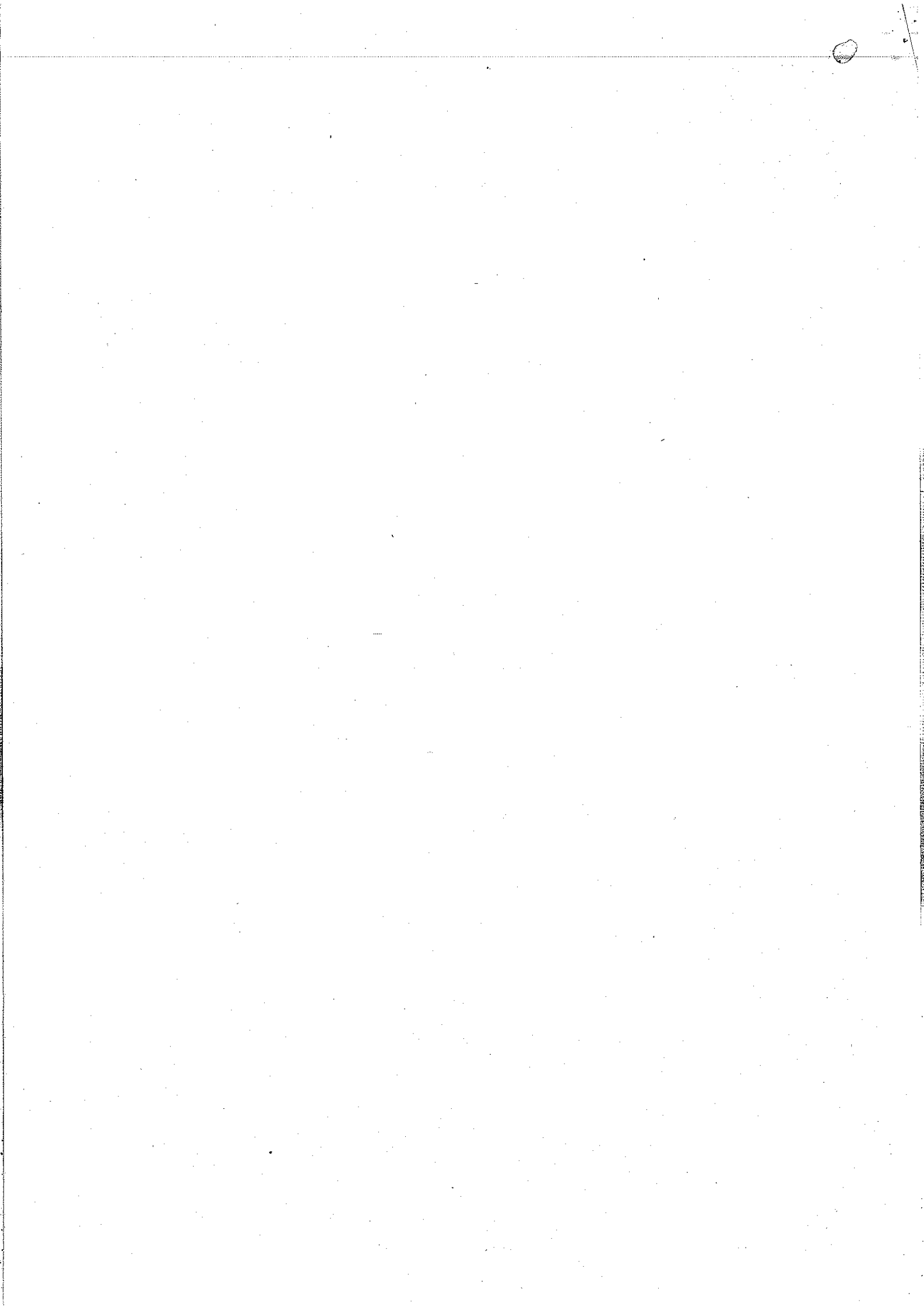


SOCIOLOGY

PAPER I



✓✓✓✓

CH-1. <SOCIOLOGY: The Discipline>

a. <Modernity and social changes in Europe & emergence of sociology>

* Sociology emerged first in Europe

↳ can be studied as a response to social & intellectual climate prevailing there in 18-19th century.

* dominant ideas of the time rooted in social context

* Enlightenment period - 18th century

┌ French Revolution
└ Industrial Revolution

- Radical change in thinking of feudal Europe

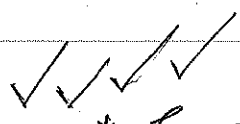
- Spirit of questioning

- Development of science and commerce

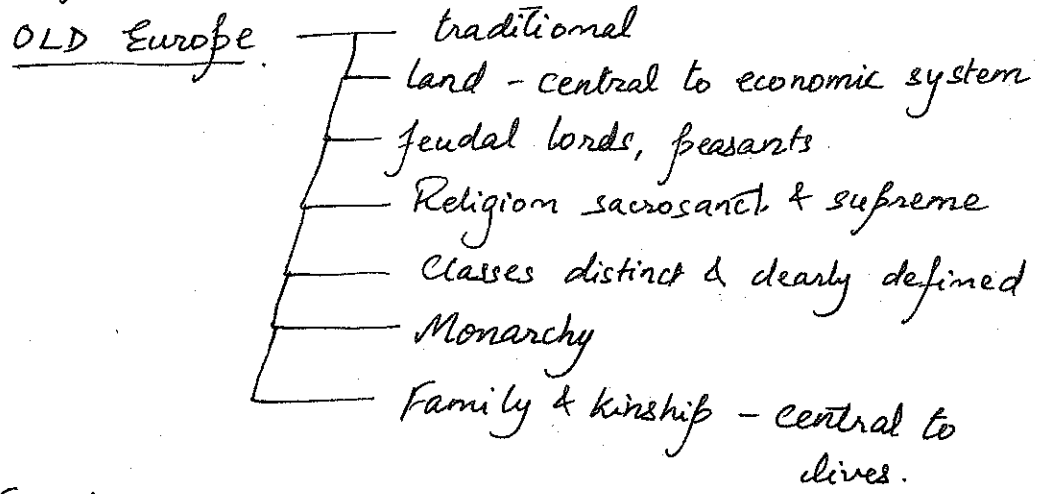
↳ Rational thinking ↑

- Commercial Revolution } ⇒ new outlook ⇒ { French Revⁿ
+ Scientific Revolution } { Industrial Revⁿ

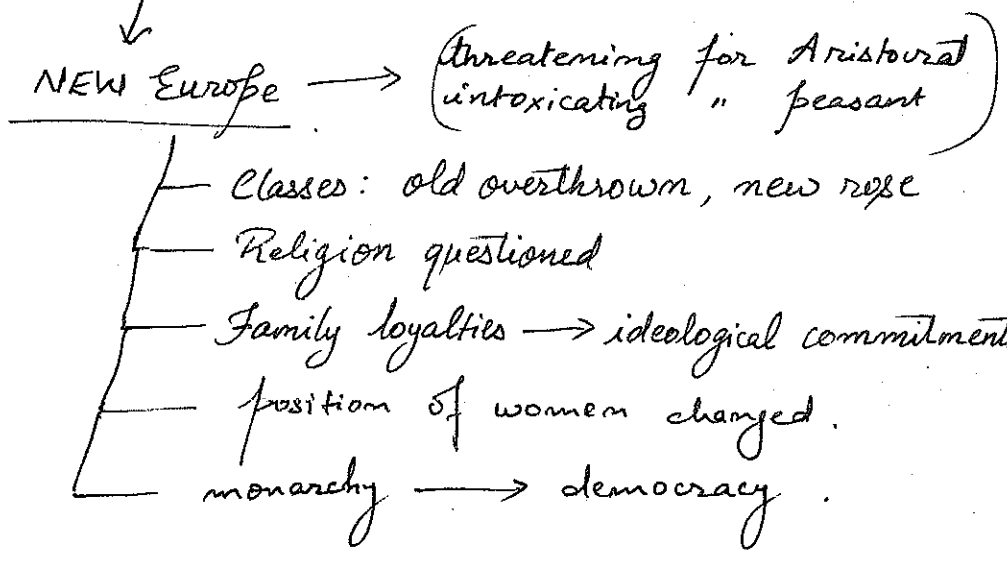
⇓
Birth of sociology
as a discipline.



* European Society - Structure and Change



French + Industrial Revolutions
↓



* 14-18th Century - Commercial & Scientific Revolutions: Renaissance period

// - sociology : science of new Industrial society //

* COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

- 1450 - 1800 : subsistence of medieval Europe → dynamic & worldwide system

- expansion of trade and commerce.

✓✓✓✓

- large scale expansion : called Revolution
- initiative by Portugal, Spain, Holland, England
 - ↳ to ↑ economic and political power.
- earlier: trade with India & China: land route:
 - Italian monopoly: Venice & Genoa: major centres
 - : prices high: Portugal & Spain: wanted new routes → shift from land to sea routes
 - e.g. Vasco da Gama: India: 1498 (Portuguese)
- patronage of spanish king: Christopher Columbus:
 - started for India: accidental discovery of America: beneficial to Spain: Spanish empire in America.
- new markets ↑ commerce ↑
- slave trade ↑ (Africa)
- gradually Spain & Portugal ↓ ; Britain, France, Holland ↑

* Expansion of Banking

- Credit facilities ↑
- cheque - 18th Century
- paper money
- Growth of companies
- Regulated Companies - 16th Century
- Joint Stock " - 17th "
- Chartered " - e.g. British EIC & Dutch EIC.

