

SOCIOLOGY

OPTIONAL

PAPER - I

HANDWRITTEN CLASS NOTES
OF (2020)

PRANAY AGGARWAL SIR'S
CLASSES AT IAS GURUKUL

Sociology - It is an academic discipline dedicated to the systematic study of society

Joining the latin term socius (meaning - companion) with the greek term for study or knowledge - logos

Sociology is involved in the study of various social groups like peer gr, village community, mohallas in a city, gangs of juvenile delinquents, various sects (those pursuing similar interests, caste grs, tribes, classes etc)

Sociology studies various social relationships such as parent-child, gender relⁿ, relⁿ b/w diff caste groups, Inter class relⁿ.

The discipline of (S) is engaged in the study of various social institutions such as family, marriage, economy, religion, political system, education. Finally, (S) (4) is engaged in the study of various social processes like urbanizⁿ, Modernizⁿ, Industrializⁿ, family Nuclearizⁿ, sexual liberalizⁿ.

In Comte's word, (S) is the study of Social Statics and Social Dynamics, the former focus on how an order & continuity is maintained in society. The latter deals with the study of how changes are taking place in the society.

Different thinkers have defined sociology in diff ways. Comte has defined sociology as, "the science of social phenomena". For Durkheim (S) is the science of Social Institution.

Ogburn & Ninkoff define it as "Scientific study of social life". Small defines (S) as "The Science of Social Institution" relation.

Nature / Approach of the discipline of (S)

- (1) The discipline of (S) is concerned exclusively with the study of human society. It does not concern ^{itself} with ~~itself~~.
- (2) (S) as a discipline emphasizes the social. In the process, it relegates the individual to relative unimportance.
- (3) Sociology is engaged in the study of society as it is and does not concern itself with question of how it ought to be. The discipline does not pass value judgement and does not address question of morality.
- (4) Sociology is scientific discipline; its conclusions are based on empirical evidences and reasons, not loosely held opinions or general opinions or impressions.
- (5) The discipline of Sociology seeks to arrive at generalization and establish laws rather than focusing on any particular event or phenomena.
- (6) (S) analyse and explain various social phenomena as inter connected impacted by various social phenomena as ~~inter~~ ~~for~~ and like - economics, political, religious, cultural, familial is not to be viewed in isolation. Simply put the (S) perspective analysis show the eco, polit, religious, stratification family etc are interconnected.

Aristotle: "Man is a social animal".

Why we live in a society?

because (1) division of labour (2) food (3) sex (4) protection

(4) emotional satisfⁿ (5) Safety.

Man is a product of society but is an active contributor to society not a mere recipient of the social norm.

Society: Group of people.

It is an abstract concept. Interpersonal relatⁿ of people make a society.

Society :- It refers to a group of people who have amongst them, interpersonal relationships. To use Mac Iver's language, "Society is a web of Interpersonal relationships." Parsons - Society is the whole complex of relations of man to his fellow men.

Society is much more than the sum total of its parts. Every society has its own distinctive culture.

Every society possess its own, unique culture. Culture (acc to Clyde Kluckhohn) is "the design for living" or way of living of people.

Culture include norms, language, laws, religion, rituals, technology, eating habits, family forms, dressing, pattern & art, Architecture, dance forms.

Natural things \Leftrightarrow Culture (manmade)
∴ Culture is manmade & transmitted through generations
Example - Potato is nature's product, but how it is cooked is culture.

11/06/19

social group - social process (1)
social inst'n b/w social group (2) \Leftrightarrow Sociology - social institution (3) ...

* Emergence of the discipline of Sociology

1838, Comte
→ 1875, the first course on (S) started in the USA by William Sumner.

→ 1892, the first dept of Sociology started by Small.

→ 1895, the American Journal on Sociology (first of its own) started by Small, same year.

→ 1895, the dept of (S) in Europe (first) started by Durkheim.

Why? was (S) established as a discipline in academics? Drastic change in society couldn't study & be studied by the existing disciplines.

→ World Revolutions like Industrial Revo, French Revolⁿ, American Revolⁿ,

French Revolution

Prior to Revolt

* The society divided into 3 estates → Clergy (10.5%)

* Rule by Louis XVI, of the → Nobility (< 2%)

→ To aid the American Independence, the taxes were raised in France. The society had feudal, lords had disproportionate amount of land, right to have army were seen as disinterested in the life of commoner, same goes for clergy

→ Bourgeoisie - initial stage of middle class, Businessmen

Consequences → Monarchy was abolished & France became a Republic (head of state is one among the people) i.e non-hereditary

→ Rex Lex changes to Lex Rex

King's Law
Law

Law is King
Rule of law

① Feudalism abolished, powers of the feudal lords taken away

② Power of Clergy transferred to Secular state →

④ Ideologies changed.

Great power vested in tradition, deference to holders of powers, inheritance of power, power vested in tradition was replaced by the new ideas of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

⑤ FR is regarded, "Dawn of Modern Era"

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1776-1783)

→ "No taxation without representation"

→ WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - led by George Washington

→ Radical concept, in the declaration of Independence

All men are born ^{equal} with unalienable rights of men is life, liberty, pursuit of happiness.

→ In this book, Tocqueville writes in "Democracy of America", he wrote that in Europe, the traditional identities were entrenched unlike the American

Industrial Revolution :- (1760 - 1830)

Human, Animal Labour Power Replaced Machinery
by the process of production on a large scale

- ① Spinning Jenny
- ② Steam Engine by James Watt
- ③ Metallurgy, Glass making, mining, chemical, machine tools, are the different sectors

Second Wave

automobile, manufacturing, electricity, petroleum.

Effects / consequences → massive increase in production

- ↳ Assembly line production → Strides in Manufacturing
- ↳ Mass production started leading to Standardisation → Cost of product decreased
- ↳ New class increased. Use factory owners, scientists. → Place of Production changes
Farm to factory
- ↳ Development of transport technologies → Pathetic working condition for the working classes, urbanisation
- ↳ Mass based education system with introduction of subjects like Science, Secular, Medicine leading to secularisation of Religion → Increase in International trade, Colonialism
- ↳ Emergence of the concept of Welfare state to deal with minimum wages, working hour regulation etc. → Family Nuclearisation
- ↳ Skill specialisation i.e. one has to do just a single thing in the total production of an item
- ↳ Employment ↓ because of intro. of mechanisation leading to Luddite movement, i.e. the sabotage of machinery
- ↳ This in turn led to the formation of Trade union → Emergence of the Labour Party.

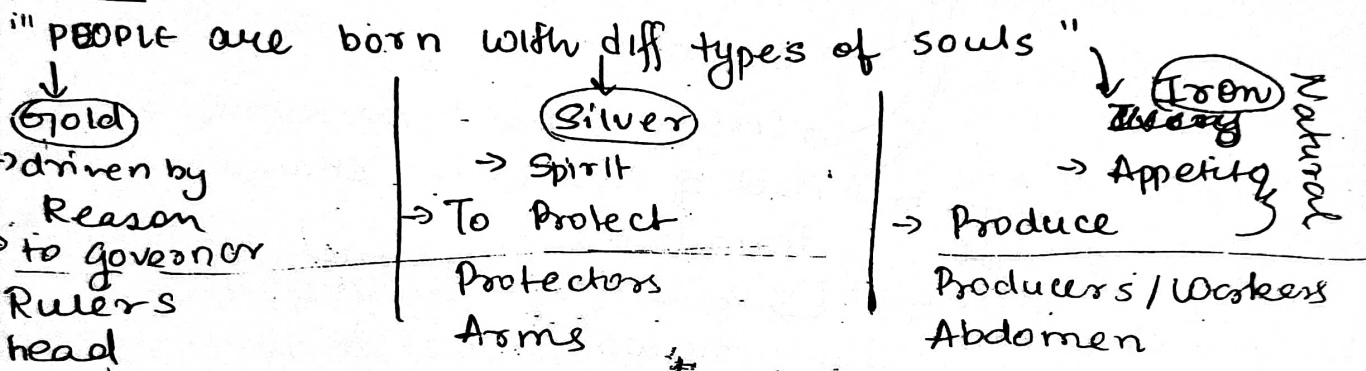
Thus, Industrial Revolution, had wide ranging effect on society, hence the discipline of ⑤ started because of all the above World Revolutions

Intellectual framework provided the base of these revolutions and it happened bcz of ~~Renaissance~~ Enlightenment of Europe, Renaissance in 18th Century.

Renaissance → Enlightenment → World Revs → Sociology
 Era preceding the Renaissance is called Dark Age

Q. Impact of French Rev, Industrialisation on sociology
 How did Rev lead to the emergence of sociology

PLATO'S :- THEORY OF IN-EQUALITY



Acc to Plato, Inequality is based on Natural capabilities

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Aristotle. "Man is a social animal". He underline the concept of "function". Theory of functionalism, where he expressed the virtue of a thing lies in its function.

Example:- good eye is the one that can "see" (primary function).
 The concept of function, central to Modern Sociology.

Some Plato didn't support democracy, talked about philosopher kings.
 Aristotle wrote on citizenship, not to be granted to slaves, women, poor (as they unsuited to public life)

Renaissance :- Cultural flowering in the different field.
 Period in European History saw a cultural flowering in art, literature, philosophy, Music, Science and Religion.

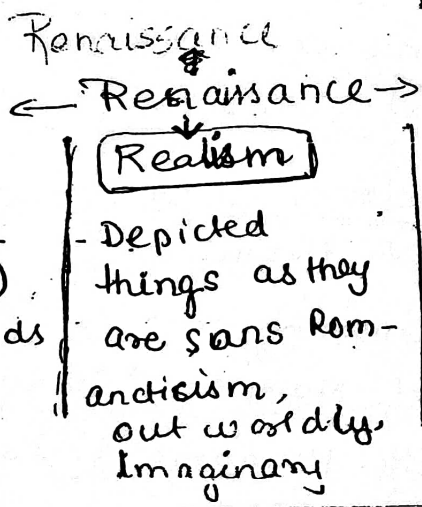
It literally mean "Rebirth". Rebirth of Classical learning based on literary, Historical and Religious text of antiquity (old) typically written

- Literature - Shakespeare
- Art - Leonardo da Vinci
Micheal Angelo
- Philosopher - Machiavelli (Wrote the Prince)
- Scientist - Newton, Galilei
Kepler.
- Explorer - Vasco da gama,
Columbus.
- Religion - Martin Luther
John Calvin
(Protestant Reformation)

2. through - on emergence of (S) - 4 points

- (1) philosophy of history in changes Comte's stage of society.
- (2) Social survey - migration
- (3) Biology - 1850 - Darwin theory of evolution
→ therefore there could a social evolution as well.
- (4) Personal v/s social issues - Distinction - demoralization.

* Humanism
(Uniqueness of human mind, human-centric)
Shifts towards Humanities



Empiricism
factual data as the basis of knowledge, ~~Theoria~~

NOTE :- THE greatest contribution of the Renaissance period was not this scientific knowledge or facts but the discovery of the scientific method itself.

Scientific knowledge replaced Religious Explanation, Scientific methods got impetus, leading to the emergence of sociology.

Eng. ENLIGHTENMENT, "THE AGE OF REASON"

During this period, Radical Philosophers emerged
Challenged the old notion of thinking.

Principles

(i) Thomas Hobbes - Leviathan (Govt. How, why
& came to existence).

(ii) ~~John Locke~~ - Social Contract (state of nature

Thomas Hobbes - life of man in ^{state} the Nature
is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish & short.
Orderless society;

Social
Contract
Theory

To get rid of this orderless, chaos, ^{society} entered
into a contract. and voluntarily gave up their
freedom and vested in it in one person.

The social contract theory, debunk the theory
of divine theory of kingship. The authority of king
is vested in king and can be taken back,
leading emergence of democracy.

(Thomas Hobbes, Rousseau, Lock) propounder of
The social contract theory.

Acc to Rousseau, inequity into the emergence of
govt. In the state of Nature, man were driven
by self love and pity. Humans lives in the state
of uncorrupted morals. Govt comes into picture
because of diff in wealth (Primitive man claiming
his right over a resource, territory etc.)

Exclusive right over something. ~~This is whole~~

Many other philosopher, are Voltair, Montesqui
(gave the theory of separation of powers like Judi, leg (s),
executive)

Adam Smith, (Book, Wealth of Nations)

laid down the basis of free market economy i.e. laissez faire.

benefited everyone.

"It is not from the benevolence of brewer, the butcher and the baker, that we expect our daily dinner, ^{but} from their concern for their own self interest."

Providing the moral foundation of capitalist economy.

Emmanuel Kant describes "The freedom to use one's own Intelligence". (Understanding modern society anew.)

FAQ

Q Explain how sociology has emerged as a distinct discipline based on rationality & scientific temper.

Rational - use of reason, logic

Q Sociology is pre-eminently the study of modern societies & discuss.

Q How has enlightenment contributed to the emergence of modern sociology?

Q How did the FR & IR played an important role in the emergence of (S)?

Q Emergence of (S) is an outcome of modernity & social changes in Europe. Elaborate.

Q Outline the Intellectual background for the Emergence of (S).

Q The discipline of (S), is quite young but (S)al analysis is very old, Do you Agree.

Sociology as a Science

What is science? :- It is a systematic body of knowledge based on empirical evidences.

At the heart of the question, whether a discipline is a science or not, it is asked whether a discipline arrives at its knowledge or conclusion by the use of scientific method.

Scientific Method

- ① To state the Problem
- ② formulation of hypothesis
- ③ Experimentation,
- ④ Observation, Collection of data
- ⑤ Processing of data, (tabulation)
- ⑥ Result or Generalisation, ⑦ Verification.

That discipline is science that uses the above scientific method to arrive at its knowledge.

A discipline (Scientific) thus tries to formulate universally applicable, generalised laws to explain diff phenomena and is objective.

Positivism :- It holds that ③ is scientific discipline. The scientific method which is used in the physical sciences like science [chemistry, Physics] can also be applied to study human society.

Social research & knowledge is also objective since the knowledge is based on empirical evidences. Just like the Physicist or Chemist formulate laws and applies them to predict the behaviour of matter, likewise sociologist can discover laws governing human social interaction & predict human behaviour.

The term "Positivism" comes from the French word "Positif" meaning imposed on the mind by experience. In other words positivism holds that only true knowledge is based on sensory experience i.e. empirical evidence.

The five principles of Positivism

- ① The unity of the scientific method - i.e. the same scientific method can be used in all sciences whether natural & social.
- ② The objective of scientific enquiry is to explain a phenomenon, develop & identify laws governing it and predict.
- ③ Scientific knowledge is empirically testable.
- ④ The scientific researcher should be careful, not to allow any bias (objectivity) ^{common sense}.
- ⑤ Scientific knowledge should not be coloured by political, ethical & personal biases of the researcher.

* Comte created the hierarchy of science & placed

- ⑤ first.
- ~~Astronomy~~ ① Sociology ② Biology ③ Chemistry
- ④ Physics ⑤ Astronomy

It is a hierarchy of increasing complexity and decreasing exactness, accuracy.

Positivity, Acc to Comte refers to degree of to which a phenomenon can be exactly measured.

ANSWER - WRITING

DOB - 21/09/98

21/09/1998

①

Q1 Write a short note on functionalism.

Ans: Functionalism is of the view that in a society there exist a 'broad value consensus' among its members. All members have certain 'shared norm and values'. New Members of the society learn and are enucleated these norms and values by internalizing norms and values through socialisation.

There are various social control agents to help promote amongst new members the existing norms and values. The members of the society conforming to the expectation of the society are rewarded while the members who deviate are met with mockery, ridicule and punishment etc.

Functionalists believe that the social relationships are patterned and recurrent, shaped as they are by the shared norms and values.

Various social institution contribute to the society by doing certain tasks. for example family does the task of reproduction, adding new members to the society and ensuring their 'primary socialization'.

Thus, According to the functionalists, "Every society is characterised by shared norms and values, Member conforming to the expectation, cooperation, coordination harmony and order."

When Thinkers would be taught,

incorporate functionalist thinkers.

How did the World Revolutions lead to the emergence of sociology? (2)

The monumental changes brought in the wake of World Revolutions like the French revolution, Industrial and the American revolution took the whole world to a totally different paradigm. The ideas which were sacrosanct in the past were now debunked for example monarchy, Primordial inequalities etc.

This Paradigm ^{Shift} created a vacuum as the changed Governance and work created confusion and instability in the society. French Revolution, for instance resulted in the abolition of monarchy, Rule of law, Emergence of ideas like Equality, liberty and Fraternity. To understand this paradigm with these changes and to derive sense out of them, Sociology as a discipline emerged, in response.

While the Industrial Revolution, brought sweeping changes not just in the mode of production or industries but in the life of the commoners. Jobs changed, a lot of people in search of livelihood started flocking to the cities resulting in slums, poor living conditions. Moreover because of mechanisation unemployment increased leading to emergence of trade union and eventually labour parties.

Since, these changes shook our social environment comprising of to the core, brought conflicts ~~bet~~ between labourers and factory owners, rulers and ruled, haves and have nots. Sociology emerged to explain such drastic changes & conflicts. Sociologists of this ~~extra~~ period even tried to find solutions and universal laws.

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Anti-Positivism / Phenomenology

(S) is not a scientific discipline. Emergence with the writing of Max Weber in 20th C

(Subject matter of (S) is fundamentally different from subject matter of Natural science because of conscious.

Human attach meaning to stimuli unlike the Matter. Therefore we can't predict ~~the~~ or explain the social world?

Ethnography :- All social reality is perceived / constructed reality by the member of society. There is no objective social reality.

for example :- Durkheim studied suicide by using empirical data declaring "The Rate

(A) of suicide in a society is inversely proportional to the level of social integration.

(B) Another study of suicide by Atkinson explained that some deaths are classified / perceived as suicide.

Anti-Science Approach

Questioned the validity of the Scientific Method.

Thomas Kuhn, (Book, The structure of Scientific Revolⁿ)

There is no objective, universal truth, because of the paradigm shifts.

Karl Popper, (Book, The logic of scientific Enquiry)

Method used by modern science is inductive empiricism.

Karl Popper explains that the methodology of ~~sci~~ science is flawed.

Instead of scientific knowledge be based on Inductive empiricism (as scientific method does), it should be based on the criteria of "falsifiability".

Practical Problems in using the scientific Method in sociological research.

1) The problem of experimentation method as controlled environment is not possible, ethical issues, privacy etc

2) The Problem of quantification and measurement, standardisation.

3) The problem of generalisation in (S) because every society is different.

4) The problem of objectivity (The result, is ~~not~~ biased by the identity of the researcher) unlike the natural sciences. But

there are different views in (S)

(i) Positivist It is possible in (S) just like in the natural sciences. ^{to use scientific method} The sociological research is characterised by objectivity, because

the (S) researcher bases his result on empirical research.

While the social background & personal biases of the researcher acc to the Anti-positivists are bound to impact the research project. Not only the outcome but also the steps involved remain biased.

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1. Write a short note on each of the following Q

(a) "Emergence of sociology was not merely a coincidence". Comment.

According to Haus, 'Sociology, as a discipline, emerged in a direct reaction to modernity.

The above statement clearly elucidates that emergence of sociology, was not merely a coincidence. There were a number of factors at play, during what is known as "modernity", that led to its emergence. Following are the broad reasons.

(a) French Revolution:- The decline of feudal order, fall in the power wielded by Church, sudden spurt in ideas like liberty and equality created such an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty that there arose a need to explain these sudden changes. This impulse was fulfilled by sociologists like "Comte" in France.

(b) Industrial Revolution:- The soot and grime of industries, degenerate slums in urban peripheries, disease and pollution had altered the entire old structure. Thus, arose the need!

(c) Rise of democracy:- Democracy's success was still in question. Conventionalists were mourning the decline of stable social order.

(d) Intellectual Ideas:- The idea of "social contract" by Rousseau and 'Separation of power' by Montesquie accompanied by Darwin's evolution of species paved the way for scientific study of society as well.

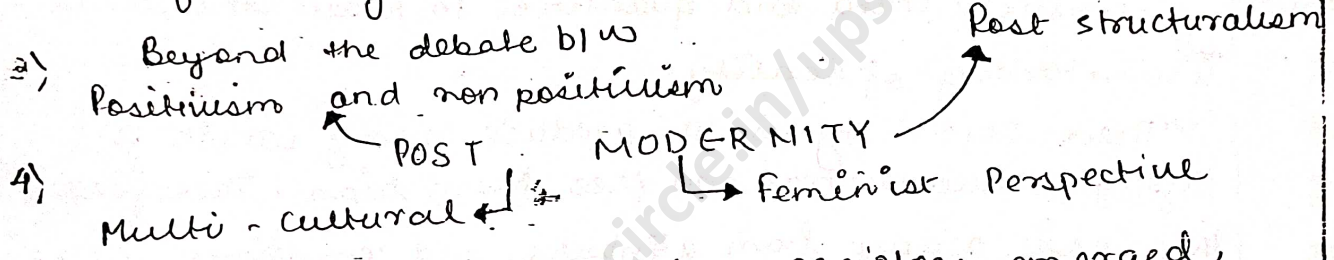
Thus, sociology's initial impulse was based on answering such complex questions posed in

Kc the society and more so, to predict what would
s Thus, Renaissance & modernity together provided impet
k for its emergence.

The society and more so to predict what would
s unfold. Thus Renaissance and modernity together
k provided impetus for its emergence.

(Q) Write short note :- Post-modernity in (S)

1) Ans:- Post modernity, in a way, arose as a reaction
to and moved what is commonly understood as
modernity. In sociology, it can be understand
on following aspects :-



Beyond the debate :- When sociology emerged,
there were two broad schools to align oneself
to, positivism and non-positivism.
With the ushering in of post modernity, sociologists
like Merton and Parsons have moved beyond
this debate and so have suggested a blend
of the two.

Rise of Feminist Perspective :- Post modernisation
braces the chaos and accepts multiple views
points. Feminists argue that both the sexes
visualise social reality differently.

As a result, they offered a new perspective
of "gendered / sexual division of labour", "pink collarism"
etc.

Ann Oakley, Nicky Hart being the pioneer &

MULTI-CULTURALISM: Various societies, communities, nations have distinct understanding of society. This became an accepted reality.

POST-STRUCTURALISM:

Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida from the perspective, have seen how jails and schools are promoting a strict and disciplined behaviour.

Thus, post Modernity embraces inter dependence of disciplines and enriches sociology.

③ Explain the nature and scope of quantitative methods of data collective in sociological research.

Quantitative Methods are the ones which makes use of statistical data and quantities to reach the social understanding of reality.

Their objectivity is to produce theory which is highly value neutral and free from bias. Therefore, they keep away from attributes and emotions.

Structural Interviews, for instance, can be used for analysing the correlation b/w standardisation of living and education.

For a larger population, surveys are used like decadal survey of population i.e census in India.

These methods keep the investigation in a fixed direction and does not let him deviate from the hypothesis of study.

They also produce valid and reliable results and the element of error is reduced to a great extent. Early sociologists made extensive use of these methods. For instance, Durkheim, study of "suicide".

Ki But at the same time, the scope of these methods
s is not that wide sociology's subject matter of
k study involves actions and phenomena - including
b human being. Thus, attributes, emotions, behaviour
s are ignored, thereby making it dry.

k Thus, a blend of the two, like Triangulation
x and mixed methods must be ~~over~~ used to
y overcome the limitation of both quantitative and
qualitative techniques.

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Functionalism hold that there is a valued consensus i.e social life is based on shared norms and values.

e.g value : ^{tangible wealth} Materialism, individualism
 ^{is worthwhile} Equality. ↳ individual centeric
 Men are born equal
 are western value whereas Indian values are familialism, collectivism, hierarchy.
 member of society broughtly share a value consenses.

