change" - Forces of change are inherent in nature of culture.
- "PRINCIPLE of LIMITS" - limited possibilities of progress & decay
- motion of change is fluctuating & irregular.

3) (ARNOLD TOYNBEE) "STUDY of HISTORY" → TWO key factors of study of CIVILIZATION - challenges & response.

However not all civilizations decline → learn from mistakes.

creative minority ↓ environmental conditions

Any society that fails to respond to challenges dies

4) (PARETO) "MIND & SOCIETY" - CIRCULATION of ELITES

→ HISTORY is GRAVEYARD of ARISTOCRACY

Group Persistence

rule by DIRECT ACTION

CAUTION, TRADITIONALISM

Safety, Stability

RESIDUE of Combination

MANIPULATION

Imaginative Entrepreneurial

CRITIQUE

- Fail to explain varied responses to change (Horton & Hunt)

(RITZER) - Visualize masses as VIRTUAL PAWNS

OSBURN'S CULTURAL LAG theory - Cultural Lag refers to state of disequilibrium between material, non-material aspects of culture.

It occurs when both aspects have different rates, becoming INCOMPATIBLE [values, beliefs, family, religion]
OFTEN Non-material aspects LAG Behind material aspects [Tech, MOP, Economic system]

Ex. Acceptance of abortion/ Family Planning $\nrightarrow$ ABORTION TECH disequilibrium.

CRITIQUE

- 1) neglects revolution
- 2) Biased idea on Tech determinism
- 3) can break solidarity.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CHANGE

- 1) **WEBER:** ideological & technical drive to modernity [VALUES + INFRA = Protestant ethics]
- 2) **DAVID MCLELLAND** - "need for achievement or n-factor"
- 3) **EVERETT HAGEN** - earlier STATUS regard societies $\downarrow$ Today wave of STATUS DISREGARD (openness)

DIFFUSIONIST THEORY OF CHANGE -> Locates change outside society.

Source of change $\uparrow \downarrow$ CULTURAL CONTACT LEADS TO SOCIAL change

Robert Redfield - Little & Great Traditions (Mexico)
Mackim Marriott - Milton Singer in India.

Direct contact - ACCULTURATION, Great change.
Peripheral contact - Ex - Pizza, Jeans.
Core values of recipient culture - ↑ revivalism - RESISTANCE

CONFLICT THEORY

1) HEGEL's dialectic idealism as source of SOCIAL CHANGE
"GERMAN IDEOLOGY"

2) MARX's DIALECTIC MATERIALISM → CLASS STRUGGLE

- LAW of UNITY & CONFLICT of OPPOSITES } - Bourgeoisie
Proletariat } → Class less & stateless society
[SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION]
- LAW of negation of NEGATION - chain of negation of old (Raymond & Aaron) social order by new.
- LAW of transition of QUANTITY into QUALITY - not simple or gradual change.
Product of Quantitative advances → abstract Qualitative change.

3) COSEY - +ve consequence of CONFLICT → can integrate / SOCIAL SOLIDARITY,
↑ INNOVATION
"NOTION of POWER"

Ex: Red Cross in WWI.

↳ SOLIDARITY trial of COVID-19 pandemic

* 1) Oppenheimer -
RELATIVE Deprivation
as origin of
SOCIAL change & conflict

4) COLLINS → conflict for legitimacy of authority, social change & conflict as INEVITABLE.

5) Dahrendorf - conflict is UBIQUITOUS → social change is UBIQUITOUS
(every element contributes to DISINTEGRATION & change in SOCIAL order)

6) George Simmel - EXPOSING wrong done in society

CRITIQUE. Liberal → SOCIAL change without conflict

- Does not explain all changes. Ex - green revolution.
- At times, conflict stops change. STATUS QUO.
- Many dysfunctions of conflict.

NEO CONFLICT THEORY - "MASS CULTURE THEORY" - Spread of cultural products has made people INTELLECTUALLY inactive, POLITICALLY infertile.
by ADORNO, HABERMAS.