✓✓✓✓
* Rise of Middle class

- economically powerful by end of 17th century

↳ Western Europe

- politically powerful - 19th Century.

* Europeanisation of the World

→ * Strengthening of Monarchy

← debatable →

probably peaked
with industrial
& french revs.

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION & RENAISSANCE PERIOD

- science ← influences → society, attitudes, beliefs.

- Medieval Period - feudal, Church: all powerful, dogmas, religious beliefs.

- Renaissance - Scientific Revolution.

- visual art: nature, human body

- medicine: anatomy, physiology, pathology

- Chemistry

- Navigation & astronomy

- Nicholas Copernicus (Dutch)

↳ geocentric → heliocentric view.

- Post Renaissance → Galileo, Kepler, Newton

- experiment, scientific method

- Biology and Evolution → William Harvey: blood circⁿ.

↳ Charles Darwin - Origin of Species - 1859

↳ uproar - conservatives

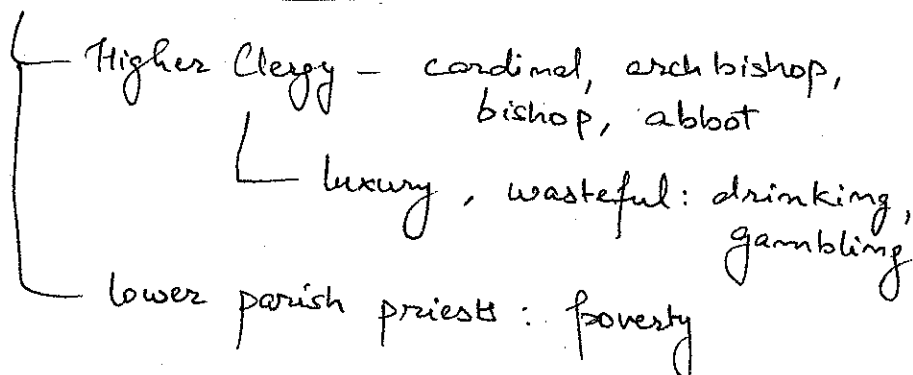
↳ widely accepted. e.g. Herbert Spencer

The French Revolution.

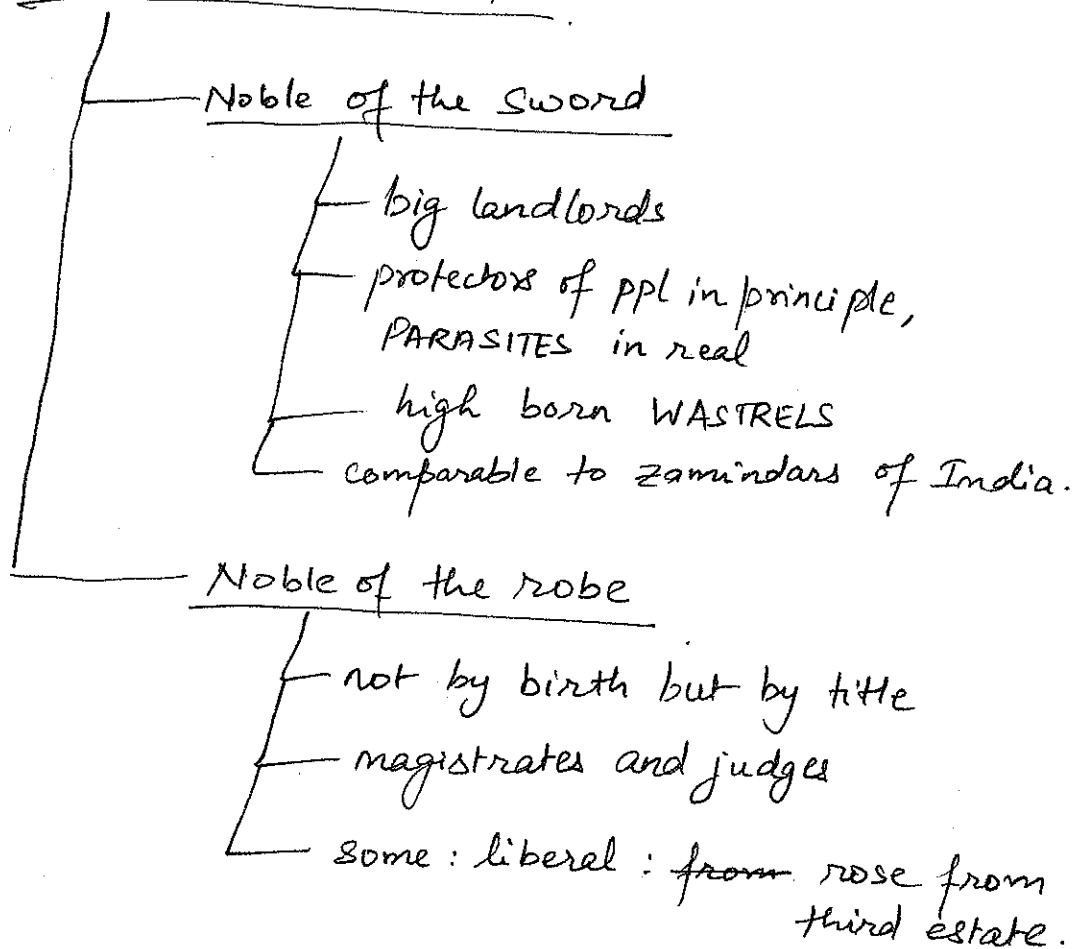
- French society : Feudal Estates

system of stratification in
feudal European societies:
status, privileges, restrictions.

First Estate - CLERGY



2nd Estate : NOBILITY



✓✓✓✓

3rd ESTATE : rest of the society

- peasants, merchants, artisans and others
- hand to mouth
- exploited
- overloaded - work & taxes.
- powerless.

Middle Class/Bourgeoisie → also in 3rd Estate

- but - rich and secure
- price rise of 1720-1789 helped them (65% rise)
- merchants, bankers, lawyers, manuf. etc.
- but → no social prestige as compared to 2nd & 1st Estates.
- no power to influence court of admn
- 1 & 2 Estate & king looked down upon them; little attention to them.

<u>1st & 2nd Estate</u>	<u>Peasants</u>
2% of population	80% of population
owned 35% land	owned 30% land
almost no taxes	burdened with taxes

✓✓✓✓

Political aspects of French Society :

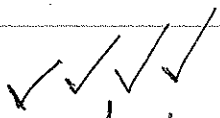
- absolute monarchy: Divine Right of King
- 200 yrs : Kings of Bourbon Dynasty
- ordinary ppl - no personal rights
- King's word - final : law
- Laws : arbitrariness & confusion
- income of state \equiv income of King.

Economic aspects

- Louis XIV onwards - costly wars
- Louis XIV died - 1715 : France bankrupt
- Louis XV \rightarrow kept borrowing : "After me, the deluge"
- Louis XVI \rightarrow weak
 wife - Mary Antoinette - expensive habits
 ↳ "If you don't have bread, eat cake!"

Intellectual developments in France

- ↳ age of reason & rationalism.
 - rationalists - Montesquieu, Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau
 - Montesquieu \rightarrow "The Spirit of the Law" \rightarrow ^{separation} ~~distribution~~ of power and authority, ~~at~~ individual liberty.
- ↓
 executive, legislative & judiciary shouldn't be at one place.
 ↓
 come.



- Locke (Englishman)

↳ individual rights

↓
must be protected
by ruler

↳ or ruler must be changed.

right to live

right to property

right to personal
freedom.

- Voltaire : religious tolerance, freedom of
speech and expression, individual rights.

- Rousseau : "The Social Contract"

↳ right to choose sovereign.

↳ govt. of choice : best development
of personality

These intellectuals → imagination of French Ppl.
Some from French Army who assisted America in W.O. Independence : ideas of equality
French bourgeoisie : deeply affected : equality & liberty
ideas!

EVENTS DURING REVOLUTION →

- Estates General : Parliamentary body : had last met in
1614

- 1778 → Louis XVI - imposed tax on everyone

- 1, 2 E → demanded meeting of Estts. General.

- May 5, 1789 - Estt. General met

↳ 3E wanted all to meet as single body & vote

↳ 1, 2 E refused → ~~form~~ formation of
National Assembly

- 20th June 1789 - Oath to draw new const^m

(Hall of Versailles
was locked & guarded)

↳ Oath of the Tennis Court

8. ↳ led by Bailley

↳ led by some
middle class leaders
and liberal minded
nobles

↳ Bailley : leader

✓✓✓✓

- 14 July, 1789 → storming of Bastille

causes: ← shortage of food → ancient royal prison, symbol of oppression

← Necker's dismissal → popular minister

→ celebrated as Independence Day

- Declaration of Rights of Man by Const. Assembly

- 1791 - king tried to escape → caught → virtual prisoner.