Norms - Specific guide to human behaviour / conduct.

e.g dressing in festnal v/s classroom.
 sense
 Shared norms and values are a part of culture and they emerge are internalised by new members of the society by socialisation (through rewards and punishments / social control)

Socialisation is conducted by various social institution like religion, family, media, economy etc.

To ensure that various member of society conform / act in accordance with shared norms & value, there are certain social control mechanism.

Social control mechanism could be formal & informal through agents of social control like family, society, law, education etc.

Various social institution ~~not~~ performs functions of contribution it is making is that of maintenance and well being as a whole.

e.g → family's function - ① procreation
② socialization ③ emotional support
Primary.

→ education system provides for socialisation, skill and training

→ Political system provides for laws, allocation of resources, mediation among different social group.

→ economy - prodⁿ of material needs of the society, circulation of money, purpose to individual economic role

Functionalism is a view of society which considers that in a society there exists a broad value consensus amongst its members. All members of a society have certain shared norms and values. Individual members internalized the shared values and norms of the society through the process of socialisation.

Various agents of social control ensure that members of the society by & large conform to the shared norms and values.

Any deviation from the expectations of society are met with contempt, mocking, ridicule and punishment by the society.

The twin mechanism of socialisation and social control ensure that the individual conforms to the expectation of the society.

From a functionalist perspective, the society is comprised of various parts / social institutions. Functionalists consider that human behaviour & social relationships are recurrent and patterned, shaped as they are by the shared social norms and values. Various social institutions perform certain essential tasks for the continued existence, maintenance, and the well being of the social organism. e.g. family supplies/provides new members to the society via reproduction which is essential to the society's continued existence.

In the performance of their functions various parts of the society are interrelated and interdependent. They work in coordination with each other ~~not in coordination~~.

Together/collectively, all the society institutions are performing their function for the well being of society as a whole.

Thus, according to the functionalist theory, every society is characterised by a consensus amongst its members on shared norms & values, individual conforming to the expectation, cooperation, coordination, harmony, order and continuity.

Criticism :-

- 1) This theory downplays conflict and exploitation
- 2) little importance given to individual
- 3) It has conservative bias, rose tint lens, favors the status quo.
- 4) Do not explains radical changes.

EMILE DURKHEIM

UPSC Syllabus :- Religion and Society, Division of labour, Suicide, Social facts.

17/06/19

Religion and Society

Religion is a ^{unified} system of beliefs and practices related to **sacred** that is things set apart and forbidden - which unite its adherents into a single moral community called 'Church'.

* Every member society has member dividing their task b/w sacred and profane (the everyday things)

→ It is not the utility of the thing which makes it sacred anything can be sacred eg pebble, stone, flag, colour, river, mountain etc.

→ It is consensus among the members of society that makes a thing sacred.

→ Sacred does not mean Good and benvolent.

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

Functions of Religion

Arunta tribe study by Durkheim

- divided in class (exogamous clan)
- Each clan is represented by a plant or animal symbols called Totems. i.e. Totemism
- Bullwearer was the sacred thing for them, on which the totem would be carved.
- Since Totem is the object of worship, and the Totem represents the clan. Then in the act of worship, the clan is worshipping itself/society.

Q How is Religion beneficial for the society?

Ans ① Religion provides members of the society with shared moralities and values of society.

→ Existence is possible because of the shared moralities and values.

② The Important social rules are defined as sacred, when defined sacred, it gives them power to control the action of the members of the society. It ensures compliance.

③ Religion provides role models, stories with morals etc, which highlights the importance of certain social relationship. So the members of society fashion their conduct in the same way.

④ Relationship b/w Man and society is same as relationship b/w Man & god. Man acknowledges dependence on society/god in worship. That promotes social cohesion.

i.e Individual submit to the society.
 → Lastly, Religion practices are characterised by music, drama and dance. Here According to Durkheim, A collective effervescences that ~~reinforce~~ that is produced during act of collective worship that.

Elementary forms of Religious life
 - Durkheim

binds the individual member to the social group. Thereby enhancing the unity & solidarity of the social group.

According to Durkheim, the essence of Religion is same in the modern society as in the past. Only what is regard as sacred has changed.

CRITICISM OF DURKHEIM'S THEORY

1) Durkheim only view religion as a unifying forces and ignores the massive bloodshed and violence which ^{are} interreligious and intrareligious.

2) Religion has being tool of oppression as the consensus among all its member ^{be} the consensus among its powerful members.

SUICIDE

→ While most definition of suicide are psychological, Durkheim on the other hand, formulated social factors leading to suicide.

he
 Suicide
 - Durkheim

In the Book, Le Suicide he demonstrated the use of scientific method in the study of suicide.

→ Suicide ^{rate} remains almost same in a time period but changes are contrasting amongst the societies.

→ Durkheim, Causative factors of suicide are to be found in the nature of the ^{Acc to} ~~nature~~ and in psyche of the individual ~~society~~

→ Acc to Durkheim, "The term suicide is applied to every case of death which results directly or indirectly from (+ve) or -ve act carried out by the victim himself knowing that it will produce these results."

→ two social factor determine the suicide rates

(i) Social Integration
(how closely individuals are bonded to society)

(ii) The level of Moral regulation
(society providing clear guidelines)

FOUR TYPES of suicide
depending on (i) and (ii)

(i) Egoistic suicide :- when in a society or a social group the level of social integration ↓ is excessively low, some individual may commit this suicide.

In such society, group, individual does not feel sufficiently connected, there are few and loose bond, binding him/her to the society.

e.g. rural vs urban (more)

fewer suicide children vs more children (more) suicides

unmarried men suicide vs married men suicide (more)

27) Altruistic Suicide :- when in a society or a social group, the level of social integration is excessively high.

In such societies or social groups, the individual is so excessively to the norms, values and well being of the society that his/her own life seems a small price to pay in upholding the honour/values or for its well beings.

e.g. ① Soldier dying in the battlefield.

② Sati ③ Raped women when Partition India

37) Anomic Suicide :-

When in a society or a social group the level of moral regulation is excessively low. Then some individuals may do so.

e.g. ① economic boom or crash

41) Fatalistic Suicide :- When in a society or a society the level of moral regulation is high. Some individual may commit fatalistic suicide.

e.g. In such situations the individual is left with no room to express his individuality or take even the smallest decisions pertaining to his life. The individual feels stifled and choked due to excessive control & regulation.

e.g. prison.

EUTHANASIA / Mercy Killing

It is to premature, intentional termination of an individual's life with the view to end his/hers suffering

(i) Active Euthanasia
+ve, Aggressive

To do something leading to death

→ Direct intervention
e.g. lethal injection

(ii) Passive Euthanasia ✓
-ve ~~Aggressive~~

Stop to do something that will lead to death

→ Cessation of activity withholding certain life sustaining activity or support system.

(i) Voluntary ✓
With the consent of the person who will die

(ii) Non Voluntary ✓
Without the availability of consent

Argument in favour of Euthanasia:-

(i) Right to life is Right to live with dignity as well as die with dignity.

(ii) Act of benevolence. Morally right.

(iii) Modern Medical Sci: The process of death has artificially ^{been} extended using medical machinery. → Permanent vegetative state

(iv) PVS ~~are~~ tie up financial resources and are a burden of money for family.

(v) It protects the doctor ^{as well as} from law suits etc.

(vi) family - guilt free

(vii) Body autonomy: Individual has the right to choose death that too without pain, suffering and loss of dignity

Argument Against of Euthanasia.

(i) Man will play god this way

(ii) The individual ^{so called} may get curable with

(iii) Earlier chronic diseases have now become curable

(iv) Goes against the Oath of the Practitioner.
i.e. Hippocratic Oath

- Psychological burden of doctor
- Greedy families may misuse the provision given the prevalence of corruption in the medical services.
- Places moral burden on individual
- Govt stated that the Primary duty of State is to save life.

18/06/19

LEGAL EVOLUTION

- First such was the Ratnam case, 1994 ^①
Sect 306 and 309 of IPC. 309 is about attempt to suicide is punishable - 1 year and fine
↗ encourage
- Section 306 concerns abatement of suicide punishable - up to 10 years.

In the case the constitutionality of 309 was questioned. Any Right includes its negation also that makes it complete. It made 309 unconstitutional

- Gian Kaur Case, if the right to die is 1996 ^②
legally valid the abatement of suicide is also not invalid therefore, 306, 309 are valid

- Aruna Shanbaug ^③ woman in Permanent vegetative state. Case, 2010
H court laid the procedure for euthanasia by issuing a writ.

- Common Cause case, idea of living will or Advanced medical Directive in order to prevent the misuse of this ~~pro~~ euthanasia living will is a document signed by judge/magistrate.

Legalising passive Euthanasia praised by Law Commission, India. But there are various misuses that may have for which various checks and balances provisions are made.

Against :-

- (1) Blur line b/w active and Passive
- (2) Moral burden on the person with P vegetative State.

DIVISION OF LABOUR in Society

➤ Durkheim was writing in the context of changed society (modern society).

Major question was what is it that is

keeping society together despite individualism.

i.e. Traditional / Preindustrial ^{replaced} Modern Industrial society

(a) Simple division of labour

(b) Complex division of labour.

Acc to Durkheim (a) Volume - population small

(b) Volume big population.

(c) Material density low

(c) Material density high

(d) Moral density: frequency of social interaction low

(d) high

→ DOL has become complex to minimise competition b/w the members of the society, specialisation has increased.

→ Basis of DOL has changes from Ascribed (Primordial) status, gender, age to Achieved status, skills, ability & merit, education, inclination, competence

→ Technology changed from simple to mass production; standardisation, complex.

→ Traditional society has homogenous population (sameness) which is replaced by heterogenous population. (minkis alike)

→ Conscience collective strong in Traditional society and weak in modern society.

→ Individualism ↓ in traditional society and ↑ in modern society.

→ Mechanical solidarity - sameness in tradition and ↓ in modern society (organic solidarity)

→ Interdependence low in tradition society while in modern society is complex; because customized needs. New sources of collectivity in society despite individualism called in Organic solidarity.

→ Nature of law changes from repressive to restitutive, reformative

Transition from

Pre industrial age
simple, small scale

(to)

modern society
complex, large scale

ANOMIE
[Normlessness]

Anomie: literally mean normlessness.

Durkheim in his theory of DOL argues that as society transform pre-industrial, primitive type to modern industrial type

There is an intervening stage of Anomie During this stage, the society is unable to offer clear guidelines to its members regarding how they should conduct themselves. During Anomie conflicting norms of traditional and modern society may co-exist contributing to confusion.

In Anomie it may so happen that the old norms have crumbled, ^{but} new norms have not replaced them. Therefore this period is characterised by widespread unhappiness in society, general social disorder and is regarded as period of social crises.

Acc to Durkheim, Anomie is transitional one. When the society became fully modern, new norms will replace the old ones and once again society will be able to offer clear guidance.

two abnormal form of division of labour:

- (i) Anomie dol
 - (ii) forced dol
- (i) Anomie dol - lack of rules and regulation to regulate the economic behaviour of a man. All participant are driven by untemperd Greed.
- (ii) forced dol - refers to ^{occupation} ~~app~~ thrust/forced to pursue, that does not need his consent.
e.g women copied forced division of labours.

Remedies

- Birth of the contract - written agreement that specify the duties, expectation etc b/w labourer and employer.
- The establishment of professional association in different sectors of economy. That prescribe the duties of the individuals. Self regulating mechanism. e.g Doctors having Indian medical Association.
- Regulation by the State (emergence of welfare state).

19/06/19

EMILE DURKHEIM :- SOCIAL FACTS

Emile Durkheim, had the responsibility to come up with unique, distinctive subject matter for (S).

Acc to Durkheim,

"Sociology is the study of social facts"

Social facts according to Durkheim are different from rest of disciplines.

[Social facts are collective ways of acting, feeling and thinking that are external to the individual & endowed with the power of coercion ^{force} by reason of which they control him] e.g. Religion, customs, law, language

Various characteristic of social fact

- 1) Externality - though they are internalised but they are external on the individual. i.e they sui generis.

- (2) Independence :- two connotations
 - (a) Individual choice
 - (b) Individual manifestation
- (3) Constraining character - forceful
- (4) Generality :- they are widespread

Durkheim in his book, Rules of sociological method, outlines the methodology to study social facts.

They laid down several rules

(a) The first and foremost rule is, "Consider social facts as things". Just like in Natural sciences, the matter is treated as a thing same goes for sociology. Durkheim here clearly establishes the applicability of the scientific method in the study of society.

(b) Clearly define and demarcate the social phenomenon being studied.

(c) The researcher must discard any biases and preconceived notion before studying social facts. (objectivity)

(d) Since the method of experimentation has limited applicability in sociological researcher may employ the "Comparative Study" in order to identify cause-effect relationships.

⚠ Durkheim cautioned that the researchers should not confuse causes and functions historical in nature [How] ← primary task ←

(e) Trace social facts to other social facts.

TALCOTT PARSONS (1902 - 1979)

An American functionalist, teacher at Harvard University. Major contribution to the American sociology. Defender of American values.

He introduced the work of Weber in American.

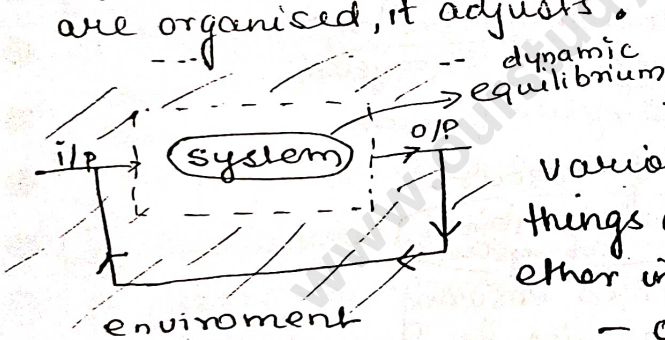
- UPSC Syllabus
- ① Social System
- ② Pattern variables

Social System

The term system has been applied in the study of a variety of fields / areas of inquiry. e.g. the human body, planets, digestive system, Solar system, data^{based} management systems etc.

In general, system can be defined as a set of interdependent parts that can be thought of as a whole.

Systems approach is the study of how systems are organised, it adjusts.



The term system has been defined variously as "A group of things or parts working together in a regular relation".
- OXFORD DICTIONARY

OR
Any collection of interrelated parts, objects things or organisms. The ^{term} system indicates an orderly arrangement of various parts, a boundary that indicated what is a part of the system from what is not.

Social system means the application of system approach to the study of society.

Parsons was not the only nor the first scholar to study society as a system.

It had also been done by Herbert Spencer ages ago. However Parsons have become the most identified with the concept of social system.

According to Duncan Micheal, Social System consists of two or more individual interacting directly or indirectly in a bounded situation.

Acc to Parson, the social system consists of plurality of individuals interacting with each other acc to shared cultural norms and meaning.

Parsons talk about functional Pre-requisites i.e the essential tasks for society to exist.

These are four functional pre-requisites.

- (1) Adaptation - continuous adjustment to changes in the environment. (e.g economy)
- (2) Goal specification and attainment :- ^{Subsystem} Identifying the collective goals - prioritising them - allocation of resources for their attainment e.g (task of political subsystem)
- (3) Integration :- Conflicts It involves ensuring cooperation, reducing the potential for conflict and resolution of the conflict that may arise e.g law and regulation subsystem.
- (4) Latency :- Pattern maintenance and tension management. family subsystem, religion subsystem etc

Social system has a boundary i.e a significant difference b/w structures and processes internal to the system and external to it exists and is maintained.

Social system has a boundary, it interact with its environment and maintainance itself in a dynamic equilibrium.

PATTERN VARIABLE

social actor - action-counter actors - action situation
before making an act, an actor is faced with dilemmas called P Variable

Acc to Parson, In every action situation, the actor is confronted by a series of dilemmas known as pattern variables. P Variable thus refers to the series of dilemmas that a social actor must resolve before he can act in an action situation. The actor must choose from these sets of dichotomous choices. In order to perform his roles.

Status :- Position occupied an individual.
Role :- what he/she does.

The five Patternes Variable are as follows:-

1) Ascription vs achievement - It pertains to how the counter actors are to be identified, based on their quality / Ascriptive criteria or performance / achievement.

2) Particularism vs universalism

It refers to whether the actor should act on the basis of the counter actor's particular relationship with the actor. OR on the basis

3) Some universal or generalised norm.

3) Difuseness v/s specificity

It refers to dilemma pertaining to the range or scope of obligations in a relationship.

Does the actor owe a wide range of obligation towards counter actor or otherwise i.e (few) well defined obligation.

④ Affectivity V/S effective neutrality.

This dilemma refers to whether the relationship b/w actor and the counteractor an emotional one or devoid of it.

⑤ Collectivity V/S self.

This dilemma refers to whether the actor pursues the interest of self or beguiled by the well being of collectivity.

Q Write short notes on the following. (10 marks)

(a) functionalism (b) sacred and profane.

③ social facts (b) Patterned variables.

Q Explain Durkheim's basic argument on suicide. Can you Analyse high suicide rate in contemporary Indian society with Durkheim's theory.

Q In what way did Durkheim regard religion as function for society?

Q According to Durkheim, "the essence of religion in modern society is same as religion in primitive society". Comment.

Q "Social fact is to be treated as a thing". Discuss.

Q What according to Durkheim is the nature of relationship b/w individual and the society? Explain this with the help of his analysis of *dol* in society.

Q What are the functional pre-requisites of the social system as given by Parson. Examine in the context of university as a system.

Q Short notes (a) sub matter of ③. Acc to Durkheim (b) relevance of pattern variable in the study of social change.

(c) Parson's concept of social system.

ROBERT KING MERTON (1910 - 2003)

Syllabus - Manifest & latent functions, reference group, conformity and deviance, critique of classical functionalism.

- His Parents were Russian Jews.
- Student of Talcott Parson in Harvard Uni
- > Professor at Columbia University.

Critique of Classical functionalism.

There are certain inherent assumptions in classical functionalism which if it gets rid of, will become a more robust theoretical framework.

① Postulate of functional unity :- All social institutions are interconnected and interdependent and interrelated. therefore change in any one social institution will lead to changes in various other institutions also

Acc to Merton, this may be true in simple traditional society, but in complex modern society where there is a high degree of structural differentiation, this assumption may not hold true.

② Postulate of Universal functionalism :- Functionalism assumes that all existing social and cultural forms have +ve consequences for the entire society. Merton Argues that existing social and cultural forms may be either functional dysfunctional or non functional for diff social group. eg poverty for poor is dysfunctional

Merton proposes that this assumption be replaced by a tentative assumption that all existing social and cultural forms have a net balance of functional consequences either for the society as a whole or for certain social groups who are powerful enough to ensure their continued existence.

③ POSTULATE OF INDISPENSIBILITY
It assumes certain social institutions are indispensable for the society. This

prevents us to search for alternatives i.e. some other social institution performing the same function.

e.g. Reproduction - family institution

If classical functionalism theory get rid of these three assumption it will become more potent to explain social phenomenon in society.

Better capable of explaining social reality

Manifest and Latent function

Manifest function

Manifest:- visible to naked eye, understood
Manifest functions are those positive consequences that are intended as well as recognized by the participants involved.

e.g. Schooling System

Latent function:- finding love, interest, leisure from parent duty.

e.g. Hopi Indian rain dance

Manifest function :- Pleasing the Rain god for the

occurrence of rain.

Manifest function : Pleasing the Rain god for the occurrence of rain.

Latent function :- enhancement of social integration of group, social solidarity. These concepts of manifest and latent functions are very.

Importance of Manifest & Latent function

These concepts enable a much deeper understanding of social life, than the lay man's common sense understanding of the world. This expand the knowledge about the society. (1)

These concepts enables sociologists to move beyond his own ethno-centric biases particularly when studying other cultures in society.

(2) Social phenomena which may other wise appear irrational start making more sense when one searches for any latent or hidden function.

* Concepts of manifest and latent function has enabled many areas of enquiry to emerge. What may other wise have been dismissed as social or cultural artifacts may be found performing some vital-latent functions.

* These concepts have the potential to alter our notions of morality. What may be condemned as highly immoral and therefore undesirable may be performing several latent functions.

Reference Group

This is a part of group theory

The term reference group was coined by Herbert ~~Spencer~~ Hyman

The term reference group was coined by Herbert Hyman and the concept was for the development by Max Zaffar, Sherif and R K Merton.

Reference group refers to any social group that individual uses for shaping & evaluating his own feeling, actions & attitudes.

Any social group that one uses as a standard or frame of reference in order to appraise one's own achievements, actions and behaviour is a reference group.

According to group theory, ^{Human} beings live in groups, groups of which we are members, [membership groups] effect our conduct greatly.

Groups expect something from the individual members. Members act accordingly because they seek group approval. Members evaluate their conduct with reference to the norms and values of the group.

Thus, the group to which we belong serves as a Reference group.

Even membership groups may serve as reference groups. Such groups for which we do not belong but we may aspire to join also affects the individual behaviour.

Anticipatory Socialisation :- It refers to the process of preparing one self for entry into a group of which one is not a member but which one aspires to join by adopting its values, norms and life-styles.

The process of Anticipatory Socialisation may be functional to the individual as it will facilitate him in joining the group. Once having joined it it will ease his adjustment within the group.

However, Anticipatory Socialisation may be dys-functional for individual if the norms and values of one membership groups & non membership reference group clash with each other.

In such a situation one may be alienated from one membership group and is still be accepted by the non-membership group.

Thus, ending up as a marginal man.

Reference group selection process :-

* Reference group selection is a very complex process. The individual chooses different reference groups during different phases of his life. Even at a particular point in a life one may choose a number of reference groups for different aspect of ones-life.

② Many times the norm values & expectations of one reference group may clash with one another but the individual manages to balance (or)

compartmentalise these expectations.

Several groups inspire the individual to adopt their norms & values [+ve reference group] while others may be used by the individual to develop counter norms [-ve ref groups].

A social group may be a +ve ref group for some individual and -ve reference group for others. (Merton's theory)

Non membership groups are chosen as reference groups because

(a) Their membership will confer greater prestige, power on the individual.

(b) A non membership group is more likely chosen as a reference group in open society than a closed society.

(c) The individual is often actually aware of the norm, values, demands & expectations of its ~~own~~ membership groups. Thus the norms non-membership groups may appear more attractive from outside from what they really are.

It is often the social isolates who are not satisfied, with position allocated to them within their membership group who are more likely to use non-~~own~~ membership groups as reference groups.

②

Answer Writing ① Relevant ② Include some basic like definition, name of the thinker, examples given by himself or current world, Indian context.

③ Differentiation, b/w various questions.

→ Explain / Elaborate - Just like the static thinker view

→ Discuss / Evaluate / Analyze - for - against.

→ Critically analysis → for - against (fada)

→ Illustrate - Define - explain - example.

④ Opinion should have arguments - Balanced ~~to~~ - Solns

⑤ Sensitivity towards marginalised, appreciation of govt. measures.

⑥ Answer both parts (if there are) separately.