- Herbert Marcuse (1 D man) - ALIENATION of LEISURE, creating false needs.
- GRAMSCI - IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY → need working class to develop COUNTER HEGEMONY
- ALTHUSSER - IDEOLOGICAL & REPRESSIVE apparatus.

NED - EVOLUTIONARY, STRUCTURAL - FUNCTIONAL

Fundamental principle of - capacity of adaptation.
evolution

Two basic processes → DIFFERENTIATION → ↑ generalization of cultural values
↳ INTEGRATION ←

5 STAGES of EVOLUTION

Primitive → Achaic → Historical → Seedbed → Modern
(aborigines) (mesopotamia) (India) (Greece) Europe

Concept of EVOLUTIONARY universal ⇒ if civilization at lower stage adopts Evolutionary universal, it can leapprog, skip stages.

Structural Functionalist: BASIS of CHANGE — External to SOCIAL system (ecology, resources or cultural contact, diffusion of ideas)
Internal to SOCIAL SYSTEM

CHANGE is Gradual & Based on VALUE CONSENSUS. Innovation

TYPES of CHANGE — processes within social system, population density.
Processes of change of social system (wars, conquest)

MULTIPLICITY of causes — ↑ population density, technology, physical environment, new religious ideas.
[INDEPENDENT Plurality]

lead to

RATIONALIZATION & TRADITIONALIZATION of values & beliefs = Gradual MOVING / DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM

→ Parsons does not believe radical or absolute change is possible (Marx's utopian idea)

CRITIQUE (Van Der Berghe)

1) Reaction to extra systemic change is not always ADJUSTIVE.

2) change can be sudden, evolutionary, profound.

3) SOCIAL structure itself generates change via internal Conflicts.

4) Cumulative dysfunction & chaos is INEVITABLE

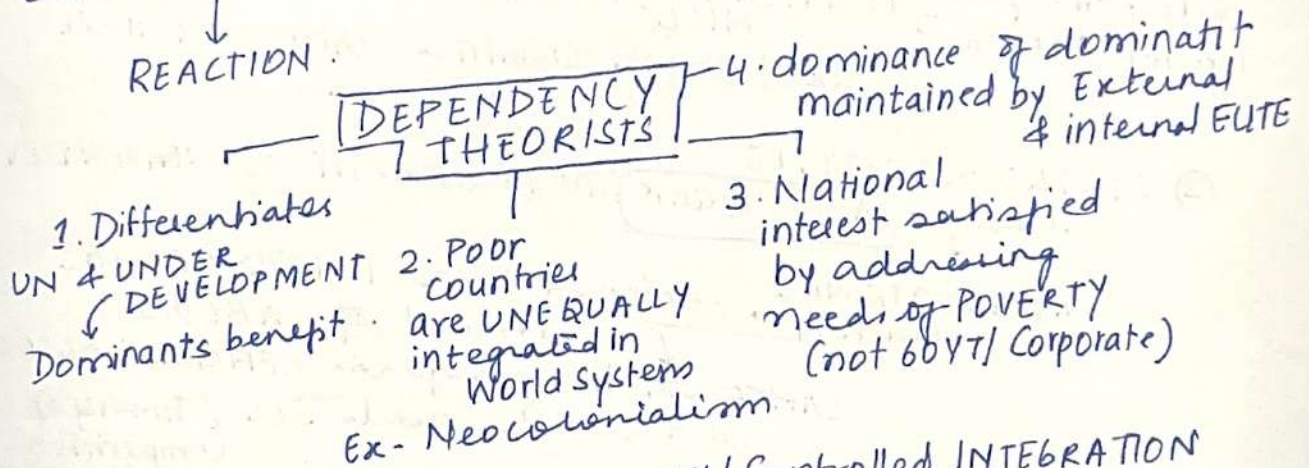
DEVELOPMENT & DEPENDENCY → VALUE laden concept

DEVELOPMENT = only Planned & desirable social change.