- 1791-92 - legislative Assembly formed. - radical groups Girondin & Jacobin

- 1793 - king & queen beheaded.

- Reign of Terror for 3 years: many beheaded.

- Directorate: estb. 1795

overthrown: by Napoleon Bonaparte: 1799

marked the end of French Revolution

young artillery officer from Corsica.

became new director, gave stable govt.

∴ F.R → oath of T.C. to overthrow of Directorate by Napoleon.

∴ feudalism → democracy's arrival heralded.



✓ Read again from IGNOU Notes.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- began around 1760 A.D. in England.
- new territories, trade \uparrow \rightarrow demand \uparrow \rightarrow large scale production
- new tools & techniques $\xrightarrow{(1780 - 1830 \text{ A.D.})}$ factory system of production.
- feudal \rightarrow capitalist system of production.
- Arkwright's water frame (bulky - not for home)
 \rightarrow factory system began (1769)
- James Hargreaves \rightarrow Spinning Jenny (1767)

Impact on Society

- banks, insurance companies, finance corporations
 \rightarrow new class of industrial workers, managers, capitalists.
 - industrial society, unhygienic conditions
 - pop^m \uparrow \rightarrow urbanisation \uparrow
 - Industrial workers - repetitive & boring work
 - Marxist view \rightarrow worker became alienated from product of his labours.
 - Conservatives: such conditions would lead to chaos & disorder
 - Radicals (like Engels): factory workers would initiate social change.
- 1811 - 1850: increased agitation for rights.

Significant Themes of Industrial Revolution.

Condition of labour : early years : working class :

poverty and squalor

- socially deprived.

- indispensable at the same time : powerful social force.

- Sociologists : their poverty is not natural but social.

° working class → 19th century → subject of moral and analytical concern.

Transformation of Property.

- Emphasis : from land to money/capital

- feudal landlords → capitalists (new powerful class)

- Property → great impact on social structure

↳ economic privileges, social status & political power!

- Change in property system involves a change in fundamental character of the society.

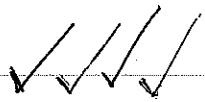
- Urbanism → not necessary corollary of I.R.

- new cities

- old cities - repositories of civilized graces & virtues

- new cities - " " miserery and inhumanity

↳ concerned early sociologists.



Technology and the factory system :

- large scale migration
- women & children in workforce
- clockwork .
- product of labour belonged to factory owner .
- machines dominated work
- Marx : enslavement \equiv machine; manifestation of alienation of labour .
- Mechanical in heart & hands

Intellectual influences \rightarrow on Sociology

Sociology emerged as response to forces of change.

18th Century Enlightenment thinkers :

- 30-50-100-1000
- scientific approach to study of society
 - upheld reason as a measure to judge social institutions and their suitability to human nature .
 - human beings are capable of attaining perfection . & actualize potentially creative powers.

3 other intellectual influences : post enlightenment :

1. the philosophy of History
 2. The biological theories of evolution
 3. The surveys of social conditions.
- } Precursors of sociology

✓✓✓✓

① The Philosophy of History

- Society → simple → complex } basic assumption
 - philosophical contri → notions of development and progress
 - scientific " → historical periods and social types.
- Abbe Saint Pierre & Giambattista } whole of society rather than aspects

Later → loss of this intellectual trend

↳ impact reflected by Comte, Spencer, Marx and others.

② The Biological Theories of Evolution :

- evolutionary approach: principal stages
 - biological perspective: society as an organism.
- e.g. → Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim.

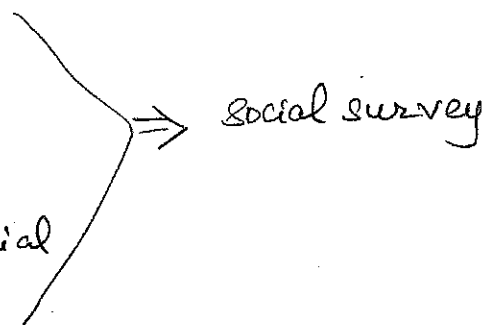
③ Surveys of Social Conditions :

- important element of modern sociology

- Need to extend scientific method to human affairs

+ concern: poverty

+ recognition: poverty = social not natural



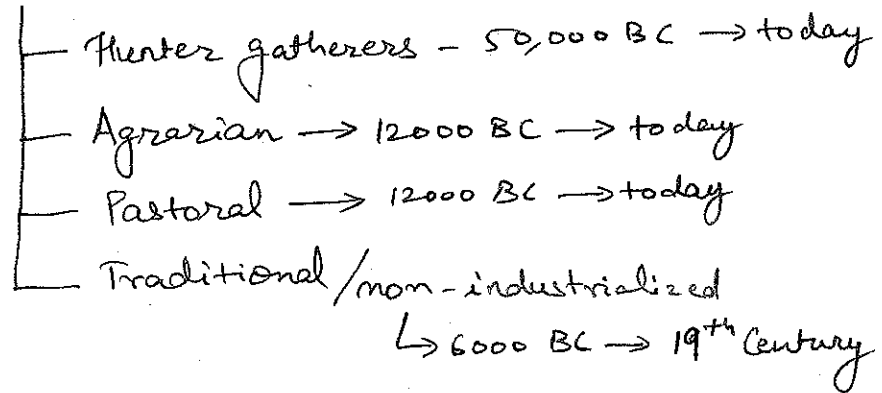
- knowledge ⇒ solutions to social problems. (Basic assumption)

✓✓✓✓

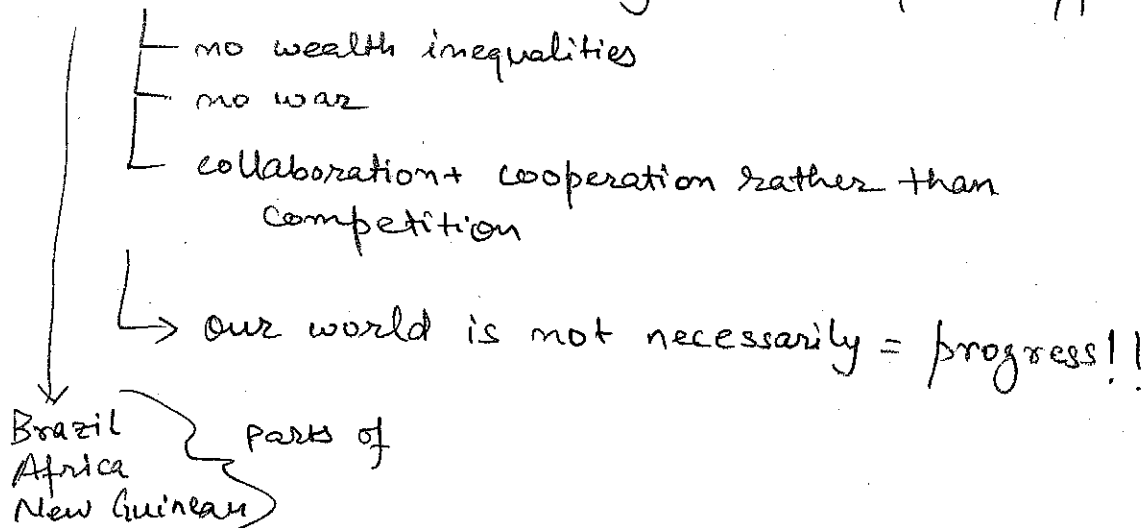
Globalization & the Changing World (Modernity)

- Globalization ↑ → population ↑ : growth steepest in last 60 yrs

- Pre modern societies



Hunter Gatherers - now only 0.001% of world pop.



Non-Industrialized & traditional civilizations

- larger societies than ever before
- cities
- pronounced inequalities : power, wealth
- kings, emperors
- writing, science, art ⇒ civilizations

Middle east, Indus valley, Aztecs of Mexico, Incas of Peru, China, Mayas of Yucatan Peninsula.....

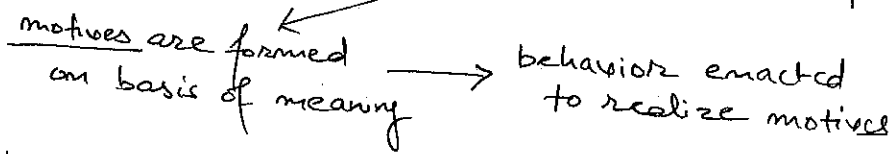
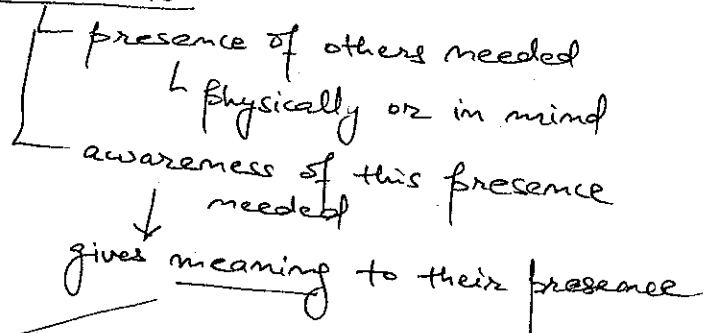
<What is Sociology?>



* Scientific study of social life: very incomplete definition, leaves the basic qns. unanswered & has room for too many conflicting opinions.