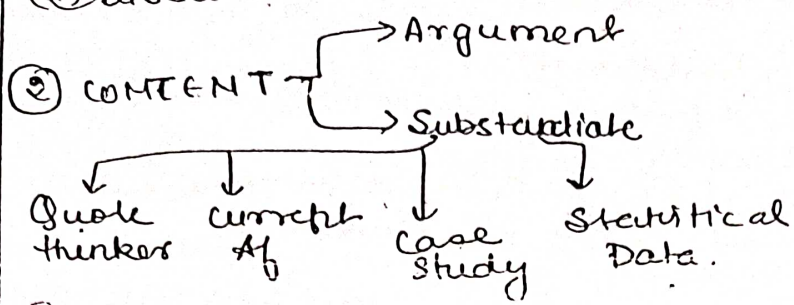
⑦ 180 min - 250 marks → 10 mark → 7.2 minutes
20 marker → 13 minutes

⑧ Attempt all question - Time management

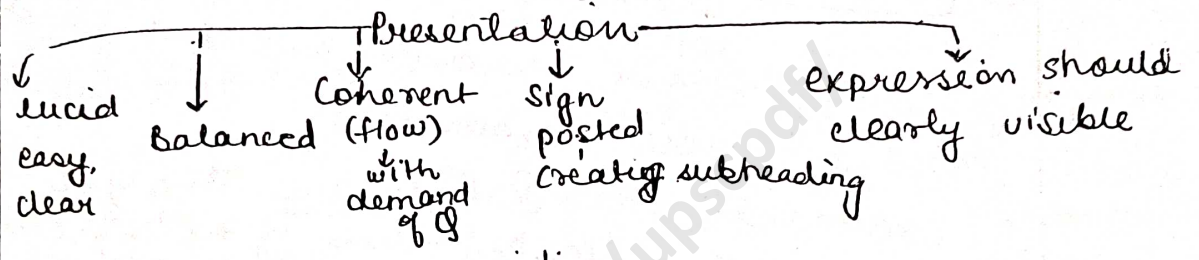
ANSWER WRITING

Don't miss key
Find out if Q is theory or applicat
Subpoints in Question
Essence

Contextual clarity
Discusses



③ Write 2 answer daily



Nuances of answer writing

- ① Intro & conclusion is mandatory
e.g Intro - keyword should be defined
Conclusion - balanced conclusion (same for all) e.g ②
- Irrespective of the above criticism the thinker made a heuristic impact on study of ⑤
- ② had contributed significantly in broadening the horizon of sociological discipline ③ has made significant contribution to ⑤ in formative years or later years
- ③ Thought framework (signed posted)
e.g ① definition ② Subject Matter ③ Methodology
- ④ Scope of discipline ⑤ Reciprocal influence

DON'T: ① write what is required not what you know

- ② Quote stats in Paper 2 - UN report, Natl family health survey, Census report, HDI indicator because thinker-wrote / put forward in some context.
- ③ use sociological terms.
- ④ Long para - Long sentence ← NOT Allowed.

Meaning of keywords in Questions:

① **Discuss** :- It is debate, for -against- may or may not conclusion] → Acc to the "Essence" of Q

② If Q starts with In Reference to XYZ the XYZ definition is your introduction

② **Explain** → Explain and open up about each and every sub Question.

③ **Define** :- Tell the definition and talk about how where are the hurdles in defining the concept
How the definition has evolved is what you should write.

PAPER-2 - Diverse resources.

④ **Comment**

Give your own opinion
~~for or against~~
In my opinion

⑤ **Critically Analyse**
(a) Definition of the topic (blinking pose)
(b) for -against-
(c) Opinion

⑥ **Compare and Contrast**
Equal weightage to similarity or differentiation

However much needs to do --

opinion
(substantiate it → thoda sa criticism → conclude)

⑦ **Analyse and Examine** --
Break it into components along with arguments → conclusion
Just examine whether is right or wrong acc to data and all

⑧ **Evaluate** same as examine but mandatory opinion.

⑨ **Elaborate** :- Just write on it (No criticism)

Section - A ① to 4 Section ⑤ to 8 each 50 marks
2.5 x 5

Q.1, Q.5 - compulsory (100 marks)

Select Rest 3 Question (20 + 20 + 10) x 3

⇒ 13-10 marks and 0-20 marks. ⇒ 19 Question

21/06

Deviance

The term deviance refers to those social behaviours which do not conform to the norms and values of the society. Such behaviour are disapproved by the society, exceed the society's tolerance limit and invite negative sanction.

e.g. suicide, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, homosexuality, alcoholism.

- * The concept of deviance is necessarily subjective and relative. (Deviance is negative concept, while non conformist is a neutral concept)
- * Deviance is context specific.

According to Merton, Deviance is because of Anomie

He explains there are culturally approved goals in a society for which there are institutionalised means also.

* There is a mismatch b/w Culturally approved goals and institutionalised means, which is called Anomie. (definition)

There are different responses to anomie.

	CA Goals <small>most people</small>	Institutionalised Means
① Conformity <small>(wealthy)</small>	✓	✓
② Innovation <small>(poorer sectn) No socialisation</small>	✓	X
③ Ritualism <small>(lower middle class) over socialised</small>	X	✓
④ Retreatism <small>(any classes)</small>	✓ X	✓ X
⑤ Rebellion <small>(e.g. Naxal)</small>	X	X

failure (next to ④)
tired and failed (next to ④)
own goals (next to ⑤)
own means (next to ⑤)

Criticism

- (a) → Developed by Merton, only in the context of American Society
- (b) → Albert Cohen - Merton's theory does not consider utilitarian crime.

→ Loward and Ohlin :- Nature of deviance by Merton's theory of Deviance takes into account the role of only the institutionalised means (legitimate opportunity structure). Merton does not take into account the important role played by ~~an~~ unequal access to the illegitimate opportunity structure while explaining deviance.

→ MARXIST critique of Merton's theory. Merton's theory completely ignores the unequal power b/w diff groups in a society.

→ Merton's theory ignores the biological, psychological, physiological factors that effect the Nature of Deviance.

HOMOSEXUALITY

- SC has in 2018 legalised homosexuality by repeal the section 377 IPC

Against homosexuality

→ HIV prevalence according to NACO, in men who have sex with is 7.0% and in female sex workers is 4.7%.

→ Some deviant sexual behaviour like Pedophilia, necrophilia, coprophilia, bestiality (animals) (dead) (feces)

→ It will make the world unsafe with ^{for} children.

→ It will open up pandora's box. Like demands for different other rights.

→ Against nature

→ destroy family, religion and culture.

For homosexuality

→ It is present in nature also, just as animals.

→ Celibacy, contraceptive, e-section birth have gone through artificiality. So no point in nature.

- Victorian modesty been imposed on human soul by british in 1860 by bringing Sec 377, IPC.
- Supported by human rights activists as well etc.
- Homosexuality happens b/w consenting adults, therefore pedophilia is not an issue.
- 50% boys getting abused by heterosexual man hence should homosexuality be banned
- Gross underestimate of population of homosexual by authorities
- Sexuality is not binary i.e hetero or Homo but many other concepts can be there.
- Alfred Kinsey study (Report)
 He authored two books
 (Sexual behaviour in the human male 1948)
 (" " " " female 1953)
 Nearly 46% had reacted sexually to both F & M
- A large population should not be denied these rights to live (seek fulfillment, sexual pleasure)
- UNDP, NACO support decriminalised, so that it gets exposed, becomes acceptable etc, rather than being a taboo, stigma, unawareness
- Regneda, " ~~that~~ that which seems to be unnatural is natural." i.e Vikriti aiva Pakriti.
- Though it may be evoked less than 100 times, but it has been used to instill fear among LGBTQ and stigmatised the population.
- Devdutt Patnayak, (Shikhandi and other tales, they don't tell you) Book
 argues that Indian tradition has acknowledged same sex union and love. Rajuraho e.g Temple architecture, mythology, folklores etc. Sagi Bagmath (brought Ganges from the heaven) born to two mother.

Agni God is in a part of same sex union.

- Navam and Vitara - great intimacy
- Indian tradition have always distinguished b/w ^{homo}sexual love and homo sexual activity.
- homophobia is alien to India
- Gita Khadranif Book, Same sex love in India by Ruth Vanita and Salim Khedwai depicted the homosexual behaviour in ancient & historical time e.g Sangam period, medieval period. (Sakhi tradition), Masti culture in adolescent boys.
- It is in conformity with UMR, Yogya karta principles.

Marx :- Historical Materialism, Mode of Production, Alienation, Class Struggle

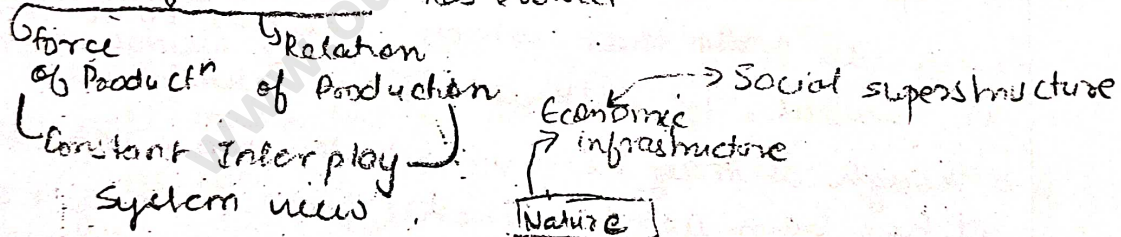
- Upper Class - Bourgeois
- Working Class - Proletariat

Vision :- Everyone's needs are met and no class division exist (Kraut at socialism)

Production - first historical act

The relatn b/w Man & Man is of dominatn & subordint

Mode of Production has evolved



Historical Materialism

Deviant is confirmist & vice versa

→ Subculture - he/she may conforming to values of his/her subculture (theory)

→ Deviant may be not following a particular set of culturally Accepted goal and Institutionalised means not all sets of (CAG & IM).

→ Labeling theory: Society labels some members as deviant

24/06/19

LGBT Rights Movement in India

Started in the 1990s, though came into strength in Early 20th Century.

In 1920s was the beginning, same year Gopal Bhanu Das wrote Poems written in prison (in Oriya) first literature depicting homosexual literature

Pandey ~~Chaman~~ ^{Bechan} Sharma - "Chocolate", Dinker mid-aged was highly criticising homo adolescent Damesh is 1929, Gandhi wrote in Young Indian against homosexuality.

Firaq Ghalib, he wrote in defense of Gazals that celebrated the beauty of young boys. (1930s) Hindi and Urdu writer.

(1940s) Ismat Chughtai, Hindi and Urdu writik (Book, Tedhi lakir, Linaaf) celebrate lesbian love.

1977-1978, Shakuntala Devi, wrote first systematic study of homosexual in India called "[The World of homosexuals]". (first public demand for decriminalising homosexuality in India)

Late 1970s, Increase in Journals and magazines catering to Homosexual audience. e.g. Gayscene, Shakti Khabhar, Trikone. by the efforts of NRIS (Homosexual)

1990s, Blossoming of LGBT right movement in India. ① Legal accept ② Activism
The first legal case → Tihar Jail, Kiran Bedi
① AIDS Bhedhanne Virodhi Andolan, organisation that challenged 377 section in Judiciary.

② Naz Foundation Case, 2009, the Delhi HC court declared Section 377 in E-so far as it criminalises consensual sexual acts of adults in private violative of Art 14, 15 and 21 of Constitution.

In 2013, Supreme Court in Suresh Kumar Kaushal case overturn the Delhi HC judgement and re-criminalise homosexuality by re-instated Section 377 (Reason, Miniscule population and 150 years, less than 200 persons have been prosecuted)

In 2017, in the Puttaswamy or Right to Privacy Judgement Supreme Court declared R T Privacy under Article 21 and said sexual orientation is an essential attribute of Privacy.

Finally in 2018, in Navtej Singh Johar Case, the Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality by repealing 377 section IPC. in writ jurisdiction i.e. by issuing a writ

ACTIVISTS

Arjuna Gopalan, an activist

→ legal duties ①

→ Mutual support - tackling loneliness
 → facilitating coming out of the closet, dating

Reason of Blossom in 1990s was Internet and Globalisation (took inspiratⁿ, created network)

③ Public health (NGO like Naz, Humsafar)

Ⓐ Sexual health

Ⓑ Psychological well being.

- Awareness campaign

- counselling

- free health check ups

- distributing condoms

- Eunice of Rajpipla, Gujarat

came out of closet

Ⓒ Visibility and de-stigmatisation

- Gay pride parade

- NGOs

- facilitating coming out

- Cinema (Genius Bolls, I am, My brother Nikhil)

- creating discourse

KARL MARX (1818 - 1883)

- UPSC Syllabus :-
- ① Historical Materialism
 - ② Mode of Production
 - ③ Alienation
 - ④ Class Struggle

Historical Materialism

Marx regarded himself as a pupil of Hegel who is seen as an idealist (idealism).

(Idealism :- Ideas are primary, material Reality follows, [secondary])

Human society changes in realm of ideas. Method proposed by Hegel in the study of society was dialectics.

Dialectics (thesis + Anti-thesis → Synthesis)

Synthesis + Anti-thesis → Synthesis (2). This is how ideas emerge and society evolves.

Hegel theory - Dialectical Idealism.

Friedrich Engels - formulated three laws of Dialectics as follows

- ① Law of Unity and Conflicts of Opposites
- ② Law of Passage of Quantitative changes into qualitative changes - Incremental changes added up to ^{to} substantial changes. (i.e. qualitative different)
- ③ Law of Negation of Negation :-
When you negate an idea twice, the resultant idea is somewhat different.

Acc to Marx,

Egalitarian → Class Society → Egalitarian (diff)

Marx's book on Historical material - The Contribution to the critique of Political Economy.

False class consciousness

Karl Marx belonged to "Young Hegelians" but he differed and rejected Hegel's dialectal Idealism and gave the idea of dialectical materialism.

Materialism :- Matter is primary, Ideas is secondary. Human society evolve due to changes in the realm of matter.

Ideas are shaped by our material reality.

Marx, In order to think, man must live, eat, must produce → so the prodⁿ of material necessities is the first historical act.

Societies changes with changes in production is carried out.

Marx applies the concept of dialectical Idealism in the historical study therefore called historical materialism.

Human societies passes through various stages/epochs.

- ① Primitive Communism :- (Agriculture) → Neolithic revolution
- ② Ancient Slave Society
- ③ feudal society
- ④ Industrial Capitalist society
- ⑤ Communism

① Ancient times - Production technology rudimentary, no surplus generated therefore there are no classes in the society / egalitarian society. No leisure class, no notion of private property.

② As production technology improved surplus generated, first class society first leisure class.

Class society
↓
Haves Have nots.

① Masters and the slaves.

With further improvement ③
Advanced agriculture - surplus increased
lords and serfs.

④ Industrial revolution - Machinery based
factory owner - labour.

⑤ Communism - egalitarian society
minority - Haves

majority - Have nots, Slaves, Serfs, & workers

There is a perpetual conflict of Interest
b/w Haves and Have nots.

The Relationship b/w Haves and have nots is that
of conflicts and cooperation. These are dependent
on each other. for (labour and livelihood)

* Relationship is unequal as have nots are more
dependent. Acc to Marx. Relationship b/w
dominant and dominated.

(It is not the consciousness of men that determine their being, but their being which determines their consciousness.)

Marx in his book (Contribⁿ to the critique of
political economy) emphasised on historical
materialism

Mode of Production (MOP)

MOP refers to how production and distribution of material goods is carried out in a society.

Economy is the base of the society - Marx

The Classification of Epoch is on the basis of MOP

① Forces of Production (FOP): All the inputs in the

Process of Production

i.e Land, Labour, knowhow, capital, raw product, powers.

All ~~For~~ Forces of Product expect for human are referred to as means of production.

Simply

Forces of Production $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Labour} \\ \rightarrow \text{Means of production} \end{array} \right.$

② Relation of Production: It is a social activity.

In order to produce man must enter into social relationships with other men independent of his will. These social relationships that man enter into, in order to produce are known as relation of Production (ROP)

e.g. Factory owners and worker, worker-worker bond etc.

ROP + FOP = Base of MOP and ^{arise} its Social Superstructure

~~Various other parts of the~~

Relationship b/w base and social superstructure

① Various parts of the superstructure are shaped by the base (in the last instance)

Economic change \Rightarrow Superstructure changes
e.g. Nuclearisation of family now a days - capitalisat
extended family in feudal society.

⑨ Various alignment of the superstructure legitimise and help perpetuate the existing unequal economic arrangement in the base. Thereby, The superstructure helps to maintain the status quo.

Capitalist Mode of Production

Capital main input - MOP

There are two main classes in the Capitalist

- (i) Capitalist Class (Bourgeoisie)
- (ii) Working Class (Proletariat)

The means of production are under the private ownership of Bourgeoisie.

Logic of Capitalistic Exchange

$M \rightarrow \text{Commodity} \rightarrow M' \quad M' > M \text{ More Profit}$

All production in Capitalist MOP is for sale in the market (even in preceding feudal MOP, self-computation was happening unlike Capitalism).

The Production process is determined by the Bourgeoisie keeping in view the market forces of Demand and Supply. In the capitalistic mode of prodⁿ, all prodⁿ is a market centric economy. All exchanges are via market. Everything is up for sale, money begins to circulate leading to the emergence of Banking and financial Institutions.

Aspects of Labour:

It is wage based in capitalist MOP. Labour power is sold in exchange of money. Labour is formally free in CMOP.

Driving force of Capitalist economy is Profit maximisation.

What is Profit?

Acc to Marx, Capital produces nothing, Labour produces everything. The surplus value of labour is appropriated by the Capitalist as profit.

→ Alienation

It ~~reaches~~ reaches its peak in capitalist society. Root word Alienus - Stranger. Sense of not belonging.

The worker feel detached and not connected to product of his work. The product of his own labour is strange / Alien to him/hor.

According to Marx, man expresses himself through his work. Species essence of humans are to work i.e to transform Nature through work.

Yet in Capitalist society the worker is alienated from 4 things

- (i) Product of labour because the ownership lies not with him but the Capitalist.
- (b) Specialisation :- Contribution to the product is miniscule.
- (c) Process of Production :- The worker does not find the work satisfaction as the P.O.P is determined / decided by the Capitalist
- (d) Alienated from fellow workers as well as larger society :- ① because of competition among workers. → ~~united~~ and dis united and divided
- ② Nature of Production :- Worker works in isolation from fellow workers, from society, from himself.

Because one expresses oneself in his own work, individuality etc and that is not happening.
 → Reaffirmation of social relations is not happening
 Alienation is an objective condition prevalent in the capitalist society.

Class Struggle

← until now.

"The History of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle." - Marx

Example: Feudalism → Capitalism

According to Marx, new productive forces emerge within the womb of old society. Thus, capitalist production technology / system made its first appearance within a largely feudal framework.

The new productive forces continue to improve and develop further within the old framework.

However, there comes a point of time in human history when the new productive forces cannot develop any further within the old framework.

^{more} The old relations of production began serving as tethers to the further development of the new productive forces, it is at this crucial juncture in human history that a class struggle takes place and demolishes the old system and replaced it with a new one.

Class struggle btw (Rising Class and Entrenched Class)

Thus, the historic class struggle that ensued the abolition of feudalism and is replaced by industrial capitalism took place btw the rising, nascent class of bourgeoisie.

Bourgeoisie and the entrenched class dominant in feudal era

Class struggle is always b/w two minorities. :)

26/06/19

Capitalism to Communism

This class struggle is going to be between the min & majority. Modern Industrial Capitalist society is very unstable, has inherent contradictions.

Reasons

(i) fundamental clash or conflict of interest b/w the haves and have nots. Both classes are trying to protect their own interest. Within the capitalist society, these conflicts cannot be resolved.

(2) Stark contrast b/w social nature of production and individual nature of ownership which is going to be more glaring in the ^{near} future.

(3) Social Process that will lead to the decline of Capitalism

(i) Difference b/w skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled is become negligible. This is lead to the homogenous nature of the working class as the technology advances.

(ii) Pauperization of the working class relative to the capitalist class.

(iii) Petty Bourgeoisie ^{will} sink into the Proletariat

(iv) More workers are ^{congregate/} working bigger & bigger factories. This will facilitate communication b/w them.

This will divide the society into bourgeoisie and Proletariat, the distinct b/w them will be clear and distinct; and proletarian revolution become inevitable.

Working class changes from
Class in itself → Class for itself

~~Since all those who don't belong~~
Proletariat - those who ~~didn't own~~ the mode of
Production, no mental unity. Hence working class
had a false class consciousness.

False class consciousness is replaced by True
class consciousness through (i), (ii), (iii), (iv). There is a
sense of belonging ~~that~~ and they become a class
for itself:

They identify common class enemy, Bourgeoisie
and take class action, to overthrow them. The Revolution
will be aggressive, violent in nature and will lead to
annihilation of the Bourgeoisie and take control
of State apparatus.
An intervening stage b/w Capitalism → Communism
is the Dictatorship of Proletariat. In this stage
some member will take the State apparatus

- (i) last vestiges of capitalist society & superstructure
- (ii) maintain productive efficiency

COMMUNISM

- There will be not ~~be~~ any classes in society.
- Communal ownership of productive process
- Egalitarian society, no exploitation of man
by fellow man.
- No notion of private ownership.
- No state / gov. - State will "wither away".
- No Alienation
- Based on the principle will ^{be} "from each acc.
to his ability". To each acc. to his needs".

where as 'capitalistic society has ability, ability

- DOL will be a thing of past.
- The society will make it possible for me to hunt
in the morning, fish in the afternoon, rear

cattle in the evening and criticize after dinner without ever having to become a hunter, fisherman, shepherd or a ~~critique~~ critic. This communism is an era of "abundance".

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

- ① Ideal of Egalitarian is criticised as Utopian.
- ② His analysis of Human nature ^{is wrong} man is ^{and lazy} by nature greedy & selfcentric unlike Marx's idea that that he love work and his kind ~~was~~ enough to share resources.
- ③ Not scientific: His sympathy ~~was~~ was with the working class. His ideological commitment is revealed in his work. His language is not value neutral.
- ④ Marx claims to have given a universal idea. He argued that every society go through these phases (epochs). It may not be so for every society e.g. China and Russia.
- ⑤ Marx considers individual has not authority. Man is compelled by his economic status.
- ⑥ He was a "grand" theorist and did not have microscopic analysis.
- ⑦ He is ~~an~~ accused of economic determinism.
- ⑧ Marx predictions have ~~not~~ not come true. NO signs of class polarisation. Working Class does not seem revolutionary.
- ⑨ Difference b/w Labour will wipe out - Has not happen - Ralph Dahrendorf.

Differences with working class has increased, The working class today is much better in today's times.

10) Transformation of Capitalism
welfare of working classes is happening within the Capitalist model.

11) Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Critics argue that socialist government in the Eastern block during the cold war were more authoritative and oppressive than the Capitalist class of the world

Milovan Djilas ↑

12) Global historic defeat of his model with the fall of USSR that too due to its own internal issue. Marxism died under its own weight, withered away. Francis Fukuyama - End of history.

In defense of Marx

1) Continues to one of the most influential humans Jesus, Mohammad Prophet, Marx

2) Marxist writing influenced and shaped million of lives.

3) Within sociology, it provides alternative to the functional bias - thus enriching it as a discipline

4) Marx said, "Man makes his own history, History is nothing but action of men in pursuit of their ends". ~~writing~~ writing of Marx's tomb

Thus giving agency to human.

5) Economic determinism - that happens in the last instance. Hence superstructure also influences the economy (base)

6) Marx's writing highlighted the advantages of the Capitalistic system, leading to the reforms in Capitalism.

7) R.K. Merton said, "Marx made a self-defeating prophecy".

⑧ Marxism Relevance

Whenever there are any economic crash / recession, Marx is remembered.

- Trade unions and labour associate refer him not just working class movements of marginalised class, feminists movement, naxalists, debt scholars.
- Marxist and Neo Marxist scholars argue that Marx theory is most apt to analyse the contemporary capitalist society. Westergaard and Resler
- Marx talked about "Poverty in ~~ad~~ midst of Plenty".
- Marx explains about "the deep seated nexus b/w the state and ~~Business~~ Business".

27/06/19 Max Weber (1864-1920)

Syllabus :- Social action, Ideal type, Authority, bureaucracy, Protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism.

- German father - bureaucracy, Mother Calvinist.

- Educated in law, Professor, advisor to Weimar Government.

- Regarded as the last, great founding father of (S)

SOCIAL ACTION

According to Weber, the fundamental unit of social analysis is social action

→ Social action is a meaningful action oriented towards other individuals.
 attaches meaning to his/her action
 seeks to influence

CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIAL ACTION

① Emotional social action / Affective :- Acts carried out of emotions like love, anger, etc.