- 1) AMARTYA SEN: EQUATES development & FREEDOM
- 2) DAVID KORTEN - sees justice, sustainability, inclusiveness as components of development
- 3) DUDLEY SEERS - development is about creating eight conditions. (Equality, participation, education, jobs opportunity)
- 4) BRUNDTLAND - "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" - ability to meet present needs without compromise on future needs.

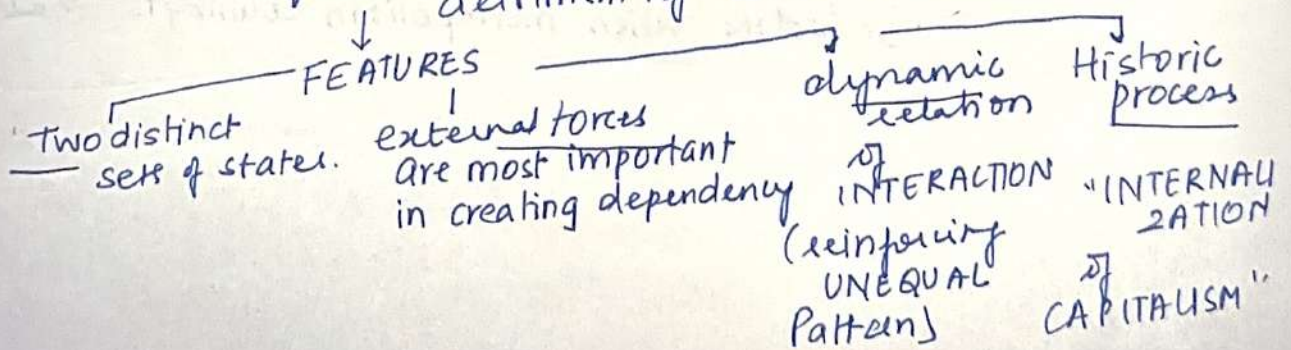
• CLASSICAL ECONOMICS - development & growth of WEST will trickle down to THIRD world countries.

REACTION ↓



SOLUTION - SELF-SUFFICIENCY / Controlled INTEGRATION

• DEPENDENCY - as defined by Antonio Santos: HISTORIC condition which shapes certain structure of world economy in favor of some while detriment of subordinate countries.



3 VARIANTS
 Dominant-Dependent Metro-Satellite World Systems theory

① DOMINANT-DEPENDENT → RAUL PREBISCH

Poor Countries → export Raw materials → DEVELOPED WORLD

← import VALUE added products
 → High Import ⇒ export gap ⇒ BoP crisis
 | Debt Trap
 | diminish autonomy

Solution: IMPORT SUBSTITUTION, save Forex, reduce dependency

CRITIQUE: 1) INTERNAL markets made costlier vs "Economies of scale" of Developed world

- 4) Problems of Terrorism/Marxism. 2) POLITICAL WILL, Policy planning
 3) Lack of Poorer Countries Control over their resources.

② METRO-SATELLITE model → A. G. Frank "DEVELOPMENT of UNDERDEVELOPMENT"

INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM → enforced RIGID INTERNATIONAL DIVISION of LABOUR
 CAPITALISM itself regards EFFICIENT ALLOCATION of RESOURCES needs DOL (Theory of Comparative Advantage)

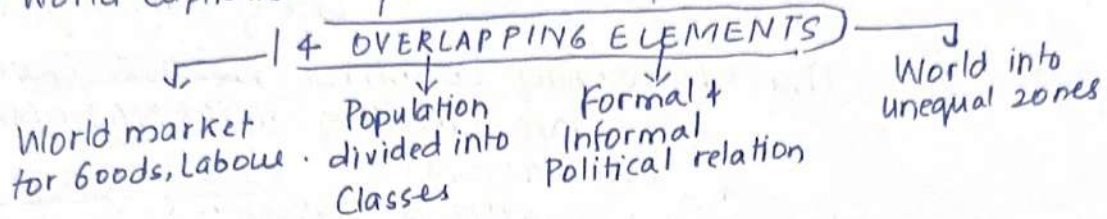
• It explains heavy concentration & Centralization of INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES → both POLITICAL & economic power.