↳ 1. what is social life?

- made up of: social behavior



Conveying ones own meanings → Communication
possible only through commonly shared symbols.

°° Social action → a meaningful act, oriented towards others. It is a purposeful act and is enacted through commonly shared symbols. IT IS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Interconnected chain of reciprocal social act: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Social interaction: not random but shaped by societal/cultural norms
ongoing: like a flowing river.
e.g. Japanese: Harakiri

↓
Status & corresponding roles

↳ normatively defined expectations shaped associated with these statuses

↓
Regulates our behaviours

✓✓✓✓

Instances of deviation from expected roles: DEVIANCE

Definite behavioural patterns resulting from role expectations: RELATIONS

Collectivity of people: definite relations : common goal : GROUP

part of larger & more inclusive group: SOCIETY

often: Society = nation in sociological literature

legitimacy of group objectives : VALUES

universally accepted standards of desirability

set of norms : INSTITUTION

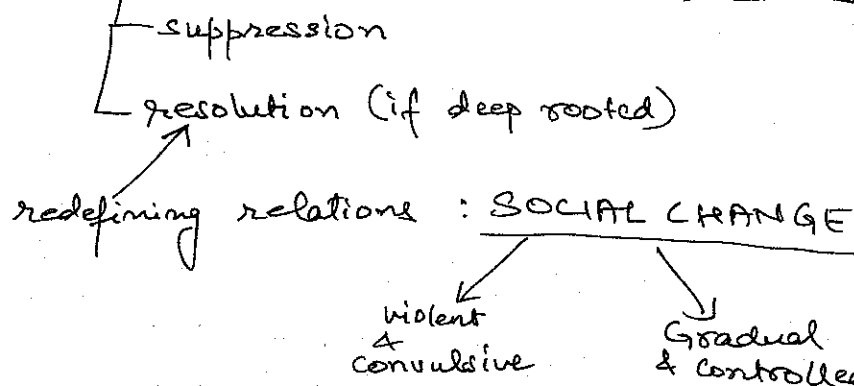
socially transmitted knowledge : CULTURE

↳ process of learning : SOCIALISATION

mutual help : common goals → COOPERATION

clash of interests/opinions → CONFLICT

obtaining conformity to social norms → SOCIAL CONTROL



- ACCULTURATION : culture contact leading to change and even conflict. ✓✓✓

- ACCOMODATION : get along inspite of differences

- Differences initially $\xrightarrow{\text{gradually}}$ understanding \uparrow \rightarrow happy
 \searrow
INTEGRATION

- total agreement on all aspects \rightarrow ASSIMILATION
 \searrow ideal case

Subject matter of Sociology

- (a) Primary units of social life (social action, social interaction, relations etc.)
(b) Different types of groups (family, caste, organization, etc.)
- Basic Social Institutions (marriage, economic, political, ...)
- Fundamental Social Processes (cooperation, accomodation, ...)

Scientific? different from Common Sense? How?

"Give the dog a bad name and ~~to~~ it will get blamed for a lot many things" : folklore : Howard Becker's "labelling theory of deviance"

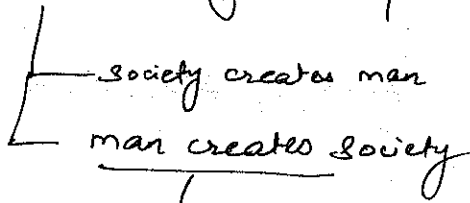
even though sometimes : folk wisdom : remarkably close to socio

\hookrightarrow but socio different from common sense : different way of looking at phenomena.



Elements that are special to Sociologists way of looking at things:

1. "Man-in-society" standpoint : dualistic & apparently paradoxical conception of social life.



↳ e.g. meaning & motive different from the group : deviant behaviour : changes entire group

↳ Christ, Lenin, Gandhi
↳ lesser individuals change it to lesser extent

2. Special & Irreverent attitudes towards social life.

- Peter Berger: "Debunking" attitude towards "World taken for granted"
- refuse self evident, common sense based view
- sociologist: sceptic
- go beyond visual, apparent : hidden patterns, implicit meanings, underlying causes, unintended consequences.

e.g. Study of religion, the most venerated institution in the society.

Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx → almost blasphemous views

Durkheim : differentiate between what believers think & what actually happens

- religious beliefs : symbolic representations of society
- "Society created God in its own image. !!!"

Karl Marx (on religion)

✓✓✓✓

↳ instrument of exploitation of the poor by the rich.
pain killer: false sense of satisfaction to the poor:
insensitive to the real cause of misery.

Sociology born in times of turmoil → new world
getting out of control → rise of organised scepticism.
→ Hallmark of Sociology.

3. Approach Social life with definite methods:

late comer: gained from experience of other branches:
devising methods of inquiry.

challenge: most complex of all phenomena: human
behaviour
was to be studied.

SOCIOLOGICAL V/S NON-SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS.

Berger: first wisdom of Sociology: things are not what
they seem.

"common sense" & "natural": not Universal.

e.g: courtship & marriage:

common sense view: specific roles, behaviours : physiological, biological differences

↳ however: Mead's study of new Guinea

↳ 3 primitive tribes

{ Apache
Munduracco
Tehambuli } sort of a
role reversal, going by
CS explanation
view

∴ biology not the sole decider

Also, falling in love: guided by powerful social factors

⇒ One person's common sense is somebody else's
nonsense

✓✓✓
individualistic explanation : ~~ex~~ reference only to
 behaviour of individuals involved
naturalistic explanation : identifying "natural"
 reasons for behaviour (or god given)
 ↓
 rejected as inadequate by the sociologists

Refer Table 1.1 - Page 7 - UIAS (Vol 1)
 1.2 - Page 8

- birth of modern capitalist society was accompanied by individualism
- Sociology = cross-cultural vision
 - ↓
 - There is no such thing as "Human Nature",

ORIGIN, NATURE AND SCOPE :

- French Philosopher : August Comte : 1830
 - ↳ coined the word Sociology for science of human behaviour
- Sociology = (Latin) socius + logos
 - ↓ companion or association
 - ↓ science
- general agreement : science of human society, social relations, social groups and social change
- like other social sciences : contributed to growth of applied social sciences like business admn. & management.

ORIGINS

✓✓✓✓

- Enlightenment, industrial Revolution, French Revolution.
- 19th Century Europe
- Industrialization → Urbanization → housing problems, slum dwellings
- Industries → worker-owner conflicts ↑
- French Revolution → form of Govt, democracy
- Societies were being transformed! Sociology was born in this climate
- Sister discipline → Anthropology (study of man)
- Initially → Sociologists: studied own society
Anthropologists: studied other societies, esp. tribal.

Background of thinkers

August Comte → Philosopher

Herbert Spencer → natural history + influenced by Darwin

Durkheim → Rabbi (Jewish)

Weber → legal & economic history

Marx → didn't pursue an academic career

India → Sociology taught first in Calcutta University 1908

- { Brajendra Nath Seal
- { Benoy Kumar Sarkar
- { K.P. Chattopadhyay
- { Nilzmal Kumar Bose.

↓
separate
dep in
1976

Bombay Univ → dep → 1919

- { Patrick Geddes (NZ)
- { G.S. Ghurye

Lucknow Univ

→ Sociology & social anthropology
↳ ~~1922~~ 1922

Auguste Comte (1798-1857)

- 1789 - French Rev. → turmoil followed → influenced Comte
- attacked non scientific basis of Enlightenment which dominated French thought before Revolution
- Rational approach (scientific method) to the study of society based on observations & experiments.

↳ POSITIVISM - empirical research rather than armchair theorising

EMPIRICISM - implies understanding by experience

rejects speculative/conjectural analysis of social reality.

- Positivist sociology → central concepts:

- social statics
- social dynamics.

↳ Social Statics: relationships among social institutions

- ↳ parts of society - harmoniously connected
- ↳ like biological organism.

↳ Social dynamics: change in social structures breakdowns/rearrangements.

- Comte: laws of society like laws of physics: possible

↳ all societies: evolutionary stages of ideas/beliefs about the world.

↳ LAW OF THREE STAGES

↳ Theological Stage → explanations are supernatural

↳ Metaphysical Stage → explanations are based on traditions, intuition & guesswork, not evidence

↳ Positive Stage → explanations based on observed facts and logical reasoning.

o Comte: 1. Positivism

2. Experimentation/Empiricism.

Knowledge gained through scientific approach could be used to plan society's welfare,

Herbert Spencer (1820 - 1903)

✓✓✓✓

- British National. More of a social philosopher.
- Parallel to Darwin's theory of evolution: Theory of Society
- found Darwin's Natural Selection & Survival of the fittest useful in elaborating a unified theory of social life
- all societies change from simple to complex through natural processes.
 - ↳ led him to oppose all forms of govt. control of social life.