② Traditional social action :- social action done out of customs, values.

③ Zweck rational social action :- Which are rational in relation to certain end goals e.g. Business decision.

④ Wert rational social action :- Those social action rational in relation to certain values the actor wants to uphold.
 e.g. decision against corruption.

METHODOLOGY

- (i) Ideal type
- (ii) Verstehen
- (iii) Causal Pluralism.

Causal Pluralism

Stark contrast Economic determinism

→ Social phenomenon - has causes that are multiple
for example Religion, economic, social reason of
emergence of capitalism.

VERSTEHEN O. → E. → Graph 11000

Understand the meaning social actor has attached
to the social actions.

- ① Observation, empirical data
- ② Empathetic reasoning - establish connection - placing
oneself in the shoes of the social actor.

"One need not ^{have to} Caesar in order to understand ^{stand} Caesar".
Max Weber.

Hence, applicability is across boundaries.

Most effective method acc to Max Weber.

In order to understand the social, one need not be
of the same time period, religion, gender etc.

IDEAL TYPE

→ simplified framework.

→ Model

Weber considers that social reality is vast, unorganised
chaotic and essentially incomprehensible. In order to make
some sense of this complex social reality, Weber proposes
the use of ideal types.

Ideal type is a model of social reality. developed by the researcher using his own ideas.

The ideal type does not capture all aspects of social reality. Instead the research selects some aspects of social reality and highlights them. The ideal type is a pure type, certain aspects of the social reality are highlighted. The Ideal type is made by accentuating some of the features. An ideal is more like caricature than a photograph. There is no one-to-one correspondence between the ideal type and the social reality. Infact the ideal type is pure fictional Nowhere to be found the empirical world. It is only an analytical construct or an abstraction developed by the researcher.

① [The purpose of developing ideal types is to somewhat simplify and make comprehensible the complex and chaotic social reality.] The ideal type is a methodological tool which enables the researcher to conduct his research. [Particularly the ideal type aids the researcher to undertake a comparative study.] ②

③ [It serves as a benchmark or a measuring rod, yardstick against which deviation in concrete reality can be captured. It does not mean perfect or flawless].

AUTHORITY

- > It is relative, every social relation can have the power dimension
- > power $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{illegitimate} \\ \searrow \text{legitimate} \end{matrix}$
- >

legitimacy - fair, just, reasonable by those who are subject to it. e.g. democratic govt.

Illegitimacy - Not fair, coercion, unreasonable by those who are subject to it. Robbing someone.

Authority: That power which is considered legitimate is called Authority.

TYPES OF AUTHORITY - Based on social action

① Traditional authority → Traditional social action
source of authority - custom, values.

In traditional authority, the monarch exercises legitimate power because the followers are directed by traditions to obey traditional status,

In such cases, the authority figure maintains a household of household of personal retainers and servants and also number of lords who swear allegiance to the monarch. The conduct of the subordinate are defined by custom but may be modified by the ruler.

② Emotional / Affective social give arise to Charismatic

Authority. When the subordinate or followers establish an emotional connect with authority figure or leader and obey him because they perceive expectational, superhuman qualities in him. It gives rise to Charismatic authority.

It is short lived, ends with non-perception by follower or death of the leader. for it go on beyond, it has to change to ① & ② - called Routinization of Charisma

In cases of charismatic authority, the organisational structure is fluid and ill defined. The other member of the authority structure either possess charisma of their own or reflect the authority of the charismatic leader. The sources of finance of charismatic authority structure are uncertain relying on charity or plunder.

⑤ Legal Rational Authority → Zweck rational Social action

It is regarded as follower, derives its power by those who are subject bcz it is derived from a legal framework, impersonal, rational rule which are accepted by the followers.

e.g. Bureaucratic authority.

Charismatic authority by nature is short-lived it will disappear when the at most the person die.

It is to survive beyond it has to transform into traditional (or) emotional and this is known as Routinization of

Teacher → legal rational, traditional

Baba Ram Dev → legal rational, traditional, charismatic

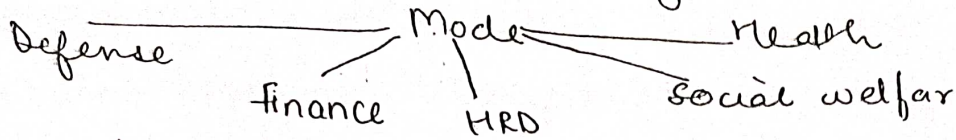
28/6/19 Bureaucracy

Bureau + cracy. => The rule of desk officials. The rule of desk rule of unelected officials.

bureaucracy particularly exists and mostly in the modern industrial society with large population & increasing complex working system.

Bureaucracy becomes inevitable

Run the Country



Bureaucracy is a hierarchical organisation designed rationally to co-ordinate work of many persons in order to accomplish large scale tasks and achieve organisation goals.

Features of Weberian Bureaucracy

① Complex large scale tasks are broken down into relatively smaller and more manageable tasks. Every official is assigned a clearly demarcated area of authority and responsibility.

② Hierarchy :- It severes as multiple.

→ Issue of span of control [which is limited]

→ It serves as a chain of command, [it works as a communication channel, which ensures it reaches the bottom most person involved in the hierarchy. It ensures that the information and problems to accelerated upward (2-way communication). The mechanism for upward information is hierarchy. It also ensures accountability

→ It also ensures accountability [It helps fix accountability]

→ Bureaucracy is based on a set of abstract written rules and regulations, clearly outlined procedures which are then applied to specific cases [the rules are abstract]

is bounding by the rule of organisation, there is high rate of predictability in the decisions, discrete regarding the bureaucratic decision

The Bureaucratic official conducts his official duty in a formal and impersonal manner without any favour, fear

Irrespective of fear and favour about the person dislikes and likes. The Bureaucratic functions formally Organisation goals are best met

→ For the bureaucratic official their job constitutes a full time paid career i.e necessarily a full time job only if you pay someone, you can hold them accountable. Security and career progression path is built in it.

Bureaucratic appointments are made on the Basis of professional qualification, technical knowledge or expertise or open competitive examination. Promotion is made on the basis of seniority (or) merit (or) both.

→ There is a clear separation of the personal income resources and assets of the official and those of the bureaucratic organisation. ---

These are features of the Weberian Bureaucracy is technically most superior form of organisation among other form of.

There is high rate of precision, efficiency, predictability, discretion is minimised, accountability and responsibility is ensured.

Negatives of Bureaucracy

Bureaucratic will be trapped in the occupational role, it will produce specialists without spirit [creativity is killed, abide by the rules.] It is also aboard for his freedom and In the bureaucracy there is concentration of power. It

can be misused (Can be used to favour the rich or secure their own interests)

How to ensure Bureaucratic power is not misused
Solutions.

On the top of the Bureaucracy there should be an elected politician.

Criticism of Weberian model of Bureaucracy

→ Robert K Merton :- Bureaucratic structure and personality emphasize too much on the rules, following of rules loosing the sight on the organisational goals.

The nature of bureaucratic interaction it may cause friction on the interaction b/w the Bureaucracy & its clients, when the public require att a human touch.

Peter Blau

→ When deviate from the formal structure and rules can ensure organisational efficiency

Alvin Gouldner :- Conducted a study on a cement manufacturing process.

Bureaucratic form of organisation cannot be applicable for all forms of work, it depends on the nature of the work.

→ Burn and Stalker :- They studied the firms in the electronic industries

There are two types of organisation.

- ① Mechanistic structure (Weberian)
- ② Organic Structure.

→ When the environment is stable the mechanistic structure firms are more successful.

When the environment is unstable the organic structure firms are more successful.

e.g Nokia, mechanistic, less competition

but with change in environment response rate is very slow.

Bureaucratic structure may not be suitable for all organisations

- Bureaucracy is riddled with the prejudice and biases prevalent in the wider society.

Bureaucracy is rationally designed said Weber. Critics argued on attack on Rationality

Simon - How do Bureaucrats come to decisions.

They cannot take rational decision rather their decisions are based on bounded rationality

Rationality :

① Limited information that issues. the decision

- is not fully rational

- Political constraints.
- Public constraints
- time constraints

} Hence Bounded

Bureaucratic decisions are taken by middle through

Weberian Bureaucracy is not client focused.

Weberian Bureaucracy is unsuited to meet the needs of the developing countries :

The march of Bureaucracy is inevitable but says we live in an era a.

- e.g Modi - less Govt more Governance.

Bennis : Bureaucracy as an organisational structure will be outdated within our life time and arranged as temporary work system.

The Peter principle :- Employees raise to their level of incompetence. Ultimately every post in an organisation is occupied by an employee incompetent to carry out his duties.

→ Bureaucracy is expanding to meet the needs of the expanding Bureaucracy - Oscar Wilde
They unnecessarily create work for each other to keep themselves occupied.

e.g. Committee, etc.

→ No govt ever reduces its size. Govt programmes once launched never die. A government Bureaucratic is the nearest thing to eternal life we can ever see in the life.

- Ronald Reagan

Dilbert Principle :- Companies promote their least competent employees to administration in order to limit the amount of damage they can do. Management or Bureaucracy is nature's way of removing persons from the productive flow. The smart guys, surgeons, or programmers are not in management. Managers do the unimportant tasks such as yelling at others and ordering doughnuts.

Questions :-

- ① What is the difference b/w anomie by Merton and Durkheim. Explain.
- ② Analyse Manifest and Latent functions of security and tenure of Bureaucrats in the light of Merton's theory.
- ③ How can we use reference group theory to understand fashion in society.

- ④ Using Merton concept of Manifest and Latent function. Explain the persistence of corruption in India
- ⑤ Can we use Merton theory of Deviance to analyse Homosexuality in Indian society.
- ⑥ What is Bureaucracy. Outline the main features of Weberian Bureaucracy.
- ⑦ Define the ideal type and explain Weber concept of Verstehen to understand social phenomena
- ⑧ Critically analyse the contemporary relevance of Marx theory.
- ⑨ Compare Durkheim Concept of Anomie with Marxist Concept of Alienation.
- ⑩ Write the short notes on following
 - Proletariat as a class in itself and a class for itself.
 - Criticism of Weberian Bureaucracy
 - Marxist Concept of Alienation
- ⑪ The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle explain.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

FAMILY

functional theory of family :-

Anthropologists : G P Murdock :- He claims to have studied 250 different type of societies and in each every form of society there exist a family

A family is a universal institution

Family is performs from important functions.

* It gives avenue to express the sexual energy

3) Educational function :- It teaches the norms and values of the society to the new generation. It is also "primary socialisation".

4) Economic function :- There is a division of labour task to be performed is divided b/w the Husband and wife.

* Family is a great utility for a society as a whole as it performs those functions exclusively.

* Marriage socially approved sexual relationship

Critics

Family is neither universal nor functional to the society.

* Family is a social group characterised by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction have a social approved sexual relationship (marriage) and their children [Biological/adopted]

- G P Murdock

① Criticism of functionalist perspective.

Family is neither universal nor functional to the society.

Many families in poor blacks in US or West Indies there are no adult male members in the family.

Kibbutz :- Social arrangement in Israel. A gp of people living together.

- The children do not stay with their parents
- Communities of Monks, ascetics, Brahmacharis
- Communities of prostitutes without a family
- Same sex couples

If we do not stick exactly to the Murdock definition of family. Family does seem to be universal.

⑤ Critics says family is not functional for whole society, it may be dysfunction is not good

e.g. Vogel and Bell

Within the family as an institution the child is made a scapegoat of unresolved which has severe dysfunction.

Edmund Leach: He criticises the nuclear family of Industrial society.

He says "In modern Industrial society, the family is like overloaded electrical circuit."

Family is a small unit. All the expectations are within the family from each other. Increase in expectations. In primitive society the expectations are dispersed among the members of the family (large family)

It will be difficult to live up to the expectation of the society. Family erupt the barriers from family as a unit and the rest of the society. It generates fears hatred of others.

Because of family we cannot build a human social relationship.

David Cooper: (Book The death of the family)

It is our families which murder an individual on the daily basis. So to protect the individual the family must die, we are ~~interesting~~ interiorization our family.

Family leaves deep impacts on the individual, it kills the individual's creativity skills.

Marxist perspective of the family

In 1960's in US the feminist of working class uses the marxist perspective to explain family

* It helps the capitalist class in the capitalist society because a worker (male) has a family to support the bargaining power of a worker with the capitalist reduce.

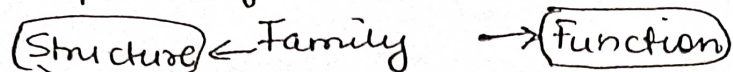
* The family serves as an individual ideological conditioning device i.e It teaches certain traits to the members of the family like obedience diffence to the Capitalist, Comply to the orders of the authoritative figure [within the family parents] It is not for the intrinsic satisfaction but external gifts.

Do not object (or) question the traits and it teaches submission.

③ Family benefits the ruling class (or) the rich. It provides an outlet to the satisfy channelize the frustrations of the working class. Every worker enjoys a petty dictatorship

within the family (some sense of power).

Impacts of industrialisation on family



Structure

- ① Family is transformed:
from joint to nuclear structure.

Why? The nuclear family is best suited to serve the needs of the economy in the industrialization period in society. Because of geographical mobility, social mobility.

← Change to change your status in society.

How many family functions are impacted

In traditional society the family performs multiple functions including sexual, economic, recreational, emotional, education, health reproduction etc.

functions specialized social institutions emerge in modern society to perform the functions of the traditional family.

e.g * educational function → educational institution

* social security - NGOs, government, state

* Recreational function → play dates, clubs

Family was devastated from the functions of the pre-industrial society. Family is doing much less to the society.

According to Parsons: The family has only become specialized.

The nuclear family in the modern industrial society. There are 2 basic and irreducible functions that family perform

① Primary socialization : It requires an atmosphere of love, emotional support, warmth affection, emotional security which are available only in the family in the modern society.

② Stabilization of Adult personalities

Even adults require emotional security, with every encountered social-relationships man is only partly secure

Family has emerged as a unit of consumption in modern industrial society.

It may be performing fewer functions. it is not completely devastated from its functions (earlier ones)

Contemporary trends in Marriage and family

* ① Changes in how marriage is viewed.

Anthony Giddens :- Pre-industrial society marriage is due to procreation | economic stability.

Industrial society a new basis of marriage is

① Romantic love :- Individual self is incomplete. [due to Romantic Novels]

It is a social construct. It did not always exist.

After Globalisation romantic love has been replaced by :- Plastic love (pure love).

It is characterised by the high degree of flexibility of intimate relationship and there is nothing that is binding the individuals.

Preventing the child birth with contraceptives
It with decouple sex and reproduction.

This relationship is seen as a tool for ~~per~~ personal advancement. [It is till both of them are ~~depending~~ ^{not} benefit].

It is pure love because you are ^{not} stuck in the relationship.

② Late Marriage :- The average age at first marriage in the west has increased to 28 years for women and 29 years for Men.

→ Reduction in the fertility rate

→ Pre-marital sex is made common and institution-attituded.

The age of first sexual intercourse in the west has decreased to 16-18 years. There is a rise in single member household [opting to not marry]

PEW Research Center :- This analysis of US data 17% American women and 23% American Men never marry.

28% of all households comprise of a single person

Social Implication

High rate of mobility [labour market mobility]

* Lack of personal data care [Development of Health-care center, Hiring nurses]

* Fertility rate reduces

Allow greater flexibility in spending changes in the reproductive behaviour of people i.e they are bearing fewer children.

Replacement of Fertility rate : The fertility rate is reduced to below 2.1

This implies reducing population size

A smaller average family size

Increase in the age of having first child

Increase in the childlessness

DINK - Double Income - No Kids Couples

* In US Around 15% of women aged 40-44 year have never given birth to any children.

Lot of Births are taking outside marriage

35-40% of all births are to unmarried mothers.

* Change in technology in birthing [US]
1/3rd of all birth are C-section caesarian.

VISAM SAM

- (i) Sources (ii) Notes (iii) Diff b/w us and (S) (iv) News paper
- (v) staying thinker (vi) Structuring the answer
- (A) Sources
- (1) Tushar Anshu Sharma Notes (S) Orange - Northombas
- (2) Chronicle IAS PYQ solved

B) Notes (i) First Reading of sources

(S) PYQ

Anticipating the question that can come.

(C) Diff b/w GS and (S)

(D) use of N/P - Stats from 3 months before to be used

2/07/19 The Elderly Population

➤ The Aged : In 1910, 12% widows above 65 years of age (US data) lived alone, Now 70% of them lives alone. i.e the elderly are living by themselves.

Reason → (1) Healthcare facilities increased therefore health improved

(2) financial standard enhanced

(3) State providing social security.

(4) Intra-family relationships - Earlier, it was considered that man - woman relationship (husband - wife) complementary - Recent time, Egalitarian in terms of career, jobs, chores, decision making etc. deliberative etc. Egalitarianism has come b/w Parent - Child - relation earlier it was a power dynamic, parent had more power, commanding.

(5) Notion of Individualism and Privacy enter the family

(6) High divorce rates: In west, the divorce rates are 30-50% while in India it is only 5%

Reason: (1) Less stigma for divorce

(2) Women's financial independent.

(3) Increasing secular view of marriage (earlier sacred) - not religiously bound

(4) ~~the~~ Expectation in Nuclear family from each other are high, therefore can never be met

(5) Changes in divorce laws - cheaper, easier. reasons for divorce widened.

(6) High significance accorded to marriage by Parson

Acc to Parson, high rate of divorce in American society indicate that Americans place very high value on this institution,

Expect a lot from it and are not willing to contin
a bad marriage
High re-marriage rates are as high as 70%.

Implications

- ① High number single parent family
- ② Increasing number of step family.
- ③ In American society, 50% children less than 13 years of age live in step families.

MINOR Trends Contemporary Trends

① Same-sex couples - public coming out of the closet and staying together - acceptance of diversity in family forms and relationships.

These couples having "Chosen" families, there is greater equality, egalitarian relatively

Relation b/w friends and lovers are - line is blurring
Hetero-sexual norms are changing.

② It has an impact on hetero-sexual people.

③ The same-sex couple - see themselves - as pioneer of alternative lifestyle. By conservatives - seems as threatening the concept of heterosexual marriage.

④ Sexual intimacy without co habitation.

⑤ "living apart together".

⑥ Pre-nups - legal agreement b/w the spouse to be

⑦ Increase in the number of stay-at home dads.

In 1970s, there were 6 American men were SH Dads
In 2012, the figure was 2 million men i.e 16% of all stay at home parents.

(Reason) - Unemployment and sickness

- Surrogacy - women giving birth of their own grand children.

Reasons for these changes

- ① Infant mortality Rate have gone down
- ② Legislative changes
- ③ Changes in the norms and values of society
e.g. Individualism, secularism.
- ④ Advancement of capitalism - more women joining workforce. e.g. Globalisation, migrations have also lead to changes.
- ⑤ Technological developments & discovery of I pill, surrogacy, IVF, how intimacy is viewed.
- ⑥

THE POSITION OF WOMEN SEXUAL DOL

Women constitute half of the world population. they work for two thirds of the world's work hours. Women get 1/10th of the world's income and they own 1/100th of the world's property.
- UNation, 1980, World Bank Report

- ① Patriarchy is a global phenomenon - expressions may change, men are in a better position in terms of property, wealth, decision making.
- ② Patriarchy - It is a social system characterise d by subjugation of women by men
Sexual division of labour is universal - Murdock
too efficiency.
- ③ Biological task of woman - hence women did nearby work and man did outside work.

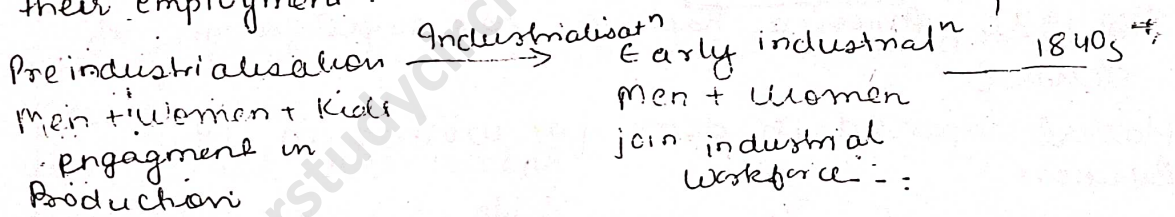
Feminist scholars - argued against Murdock's stand

Feminist Anne Oakley - sexual div is not universal. In 14 societies lumbering is done by both men & women, in 36 societies, women alone do land clearing. In 38 societies, women and men do cooking.

Pregnancy is temporary therefore it is because of biological reasons that a woman does the household chores.

① Economy: Acc to Ann Oakley, the primary consequence of industrialisation for women in the western society was the emergence of Mother-Housewife role as the primary social role for women.

Earlier years - women & men joined - 1840s - male workers started perceiving female as a threat to their employment.



Men got legislation passed to regulate the working hours of women, less participation of women [not allowed in worker union -

1914 - women joined the workforce but the mother - Housewife role continued to stick as a primary social roles.

Economic independence can make gender equality a reality.

Not really

... on labour market but women labour market. e.g nursing, primary school teachers etc.

These jobs are lower in status, lower wages

Some feminist scholars call them extension of women's role in households (domestic duties). For significant time, there was a disparity in wage b/w men and women.

→ Women worker were considered as unreliable, temporary employee.

→ ~~20~~ 2018, ILO report female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) is 48.5% globally while it is 75% (MLFPR)

In south asian Male LFPR - 79%, FLFPR - 27.6%

In Middle east MLFPR - 77.2%, FLFPR - 18.9%

North Africa 50% gender gap

Developed countries MLFPR - 68%, FLFPR - 52%

ILO Reports says "There is a motherhood penalty" in employment. (Mother - less likely managerial position)

Globally 27.7% female in managerial position

3/07/19 **Education**

Year 1930, America had the sex segregation of school.

Harvard opened its door for women in 19.

Business

Harvard Medical its door for ^{women} men in 1940s

Women are pre-conditioned to fulfill their adult hood roles.

Marriage

Jessie Bernard, "In every Marriage, there are two marriages,

Married men lived longer, healthier, successful while Married women lived depressed, unhealthy, etc

Anne Oakley has also analysed the mother-house wife role. She says it is the worst of human labour performed by half of population.

Reasons

- ① Unpaid labour
- ② Alienation, Disatisfaction high
- ③ No chance of Promotⁿ
- ④ Accorded the status of non work

Some feminist says, "If women were to be paid a minimum wage for their work, it will lead to a major redistribution of wealth in the world.

→ Makes women dependent on men.

Arjun sengupta report on child care.

There is much greater emphasis on the appearance of women in media, film industry, etc.

Me too Movement, Women came out with their sexual harassment ex^t incidents and publicly naming the person.

NGO - Stop street harassment

81% of women have experienced some forms of sexual harassment

77% Verbal harassment

51% unwelcome sexual touching

41% cyber sexual harassment

38% harassment at work place

35% at home residence

Global Gender Gap Report 2018 by World Economic Forum
four parameter

- ① Political empowerment 77% gap
- ② Economic participation and opportunity 41.9% ~~biggest gap~~
- ③ Health and survival 4.6% gap
- ④ Educational attainment 4.4% gap

202 years and 107 years to close Economic & Political respectively.

Western Europe - 24% Gender gap

North America - 27%

East Europe 29%

Iceland is the most gender equal country - 85%
Norway
Sweden
Finland
gap is closed

Patriarchal Bargain

Individual woman try to live up to expectation of the society. Deniz Kandiyoti

Women become oppressor of women
Seen in offices, households, parenting, in laws
thus patriarchy is perpetuated.

Feminist Movement

Radical Ideas

- Liberal
- sharing households work
- reservation in legislation
- Education
- Ensuring safety
- Entry into workforce
- Collective child rearing.