SOLUTION: • Developing Countries Power Blow. (w/ DECD)

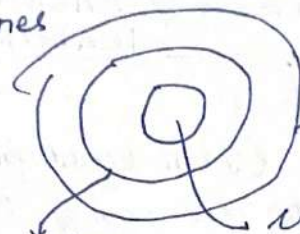
- or ISOLATE self → CHINA model.
- or isolate when metropolitan Country is weak.

③ WORLD SYSTEM APPROACH by IMMANUEL WALLERSTEIN.

↳ World Capitalist system must be understood as SINGLE UNIT



THREE ZONES



Periphery → Raw material exporters (LDCs)

Core - Most Advanced Countries - LIONS share of profits (US, Germany)

Semi-periphery
[INTERMEDIATE]

Semi-industrialised, middle-income
→ They exploit periphery & get exploited by core
Ex - Brazil, Mexico.

• TECHNOLOGY = CORE
monopoly WEALTH flows from PERIPHERY → CORE
• THERE IS dependency (but UNEQUAL) (EX - BREXIT)

↓
21st century → even with slow changes, RISE of MULTIPOLAR world.

OPTIMISTIC Dependency Theory (Fernando Henrique Cardoso)

Problem: Lack of autonomous technology
lack of Capital goods Tech.

Thus: Developing Countries need to integrate into circuit of INTERNATIONAL

- ↓ CAPITALISM.
- FDI, FII - "ISLANDS of modern enterprises in SEA of BACKWARDNESS & TRADITIONALISM"
 - Skilled working class
 - Education.
 - Trained elite