- similarity with Darwin's theory → Herbert's views → SOCIAL DARWINISM

- outlined scope of the subject more precisely
 - ↳ family, politics, religion, social control, industry, etc.

Karl Marx (1818 - 1883)

- philosopher & activist
- Praxis → practice to find solutions to human problems
 ↗ people should take steps to change society
- forces of production & relations of production → basic to understanding of all structures including religion, state, etc.
- Dialectical materialism: to explain change as a historical phenomenon.
- course of change → thesis, antithesis & synthesis in the material world
- all history is history of class struggles.
- transformation: capitalist → socialist
- struggle b/w bourgeoisie & proletariat
 - ↳ end only if → members of working class unite & revolt
 - ↳ classless society

✓✓✓✓
Emile Durkheim (1858 - 1917) → sociology is a study of collective representations.

- French
- social theorist & researcher
- study of social organization
- importance of broadly shared moral values & collective institutions
- radical views
- emphasis on research methods & use of statistics
- social fact, suicide, religion & social order

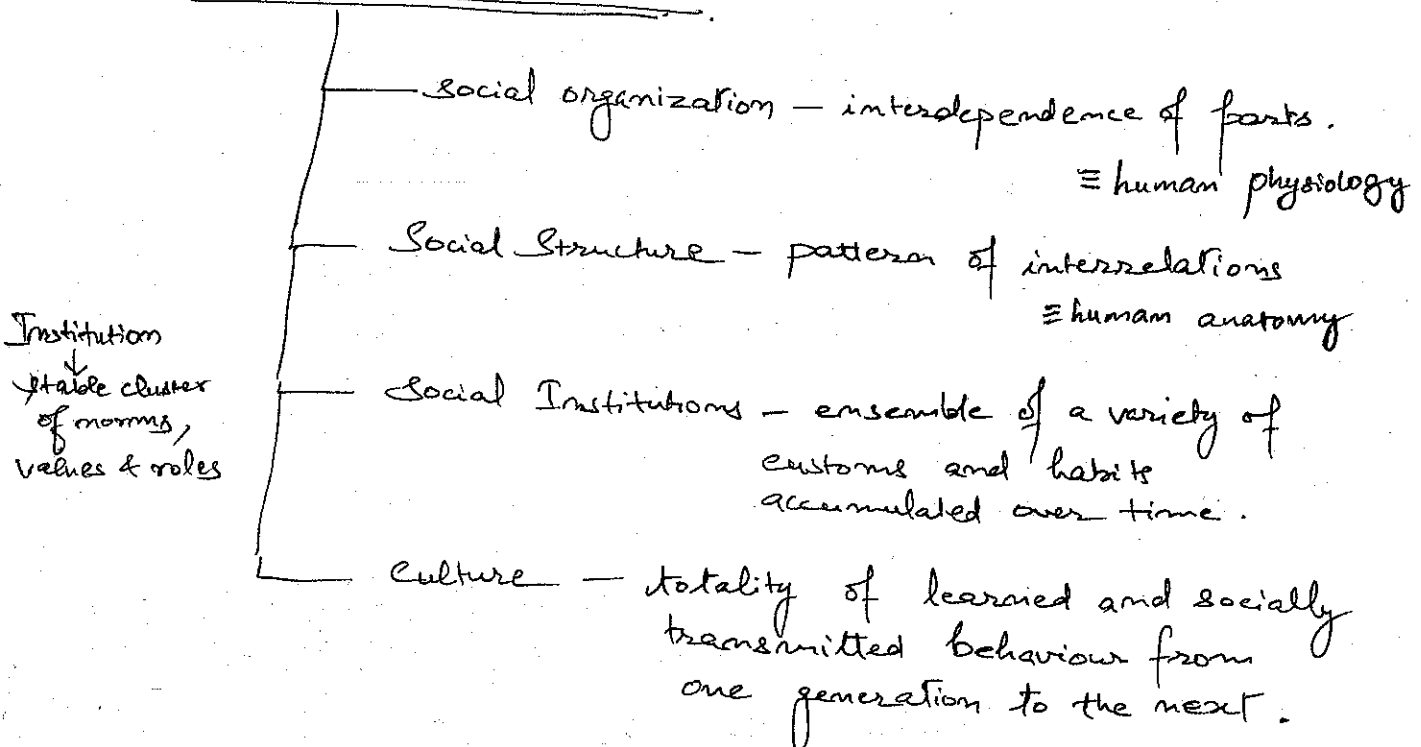
Max Weber (1864 - 1920)

- German
- economist, Historian
- book: "Methodology of Social Sciences"

↓
method of understanding → VERSTEHEN
↙ social actions should be understood in terms of meaning given by actor.

Any discipline → scientific if it is empirical, theoretical, cumulative and value-neutral.

SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY



- ✓✓✓✓
- Industrial societies - first nation-states
clearly delimited borders
unlike traditional societies.
 - technology: military uses also.

x x x

< SCOPE OF THE SUBJECT & Comparison with other Social Sciences >

Sociology and History

A. Relation

- Sociologist → past → to understand the present
 - common element → SOCIETY
 - Historical Sociology → socio^l analysis based on histo^l data
 - E.H. Carr → 1960s → more the sociological History becomes historical sociology, the better
- view contested → both subjects are very varied

→ Sociologists should borrow from historical sources, and vice-versa: modern historiography $\xleftrightarrow{\text{influence}}$ modern sociology

B. Comparison

<u>SOCIOLOGY</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
Similarities in different events	differences in similar events
focus on pattern of events	focus on events
relationship bfn events occurring at the same time	arrangement of events in time
contemporary scene or recent past	past
analytical	descriptive
abstracts from concrete reality	abst concrete details
generalizing	particularising
emphasis on regular & recurrent	emphasis on unique

✓✓✓✓

Sociologist critically examines limitations of economic theory &

Economist goes beyond presuppositions about human behavior

which contrib to study of economic phenomena.

Sociology and Economics

- economist: study of economic behaviour of people.
- sociologist: study of sociology of economic life s.a. income occupation, consumption patterns, styles of life, etc.

- 2 way relationship

- distinguished by emphasis on particular aspect

e.g. Adam Smith → division of ^{needed for} labour → mass production (e.g. pin manufacture)

↳ brings about differentiation & social ranking (different wages & rewards)

e.g. origin of caste has been analyzed in terms of economic division of labour reflected through jajmani system

but

Emile Durkheim → increased population, differentiated needs & rules & regulations necessitate division of labour.

↓
mechanical to organic transformation was need of society itself.

Sociology and Political Science

Power: Ability of a person or a group to control or influence the behaviour of others despite their resistance.

Authority: power vested in given persons through institutions such as office, rank, elections, etc.

Sociology: stratification of society in terms of power wielded by different groups

Interface of Pol Sc. & Socio: Political Sociology

e.g. India → caste → resource mobilization: elections
↳ interest group → close relation b/m Pol Sc. & Socio

- Socio: social aspects

Pol Sc: power embedded in embodied in formal orgs.



Sociology and psychology

- Ψ \rightarrow science of behaviour: focus on individual: cognition, learning, intelligence, memory, etc.
- Social Ψ \rightarrow interface: focus not only on individual but also his behaviour in a group
- Sociology \rightarrow behaviour as it is organised in society, personality being shaped by different aspects of society
- e.g. Durkheim: study of suicide: left out individual intentions in favour of statistics concerning social characteristics of these individuals.

Sociology and social anthropology

- Sociology: modern complex societies
- Social anthropology: simple societies

<u>Sociology</u>	<u>Social anthropology</u>
modern, complex societies	simple societies
particular elements of society	society as whole: area basis
survey method & quantitative data using statistics & questionnaire	long field work: ethnographic research method

These disciplines are closely intertwined especially in complex societies like India.

• Ferdinand Tönnies : German sociologist

2 kinds of social groups

Gemeinschaft : a communal, or traditional society

— small homogeneous

— face to face interaction, informal basis

— tradition dictates social behaviour

Gesellschaft : associational societies

— modern industrial societies

— large & heterogeneous

— impersonal, formal, functional & specialised: relⁿ among members

— contractual relationships (not traditional)

Primary & secondary groups ; Charles H. Cooley

primary : • close, intimate relations; emotional involvement

↓
family • chiefly responsible for nature of social ideas of individual

• Personality of an individual is involved in a primary group

• link b/w individual and larger society.

secondary • interaction in a specific range of activities

• relationships : casual, impersonal & for specific purposes

↓
students' body of a college

• William Graham Sumner : "in-group" & "out-group"

• formal & informal groups :

— formal : normative, hierarchical structure or status system

— informal : without formally stated rules, goals & leaders

↳ e.g. cliques

• primary ≠ informal : primary group may be highly structured by traditional roles (patriarchal family) or bureaucratic organization (military platoon)

informal group → no standardized/rationalized group goals.

PAPER-I, PART-2 (Sociology as Science)

- methods of natural sciences → Sociology : POSITIVISM

- Comte - "sociology", "positive philosophy"

POSITIVIST.

hierarchy of scientific subjects : Sociology @ Pinnacle

scientific knowledge → improve human existence

rationality, not religion / superstition

- Durkheim : NOT a positivist : strictly speaking

↓
didn't follow positivist rule : Sociological study should be confined to observable or directly measurable phenomena.