- ① Payment for House work
- ② Alvin Toffler - pro parents (future shock - Book)
Mothering a paid task
- ③ Abolish the Institution of family and Mother-House wife role.
- ④ Viewed as whole not as genders, abolishing gender stereotypes.

⑤ Marxist solution: Women cannot be liberated in a capitalist society.
Family Institution - monogamous - legitimat hier for the private wealth.
Gender inequality was less in socialist Block.

⑥ Shulamith Firestone (The Dialectic of Sex)

Gender inequality predates and is the basis of Class inequality.

Biological function - women become dependent on man - hence power psych psychology (high, enjoy) - private property as power psychology got extended to other men.

Women can be liberated only when the babies are born out of woman's body.

Religion

Super Natural Realm - have effect on man.

Origin of Religion

When and Why!?

(A) Naturalism - Leaving Max Muller

Forces of Nature - produced emotion of wonder fear in the primitive. In order to derive some source of control, man personified the natural forces and started worshipping the nature.

(B) Edward B. Tylor

Animism: spirit worship, mind of a man troubled by two question ① difference b/w living and dead

② Dreams, what are the figures.

Primitive man could thus satisfy his curiosity. therefore, nature, flora, fauna, human have soul

Various Theories of Religion

- ① Functionalist
- ② Marxist
- ③ Weberian.

Marx on Religion

"Religion is the opium of the people"

does not solve the problem, address the problem but give a false sense of control.

Religion is a part of the superstructure that support the bases by

- ① Glorification of pain, poverty, suffering.
- ② Represent the social as divinely ordained.
- ③ False hope of after life.
- ④ Religion teaches virtue that support the bases: e.g cheating, theft, etc is a sin
- ⑤ Justifies inequality
- ⑥ Divine interventions to solve ~~divine intervention~~ ^{this worldly problem}

- Ideological conditioning
- Helps maintain status quo.

WEBERIAN - John Calvin,

Religion determines the ~~best~~ economic behaviour of men.

(Book: Protestant ethics and spirit of Capitalism)

In 16th Century, division ~~is~~ ^{is} bcz of diff in interpretation of Church. - Protest ^{ant} reformation.

After the protestant reformation - economic ^{career} shifted to Protestant majority from Catholic majority.

→ Early Capitalists and skilled labours - Protestant

Material means were there in other countries like India, China etc. Hinduism, Buddhism, do not have the spirit.

Religious ideas of Protestants were conducive for the emergence of Capitalism.

Desire for profit have been there since human civilizations. But

The Spirit of Capitalism is the pursuit of profit and forever renewed profit by means of rational and peaceful enterprise, by ~~the~~ production accumulated with the needs of the market.

Money making becomes a religious goal in protestant. Benjamin Franklin (Some hints to those who will be rich) outlines the spirit of Capitalism

- ① Time is money
- ② Credit is money, [you must hard work and appear to be doing so.]
- ③ Honesty and prudence
- ④ Industry and frugality
- ⑤ Punctuality and justice

4/07/19

Protestant belief $\xrightarrow{\text{How?}}$ Emergence of Capitalism.

① "The finite mind of man cannot comprehend the infinite mind of god." i.e. No amount of rituals, going to church cannot help us comprehend god. It led to the emergence of this worldly orientation. Capitalism Requires this worldly orientation.

② Catholics believed in the "original sin", punishment - work to get the basic necessities. Thus, we can comprehend that humanity was condemned to work. View of Catholic towards work is that of a punishment.

Protestant leaders like Martin Luther, John Calvin said, "Work is worship". Work contributes to the glory of god. It is a virtue.

③ Catholic: Christianity - Holy days \rightarrow Holi-days
i.e. cessation of work on holy days.

According to the Protestant, "It is through work the man can create his kingdom on this world" leading to 24x7 work culture.

④ Protestant - Priesthood of all believers, rejected the central role of clergy. Layman and Clergy equally the children of god. "Read one's own Bible".

It included a mass literary movement.

⑤ In the Bible, there is a prohibition on usury i.e. (interest income). It was seen as exploitation.

For Catholic, it was a blanket ban on usury
no give-take of loans.

For Protestant, it supported the interest rates
should be moderate not exorbitant rate.
Leading to emergence of legal-open banking
-system → leading to capital accumulation.

⑥ Pre-destination :- Before birth, it is pre-destined.
No rituals, going to church could help change it.
In Protestantism, whether you get salvation or
Damnation is pre-destined.

Catholic church believed in assistance
of clergy to get salvation.

Average Protestant suffered from salvation anxiety.
God, according to Protestantism send signs that
you are an "elect" and that is the amount of
material wealth you have. Protestant preachers
like Luther and Calvin held that this worldly
material success is a sign.

Therefore, in order to resolve their
salvation anxiety, the Protestants worked hard
for this worldly success or wealth.

⑦ Concept of Calling

Catholic ^{explain some pple} get a calling from god to dedicate
their life in his service. e.g Mother Teresa.

Protestant said that all of us have
a calling and one can do it by excelling in
your work and contribute to god's glory,
establishment of his kingdom.

This led to specialization in occupation

Also leading to specialised DoL

⑧ Discipline

Protestantism, prohibited luxurious living, use the bare minimum that is required.

That is how protestantism helped the emergence of Capitalism.

CRITICISM

① He considered other religions are not conducive for the emergence of capitalism.

Scholars of ~~Cap~~ ~~Hind~~ Hinduism.

There are four Purusharth

- (a) Kaam (b) Dharam (c) Moksha (d)

Caste system - lead to specialisation

Only Moksha is otherworldly.

② Critics highlighted the capitalism emerged not in England but in Italy i.e Catholic majority.

③ Some agree that Jews were the first Capitalists.

④ Weber assumes that non luxurious living does ~~not~~ leading to Capitalism but the over consumption also facilitate the capitalism.

⑤ Marxist & Changes in economic ^{base} → Changes in social superstructure → emerged the protestant ism

Not this way.

RELIGION IN MODERN SOCIETY

*Its role has greatly declined leading to secularisation

SECULARISATION

It is a social process wherein religion loses its hold over the society. Religious Institutions, Practices and thinking decline in importance for the society.

Reasons

- ① Steep decline in Church attendance
Science has replaced religion as a way of explanation of different phenomena.
- ② Earlier Churches played a central role like Child Birth, Puberty, Marriage and Death.
Secular ritual replaced religious ritual
- ③ The Church (earlier) was in a close relationship with other social institutions that relationship is now broke.
e.g. ① Church & State relation
i.e. Divine Authority of King
rule in the name of God, God Incarnate
Today, with emergence of secular state, rule emanate from masses, laws not divine authority.
- ② Church and Education
Education has religious content and teachers were priestly classes or men of religion.
- ③ Church and Art - Patronage of Art
Done by Church, Arts were god centric like music, drama, plays, etc
Now they are human-centric

④ Religious Pluralism:

In contemporary times, society was are religiously plural. One religion cannot monopolise on "what is truth". There are in contemporary society clashes ^{and} versions of truth are multiple.

⑤ Proliferation of sects and cults.

Wilson says proliferation of sects and cults is leading to decline of religion

Sects are last refuge of the religious mind in a largely secularised society.

lastly

⑥ Secularisation of the Church itself :-

Europe - low attendance in church

N.America - high attendance in church

Reason - churches in US became increasingly secularised.

e.g Baba Ramdev in India

CRITICISM

① No measuring unit to capture religiosity of people.

② Church attendance is not apt data.

③ Religious acts have become privatised.

④ High church attendance in pre-industrial era may be due to non-religious reason like respectability etc. in the society.

⑤ Based on romanticised image of a man in the pre-industrial era.

⑥ According to Durkheim, Religion has not decline in the modern society, its essence is as it is the concept of ~~so~~ sacred has changed.

⑦ Religious Revivalism

In recent years, it has experienced upsurge. 1970s witnessed increased religious piety and community feeling in Islamic world.

Increased emphasise on adoption of Islam dresses, values and lifestyle.

e.g Haj rose from 90,000 in 1926 to 2 million by 1979

* In Indian society, Hinduism witness a revival of sorts first during 1980s. Urban India, serialised television episodes of Ramayana and Mahabharat.

By early nineties, the Hindu identity was emphasised and consolidated for political purposes in the Ram - Janambhumi movement.

* In the Christian world, American society in 18th C witnessed the first great awakening in which the protestants revived Christianity as a more personal and powerful religion. Christian Revivalism in England in 19th C focused on missionary activities and emphasised on universal appeal of Christianity.

Reason of the Revival

① For Political Benefit e.g Ram Janambhumi Movement.

② Spiritual solace of an acquisitive society due to disenchantment with material wealth in the West.

③ Islamic countries to counter the cultural hegemony of US. Assertion of Muslim identity. (Rooted and identity)

Modern Industrial society is mass society. There are way too many people, each individual feels insignificant. Religion serves as source of identity to the individual.

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM

It means "to assert and reaffirm the key theological tenets of one's religion. Fundamentalists consider that the religious scriptures are flawless, complete and infallible. They are intolerant of an opposing opinion or any criticism of their religious beliefs. They defend their religion and scriptures against criticism by other religions or scientific opinion.

They insist on a literal interpretation and adherence to the scriptures. Therefore they often clash / oppose any liberal interpretation of the sacred text.

for example: Christian fundamentalist that virgin birth, his resurrection from the death, various miracles actually happened.

Habakukism :-

5/07/19 Religion and Science

In popular imagination and even scholarly, science and religion are seen as polar opposites.

Religion

- Scripture, tradition
- faith, revelation
- demands blind faith
- not rational
- other worldly
- Traditional society
- rigid, dogmatic
- ignores human critical thinking

Science

- empirical evidence,
- experimentation
- facts / data
- critical thinking
- Rational
- This worldly
- Modern society
- flexibility,
- appreciating human critical thinking.

* They are mutually incompatible and are at clash with each other.

* Conflict b/w the two is historical.

Most famous is Galileo theory of heliocentrism. According to Bible, earth is in the center of the solar system.

In the pre-modern, the knowledge was not compartmentalised into religion and science.

Science and religion have an element of faith.

Ian Barbour; (in his book, When science meets Religion). He propose four different model.

- ① Conflict (noted scientist - Richard Dawkins) 1st
- ② Independence (Stephen Jay Gould) Mutually exclusive
- ③ Dialogue - (Faraday Institution, Journal - Theology and Sc.)

Both are in the pursuit of truth, significantly affected humanity, have led to development and destruction, make sense of things around them.

Religion - this worldly, family, kinship, nature etc.
 Science - other worldly e.g. celestial bodies, solar system.

Catholic Church contributed financially and scholarly to the establishment of education hub. like Oxford.

If you study science, deep enough and long enough it will force to believe in God.
 - Kelvin

The gift of mental power comes from God, the divine being - Tesla.

God is the author of the universe
 - Boyle

The question of whether there exists a Creator and Ruler of the universe has been answered in the affirmative by the some of the highest intellects that have ever existed.
 - Darwin

In the absence of any other proof, the thumb alone would convince me of God's existence
 - Newton.

3) Dialogue :- A lot to learn from each other.

4) Integration Model :- The two need to merge and realise synergies that are common, by bringing knowledge from different sources together.

SECTS AND CULTS

← two are these

Four types of categorisation of Religion (Troelstch, Weber, Becker)

1) Church

2) Domination

3) Sects

4) Cults

① Church

② In a mono

Church - Intolerant

When there is only one religion in a society and enjoy monopoly over religious truths and beliefs.

e.g Roman Catholic in Medieval Europe.

- New members are added by reproduction and socialisation.
- They have a large following, due to which bureaucratic structures were developed.
- Closely linked to other social structures like state, education and economy.

Denomination Tolerant

→ When there are many religions in a society.
e.g Hinduism in recent times.

→ New members (a) ^{Islam} Reproduction + Socialisation
(b) Conversion

- They are large and develop bureaucratic structures
- No one religion is closely associated with economy, state, education and social structure.

Sects and Cults

→ These are relatively smaller in number

SECT - A sect is a relatively newly formed small religious group that emerges in protest against certain aspects of its parent religion.

- Advocate return to true religion - Characteristic
- Sects are more likely to arise in periods of rapid change.
- According to Weber, sects are most likely to attract people who are poor and marginalised

Jainism and Buddhism arised as sects and then become denomination

→ Ram Rahim - Sects.

→ They may dissolve because of the challenges that is faced from the orthodox ehai Religion, Church

→ They may ~~the~~ turn into a denomination and develop some bureaucracy.

→ They don't challenge the parental religion after becoming denomination.

→ They may become institutionalised and remain sects e.g. Ash of living.

CULTS

Like sects, cults are also relatively new and small religious groups. However unlike sects, cult offer a totally new religion.

Typically cult stress on individual peace and happiness and are led by a charismatic leader. and Cult have also been refered to as deviant religious group.

→ The term Cult has acquired a negative connotation in popular literature being frequently associated with brainwashing, mass suicide.

Therefore sociologist choose to refer ~~to~~ them as new religious movement

e.g. Osho, Raelism, Heaven's Gate ← Alien UFO
Nation of Islam (Md. Ali)

Social Stratification

↳ Layer / Inequality

Andre Beteille

Natural difference are no the basis of Inequality. People are born different in terms of their biological, genetic make up etc.

Natural differences become inequalities only when cultures or societies define them as worthy or unworthy or high and low.

e.g Old age is considered, undestable in west but not in asian particularly Indian society

* Grading Natural traits is a social process.

Social Stratification: It refers to presence of social groups ranked hierarchically in terms of diff amount of power, prestige and wealth that their member possess.

e.g Varna - prestige in society system

Globally, Gender, Class are social stratas.

Members of every strata may share some common interests and share a similar life style.

Members of a strata may have some degree of self identity as members.

Members of every strata may develop their own subculture.

Question

1) Discuss the role the protestant ethic in the capit: development of Capitalism.

2) What are new forms of family in developed societies? Discuss

3) Define Patriarchy. How does it manifest in interpersonal relations?

- Q Examine the concept of Patriarchal Bargain: as gender division of work in contemporary Indian society.
- Q To what extent is patriarchy, a cause of the problems of women.
- Q Discuss the challenges thrown by religious revivalism to modern secular nation state.
- Q How is Durkheim's theory of Religion diff from Weber's
- Q Distinguish b/w sects and cults with Illustratⁿ.
- Q Define Secularisation. What are its major dimensions in the modern world.
- Q Is religion antithetical to science? Comment

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

① Functional Scholars like Talcott Parsons, Davis and Moore,

According to them, ~~Inequality~~ Social stratification is inevitable, universal and functional.

Talcott Parsons: e.g American society value wealth hence accordingly more prestige to rich.

Davis and Moore

Some principle of stratification: It is fulfilling the functional prerequisites of the ~~functioning~~ society.

e.g Doctor more important as compared to Nurse
more ability less ability

More prestige, wealth, power vested in the higher position to get best of minds individuals.

* e.g Bhutan high wages of teacher

Higher positions need a higher amount of time to compensate for that higher prestige of ~~an~~ helps.

functionally more imp jobs + attaching higher prestige, wealth
→ attracts more talented person.

CRITICISM

* It is not explaining merit of stratification where the social rank is determined by birth

* Melvin Tumin: Rebuttal of Davis and Moore

(i) There is no way, we can objectively measure the functional importance of different positions. No comparison can be made.

(ii) A few can perform the more important jobs. is a questionable assumption.

(iii) longer training periods - has its own rewards

(iv) It does ^{not get} motivated but demotivated. Thereby the individuals at the lower strata in society don't aspire for it. It will destabilise society.

(v) Claimed to be Universal?!

Kibbutz study - Communal ownership - Eva Rosenfeld despite abolishing wealth, there are diff situations in Kibbutz society on the basis of satisfaction, emotion etc.

→ get work done
Leader / and commoner manager.

} Difference in Status despite not in wealth

★ → Frank Parkin
Several studies in the eastward Eastern bloc or Socialist countries where private property was abolished but stratification was there.

four stratas were there

↓ ① White Collar Intelligentsia

② Skilled manual worker.

③ lower level white collar worker

④ Unskilled manual workers.

} higher had greater access to wealth, had prestige etc. power.

WEBER THEORY OF ^{social} STRATIFICATION

According to Weber, there are main four class in modern society.

① Propertied upper Class

② Propertiless white collar workers

③ Petty Bourgeoisie

④ Manual Working Class

Defn of class - according to Marx, class with forces of production.

According to Weber, Class is determined by Market situation, i.e. what they offer and get to (and from) market ^{land, capital}

i.e. Capitalist: ^{give} Profit, Rent ← Income

Professional white collar → Skills, qualification ← Salary

Petty Bourgeoisie → small capital, ← small profit

Manual working class → labour ← wages.

Market situation determine life chances

Life chances are the ability to procure those things that are considered desirable by the society.

* As capitalism, the petty Bourgeoisie will vanish (as Weber) and sink to Proletariat (as per Marx)

Marx: sinking to Proletariat

Weber: Petty bourgeoisie will join the white collar workers.

* Marx: inevitable Proletariat revolution.

According to Weber, Proletariat revolution is but one of the things / ways ^{possibilities} that can happen.

* Class as worthwhile grouping ← Marx

According to Weber, there are other important social identities / groupings like Status groups (who share similar status situation).

Class operate in the house of money

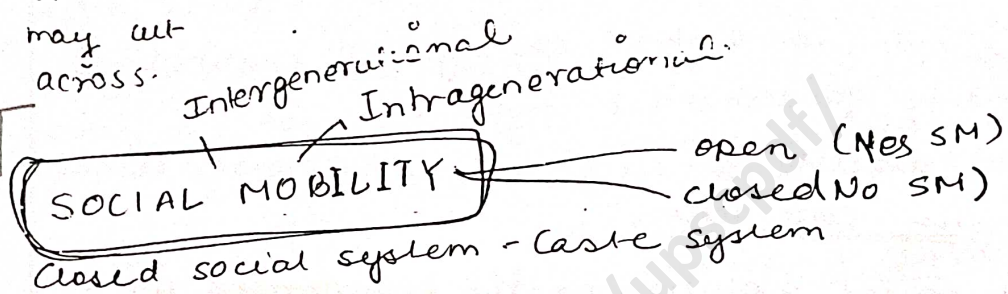
Status groups operate in the house of Honour. They have a common lifestyle

Class - Market Situation - Life chances
 House of money
 Status group - Status situation - Life style
 (House of honour)

Party - a social gp concerned with -
 (House of power) acquisition of social
 power
 May be based on e.g political parties,
 pressure group
 Class; status

or both or
 may cut
 across.

New topic



Open social system - class

It may be classified as

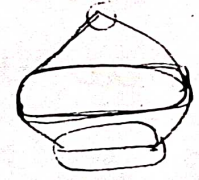
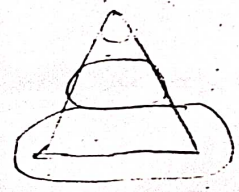
Vertical
 * Rising
 ↓ downward or go from one social position to other
 upward
 Horizontal
 Acc to Sorokin, SM is the transition of an individual of

Sources / Causative factors of Mobility

- ① legislative measure
- ② High rate of economic growth
- ③ Education
- ④ Technology advancement.
- ⑤ Urbanisation - Anonymity, blurring the line of social identity.
- ⑥ Social Movement - E.g Dalit Movements.

Early Industrialism

Capitalism



⑦ Democratisation - based on Equality

CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL MOBILITY.

- (i) Pull up the economic growth rate, it is also a causative factor for economic growth.
- (ii) Fertile ground for Innovation and technical advancement.
- (iii) Open society will be more stable; Frank Parkin
High rate of mobility is like a political safety value.
lower strata pple with aspiratⁿ, ability - will channelize their energy for economic growth.
Pple with ability get suck out of the lower classes therefore no class action.

Without social mobility, ~~no~~ life experiences will repetition. Hence class solidarity will ^{not} be weaker. The rising class take the traits of the class they have will join. The downwardly mobile also relate with the upper class, they previously belonged. Hence the weakening of working class solidarity.

Studies on mobility rate (Western)

English society, 1949 conducted by David Glass.

"The rate of social mobility in England is fairly high, but mostly mobility is short ranged".

In 1972, Oxford Mobility Study

This study found a relatively higher rate of long range mobility in England.

In 2006, Article title, "Do poor children become poor adults" by Niles Corak.

In American society, 50% children of low income parent become low income adults.
Various factors such as malnutrition in childhood, unequal access to education opportunity, denial of access to job opportunities, race, gender etc.

Economic Mobility Project by Pew Research on American Dream

(1) Americans believe greatly in American Dream but 65% Americans born in the bottom six fifth stay in the bottom two fifth.

→ 62% Americans born in the top five fifth stay in top two fifth.

Poverty and social exclusion 9/07/19

Poverty
Absolute: when even basic needs like shelter, food and clothing are not met.
Relative: The definition of basic needs / necessities change relative to the socio-economic development in the country/nation.
evolution of the definition of basic needs

Absolute poverty is widely used globally to do comparative study and policy making.

Tendulkar committee (Planning Commission)

Acc to which 21.9% of India's population is below poverty line

2400 per capita per day Rural → ₹ 27 / day
 2100 per capita per day Urban → ₹ 33 / day

N C Saxena Committee

Acc to committee 50% of population in India is poor.

According to World Bank, One third of the world poor population live in India i.e India's 32.7% population.

Arjun Sengupta Committee (NCEUS), 2007

77% of India's population lives on less than ₹ 20 per day and are poor and vulnerable.

Massive / widespread poverty is portrayed.

It includes food, clothing, shelter, footwear, fuel transportation, health care and education. Hence, the rates per capita per day were criticised as unrealistic.

Rangarajan Committee.

Rural - 2155 per capita per day → 32 ₹ / day

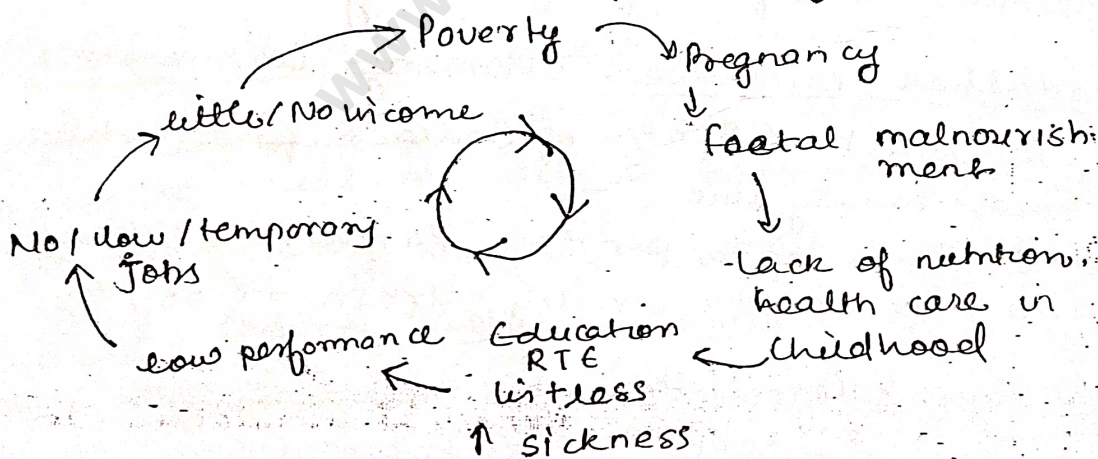
Urban - 2090 per capita per day → 47 ₹ / day

The extent of poverty is 29.5% of population.

Behaviourally determined level of other non food expenses.

Theoretical perspective:

The Poor are poor because they are poor
- Vicious circle theory of poverty.



(Sub Cultural theory) of poverty

(Oscar Lewis), The people in poverty have a subculture of poverty, that ensure them being in poverty. They are fatalistic, sense of segregation, not hordworking, lazy, believe in instant gratification.

While: the mainstream middle class have different subculture i.e they are goal oriented, delay gratification, they plan, work for future, save money etc.

The subcultural theory of poverty :- The subculture of poverty is passed down from ^{one} generation to generation.