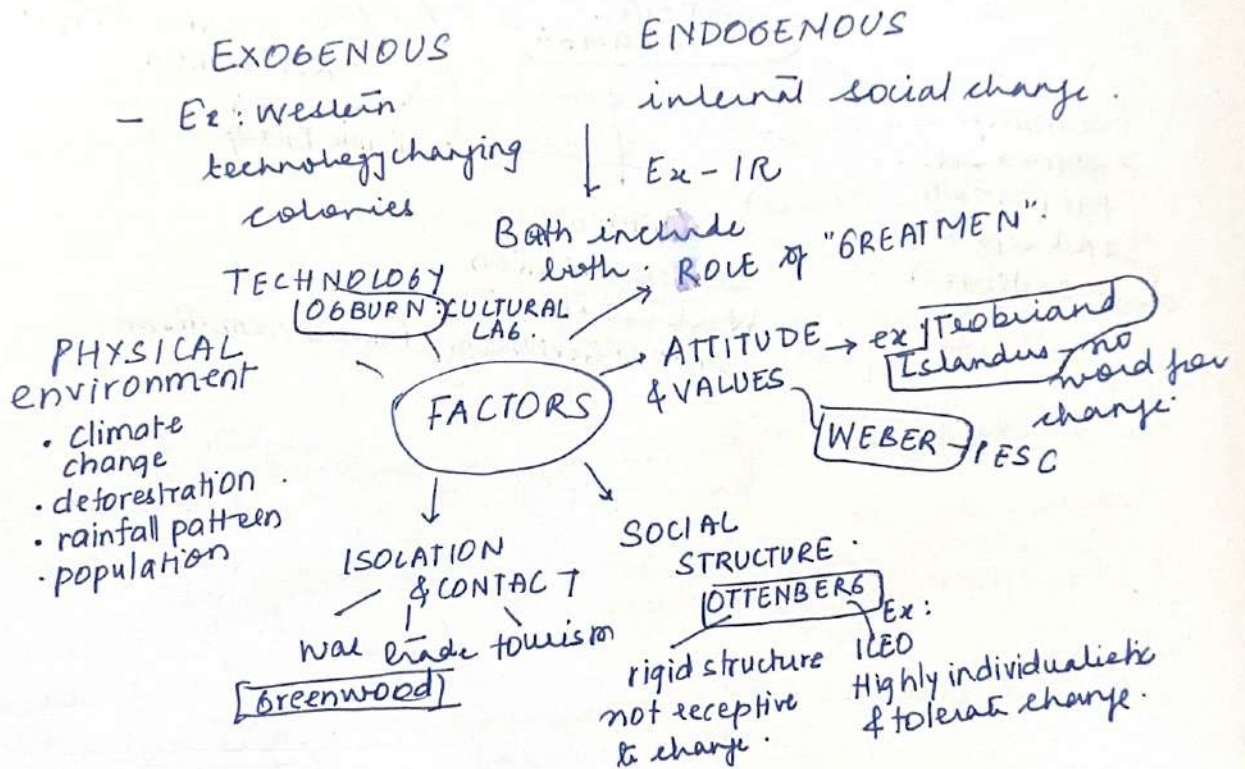
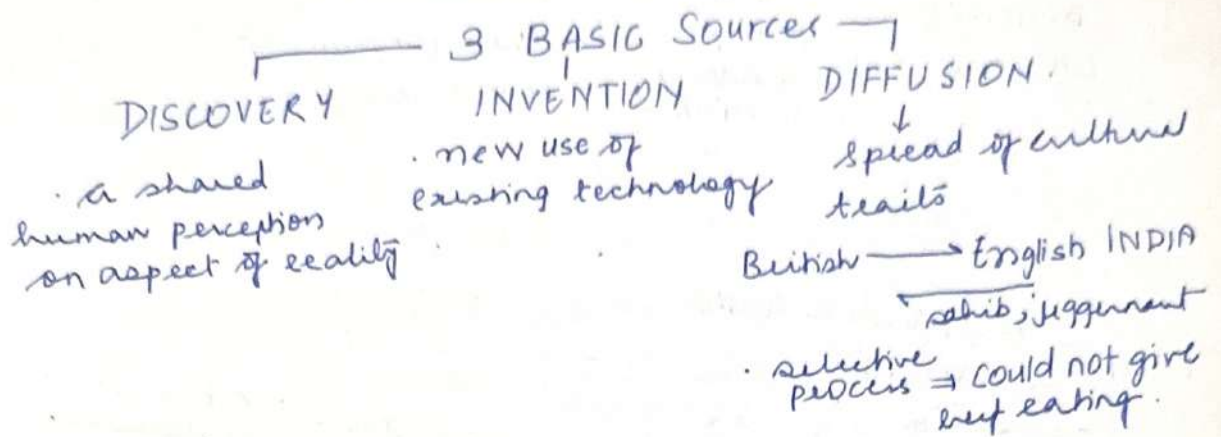
Global economic engagement can be means of EMANCIPATION
Ex: EAST ASIAN TIGERS (Hong Kong, South Korea)

CRITIQUE

1. Goldthorpe - Case study RISE & FALL of LATIN America (corruption, political turmoil)
2. SAMIR Amin - fails to provide workable solution
3. No substantive empirical evidence
Ex - South East Asia doesn't fit Core-Periphery distinction.
4. wide variation instead of DEVELOPED & DEVELOPING distinction.
5. not capture MNCs in theory — detrimental
also agents of tech transfer, uniformity.
6. Eurocentric Bias - assumption that unidimensional economic progress.
↓
Problems of Pollution, de-emphasis on women contribution.
7. Underplay Culture role & treat wealth = zero-sum gap.
↳ Japan: Cultural Globalization.
8. Occasional success stories cannot be explained
Ex - Bangladesh, Vietnam rising

These theories required to be critically evaluated as INTERCONNECTED economies & political economy.

AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE



POSITIVISM

- Agent of social change lies outside human beings

MARK - FOP.

VEBIEN - Technology

Durkheim - Social fact

Sorokin - Culture

Parsons - Demography

INTERPRETIVE

Intra + Values - PESCO

PHENOMENOLOGY

- Human beings biggest agents of SOCIAL CHANGE.