↓
said : consider social facts as things

↓
not only measurable / observable things

but also : phenomena ~~ex.~~ S.A. belief systems, individual customs & institutions — over & above human consciousness. "External to the individual"

↳ constrained behaviours

- Members of society directed collectively by social facts.

⇒ Durkheim's definition & use of "social facts" is different from Positivism.

Otherwise → similar in other logic & methods.

ASPECTS OF POSITIVISM

1. Social facts : (As discussed above : different from Comte & Durkheim.)

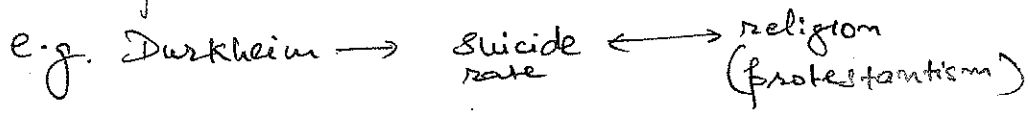
✓✓✓✓

2. STATISTICAL DATA

- classify social world in an objective way
 - sets of observable social facts → produce statistics
- e.g. Durkheim: & data on suicide rate, membership of religions.

3. CORRELATION

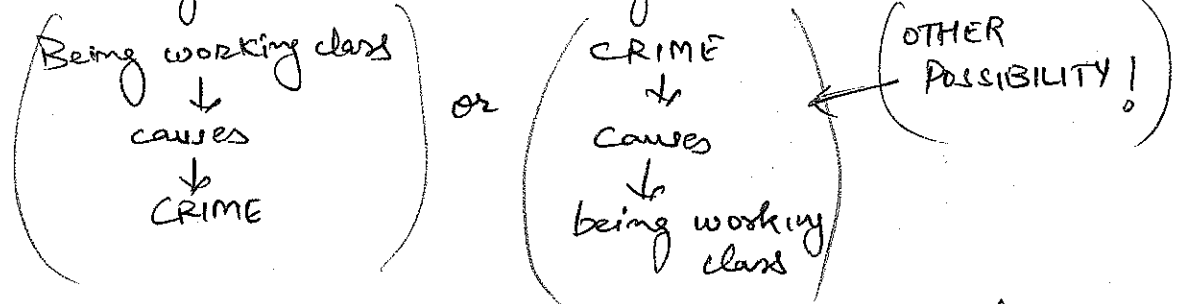
- strength of relationship b/w different social facts.



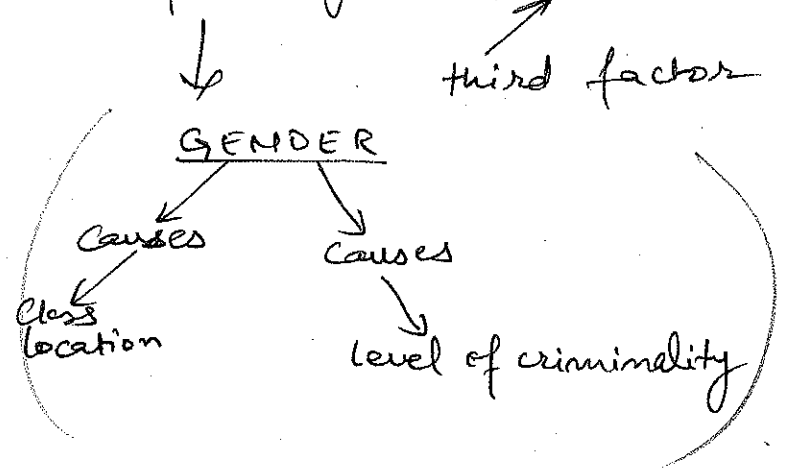
4. CAUSATION

- but carefully!

↳ e.g. class & criminality



other possibility → spurious / indirect correlation



✓✓✓✓

→ To cope with spurious correlation → Durkheim
→ MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS.

↳ Isolate effect of particular independent var on dependent var while keeping other vars constt.

e.g. Durkheim : protestantism → suicide
irrespective of nationality →
examined in many countries.

eliminate or limit confounding variables → ψ gyaam!

If causal connection established in various context

↳ LAW of Human Behaviours : ULTIMATE GOAL of Positivism

↳ Durkheim claimed: laws of H.B. that governed suicide rates

Comte → 3 stages : all societies →
theological, metaphysical & positive

CRITICISM → individual consciousness not given any importance in positivist approach.

POSITIVISM → Inductive analysis : Collect data

↓
analyse
↓
develop theory

(Law of Human Behaviour)

← if repeatedly confirmed

← test theory

(as assumed by positivists)

Remember Mathematical Induction!

✓✓✓
- Many scientists didn't accept inductive method

↓
Alternative DEDUCTIVE Approach

↳ Hypothesis/Statement → make predictions → test

∴ difference from inductive: start with theory
↗ instead of data → theory

KARL POPPER — book "The Logic of Scientific Discovery"

↳ scientists can develop theories
however they wish → ability to be tested
by making precise predictions makes them scientific.

POPPER: there is always a possibility of a law
theory being "falsified" in the future

↳ LAWS not permanent as positivists say

Laboratory experiment: developed to falsify theories
in Natural Sciences.

↳ controlled environ.
isolate effect of a particular
independent variable.

↳ also useful for
psychologists

↓ ↓
BUT Not used By Sociologists

↳ unnatural conditions → affect
participant behaviour

↳ impracticable on many subjects
e.g. entire society
or
long span of time

✓✓✓✓

FIELD EXPERIMENTS

↳ intervening in the social world in such a way that hypotheses can be tested by isolating particular variables.

examples:

Rosenthal & Jacobson (1968) → self fulfilling prophecies could affect educational attainment
(Pg. 969 → Haralambos)

Sussex University → Gender role socialization
↳ boy babies → pink
girl " → blue

{
- Issons → public's reaction to an actor dressed as businessman/labourer
- Brown & Gay (1985) → boy's job application
 ↓
 white ↑ → interview ↑

BUT

- not possible to control vars as closely as in lab
- Hawthorne Effect → to be avoided by keeping subjects in dark
 - they shouldn't know it's an experiment.
 - Morality question?
- confined to small scale studies, short periods of time.
- large groups: consent of governments needed,
- huge cost.



The Comparative Method

✓✓✓✓

- Comparative analysis b/m societies / groups at same or different points in time.

Overcomes some problems →

* Moral problems of experimentation → no direct intervention

* Behaviour not affected artificially → natural setting

- uses scientific logic similar to positivists or deductive approach of Popper.

{ correlations
causal connections / laws
hypothesis → test rigorously

- can be used to isolate variables to establish causal relationships → though much less convenient than laboratory or field experimentation
- Superior to experimentation → can study causes of large scale social changes over long periods of time e.g. historical development of societies.

- Major founders → Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber

↙
- Social change,
- Stages of society

↓
- Division of labour
- Mechanical to organic solidarity
- Suicide

↘
- "Protestant ethic and spirit of Capitalism"

↓
Compared early capitalists with India & China to establish corr. b/m early capitalism & Calvinism.

✓✓✓✓ Interpretive and qualitative methodology

↳ NON POSITIVIST

Qualitative data → words rather than numbers
richer, more vital, true picture
great depth
way of life, people's ^{✓ of} experiences,
attitudes, beliefs.

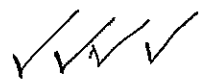
Interpretive approach

- Strongest advocates of qualitative data
- interpretation of social action → meanings and motives
- Some reject natural science methodology
 - ↳ they say it's fundamentally different.
 - ↳ matter has no consciousness people have
- people actively construct their own social reality
- people do not react automatically to external stimuli as positivists claim → they interpret meaning before responding
- understanding of the subjective state of the individual
 - ↳ necessary for causal explanation
- Point of Divergence:

↳ Weber
understanding
of
meaning
necessary for
causal
explanation

↳ Phenomenologists
understanding is
end product of
sociological research
& causal explanations
not possible.

3 Qualitative Interpretive Approaches:



1. Max Weber

- Sociology: study of social action
- explanation of social action necessiated understanding of meanings & motives that underlie human behaviour.

e.g. chopping wood

- ← money?
- ← make fire?
- ← work off anger?

- Understanding motives achieved through VERSTEHEN → imagining yourself to be in position of the person whose behaviour you are seeking to explain.

°° emphasis on: meanings & motives.

e.g. "The Protestant Ethic & the spirit of Capitalism" → interpret beliefs & motives of early Calvinists

- Weber: interested in causality

↳ using comparative method

↳ ascetic Protestantism contributed to rise of Capitalism.

↳ Beliefs & motives of early Calvinists → main factors — emergence of Capitalism in the West.

2. Symbolic Interactionism

✓✓✓✓

- do not reject attempts to establish causal relationships.
- statistical data → not good → no insight into human behaviour

- Internal processes: interpret world around us & give meaning to our lives

- 'SELF CONCEPT' - Individuals possess

→ Image of themselves, built up, reinforced or modified ~~in~~ through interaction with other members of the society.