According to (Situational Constraints Theory)

The subculture of poverty is logical response given the constraints imposed on them by their situation. They are not different from the mainstream ~~sub~~ culture, they are a part of the same society. The poor see no future to save for.

(Marxist), poverty exist because wealth exist poverty is synonymous to inequality, Inegalitarian, Class society. It benefits the capitalist with a low wage labourers. Provide ready pool of cheap labour

Reason of poverty - Extreme concentration of wealth
Capital Report the richest 85 people in the world the same wealth the bottom 50% of the population. The wealth of richest 1% is 65 times the wealth the bottom 50% of the world population.

Credit Suisse, the richest 1% of India's population owns 53% of India's wealth. Richest 5% own 69% of India's wealth.

Solutions to eradicate poverty

- ① Ensuring high rate of economic growth.
- ② Trickle down effect of growth ← Criticized by Keynes.
- ③ Welfare model (by government) How? by taxⁿ e.g. UBI, Universal basic income, PDS rationing, Swachhata Abhiyaan, Right to education.
- ④ Emphasising on Education :- It is a greater leveler. It is state sponsored mass based system.
- ⑤ Marxist :- Poverty cannot be addressed in the capitalist society. Communal ownership.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Denied - full participation, access to ~~basic~~ public life
poor are one among the social exclusion.
they are sidelined, on the fringes.

In Italy, it is legal
poverty + Alienation :-

e.g. disabled, prostitutes, dalits, Homosexuals, transgenders, women, widows, HIV AIDS

In western countries, we have unemployment as the basis of social exclusion

Poverty is economic in nature, social exclusion is multi dimensional

Causes of social exclusion :-

- (i) Ascribed i.e Dalit
- (ii) Achieved i.e unemployment
- (iii) Poverty
- (iv) Self society exclusion
- (v) Globalisation (Tribals)
- (vi) Migration (demonized)

Consequences

- (i) leads to material deprivation.
- (ii) Introduces inefficiencies in economy.
- (iii) Can lead to social movements or a struggle for recognition e.g homosexuals, dalits
- (iv) Increase in crime rates. e.g slums.
- (v) ~~lack~~ Psychological damage e.g LGBT

(TA) TRANSGENDER (TRANSG. BILL)

According to World Health Org; TA is an umbrella term that includes person whose sense of gender with the does not match with the gender assigned to them at birth.

According 2011, 4.87 lakh people in India 0.04% identified as other (then male or female) Hijda, Kinnar, Jogta, Jagappa, Aravani, Kothi, Napunsak, Thiru Nangai

- They have their own distinctive subculture,
- Nirwaan - initiation rites - removal of male Genetaria
- They worship Bahuchar Mata and reside in a community led by a guru.
- They work as sex workers.
- Gender is first socially attributed g. identity
- When they are born and are discriminated from the start.

- Transgender don't have family support system unlike the other socially excluded
- [Book - The third sex] by Rajesh Talwar outlining the discrimination faced by Transgender, No right to family property, education, college, employment.
- Traditional roles are forgotten, forced to beggars, flesh trade
- face health issue, HIV, STDs, mental trauma,
- extreme form of discrimination in housing, health care, doctors, public services, bureaucracy, face violence, police harassment,
- ~~Portrayed~~ Portrayed as ridiculed, subject to comedy, insensitive, comic relief, as a aberration of nature.
- A lot of social stigma associated with T.G identity, live on the margin of the society → Almost invisibilised.

Transgender Rights

- Allowed to: Vote by SC Judgement in 1994; Operationaised after 20 year by Election Commission.
- Traditionally, they had elevated status.
 - e.g Shiva - Ardhnarishwar
 - TNadu festival - Aravani
 - Shikandi in Mahabharat
- Chalrai Tradition :- Ramayana, waited for Rama in Medieval periods, closest guards of Queen, high loyal to the ruler. Rose to great power and energy.
- British colonial era, Criminal tribal act 1871 demonised the T.G.

Tamil Nadu, Aravani policy under which free housing; free sex reassignment surgery, scholarship schemes, establishment of transgender welfare Board, promotion of SHGs among the TGs.

→ In 1994, All India Hijda Kalyan Sabha secured the right to vote for TGs.

→ Several NGOs have been working in the direction, Ashtika, Monarashtra Tritiya Pantha Sangathan by Laxmi Tripathi (Book, Me Hijda, Me Laxmi) Activists.

→ In 1998, Shabnam Mausi became the first TG to be elected to public office.

→ In 2003, Madhya Pradesh, TG established their own Political Party JJP (Jati Jitayi Politics)

→ In 2014, the landmark NLSA vs Union of India - SC broke the gender binary - said TG be treated as third category.

Be regarded as socially and educationally Backward - Reservation in education and public employment.

→ In 2015, Manabi Bandhopadhyay became the first openly TG college principal in WBengal.

→ In 2015, the Rajya Sabha passed the TG personal rights bill (Private member bill).

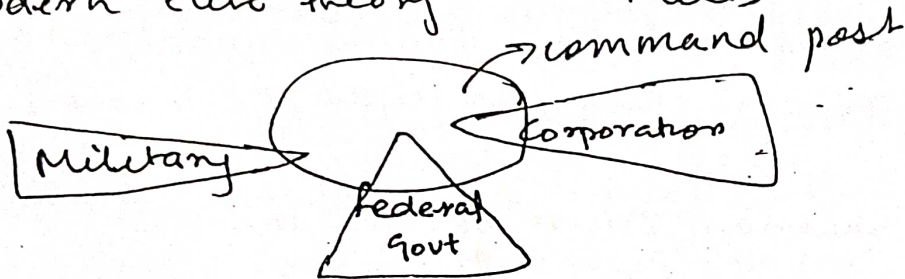
→ In 2016, the Union Govt passed the TG persons (Protection of rights) Bill, 2016/ passed Dec 2018

→ Definition acc to govt, "A person whose does not match the gender assigned to the person at birth and includes trans men trans women persons with inter sex variation, gender queer & person having socio-cultural identities such as Kinnar, Hijda, Aravani, Jogta.

Criticism :- No Reservations despite SC saying so,
 → Certification for transgender identity is insulting,
 dehumanising.
 → penalises begging - so much dependence on
 the begging - hence.

Feminisation of Poverty :-

Modern Elite theory c/w Mills



POLITICS

Power - aspect of social relationships.
 - Ability of an individual or a group to control other people with/without their will
 - All social relationship are political in nature

Two types of views

- (i) Constant sum view :- fixed amount of power pple have power against others.
 - Weber hold this view, Marxist
- (ii) Variable sum view :-

functional view ;

- Theories of Power
- ① Functional (a) Classical and (b) Modern
 Parson & Mosca
 - ② Marxist
 C/W Mills
 - ③ Elite
 - ④ Pluralism
 Robert Dahl

Functional theory of Power

Acc to Parson's power benefit the collective goal
 persistence.
 Society based on shared norms and value
 → arise a certain goal → In pursuance of
 goal, the power difference are helpful

e.g. western society → value - materialism
 goal - western generating wealth.
 people vest their voting power in the ruler, reason
 being the better pursuance of their collective goals.
 i.e. generating wealth.

So, Power is held by some at other's expense, the
 power a society increase this as the collective
 goals are achieved. e.g. if Trump become successful
 through his policies in generating more wealth,
 conforming to the value (shared) Materialism.

Parsons ^{Analogy} compare Rulers to Banks where in depositⁿ
 of power is done to get collective goals achieved.
 If the ruler does not deliver, the society withdraws
 power from him/them.

Marxist theory of power

⇒ State apparatus is a part of the social
 superstructure and it legitimises / pursues the interests
 of the capitalist :- :- :-

Marx said, "The state is but a committee to
 manage the common affairs of the whole of
 Bourgeoisie".

All laws, policies are made to benefit the Bourgeoisie.
 In the Modern times, the state is a welfare state.

According to Marx, these are small necessary
concessions made by the capitalist state to
 diffuse their revolutionary potential.

Debate within the Bourgeoisie, "Whether Bourgeoisie
 are the ruling class"

Scholar (Paulantzas) Paulantzas

The state enjoys relative autonomy. Ultimately State is designed to further the capitalism.

Ruler different from Capitalists

↳ enable to sell force to people, that ruler is benevolent, working class friendly.

→ Also, the Capitalists / Bourgeoisie are divided - relative autonomy helps to rise above the sectional interests and represent the Bourgeoisie as a whole.

↳ Necessary for continuance of Capitalist class, to make some concession to the working class to prevent Revolution / ~~Back~~ Backlash.

Louis Althusser : Louis Althusser

The state has two apparatus at its disposal

① Repressive State Apparatus

② Ideological State Apparatus

① Repressive State-apparatus to seek compliance - e.g Army, police, courts,

② Ideological state apparatus : Ideological indoctrination
e.g education, religion, media

Economic power source of political power.

Elite Theory of Power by Pareto, Mosca.

↳ who are at the highest echelons of any fields.

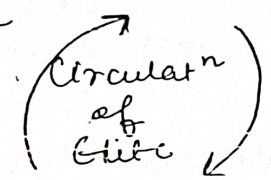
Classical elite theory of Power, by Pareto, Mosca

→ The rule of a minuscule ~~more~~ powerful will rule over the majority/mass - inevitable

Reason: certain traits/qualities that are required to rule and they are the ruling elite.

Based on psychological make two type

- lions
 - * sheer physical force
 - * Dominant
 - * Assertive
- foxes
 - * Clever, cunning
 - * delect
 - *



Circulation of elites as ruler-in human history / social change.

Reasons for temporary rule of lions and foxes: -> Bcz both lack of lions and foxes traits, and Both the traits are required

-> Also with more power, they lack/decreases in their traits hence changes take place

-> Military rule - lions, democratic rule - fox.

Democracy, According to the Classical elite theory of power is a farce.

-> Dion route view of masses

-> Masses don't have the ability to rule.

Modern Elite theory of Power given by CW Mills - Book Power Elite CW Mills

Book
Power
Elite

He analyses contemporary american society through elite theory.

-> He does not regard elite rule to be inevitable, is not based on personality characteristic.

-> It is a relatively recent concept that the world was shaped by elite rule by 1950

-> Those who occupy the command posts in the three key institution constitute the unified power elite.

- ① US Military ② US federal Govt ③ Big Corporates

In other words, it is a coincidence of economic, political, military power.

- Economic power were dispersed among small Business
- federal Govt was not concentrate, even States had power
- local militia had power, but World War's occurrence led to centralistⁿ of power in military.

→ Their interest converge, political (Fear psychosis) Capitalist

→ Social Background converge, same colleges, move about in same club, donate to same charity.

→ Their thinking are similar, on the same page.
e.g WASP elites

White, Anglo Saxon, Protestants,

→ These people have unprecedented power, major decisions taken by them behind closed doors.

→ Monumental decision, Hiroshima Nagasaki, participation in the world war,

Pluralism is Theory of Power by Robert Dahl

→ In a society, there is plurality of social group, identities.

→ Politics is but struggle for power of these social group.

→ These social group elect their leader, they then struggle for power, greater hold on resources.

→ There is a plurality of elites.

- leader represent the interest of the section
- elite rule is not contradictory to Democracy.
- Defends representative Democracy.

Politics - syllabus - Democracy, Nation, Citizenship
State, civil society

→ Social movement

Democracy :- It literally means rule of people, a form of govt in which the people or masses have an important say in decision taking that effect their life.

In Today's time, democracy is unarguably the most popular form of govt in the world.

Aspiration to be democracy

Democracy is characterised by

- ① Participation of people
- ② limited government,
- ③ certain well guarded rights of the people
- ④ Honon of Equality and Freedom
- ⑤ Multiplicity of political parties - offer choice to electorate
- ⑥ Regular election, wide franchise
- ⑦ Free Press.

Origin, Ancient greek city states ← Proto democracy
Though, it has greatly evolved, the meaning people changed.

Magna Carta signed by English in 13th century
1215

→ English Parliament in 14th Century

In 18th C, American Independence 6 June 1776

→ French Revolution ideals of liberty, Equality and Fraternity

But voting rights were restricted to few pple

1848 - Universal adult Male suffrage introduced in France

1880s - Universal Suffrage to Women

In 20th, 1950s - 1960 - full equality and rights to Black after Civil Right movements.

→ 1950s, decolonisation happen after World War 2

New independent countries chose democracy as their political system

→ In 1990s, Collapse of alternative Communist system, hence Western type Democratic rule extended to all the countries mostly.

Why is democracy so popular as a govt system

(i) Power rest with people.

(ii) Huge diversity - Democracy is only viable way to rule - Heterogenous large scale modern society

(iii) Decision making is thought through, deliberation, discussion, debates take place.

(iv) Govt in Democracy has to be responsive... bcz people centric.

(v) Can't afford to alienate the masses/people.

Pluralist argued the Democracy is representative enough.

→ Political parties have to wide cater wide section/sections of the population.

- > Provides the springing up of new political parties to widen representation.
- > Regulation election ensure the kickout of non performing, inefficient.
- > Democracy can do Good Governance - ^{only}
- > limited power to Govt, while strengthening of individual self.

CRITICISM

- ① (Plato) "Thrusting equality on unequal people." e.g. ship in thunderstorm who takes the decision of what to do further, a captain or a layman. through votes.
- ② (Marxist) perspective: The way democracy function in capitalist society is for the rich, concerns of the working class is not portrayed.
- ③ Scholar Westergaard & Risler argued that in west democracy like England all parties have same pro capitalist orientation. Choice is a illusion.
- ④ Election give false sense of control to masses.
- ⑤ Democracy not possible without economy equality. Political roles of different individuals are unequal, access to resources, hiding the real inequality.
- Lenin, called western parliament are mere talking shops - work is done by bureaucrats of law making, execution.
- ⑥ Elite theory perspective: Similar version of elite theory.
- * People cannot rule, it is a myth.
- ⑦ Concern - degenerate into tyranny of majority. - Tocquille game of number.

⑤ Low level of people's participation:- Most people just Vote as a matter of political participation.

⑥ How Representative is democracy?

→ low turnout

→ FPTP the Post system.

- e
Raymond from - Govt he becomes a business of compromise

Political parties ; pressure / interest group.

→ founding father of us were against the political parties. PP is an org. gp of ppl. concerned with acquisition & ex. of pol. power. In dem. they put up cand. for el. to win seats in legisl.

Function of Political Parties

✓ ① Interest ② Agregation ③ Policy formulation

✓ serve as a communication channel

Grievance of general public → political parties → Govt of India

✓ They serve as an important platform for political recruitment and socialisation.

✓ Arouse people's interest in various social-political issue, under take political mobilisation and enhance political participation.

Pressure Group / Interest Group

- seek influence the govt (those in power) legislature, bureaucrats, so that decision are taken in favour of its members.

e.g. FICCI.

- Interest gp don't want participate in the govt, they represent a sectional interests of society.

Political system even get effected by the Interest groups a lot.

How / what they do

- > Consultation
- > legal / illegal funding
- > lobbying
- > Public opinion, in medias, articles, newspaper etc.

STATE

- > Govt is physical manifestation, face of the State
- > State is (roughly) country
- > According to Weber, it is a human community that successfully claims monopoly over the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory.

MacIver writes that the state embraces the whole of pple in a given territory and has the special function of maintenance of law and order.

The state performs this function through its agents the government. The state is distinguished from all other association bcz it is vested with the final power of coercion.

four elements of a state

- ① Territory
- ② Population
- ③ Sovereignty
- ④ Govt

State is a human institution * population ①

② Territory - Must posses well defined territory over which its authority is accepted. It represents the sovereignty of the state. Territory includes land, water, airspace etc.

③. Sovereignty :- two types (i) Internal (ii) External
It refers to supreme power to make laws or take political decisions. The sovereignty of a state means that state has final authority over the population in its territory. It is not answerable to any external power and its authority is unchallenged from within.

④ Gout :- It is the agency through which the common affairs of the people of the state is regulated.

⑤ International recognition :- The country should be recognised by the international orgs and other countries.

Theories of the state

Divine theory :- To establish the legitimacy of state

Social theory :- (Hobbes, Rousseau) :- People voluntarily gave up power to the rule

Marxist theory :- State is a part of superstructure and supports capitalist. It will wither away.

Anarchist :- The state is evil, it tramples upon the freedom, rights of the individual, individual is impotent before the state.

NATION :- Refers to the gp of pple included with a feeling of oneness based on a common race, language, religion, or any other aspect of ~~relig~~ culture, geographical proximity and a strong sense of belonging together as a people.

When national boundaries coincide with State boundaries → lead to the formation of Nation States.

State - Politico-Geographical - legal concept

Nation - Cultural entity.

(1648) Treaty of 17th C Westphale

1 Phase

The advent of Nation States in Europe in 16th C

→ National self determination is the basis - demanded by people. It is a recent phenomenon

→ The multi-national empire broken in Europe.

2nd Phase - Post Colonialism

→ ~~of~~ → African Asian, South American region started seeking self determination

→ These region are not cultural homogeneous. Therefore the leaders are doing Nation building. e.g Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Nehru

Ways of Nation-Building

① Using the power state to infuse the sense of unity. e.g single citizenship, common rights, right to reside in any part of the country. e.g GST - one Market.

⇒ Symbols of Nationhood, flags, Anthem, songs, folklore, facing external enemy promotes unity

Durkheim explaining how teaching of common history fosters nationalism.

→ Single currency

→ Promotion of uniform culture. e.g uniform curriculum, same language, all India services

FUTURE of the nation state: Tomorrow's world will not be characterised by nation state reason being globalisation, national borders are blurred.

→ International Migration → high diversity
 How to deal with these minorities (global issue)
 → Nationalism based on cultural (nationalism/homogeneity)
 but we are in India Civic Nationalism
 i.e. constitutional Nationalism.

Various Model : To deal with minority in west society

- ① Extermination ② Expulsion e.g. Rohingya e.g. Hitler
- ③ Assimilation :- Minority leaving behind their unique characteristics and become like the majority.
 e.g. Tribal culture getting wiped out in India
- ④ Multiculturalism :- Accept the minority groups as they are, permission to maintain their identities.

Other issue

- ① Some "Nation", people are spread in different region
- ② Life of pple are interconnected and interrelation.

Resurgence of Nationalism

→ favour for right wing parties. e.g. Trump US, India riding on Nation, Brexit
 → Protectionism.

Citizenship

City ←
Greek city state

→ It refers to full membership of a political community. Citizenship denotes a "legal status" of full membership of a state. It thus means that those who are identified as such have certain identifiable rights and duties vis-a-vis the community. It is a particular kind of relationship b/w individual and the state to which he belongs. While the state recognises the rights of the citizen, the citizen pledges his Allegiance to the state.

TH Marshall in his essay, "Citizenship and social class" highlights that the notion of citizenship has expanded with time with more and more rights of ~~been~~ citizens being recognised by states.

In 18th C, various civil rights of the individuals were recognised, in 19th C, the political rights, in 20th C social rights.

The notion of citizenship premised on Equality

Hence it implies spread of Equality when more rights are given to citizens.

Expanding rights → Expanding Equality

Social class → Inequality

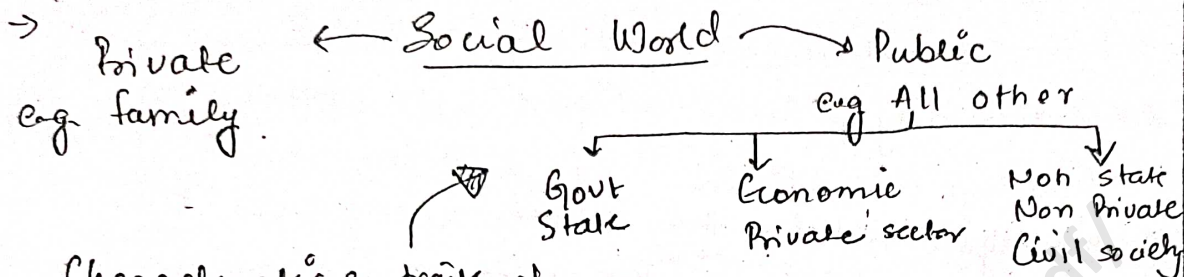
According to TH Marshall, Classes will not become irrelevant with expanding rights as Right to property is also a right.

Criticism:- limited to English society.

- > Feminist also criticise him as Right of women took a diff time frame
- > Defender of Right to property

Civil Society

* NGO sector



Characteristic traits of

Govt (State) - Coercive, compliance with Dictate is mandatory

Private sector - Profit making.

Civil Society - Voluntary nature of association that are not coercive, non profit making.

Civil Society:- It refers to the aggregate of non governmental organisations and associations that are engaged in the pursuit of public welfare.

Civil Society refers to the non govt, non business third sector of society. It also excludes the institution of family which belongs to the private sphere. The main features of civil society are

- (a) It is independent of government
- (b) It is not driven by profit making.

- (c) It belongs to the public sphere
- (d) Association with these organisation is voluntary for an individual.
- (e) Absence of coercive power.
- (f) Public spiritedness.

Civil society includes a very wide variety of organisations and groups such as charitable bodies, activist groups, socio-religious org., NGOs, professional associations, cultural clubs, sports promotion bodies, academia, think tanks etc.

e.g. PETA, SEWA, Bramham, help age india, Akshay Patra, Doctor Sans frontier, BSS, Khalsa aid, Green Peace, Normada Bachao Andolan, Anna Hazare movement

Some pressure group are a part of Civil Society.

Important Question - Ask

What is Role of the Civil Society in a democracy

- Keep democracy, criticize the government
- educates, spread awareness
- gives voice to the most disenfranchised section of society
- e.g. cause of children of prostitutes, ppl. in underclass
- There are considered ^{essential} necessary for a healthy democracy.
- Role of Civil Society :- engages ppl in govtal process
- voices their concern
- Advocates interest of ppl in socio-political issue
- Mobilizing & organising
- Accountable, Hold responsible, minutely scrutinized the political system & Govt

- ensure and demand transparency
- better informed citizenry
- Constructive role - Partnering Govt in various welfare policies
- Makes, strives for more representative democracy
- Ministries allocate them fund.
- They are grass root level org. understand, closer to people in comparison to the state machinery.

* Concerns and issues

Historical Overview of Civil Society in India

- Daan Sewa - Donation and service given important position in Hindu tradition - Regarded as a source Good / Religious duty
- In Indian Muslim, Zakat is important 2.5% income has to be donated to the poor.
- Sikh Langars that portrays the feeling community services.
- Working for - and Giving-back to the Society
- In 19th Century, A large number, civil societies sprang were springing in form social-religious organisation
- Focused on eradicate social ills like untouchability, Parda system, Plight of widows, Sati etc, education (modern) promotion
- Colonial period - saw advent of Christian Missionary worked among Indian Tribals.
- In 20th Century, Gandhi in the national picture.

M.K Gandhi: popularised concept of Daidra Narayan, lord resides in poor - hence serve them.

→ Increasing Communalisation of the Atmosphere, hence civil society on communal harmony increases and also civil soc for educatⁿ promotion continued.

→ Different type of civil society - under Ambedkar and Periyar - tool of ^{social sps as a} assertion and empowerment of the disadvantaged.

E.V Ramaswamy } - Critical of the Brahmanical
Naicker / Periyar } System in Hinduism.

→ Protecting welfare / empowerment of lower Castes

→ MK Gandhi for lower castes - Welfare

* Independence Movement *

Independent India - state's nature transformed adopted welfare schemes, policies, tackling social ills, Nation Building

→ Nehruvian Period saw Proliferation of civil Society Org in India, partnering the Govt in welfare function

→ Indian Industrialist - ~~Antony~~ Leaders' in philanthropy: e.g TATA, Birla

→ Fresh phase of civil society - during Globalisation in 1990s - opening of Indian Economy - coming of International donor agency, International Civil Society Organisations.

→ Social Media: emerged as new platform for seeking support, collecting funds, giving out information.