INDIVIDUAL

Creative minority

PARETO, MOSCA

Legal-rational

Judiciary

COLLECTIVE

Ordinary

PADMAN

SATYA SHODAK Samay

CLASSIFYING

MANIFEST
LATENT

ABOVE
Policy
Crackdown,
Sophistication

Below
Mass movements
Custom, lifestyle

TECH { KCC, Aadhar, Twitter.
Smart Cities
Deskilling
Skype Family

INDIA
SOCIAL
CHANGE

Economy
- women SHGs,
MGNREGA
Land reforms
demonetization

LAW { abortion
euthanasia
decriminalization
of suicide
Section 377/IPC
Reservation
Art 21A
Triple Talaq

Culture
Sanskritization
Westernization
Religious Revivalism, Fundamentalism

EDUCATION & SOCIAL CHANGE

EDUCATION: "To bring up, to lead out & to develop" individuals as mature adult members of society.

Pro EDUCATION.

1. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY, SOCIAL MOBILITY for INDIVIDUALS
2. Generate Spirit of ENQUIRY, Tackle superstition
3. POTENTIAL to minimise cultural lag (OGBURN)
4. Durkheim EDUCATION necessary to maintain certain degree of homogeneity, ingrain certain aspects of cultural life.
5. MIANHEIM → EDUCATION to TEACH importance of change & adaptation.
6. It is two way interaction with SOCIAL STRUCTURE (accept/modify)
7. Education powerful to demolish cultural superstructure.
Ex - British education → seed to collapse of British Raj

8. ECONOMY

EDUCATION → Under development
Backwardness
(CAUSE)

2 VIEWS

EDUCATION vital for Economic development
(Cause + consequence)

Structurally Backward → underdevelopment
↓
Education Backwardness
(CONSEQUENCE)

9. DEMOCRACY

LIPSET Study → Higher the education, higher belief in Democratic values
(However - NAZI, Communist China)
Content of EDUCATION vital.

10. EDUCATION & LITERACY

Development of INDIVIDUAL

General awareness

UNESCO
Functional Literacy - ↑ productivity of jobs

FREIRE

"CRITICAL LITERACY" - ↑ awareness of rights

AUTONOMOUS LITERACY -

Skills with no value.

VIEWS against

1) ALTHUSSER - education "IDEOLOGICAL STATE apparatus"
used by ruling class for STATUS QUO.

2) Schools/ University → miniature of society
Ex - DALIT handbands.

3) Systems works in DECISIVE Social Bias in favor of rich

4) Collateral relation between
SOCIAL SYSTEM & EDUCATION.

POLITICAL & economic changes → SOCIAL CHANGE
EDU = FACILITATOR

5) ~~Boys~~ JOB shortage discourages poor → (need JOBS to
↑ for mainstream education)

6) CIN MILLS - modern elite theory
US - 41% congressmen, 52% Businessman
came from same SCHOOL

7) mobility gap due to cultural capital.
BORDIEU - Cultural Capital reproduction.

8) design as system of reward → LEGITIMISE
class stratification.

9) BOWLES & GINTIS - "Schooling in CAPITALIST America"

↓ encourage HARDWORK ↓ discourage CREATIVITY

10) England study → BLUE BLOOD advantage
"GLASS FLOOR" - admission to OXFORD.

11) Hamilton Project, Adam LOONEY → Investment in Education = Ticket out of Poverty.
But graduation rates of poor are low.

Post modernist

12) Illich - EDUCATION as tool of CONFORMITY

13) FREIRE - suggested movement to "DIALOGUE
Based Informal System"

THEORY

FUNCTIONAL

EDU - DOL + societal values
[Durkheim]
[PARSONS] - role & status allocation

CONFLICT

[Bourdieu]
CULTURAL CAPITAL of parents → child's cultural capital → social reproduction
[GRAMSCI] - State hegemony
[ALTHUSSER] - Ideology apparatus

INTERACTIONAL

[CICOUREL & KITSUSE] - "SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY", students based on their non academic credentials judged in SCHOOLS

REAL LIFE

POST RUSSIAN revolution: EDU used to destroy Bourgeoisie		Communist China - IDEOLOGY perpetuation		USA - CW Mills Modern elite		Edu in Colonial INDIA. - Greek & Latin in ICS to be Indian administrators
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CONCLUSION