↳ tend to act in accordance with that image

↳ labelling as deviant/educational success or failure

↳ directs behaviour in that direction - self fulfilling prophecies. - live up or down to the expectations of others.

- HERBERT BLUMER: American Interactionist.

↳ meanings and interpretations of Actors important. - actor's perspective.

- attempt to grasp actor's view of social reality.

- researcher must take the role of acting unit whose behaviour he is studying.

3. Phenomenology.

✓✓✓✓

- most radical departure from 'scientific' quantitative methodology
- Reject the possibility of producing causal explanations of human behaviour.
- Not possible to objectively measure & classify the world.
- human beings → meanings and classifications: make up social reality. → no objective reality beyond these subjective meanings.
- Cicourel's study of Juvenile justice: Typification into delinquent / non delinquent → on basis of stereotypes
- All statistics are social products which reflect the meanings of those who created them.
- emphasis on meanings from which social reality is constructed
- chair ↔ wooden object ↔ missile
- only subjective aspects of social life which are internal to individual's consciousness.
↳ different research methods.

The Sociology of suicide

- Durkheim - 1897 - "Suicide - A Study in Sociology"

- Why he chose suicide?

- ↳ Sociology was an emerging academic discipline
- ↳ he wanted to reinforce the process
- ↳ by: sociological explanation to a phenomenon hitherto considered highly individual
- ↳ show that ~~psycho~~ didn't provide a complete picture
- ↳ establish his approach
- ↳ personal reasons could not account for "suicide rate"
- ↳ availability of suicide statistics

- debunked insanity - suicide correlation of ψ gists

↳ jews \rightarrow \uparrow insanity \leftrightarrow \downarrow suicide

- suicide statistics = social facts

- correlations, comparative method \rightarrow uncover patterns, reveal causal relationships.

a. stable in a particular society over a period of time

b. Protestants \uparrow suicide \uparrow as compared to Catholics

c. Married \uparrow suicide \downarrow

d. Childless \uparrow " " \uparrow

e. political upheaval \rightarrow suicide \downarrow (Austria-Italy war of 1866 \rightarrow \downarrow 14%)

f. importance of religion

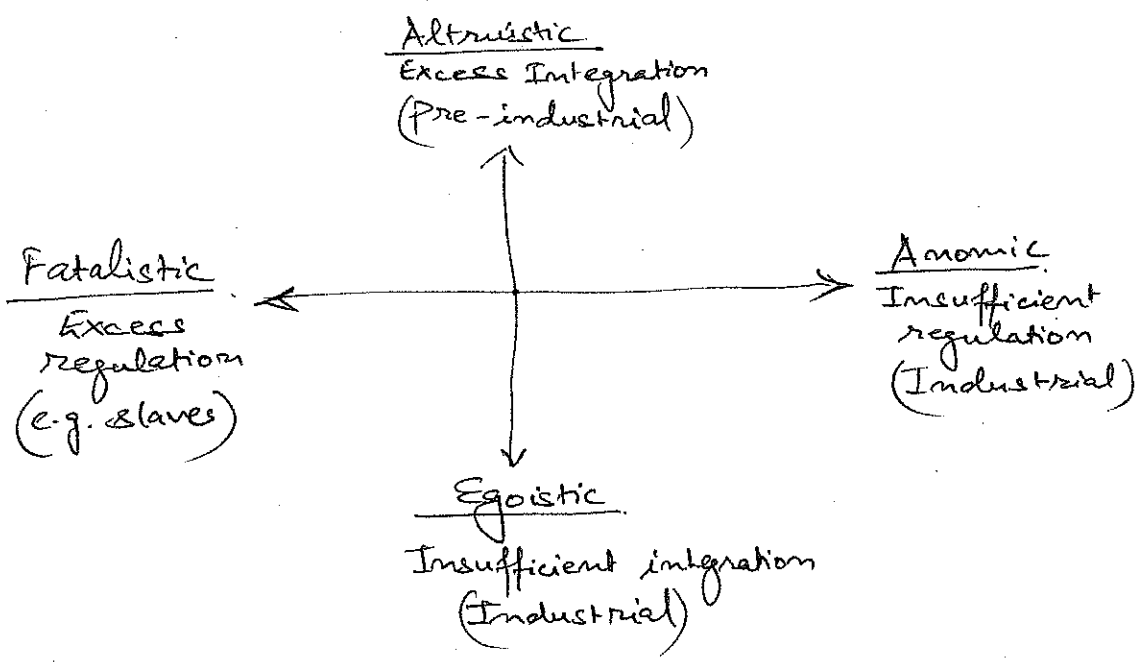
↳ Bavaria: Roman Catholics: suicide \downarrow

g. relative importance of different factors

Multivariate analysis to establish causal relationships

✓✓✓✓

Types of Suicide : (Durkheim)



∴ emphasis on integration and regulation.

Examples

Egoistic → Protestants → suicide rate ↑
 Catholics → " ↓

~~At~~ Altruistic → Sati, Ashanti Society

Anomic → suicide ↑ during booms & slumps.

Fatalistic → slaves.

Durkheim's view:

- right amount of integration and regulation essential
- supposedly objective statistics used to support claim that unobservable forces shaped human behaviour
- these forces have reality of their own ←
- deviation from positivist approach.
- total no. of suicides determined by such (unobservable collective tendencies) ←

✓✓✓✓
Positivist responses to Durkheim:

- Generally praised
- Maurice Halbwachs: modifications, additions
(but generally unassailable at the core
- ↳ new statistical data & methods
- ↳ said: Durkheim overestimated importance of religion
- Halbwach: rural - urban differences had more impact.

- Gibbs and Martin: Durkheim didn't define "integration" in a sufficiently precise and measurable way

↳ STATUS INTEGRATION: extent to which the individuals occupy sets of social roles that are commonly found together.

INTERPRETIVE Sociologists: stronger attack on Durkheim

J.D. Douglas → who decides death is a suicide?

1. Systematic bias
well integrated in group → possibility of hiding the fact that it is a suicide.
2. Meaning attached to the act different in different cultures
↳ ~~needs~~ case studies necessary to discover meanings of particular suicides.

✓✓✓✓

Jean ~~Paul~~ Baechler: Suicide as problem solving

1. Escapist
 - flight
 - grief
 - guilt
2. Aggressive
 - vengeance
 - Crime
 - Blackmail
 - Appeal
3. Oblative
 - Sacrifice
 - Transfiguration
4. Ludic
 - ordeal
 - game

Criticism of Interpretive theories

Steve Taylor:

1. Baechler's theory: individual cases often fit a number of categories → interpretations → not reliable
2. Douglas's theory → he contradicts himself: suicide statistics can't be reliable; cause of suicide can be found → conflicting statements.

↳ Phenomenologists → logical conclusion → causality can't be established.

↳ also criticised by Bary Barry Hindess

↓
considers work of phenomenologists as theoretically worthless

Critical Social Research: Lee Harvey

← class
gender
ethnicity/racism

1. Knowledge is never completed
2. Nothing is what it appears.
3. Knowledge → transform society. → viewpoint of the oppressed

main features of critical research:

- * Abstract concepts and ideology
↳ get beneath the surface → reveal oppressive structures
 - * Totality, structure & history
↳ structural and historical contexts.
 - * Deconstruction, essence & reconstruction
 - * Praxis: practical reflective activity.
↳ aim is to develop radical praxis among within oppressed groups
- emphasis not on technique but purpose of research
↳ unlike positivist and interpretive methods.

Critique of CSR: Martin Hammersley

1. oppressor is oppressed? (what if)
2. Who is oppressed → subjective
3. clash of interests of different oppressed groups (what if)
4. false consciousness of oppressed groups.
5. even correct theory → emancipation
↳ other factors involved

Defence: Phil Carpecken

↳ critical researchers just didn't develop a detailed methodology
↳ has given a detailed methodology of CSR.

establishing truth claims: Carspecken.

↳ need agreement from subjects of research, social scientists and readers

↳ people beliefs are not random but shaped by real world → sound foundation for people

? → trying to agree on what is true and what is not. (Real world constrains human actions → what people believe wont be random) //

Feminist Methodology

* Attack on "male stream" research

* distinctive feminist research methods

* feminism can reveal a distinctive epistemology or theory of knowledge.

Criticisms valid → sexist terms banned, feminist perspectives proliferated, etc.

Ann Oakley → feminist way of conducting interviews

masculine model → detached

↳ maintain distance

↳ only ask qns

↳ passive role

↳ no emotional involvement

feminist approach → e.g. → Oakley → pregnant women

↳ more collaborative research

↳ non hierarchical relationship

↳ answered questions

↳ personal involvement

CRITICISM

Ray Pawson: This is nothing but unstructured interview.

But even in unstructured interview, advising & helping interviewees isn't involved //

feminist standpoint epistemology

- most influential
- seeks to find the truth through understanding of women's experiences
- feminist knowledge from unique experiences of women in societies
- view of the world through experiences of oppressed women
- different women → different experiences → plurality of feminist theories → fuller and holistic understanding
- Advocates → Liz Stanley & Sue Wise

CRITICISM

Ray Pauson:

- researcher may go against respondents beliefs discarding them as patriarchal ideology
i.e.
those being studied continue to see the world in terms unconvincing to the researcher
- studies only oppressed, not the oppressors
- plurality of viewpoints doesn't explain contradictions → relativism

// but he tends to generalize.