→ Corporate Social Responsibility - 1

Concerns Regarding the Civil Society

- Issue of trust: public does not easily trust
- Misuse of funding, lack of transparency in funding e.g. opaque funding.
e.g. RTI wanted transparency in Political Parties but NGO/civil society was also said to be under RTI - didn't happen.
- Dubious foreign sources of funding
- May be serving the agendas/vested interests of corporate, foreign agency.
- May be engaged in criminal activities worsen the cause of civil society.
e.g. widows home, orphanages may be sexually exploitative, e.g. Gaurakshak engaging in lynching.
- In coastal regions of South - change in demographics funding for conversion to Islam or Christianity
FCRA - non compliance - Hence NGO got cancelled.
- There are independent of Profit Motive or Govt but they receive fund from them. - Hence compromised Independence
- Transparency - 10% only of the NGO file the Annual financial Statement.
- Anti-Development e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan
- Accused of protecting foreign Interest e.g. Debate on GM seeds.
- Fly by Night Operator
- Black money to white - NGO funding

→ As they became successful - develop bureaucratic structure - No more grass root level organisation - less connection with people. i.e Bureaucratisation

→ Corporatisation of NGO., they have some profit center

→ Politicisation of the Civil Society e.g Activists have a clear ideological inclination.

e.g RSS, Anti Corruption movement - led by Anna Hazare - Kejriwal, Kiran Bedi

→ Way too much Power influence without having any accountability. e.g Anti Corruption Movement Stalled parliamentary work, if laws fails to deliver - the Executive gets criticised not recognition to the role of civil society. (who are not even the representative of people)

→ Irom Sharmila - fasted for 15 years but contested election - no support

Meiha Padhkar - Very less support in Election, AAP

→ Problem of Plenty - 1 NGO for every 600 people but 1 policemen for 943 people -

→ Lack of trained personnel in NGO sector. i.e Professional expertise.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Collective assertion by people

Definition: It refers to a collective effort by a group of people that is somewhat sustained, formally or informally organised that seeks to bring about certain changes in the prevailing social order.

However Social Movement also seeks to resist or prevent the occurrence of impending changes in society.

Or to reverse recent change.

e.g. Movement against SC/ST amendment act
Chipko movement against deforestation

Social Movement are usually focused on certain / specific social, political and economic issues.

Social Movements are socio logically important because they can bring about significant changes in the society. i.e. changes in laws and policies, changes in social practices and structures, in the relationship between different social groups and even in norms and values of the society.
e.g. Dalit Movement led to temple entry, eventually anti untouchability.

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Theories of social Movements

① Mass society theory :- They are much more frequent and visible in modern ^{industrial} society as it is a mass based society. The individual does not feel valued and feels socially isolated.

Individual - part of large homogeneous entity
sense of uniqueness and belonging is lost.

Social Movements comprise socially detached individuals in modern mass large scale society.

The social movements serves as a source of group identity, belongingness and meaning in life. e.g. Anna Hazare Movement - cap

② Relative Deprivation Theory :-

"A house may be big or small, as long as the neighbouring houses are likewise it will all the requirement of a residence. But let there arise a palace in front of the modest house and the house shrinks to a hut."

- Karl Marx.

It is only when individual feels relatively deprived that social movement starts.

e.g Dalit Rights and Women Rights Movement

Both took place in 19th C because of relative deprivation because they believing it is possible to ^{achieve} _{equality}

When do people experience relative deprivation?

According to Runciman the four necessary and sufficient conditions for person A to feel relative deprivation for an object X are as follows :-

- ① Does not have X
 - ② Wants to have X
 - ③ Knows another person who has X
 - ④ Believes that obtaining X is possible / realistic.
- ☐ will experience relative deprivation of X
e.g Dalit Movement and Women's Right Movt

③ Resource Mobilization Theory :- The launching and sustenance of a social movement is heavily dependent on Resource Mobilization
Protest become movements subject to

Availability of Resources. Grievances by themselves are not sufficient for the launch of social movement. Resources are crucial i.e. Money, funding, financial resources - significant and sustained, leadership and allies required, mass support is also required, Media attention is also important now a days.

The theory views leader of social movements as entrepreneurs (like Anna Hazare are able to put together diff resources) and social movements organisations are catalysts that transform collective discontent into a social movement.

(A) Strain Theory :- (Neil J Smelser)

The theory argues that the following six conditions are required for a social movement

(1) Structural Strain :- Individual are not comfortable and some section is unhappy with status quo
e.g strain in family - feminist movement

(2) Structural Conduciveness :-

Society structure should facilitate the social movement's occurrence. e.g Urban area are mass based therefore more conducive.

e.g Karl Marx, Big Factories - too many workers

Hence, Geographical Proximity among individual leads to social movement.

(3) Mobilisation of Resources :- large resources are required for social movement.

④ Generalised belief :- The participants may have a large number of differences. But for social movement, some commonality is required e.g Anna Hazare - Anti corruption

Formally, It refers to the common understanding among the participants of SM with a clearly defined problem and agreement on solution which is understood by and acceptable to all.

e.g Anti Corruption Movement - Anna Hazare participants - Homemakers, auto drivers, petty businessmen, student, civil society. - All may have different experiences of corruption

Common problem here by Anna - Corruption
 Common solution - Jan Lokpal Bill

⑤ A precipitating Factor (SPARK)

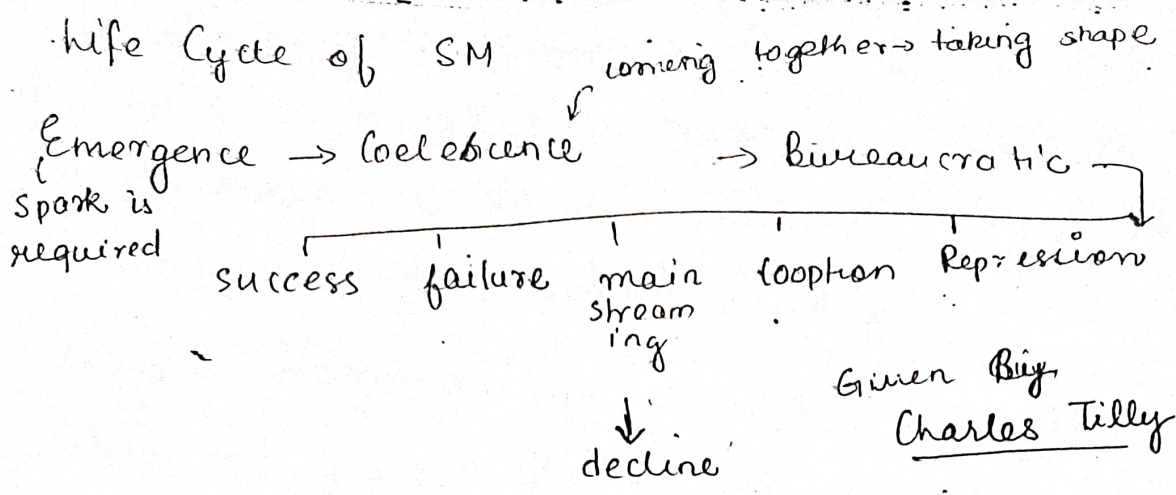
Grievance → some occur that stimulates action → Social movement.

uneasiness with patriarchy → Nirbhaya case → social movet for women safety

⑥ failure of social control

e.g control of legal machinery, coercion etc.

15/7



Coalescence - protests are launched, problem is recognised - formalisation of the movement, leadership is identified, strategy is outlined.

- Bureaucratized
- ① Success
 - ② Failure
 - ③ The movement may get co-opted with the existing power structure.
 - ④ Repression :- Nipped in the bud, thereby it ends.
 - ⑤ Mainstreaming :- Objective of SM become objective of the society.

There could also be an abrupt end following death of the leader or losing funds

Elements of the Social Movement

- ① Support Base
- ② Leadership
- ③ Structural Organisation
- ④ financial fundings
- ⑤ Propagation tools like Parade, social media
- ⑥ Ideology :- definition :- It is a set of coherent ideas, values and beliefs which provide a systematic way of interpreting the world. It gives one a biased view. An ideology however is a coloured view of reality.

Marx and Marxists consider that ruling class ideology distorts the true nature of reality and legitimises the dominance of the dominant / Bourgeoisie. It is thus status quoist i.e. a Bourgeoisie view of reality

Lenin, however considers that the working class too need an ideology. Thus, following Lenin Ideology is not necessarily a negative term (referring Bourgeoisie view of reality).

Ideology and Social Movement

This Ideology is regarded as essential for Social Movement. It is an integrated system of beliefs, ideas, theory, aims that constitute a well defined socio-political programme. It is regarded essential for SM from the very starting of Social Movement, i.e. to identify the nature of problem, come at a common solution, it maintain the coherence, outlined by the leader but it binds everyone i.e. leader and supporters, justifies its actions and goals, find a common issue, ~~etc~~ provides a long term vision etc.

Ideology is considered as a key organising component of a social movement.

Revolution

e.g French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Russian and American Revolution, cultural revolution in China,

* Revolutions are transformative in their impact.

Definition :- It is a social movement that aims at a fundamental change in the political, economic and social structures of a society. Revolutions are often associated with the use of violence but not necessarily. Merely Regime change, mutiny, military coup, rebellion are not revolutions.

A revolution means a near complete re-structuring of the social relations. Revolution involves that the old order collapses and makes way for a new social order.

The ~~term~~ term ~~is~~ is Revolutions are often imagined to be fast. but some revolutions have been known to take substantial time.

Skopcal writes that revolutions are rare and transformative events that fundamentally alter the social structure, transform the state org and ~~domin~~ challenge the dominant ideology of an Era.

According to Ambedkar, Advent of Buddhism to challenge the Brahmanical Hinduism was a revolution.

In a society whose changes are blocked, the ~~social~~ revolutions take place unlike a society where changes are welcomed.

According to some scholars, revolutions are more likely to occur in societies where reform is completely blocked.

The Marxist Ideology emphasises on the inevitability of the Proletariat revolution in Capitalist-Society.

Lenine termed revolutions as, "festivals of the oppressed", who act as creators of a new social order". Sorokin, however compares revolution to a severe social illness which may end up killing the social organism.

CHALLENGES FACED BY SOCIAL MOVEMENT

- ① Movement seek change while people get accustomed to the existing ways of living therefore develop inertia to change.
- ② Mobilisation of resources :- funding, mass support
- ③ Enthusiasm and commitment - is difficult to maintained
- ④ Supporter of SMs are at lower pedestal in comparison to the powerful, ppl with dominant vested interest
- ⑤ Leader if get co-opted - supporter demotivated towards the cause

New Social Movement (NSM)

→ 1950s and 1960s saw advent of many social movement in the western society.

Simon Hallsworth use the term NSM to refer to movement like Environmental, feminist, anti-racism movement, that emerged western liberal democratic societies in the 1960s and

The term NSM is used to contrast it from the long established social movement and Political parties

Agendas of NSM (i) Protection of Nature and social environment

(ii) Against the ill effects of modern Industrialist society e.g Anti Nuclear, Animal rights movements.

(iii) Espousing the Right of the Marginalised Social group like women, LGBT, disabled, Migrants etc.

Old SM

→ centered around economic inequalities

→ They are typically formal
e.g Trade union

→ They are very well established and structured

NSM

→ Relatively not important economic issue.

they value quality of life Beyond material needs

→ They are typically not formally structured,

→ These movements have young members and belong to the new middle class i.e teaching, social workers

→ NSM are scattered, no orgⁿ

→ Don't seek Power for them selves

They use ~~technologically~~ technology very enthusiastically
Cohen & Rai, argue that distinction b/w NSM and Old SM is not very clear.

16/07/19
George Herbert Mead (1863 - 1931)

Book - Mind, Self and Society (compiled by his students)

* Self is reflexive.
* For Mead, "~~Self~~ Self is Reflexive i.e it can reflex upon itself or view itself as if from the outside. The self is both the subject and the object."

This ability is uniquely human.

Human body, animal, non living - No self concept

Human being has a self concept, self is formed as we grow up. This happens through socialisation as follows

① Preparatory Stage (0-3 age): In this age, the child began to imitate the gestures of other (imitating, without attaching any meaning)

② Play (3-5 years): Child plays a specific other like Mother, Doctor etc. (Partially he/she is able to see himself from the outside)

③ Game Stage (5+ years): (Generalised others) She/he is able to see him/herself from the view of others. develops a self concept

In the game stage the child in order to participate in the game needs to understand the roles of other participants in the game as well as the rules of the game. This combination of social roles organised according to rules forms a generalised other. Thus it is during the game stage of socialisation that child develops the ability to view himself as if from the outside. Thus the individual attains selfhood during the game stage.

This self concept continues to evolve with socialisation, social interaction.

How does it evolve?

Through role taking e.g. put on self in other's shoes. and evaluating how they view him.

CH Cooley, "Each to other is a looking glass self".

Our self concept is simply, what ~~you~~^{you} think, you think of me.

Self according to Mead is a "social emergent".

i.e self arises out of social interaction.

Social interaction happens through communication

which is can be either conscious or unconscious.

unconscious - through the exchange of gestures

It happen among the lower order animal

e.g. Dog fight, there is no meaning attached by the sender hence it is called unconscious.

conscious - through the exchange of shared

symbol. Much of human communication is through

language. Human also have unconscious communication.

Significant symbol is a gesture that evokes in a individual making it the same responsible which it is intended to evoke in those toward whom it is ~~direct~~ directed.

Therefore Mead's theory is called as Symbolic Interactionism. Herbert Blumer coined the term to explain how self is social emergents.

Symbol help in interaction by attaching meaning i.e shared meaning.

Man must be member of a society to develop a self concept.

Acc to Mead, $Self = I + me$

The "me" component of the self represents the accumulated understanding of various generalised of the individual. Thus "me" is the sets of attitudes of others that the individual assumes.

The "I" is the impulsive aspect of the self. The "I" is the novel reply of the individual to the demands and expectations of the society.

"I" is simply individual asserting his identity.

Because of I component of individual the response can never be fully predicted in social interaction.

Mind according to Mead is process of thinking

Thinking conversation to Mead is an inner conversation conversation b/w I and Me is thinking.

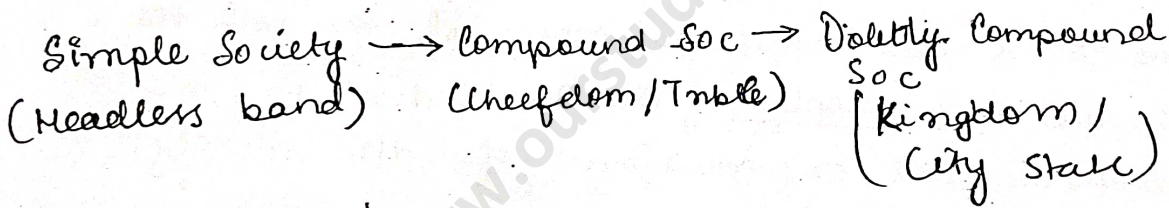
SOCIAL CHANGE (SC)

Theories of SC

- ① Functional - e.g. Parsons.
- ② Marxist
- Ⓐ Evolutionary theory of SC by Herbert Spencer
- Ⓑ Cyclic theory of SC

Evolutionary theory of SC ^{→ Herbert Spencer} :- All structure in the universe develop from a simple, undifferentiated homogeneity to a complex differentiated heterogeneity. This increasing differentiation is accompanied by increase in Integration b/w the different parts.

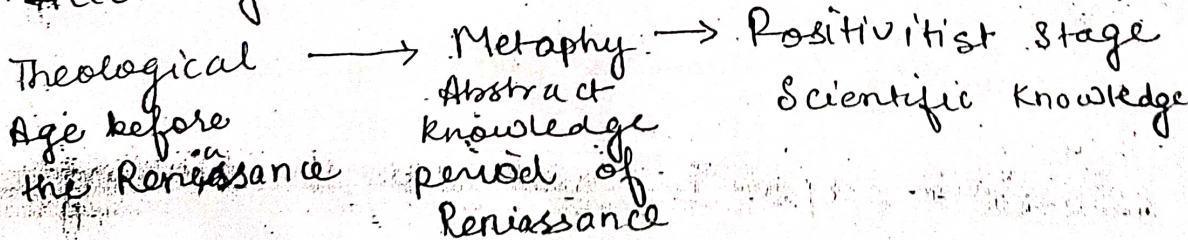
According to Herbert Spencer, society passes through various stages of evolution



Triply compounded SOC
Nation state. x

Herbert Spencer

According to Comte,



L H Morgan:

Acc. to him, the evolution of human society
Savagery → Barbarism → Civilization.

Acc to Marx

Primitive Society → Ancient So → Feudal →
Capitalism → Communism

CRITICISM

- * They view change as unidirectional
- * They claim to universal, the fact that they are linear; progress
- * Idea of Inherence, progress that portrays as a ethnocentric Bias.
- * According to them, change will stop at last stage

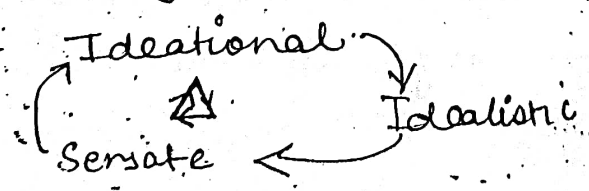
* ————— * ————— *
Cyclic theory of social change

Book - Pitrim Sorokin *
Social and cultural dynamics *

Change is cyclic, i.e. society reach a pinnacle, then may decline and also may eventually die.

e.g. Theory of Sorokin (Book Social and Cultural Dynamics) - Pitrim Sorokin

Society can be classified on basis of their "cultural mentality"



based on perception of reality.

Cultural mentality of soc defines the nature of reality, Human life goals, needs. How and to what extent can these be satisfied.

Sensate Phase :- Reality is Material \rightarrow (A).

Ideational Phase " " Spiritual \rightarrow (B)

Idealistic Phase :- Reality is Synthesis of (A) + (B)

Oswald Spengler

(Book :- Decline of the West)

In the 20th Century, According to him Every ~~society~~ civilization has a life span of nearly 1000 years. Then it will decay and die

e.g. Tuga theory of hinduism
In-Response, Arnold Toynbee

(Book - A Study of History)

He studies 26 civilizations and his book categorically rejected Spengler's theory of inevitable decline of a civilization.

When faced with some challenge of extreme difficulty, a creative minority reorients their entire society

When do they die :- When creative minorities stop responsibility - responding to the extreme challenges

Arnold Toynbee, "Civilisation die by Suicide not Murder"

Reason of death of civilisations are internal.

He predicted that the Hindu, Islam, Far east civilisation may all merge in the 21st century.

Development and Dependence (Social change)

① Modernisation Theory ② Dependency Theory

Modernisation Theory :- (The third world countries should adopt the economic model, social system, Political system of the first world countries to achieve Progress.) Given by Lerner, Luy, Wilbert Moore

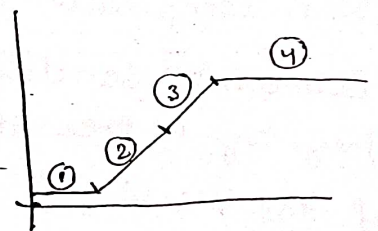
Modernisation theorist :- (Rostow), he compared the stages of economic growth of a 3rd world country to the flight of an aeroplane.

During the first stage, the society is tradition (and has attributes that prevent the economic growth

At the second stage, given up the tradition attributes, there is a need for technology, investment from the Western rich countries - Thus attain a higher economic growth.

Drive to Maturity, the society will reinvest its recent acquired wealth.

4th stage is the stage of Mass Consumption.



CRITICISM By Dependency Theory (Ask in PYQ)

Emerged in 1970s in the Third World countries. Particularly in Latin American. It is a critique of Modernisation theory.

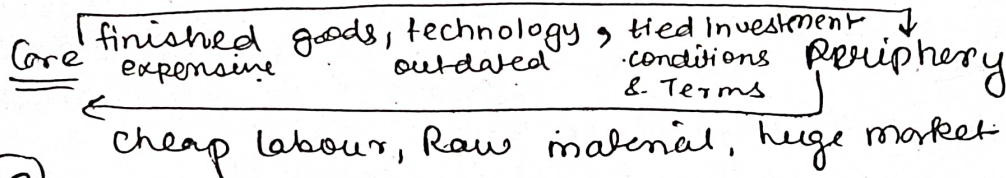
* This theory argues that 3rd World countries cannot and should ^{not} follow the footsteps of the 1st World countries.

→ The scholars argue that these 3rd World countries are not one stage behind the Western.

→ 3rd World Countries are a part of Global Economic System and this system favours the western, hence they are richer

3rd World Countries - Periphery, Satellite
1st " " - Core, Metro

→ Economic system is not meant to favour the 3rd World Countries



② This relation of give and take has continued even after colonialisation has ended.

→ Dependence of the third World Countries is sought to be maintained by the Modernisation Theory.

③ Leaders of the 3rd World Countries promote the interests of 1st World Countries / Economies.

Non compliant Regimes are eliminated, Replaced.

Economic Sanctions are imposed on the countries if they try to free themselves from the dependence of the West.

④ Samir Amir said, the development strategy of 3rd World Countries should be to promote local industries, reduce Foreign investment, reduce dependence on imports, develop indigenous technology, Nationalise, etc.

Agents of Social Change

- ① Education
- ② Technology
- ③ Economic (Marx) Changes
- ④ Globalisation
- ⑤ Demographic factor (Durkheim)
- ⑥ Religion (Max Weber, Protestants)
- ⑦ Social Movement

⑧ Social conflict

CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL CHANGES

- ① Inertia towards changes, adjustment is an issue.
- ② Vested Interests may tries to oppose.
- ③ Cultural lag given by Ogburn.

Distinguishes b/w material and non material changes
Changes in material are faster

According to Ogburn, different parts of the society may undergo change at different phase.

Particular changes in the material culture are at a faster rate than those in the non material culture. Cultural lag refers to the Interval

b/w the occurrence of changes in the material aspects of culture and those in the non material aspects of culture. Thus it signifies a disharmony or mismatch b/w diff aspects of a changing culture.

17/07

Science and Tech & Social change

Economic changes: Communication has shrunked the world, Digitalisation, cost of production ↓, standardisation

Family: Contraceptive - control birth, epidemics, communication has increased, life span increased, staying contact connected to family. e.g. surrogacy,

Religion: Secularisation, Printing press → democratisation of religious scriptures - reach all people → also led to Sanskritisation, facilitated pilgrimages through online registration, televangelists - Religion sermons through TV,

Polity and Governance: Hierarchy b/w leader and masses. Reduced, fermenting of diff revolutions, various unprivileged societies got a way to expression - women also, Electioneering has changed, politically passive middle class has become active, aggressive, Advent of Fake news - social menace - made ordinary pple creator of "news". Holograms of leader's election speeches.

Relationship: Social relations are becoming much more fluid, Notion of fidelity has change, relations have become cheaper, online world has significantly important, relative deprivation,

"Self concept being shaped by Social media"

Education: Increased the reach of education to the remote areas. i.e. democratised educatn. SWAYAM.

- Reduced dependence on teacher
- Connectivity b/w teacher and student.
- Everybody is a content creator.
- Web of learners replaced the teacher and taught

→ Peer reviews
→

HOW DOES SCI & TECH IMPACT SOCIETY

① Technological Optimism :- * Tech is beneficial
* Living standards have increase, e.g e-commerce, e-governance etc.

② Technological Pessimism :- * Nuclear weapon,
→ biological weapon have created a lot of havoc
* Environmental issue

③ Technologically Neutral :- Tech can be put to good or bad uses, hence it cannot be blamed.
→ Marxist is considered technological determinism.
→ According to Comte, modern society is characterised by scientific knowledge.

→ L.H Morgan :- based on technologically achieved milestone.

Savagery :- first technology was fire

→ followed by bow and arrow :-

→ " " Pottery

Barbarism :- ① Domestication of Animals

② Development, advent of agriculture.