• EDUCATION as universal panacea for all evils not true, but essential for EQUALITY of opportunity
[KARL MANHEIM] → EDUCATION to teach importance of change.
[OLIVE BANKS] → education & social change complex relation, Thus education is part of society; FACILITATES change & changes itself

SCIENCE, TECH, SOCIAL CHANGE

1. MARX - Even formation of SOCIAL RELATIONS, mental conceptions depend on TECHNOLOGY
 ↳ Tech change leads to MOP, (FOP, ROP) changes → Impact Superstructure.
 "Handmills give feudal lords, Steam mills give you capitalists".
2. JACQUES ELLUL - "The Technological Society"
TECHNOLOGISM has engulfed all aspects like Catholicism of middle age.
3. DOBURN - "PRIMARY engine of Progress"
 Technology changes society by changing our environment, to which we adapt.
 * INVENTION - ACCUMULATE - DIFFUSION - ADJUSTMENT
4. ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY
 ↳ Utilizes technology → body of skills, knowledge, procedure. → IMPACT social structure.
 ↳ for making, using & doing USEFUL THINGS.
5. Goldthorpe & Lockwood - "AFFLUENT workers & class structure".
 ↳ embourgeoisement thesis.
 → workers becoming PASSIVE Acceptors of SYSTEM with interest on self interest.

VIEWS ON TECHNOLOGY

TECH OPTIMISM	TECH PESSIMISM	TECH NEUTRALITY	TECH DETERMINISM
Technology enhances • Standard of living • Computers • medical advancement • green revolution	• Crimes • cyber terrorism • pollution • designer babies • privacy invasion	DOUBLE EDGED sword - depends on usage. Ex. Sochana sub of	↑ FOP - exploitation of working class Ex. Robert Blauner

(L H MORGAN) : Savagery → Barbarism → Civilization

→ TECH DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT OF
TECH

1) FAMILY → SKYPE FAMILY, long distance marriage,
Instant messaging (IM) culture
Dysfunction - DEFUNCTIONALIZATION.
✓ of FAMILY, ↑ Tech addiction
Ogburn & Nimkoff.

2) ECONOMY
MARX

→ Dialectic materialism : TECH monopoly
by BOURGEOISIE.

e-NAM
for FARMER

POST-FORDISM
616 economy

3) LAW

→ regulation of Data Protection (6SPDR)
on Bio edited seeds (BT Cotton)
Drones
ARTs, assisted sexual reproduction.

4) POLITICS

— e-governance.
TWITTER SEVA
MY GOV.in
CPGRAMS
— online election rally (2022 state elections)
e-courts / digital open courts

5) TECHNOLOGY

PARADOX — ↑ ease of connectivity
on Transport. — individualistic.

6) COMMUNICATION — spread of messages, ideas
KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY.

* SPIRALLING
EFFECT OF
TECH.

COTTON → NEED MORE
GIN SLAVES
invented

→ Led to
CIVIL WAR
in USA.

as per (VERLEN) Technology is FACILITATOR
of SOCIAL CHANGE

SOCIAL LIFE

INDIVIDUALISM

↑ crime rate
(Cyber pornography)
personality theft

FAMILY

SKYPE FAMILY

↑ divorce rate
TINDERS

ECONOMIC

DOL
Industry dispute,
Global Fin. crisis
616 economy

RELIGION

Secularization
fundamentalism
Rural
migration

TECH on women

5 deadly Cs
Countered

- vacuum
dish cleaners
online teaching

PINK Collars

lower rung accumulation

"DESKILLED worker" (Loss of
Jobs - Typists)

Feminization of Agriculture

Workplace harassment

NRI Brides to TECHIES

Out migration

DIGITALIZATION → Accessibility to all, hence can be
agent of social change - ANDRE
BETILLE.
↓
DIGITAL INDIA

(JAMES KATZ) - Technology's Latent Function
is (AESTHETIC) Fashion Statement
Ex - iPhone in smart
phone era.

(Benedict
Anderson) - Technology such as printing
press helped build
NATIONALISM.