③

Civilization :- ① Discovery of Alphabet.

② followed by writing.

→ According to Ogburn, technology is the primary

engine of human progress, it develops in 4 stages

① Invention ② Accumulation (of old and new tech)

③ Diffusion (spread) ④ Adjustment - tech change →

necessitate some non-material cultural change.

Technology has greatly transformed societies globally. Arthur Clarke,

Arthur C Clarke:- "Any technology sufficiently advance is equivalent to magic".

A Critique of Sci & Technology

- * Wide spread - large scale, doses of life - in the I and II World War.
- * Massive environmental degradation :- e.g Dams
- * Marx found it leading to Alienation. work is non-rewarding, dissatisfied.
- * Automation has lead to unemployment.
- * Tech has lead to New inequalities i.e Digital divide
Digital haves and Digital have nots
- * New set of Crime :- Cyber ~~rob~~ stalking, hate crimes, online frauds,
- * Ethical dilemmas to ~~man~~ mankind e.g Abortion, Surrogacy, gene editing, GM crops, clones.
- * Unequal Worlds :- American hegemony bcz of Military Technology and advanced technology. e.g Google
- * Man is trying to play god, making decisions about birth, death and life
- * Dystopia about consequences of technology's impact
They argue that we cannot predict how bad impact it can have.
- * Institution of family threatened • Social media
- * Eg Threatening State's authority - Crypto currency
- * R. K Merton :- Writes on ~~the~~ role of protestant in emergence of science.
-> Bcz its composition was protestant in England.

- Mass media : One side communication → elites
- Corporatisation of mass media
- Socialisation
- Awareness, educating the masses. (Write a QP12)

Education as a social change

- facilitates social mobility, change
- (Davis and Moore) Through education more capable are chosen
- Promising nature of education ^{to} social change - Across the world, the leaders, ^{governments} have considered in central.
- Education ensures equality of opportunity
- Make Individual fully developed (personality)
- 1693, Some thoughts concerning education, John Locke.

Education Makes the Man - John Locke

Tabula Rasa theory :- Man's mind is Tabula Rasa Clean Slate in the earlier year.

- We are a production of our education
- Education has been regarded as panacea for all social ills.
 - e.g High rates of economic rate, ↓ population, improving social discourse, tribal, Muslim-empowerment, mainstreaming of the disenfranchised.

Critique :-

Marxist :- Education is a part of superstructure → promotes the interest of Bourgeoisie → help maintain status quo

Althusser :- Education is a part of the Ideological state apparatus, which promote the Bourgeoisie ideology → False Class consciousness

Bowles and Gintis :- (Book, Schooling in Capitalist America) The American schooling system encourages the traits that benefit the capitalist e.g. Submission, Individuality, & Creativity \rightarrow Preparing literally for alienation in work place.

\rightarrow It is gigantic myth making machine.

e.g. Class does not matter, position depends on merit, thus inequality is legitimised. It is individualises education.

Boudon :- Class background and education attainment
Mass based education system - publically fund.

Poor and Middle class student even if they go in same school. but poor will have be very low standard of achievement unlike the middle class.

Therefore there education attainment will be different.

Bourdieu :- Better off student not only ^{heir} in economically but also social capital and cultural capital (is high) The poor student is disprivileged in terms of social and cultural aspects. This

\downarrow
social networks :- kith and kin - contacts

Cultural capital :- Values of the Rich are considered superior. Children in these family inherit Mannheim's norms.

Studies on Education and Social Mobility

Study by Abigail McKnight, ^{England} - Children from more advantaged family background are more likely to have high earning and to be in a top job.

Perhaps, Glass floor that prevents the downward.

mobility of the Privileged background.

(3) Christina Iannelli and Lindsay Peterson, in Scotland found that education attainment has ↑ in all social classes over the past 50 years, however there is still a strong and direct effect of Parental Class ^{on the} individual's achieved class.

(3) Hamilton Project by Adam Looney and other Children of high and low income are born with similar ability ~~but~~ different opportunities. But the college graduates ~~grow~~ ↑ sharply for rich rate ↑ for rich and stagnate for lower income. The gap b/w high and poor widening gap b/w investment that high and low income families make in their children. Nevertheless, college degree can be a ticket out of poverty but in premium institutions, the wealthy are prevailing.

Reasons: ...

(1) Structuralism

(5) of Work and Economic life 18/07/19

Work: primary source of identity and livelihood.

- sense of being a part of the social work
- According to Marx, "Work is the most satisfying human activity. i.e. very species essence."
- Social relationship all made through work
- Work has been made a virtue. (Protestant ethics)
- Now has spread across the globe
- ?

Social org of Work in Slave, Feudal and Industrial society

Feudal - Agriculture, Workplace in Farms, DoI - Simple, employment based on ascription, entrenched identities, main classes - feudal lords, workers - serfs, family is a production unit, very less specialisation.

Industrial - Manufacturing standardised goods, Factories - workplace, DoI - complex - specialisation, employment based on achieved identity, main classes capitalists and the working class, family is separated from work

Slave society

1) First class society

2) In the Ancient Rome, Greece

3) Slaves and Masters

4) Agricultural system began

5) Don Slaves were recruited through wars among tribes, slave no reproduction have kids, slave were not driven to produce more in agriculture because they very less remuneration led to inefficient system

insecurity arising out of warfare - led to no reproduction of slave

Slave owned anything, were property of the master

6) Religion, ruler claimed to be an incarnate of god

1) Medieval Europe

2) Feudal lord to serf

3) Relatively more surplus

4) More efficient than slave

5) Serf unlike the slave could reproduce, hence continuous acquisition of labours. they got a part of produce hence were driven to work.

Therefore it was a more efficient system.

Serfs unlike slave were free and humanly treated

→ Serfs did have rights, they were owners of tool & ploughs.

→ Organised Church became power,

Nature of Work in Industrial Society

Scientific Management :- Frederick Taylor

→ It is also called Fordism, after Henry Ford, who applied Taylor's concept to reality.

→ Taylor proposed that work process should be scientifically broken down and maximise the profit, efficient use of resources, maximise the industrial outcome.

→ Through time and motion studies, Taylor said that manager should find the "one best way" of doing a job. They must engage in scientific selection and eventually their scientific training.

i.e Match capabilities with Requirements of Job

Philosophy of scientific Management is as follows

* Management is a science. i.e it must undertake scientific studies and reach conclusion based on empirical data. It should not be based on intuition, experience, instincts.

* Taylor believed that scientific management approach can lead to a mental revolution.

* Before Taylor concept of scientific management - Blame game, tussle b/w Capitalists, manager and the labour.

→ The labour saw the Capitalism and manager as greedy and manager view them as lazy. This led to loss of efficiency.

→ Employment of Scientific Method:- All Stakeholders will benefit, Worker will high wages, managers will get ↑ profit, customer will benefit as ↓ prices.

Cooperation and Harmony in the Industries. and it had led to spike in Industrial Production.

CRITICISM

① Workers were reduced a part of the process of production, human part was lost. Cold, rational, dry. ← by Worker manager were deemed as indispensable, intuition based, now with Taylor, it changed. Therefore manager criticised Taylor, bcz manager were now made more responsibility for the output of Production.

Human Relation School of Thought.

pioneer - Elton Mayo.

Elton Mayo, conducted Hawthorne experiment. During his time, ① physical condition at work and i.e temperature, lighting, ventilation etc and ② Monetary incentives

Hawthorne Experiment - Identify the apt physical working condition to maximise profit/output

Then they found out that whether the physical condition were conducive or not. the Production ↑

Hawthorne Effect: You are being watched

There is not relation b/w physical work condition & output. Increasing output depend nature of supervisory techniques. - Mayo

A less hierarchical exchange b/w labours, worker and their supervisors and this led to increase in productivity of workers.

Significance of Human relation is portrayed by Mayo Part of Hawthorne experiment was Bank winning experiment.

Relation Output and Monetary Incentives

they tried Negative and Positive Incentives

Also " Group and Individual "

Output does not increase in relation to any of these factor

Reason :- In every org, Not just formal rules, structures but also an informal organisation exist i.e Worker will have among themselves goals of how much output, hierarchy, groups, certain regulation and convention, leader among worker.

NOW what to do

Management can use these hierarchy, leaders to their benefit. Management has to take into account this informal organisation. Accordingly make the rules and convention i.e soft skills, facilitating communication.

Nature of Work in Contemporary society

Production system has undergone huge changes in the last 70 years. It is marked by

- Service sector has increased
- Automation
- Working for oneself, social Influencer
- It is been refers to as Informatⁿ age, Knowledge Economy, post modern, post capitalism

- It is marked by dominance of tertiary and quaternary sector.
- Quaternary - Media, Entertainment, R & D, Content creation
- Quinary - Gold Collarism
- Industrial age - Goods were central
- Post Industrial age - IT, Internet, Services, hospitality

Post Industrial society term was coined by Alain Touraine developed Daniel Bell.

Features PIS

- Economy - Prodⁿ of goods replaced by providing services.
- Knowledge is a valued form of capital
- Economic growth is ensured by producing ideas.
- Importance of blue collar worker ↓ declines, and those white collar work and quaternary worker increases.
- Social-Network become salient.
- Marxist call it late Capitalism. Significant contribution Mandelst, he highlighted the globalised nature of capital flows, characterised by Globalised Market, dominance of MNC, free flow of Capital across the globe.
- In the Knowledge economy, skilled workers, their skill sets and ideas are considered impt, informatⁿ is the key resource. Knowledge Economy - coined by Peter Drucker, he contrasted manual worker who work with hand to knowledge worker who work with their head producing ideas, information.
- Gig Economy - recent thing; It is characterised by freelance work, short term engagements.

Big corporation had a lot of worker but now it has ~~workers~~ changed to workerless, contractual short term jobs.

They lie on the interface b/w customer and the employers ~~the~~ people who had goods.

Feminisation of economy - More women joining the workforce. Reason - work from home, HR department, etc.

Marx concept of Alienation is revisited.

Some scholar argued, that Alienation has been tackled thanks to HR department, recreational ~~go~~ books in workplace, casual Fridays etc.

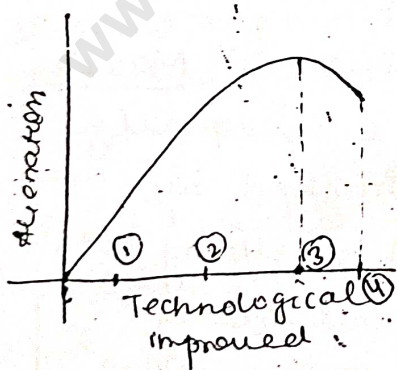
Study Relⁿ b/w technology ↑ and Worker Alienation
Robert Blauner

According Marx, technology improve & Worker Alienation:

primitive communism → communism
reaches its in capitalistic economy.

Blauner's found

① Printing pre industrial	② Textile Early industrial	③ Automobile advanced industrial
------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------



④ Chemicals manufacturing
Contemporary.

In the ④ stage, Worker's engagement in work is quantitatively less but responsibility increased hence

No Alienation

Hence Technological Improvement & Alienation:
Addition of new skill also may be rewarding.

(C W Mills) did a Study on.

Alienation and services dominated American Economy.

In Industries, worker deals with goods, inanimate
In Service based economy, worker deal with human
hence it is less monotonous.

According to Mills,
Skill with things Replaced by Skill with people

A personality Market has emerged in America, i.e
monetary value attached to people's personality.
To sell their personality → people are faking it →
Acc to Mill American society as big sales room where
everybody is trying to sell something to others & by
faking it. e.g. Air Hostess, Sales girls, Interviews, offices.
→ Continuous putting up of certain personality →
detach us from our true selves → Alienation.

Some Scholar argue that Working hours has
significantly reduced hence there is a lot of
leisure. If the worker is unrewarding, workers
have ample time for vacation, holidays etc.

Marcuse :- He interpret leisure time in Marxist
view. Even leisure like work has been equally
unrewarding. Because leisure is marked by
mass media, social media (NOW) or dining out,
eating out, shopping etc. When undertaking
these activities, the person has no control over
what he/she is consuming through advertising
consumerism etc → define ourselves through these channels
of leisure → No connection with real self.

data. Empirical testing may proved the hypothesis to be either true or false. In either case, the Hypothesis helps the researcher to arrive at a conclusion and thereby serve the purposes of the research.

SOURCES / BASIS ON WHICH HYPOTHESIS IS FORMED

→ Intuition, data, studies, common sense.

Characteristics of a good hypothesis

→ Relevant :- directly pertaining the research of

→ As few number of variables as possible preferably two.

→ A hypothesis make least number of assumption if at all

→ It should be simple

→ It " " non circular

③ Sampling :- Instead of studying all elements, a selected and select studied and based on it further the ③ cal. research.

It is a faster, cheaper method.

Population change with time & may take longer when whole of the popuⁿ is studied.

→ effective tool - it is fairly method to arrive at conclusions. provided that sample must be representative i.e faithful representation of the complex heterogeneity.

How to arrive at a Representative Sample

A sample should be Representative Sample :-

Various ways :-

① Random Sample :- Mix the elements and select the sample.

② Systematic Random Sample

Picking every n^{th} element from the whole universe.

③ Stratified Random Sample

In this population is stratified, then certain elements are chosen proportional to their population.

Random :- Every element has an equal chance of being selected in the sample.

③ is most accurate, ① is mostly used.

Error increase with n in sample.

hence, smaller sample or more research.

Some of the Population data collection techniques

① Questionnaire

② Interviews

③ Observation

④ Group Discussion

⑤ Case studies.

Questionnaires :- Written Printed Question.

- It is cheap way of collecting large scale sample.
- It can literally be operated by small group of people
- does not require too much time.
- Offers convenience to the respondent.
- Does not require too much coordination.
- Also offers the comfort of anonymity.

Limitation :- → response rate is very low.

- The research have accept responses at face value.
- Mechanical or casual responses; which may not help to the research.

eg

Questionnaire may be open-ended or closed ended.
 subjective, own words ← Objective type
 for opinion, attitude. | just response.
 for Mechanical data collⁿ

→ Not easily processed
 → Qualitative real insights into the thought process of the respondent.

→ Data can be processed

Precaution to be kept in mind: Questionnaire

- ① Question should be relevant
- ② fairly comprehensive, less time taking.
- ③ In simple and lucid language.
- ④ Offered choices/responses offered should be exhaustive
- ⑤ Question clearly worded and not vague.
- ⑥ Question should not be bundled together.
- ⑦ Questionnaire should not contain a leading question, that forced the respondents into giving a particular answer.

INTERVIEW ① Structured ② Unstructured

- ① Structured: Predetermined set of questions that will be asked
- ② Unstructured: depending on the response further are asked. Give more space to the interviewee.

Data from ① is easily to ~~greater~~ subjected to comparative study

Real life interviews are partly ① and ②

Unlike Questionnaire, they involve a human interface.

It's a social-interaction situation. Interviewer's bias may corrupt the responses of the interviewee.

Advantages: Response rate ↑

- Probing question may be asked.
- Disadvantage: Human resources are required
- longer time → Correlation → Infrastructure

- Researcher - highly educated academician
- Interviewer's - lower level staff - needs to be trained to be bias free - hence training costs.
- Merely presence of Interviewer may dilute the response of Interviewee.
- Interview will keep in mind the physical traits, physical and may reply in that way.
- Authenticity is questionable.
- Interviewers are contractual, ad-hoc, hence show less responsibility.

OBSERVATION (1) Participant (2) Non Participant.

Difficulties :- * too much dependence on observers.
 * Privacy, familial matter not subject to observation

* Presence of Observers should be justified
 * Diff b/w (1) and (2),

(1) The research becomes an active member of the group he is studying.

(2) The research does not actively join the group. Just become a part of the background.

(3) In P-Observⁿ he will observe the rules and values of the member. Understand and Analyse their thoughts.

Advantage →

Because of his participation (1) the whole situation that was to be studied is altered. similarly for (2)

William Footwhyte :-

book, Street corner society, writes that I began my research as a non participant observer but ended up almost as a non observing participant

GROUP DISCUSSION (focus GD)

Focus group discussion as a technique of data collection involve bringing a group of people to have an extensive discussion regarding their experience, observation, opinion on a issue under focus.

Merton used this Method.

- ① Manageable number should be there
- Precaution: ② Important role played by Moderator, make sure they don't digress from the topic, make sure everyone gets a chance to speak,
- ③ Selection of member of GD: Members to selected from the target audience. Within that, it should representative group.
- ④ Target consumers, costumers, influencers, decision maker should be a part of the GD. It is totally dependent on the issue at hand.
- ⑤ Moderator should ensure timely completion of GD

CHALLENGES :- ① Participants are incentivise.

- ② Timing of diff people, diff commitment are managed to get them in the GD.
- ③ Moderator if too assertive may corrupt the GD.
- ④ GD turn to cacophony → leading to non real solⁿ.

CASE STUDY :- A particular instance is studied, analysed in a case study.

→ It is a complete and detailed account is studied. All related aspect of a case or instance such its history, relevant data, possible solution, chosen solution etc are analysed.

Specific case study and FAD are not full fledged method but complement the social studies and research. They serve a limited purpose.

Case studies, One phenomena, extensively studied in and out. The topic of case study may be very profoundly affecting the further sociological studies.

Biography, - case study of a ^{great} persons - reason because that help us socially under the masses.

* Reliability and Validity

Reliability :- It means consistency of result from a research work. make it reliability.

Validity :- Actually capturing what the research topic claims to do, lot of researchers conduct IQ test, whether they are valid or not.

Reliability presupposes Valid

Variable of Sociological Research

* They are those parameter whose value change with changes in situation

Two types ① Dependent ② Independent

Value of ① varies with, dependence upon the value of ② variable

e.g. How is educational attainment depends on sex

Sociology and Common Sense

Common sense: What is generally understood and shared by all in a society, culture specific.

Sociology: Study of society through empirical evidences.

Common sense and sociology may ^{or may not} overlap

Common sense: It refers to that practical knowledge that is regarded as "obvious, basic, sound judgement" that enables people to live their life a practical, sensible and safe manner.

Common sense includes popular proverb, native intelligence, prudence, wisdom, intuition and reason. It is considered as a basic level of practical knowledge and judgement that every needs and must have to live in a reasonable and safe way.

⑤ on the other hand is the scientific study of society. For its knowledge base it relies on empirical evidence / data obtained through systematic research.

Common sense on the other hand comprises of traditional or handed down wisdom and is shared amongst the members of the society.

It is not introspective or does not question its origin, ① on the other hand is scientific and it always open to criticism, etc.

Common sense notion may be superficial, ③ just have a tendency to go deeper in their analysis of social life.

Common sensical thing may look natural to us but (S) explain how such common sense is contextual, culture specific; intuitive, unquestioned.

(S) has limited use in society, like student, academia and policy making, which common sense is most commonly used.

Are IS common sense poles apart (S) ?

- Hypothesis is made using common sense
- Functionalism conforms to common sense mostly.
- Marxism contradicts the common sense
- ~~ethno~~ Ethnomethodology: Max Weber
- (S) gists should give more prominence to individual and how people with their common understanding navigate through their life

Sociology and other disciplines

- founding fathers of (S) were of the view that (S) has nothing to do with other discipline e.g Comte, Durkheim.
- (S) has been enriched by taking and lending diff concept from other disciplines.

③

- Study of present society
- ③ is nomothetic, focused on identifying patterns
- focused on variety of social groups, & institution
- sociologist have recent origin

History

- Study of past
- History is ideographic
- focus on ruler, major wars, event specific
- History is old discipline

Sociologist have greatly relied on the historical data. ⑤ just use historical method.

Eg Marx, Historical Materialism.

Domain like social history and historical ⑤ show overlap b/w the two disciplines.

⑤ and Economics

Economic is a specialised domain studying only. → trying to make a distinction b/w the two
Durkheim refuted the id of Adam Smith → economist

⑤ on the other hand is a wider domain, Economics is one of the social institution

They economist study economy - in isolation on sociology " economy-inter-dependence

⑥ cold calculating view of economical behaviour

⑦ human dimensions of " " "

Marxist ⑧ emphasise that economy is the base, various structure get effected bcz of it.

Richard
Thaler
Nobel
Prize
Behavioral
economy
→ Judge
theory
→ social
control
→ economic
survey

Weberian sociology, Protestant ethics and rise of capitalism.

- ⑤ study diff economic institution as a part of social institution.
- ⑤ study economy - distribution of wealth, gini coefficient.

S:

Sociology and Pol science

Pol sci, emphasise on political theory related to basic value equality, justice, rule of law. Then State institution and their procedures like Judiciary, legislature, Executive.

- ⑤ studies soc as a whole and view political system as one of the social institution.
- ⑤ gist focus on study of civil soc, Media, pressure group, less focus on formal rules.
- political scientist - studied state
- ⑤ studied society.

With the emergence of welfare state (earlier Police State) hence engagement of state & soc ↑.

That has sense to bring closer, the two disciplines.

① & ⑤:

Implication: Against that model in policy making by state.

Sociology and Psychology

- (P_s) study mental process, psyche
- (S) Individual is unimportant, society level approach, study of social process
- (P_s) assume thinking pattern, psyche is unique of an individual unlike (S) that think individual have conditioned response

With the advent Interpretive sociology of Weber, the discipline moving closer to (P_s).

Mead's theory of about social psychology concept like role and status occupied by individual but are decided by society and again interpreted by the individual.

Sociology and Anthropology

Regarded as sister discipline

Both study society and culture

- (A) studies primitive, small scale tribal gp
- (S) studies modern, large scale society, complex and developed society.

origin of (A) was to understand the people Asia Africa, the coloniser studi made it into a (A)

(S) was established to study drastic, complex changes in society

(A) - Emphasise on biologically evolution of man

(S) - biological progress and all are used.

(S) - Quantitative method

(A) - Qualitative like participant obstⁿ; field study

The two subject has a great in common.

Developing soc has aspect of traditional &

Modern. (A) (S) give both studies such society

→ Small scale. like are also effected by Globalisation, Migration, Neo-colonialism - impacted by forces of Modernisation

→ (S) has adopted method of (A) like participant observation and field study. e.g William

Foote whyte.

Scope of Sociology

Two schools of Thoughts. (1) Specialistic school,

(2) Synthetic school.

(1) George Simmel, Ferdinand Tonnies

According to them - Scope of (S) is narrow specific, limited, It is independent social science that need ^{to} study only specific forms of human relationship.

According to (2) school, scholar Sorokin,

Spencer, Hobhouse. (S) is a general social science

Its scope is very vast. It is synthesis of various social sciences. It is interdependent on all social sciences.

Monism and Pluralism in Religion

Monism is a philosophy that proposes that oneness of all things or entities. Monists believe in unity of reality. The term monism was coined by Christian Van Wolf to refer to those philosophies which make a case, or explain all phenomena as manifestation of a single substance.

e.g. Advaita Vedanta (Adi Shankar)

Brahman is the eternal, unchanging, infinite reality which is the divine source of all matter, time and energy, space, being, everything within and beyond the universe.

Brahman is the highest universal principle, it is all-pervasive, infinite, genderless, eternal truth.

In Upanishads, it is defined as Sat-Chit-anand. (Truth-consciousness-bliss). In Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, it is stated that Ahum Brahman Asmi i.e. I am Brahman, it is also mentioned as at tu an asin you are Brahman, it is also mentioned that Ayam Atma Brahman Self is Brahman.

In Sikh philosophy, God is sole reality, eternal and abiding, The soul or Atma is born from and a reflection of the supreme soul or paramatma and will again merge into it.

Pluralism is a term used in philosophy, to refer to a text doctrine of multiplicity, it holds that there are many things. particularly Abrahamic religions believe in dualism i.e part of pluralism.

Christianity maintains a sharp distinction b/w Creator and creature.

Judaism considers that god is separate from all physical created things. God is transcendent

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