Not all female standpoint epistemologies are relativistic: some do not see the view point of all groups of women as equally valid. Accusation of relativism is more apt if directed towards post modern methodology //

Post Modern Methodology

No single methodology. However, three broad positions!

① Some postmodernists — e.g. David Harvey

- see postmodernity largely in terms of changes in society
- find existing methodologies adequate.

② Some → sharp distinction b/w modern and postmodern epistemology.

Modern → truth can be established or some knowledge can be ruled out as untrue

Post Modern → e.g. Lyotard → dismisses all knowledge based on M.E. as based on metanarratives

{ big stories about the world
opinions rather than objective knowledge.

Lyotard → all stories are equally valid

- allowing different ppl to tell their stories

- post modern ethnography → allowing voices of diverse groups to be heard

③ concerned more with attacking ^{existing} new knowledge rather than creating new knowledge

↳ Jacques Derrida

Derrida: language: self contained system: can't truly represent external objective reality

↓
Deconstruction → examine texts → inherent contradictions revealed

◦◦ Critique of secondary sources rather than creation of new knowledge.

RESEARCH METHODS

Post modern methodology : evaluation

- accused of adopting position of complete relativism, that is, knowledge simply depends on your point of view & one person's view is as good as another.
- Modernist sociologists reject this view. Critical Social Scientists such as Phil Carspecken: there are ways of evaluating different truth claims. Carspecken rejects the claim that there is no basis for producing objective knowledge. He rejects extreme ~~see~~ relativism of post modernists.
- writers have turned their arguments against them → if there is no way of separating fact from fiction, then there is no way of showing that postmodernist stories are any better than others.

RESEARCH PROCESS : Read Chapter 14 - new Haralambos - (Pg 991 onwards.)

for Participant observation, interviews, questionnaires,
social surveys, → refer to Old Haralambos

↓
{ notes on
Pg 85 to 92 }

(Pg 502 onwards)

✓✓✓✓

< The sociological perspective >

- common sense notion: man learns, animal: instinct
 - ↳ reality far more complex
- examples: worker bees - regimented society, instinctive work
 - but: ants can learn their way through mazes.
- insects → reptiles → mammals: learning assumes more importance
 - e.g. Japanese scientists' experiment with macaque monkeys
- range and complexity of learned behaviours in man → far greater than any other species.
 - e.g.: experiment: chimpanzees v/s human infants.
- man has no instincts, i.e., genetically programmed directives to behave in a particular way.
 - e.g.: birds: instinct to build nests
 - ↳ all members of particular species: build nests in the same way.
 - but human dwellings: large range and variety
 - ↓
 - shows absence of directives based on instinct.

Culture and Society

↳ Ralph Linton :
↳ way of living of members
↳ collection of ideas and habits
↳ learned, shared, transmitted.

Clyde Kluckhohn - "design for living"

↳ essential qualities → learned, shared.

without culture - there would be no human society.

often taken for granted - unaware of its existence

e.g. Edward T. Hall : North & South American :

↳ conversing: 40 foot Hall :
↳ ~~comfortable convers.~~
↳ each trying to establish the "accustomed conversation distance"

e.g. Sioux Indians of South Dakota

↳ incorrect to answer in presence of others who don't know

↳ wait unless absolutely sure of correct ans.

- solutions to society's problems vary across cultures

e.g. infanticide, geronticide → Australian aborigines
Eskimos
Caribou Indians.

Socialization : learning the culture of society

- life long process

- primary socialization : infancy - family

- other important agencies : educational system, occupational group, peer group.

✓✓✓

without socialization :

e.g. Akbar → children raised by deaf mutes to see if they eventually speak Hebrew, the language of God → but they didn't develop spoken language and communicated by gestures.

e.g. Wolf - children of Midnapore - 1920

Norm and value

- Every culture: guidelines that direct conduct
↓
NORMS

Specific guide to action which defines acceptable and appropriate behaviours in particular situations.

e.g. norms of dress → vary from society to society

↳ e.g.: missionary — bare breasted African females
↓
ordered bras → regarded as headgear!

- Norms enforced by sanctions: +ve or -ve,
formal or informal

VALUES : more general guidelines

- value: belief that something is good and desirable
↳ what is important and worth striving for.

- vary from society to society

e.g. Western Industrial Society: individual achievement, materialistic

Sioux Indians: generosity

✓✓✓
e.g. value placed on human life

↳ norms ~~such as~~ related to hygiene, safety, health, etc.

∴ Many norms can be seen as reflections of values

values → more general guidelines

norms → specific directives

- For ordered and stable society: shared norms and values needed.

Status and role

members of society occupy social positions known as

statuses. Work status, family status, gender status, etc.

- racial statuses - may become insignificant in future societies.

fixed or ascribed statuses: gender, aristocratic titles

↳ usually fixed at birth

e.g. traditional Indian Caste System

son automatically entered occupatⁿ of father.

- achieved status: entered as a result of some degree of purposive action and choice

e.g. marital and occupational status in western societies

↳ difference

b/n them not too clear cut.

- each status: group of norms called role.

- playing of roles involves social relationships

↳ Individuals interact in terms of roles.

- ✓✓✓
- Roles provide social life with order and predictability

Theories of Society

Theory: a set of ideas which claims to explain how something works.

∴ sociological theory: how society or aspects of society work.

Functionalism - popular: 1940s-50s: declined thereafter

- biological analogy

- examine parts in relation to the whole rather than in isolation.

- biologist: examine part in terms of its contribution to maintenance of human organism.

- ~~so~~ functionalist: examine part of the society in terms of its contribution to the maintenance of the social system.

e.g. family →

∴

- behaviour in society: structured relationships organized in terms of rules

∴ structure of society = sum total of social relationships which are governed by norms.

- institutions: structure made up of interconnected roles or interrelated norms.

- how structure functions?

function = effect

analysis: part-part relationship + part-society relationship.

✓✓✓
in practice, function = contribution an institution makes to the maintenance and survival of the social system.

e.g. major function of family → socialization of new members of society.

how are functions of various parts determined?

Ans → functional prerequisites of the society → for survival

Assess basic requirements → see how parts meet these requirements.

- functional prerequisite involves a minimal degree of integration b/n parts (also a fund prerequisite)

↳ many functionalists → value consensus

e.g. value of materialism in the west integrates many parts -

economic system
educational "
family
political "
← same value
↳ integrated.

- value consensus → provides foundation for cooperation towards attaining common goals.

- maintaining consensus: internalizing values and transmitting from gen to gen. → Talcott Parsons
↳ major concern of functionalists

SUMMARY = read last para, page 11, Haralambos.

Marxism

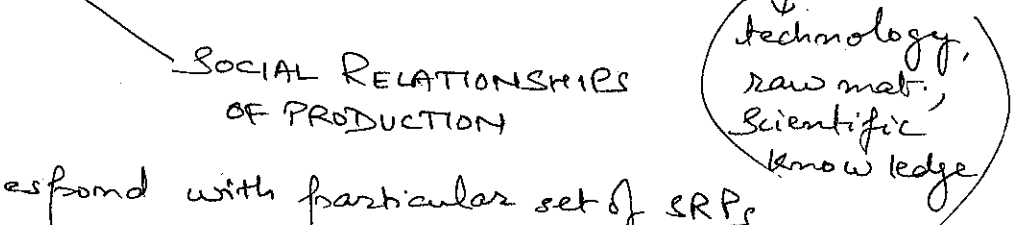
- radical alternative to functionalism.
- increasingly influential during 1970s
 - functionalism &
 - solves that functionalism couldn't provide
 - tenor and mood of the times
- German born philosopher, sociologist, economist:

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

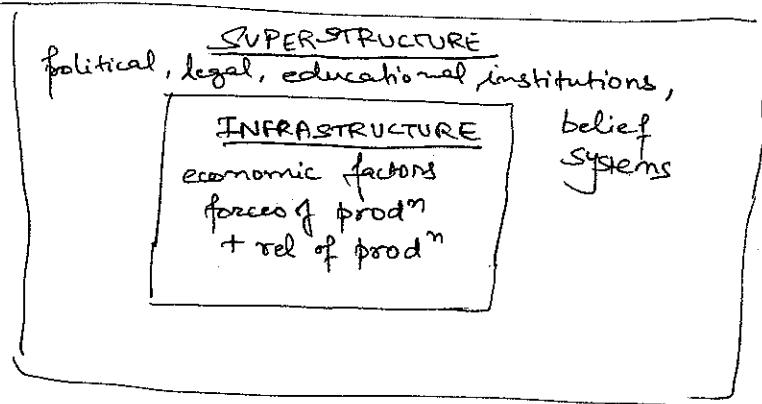
- variously interpreted

Theory:

- to survive, man must produce food and material objects.
- production is a social enterprise
- production — technical component: FORCES OF PRODUCTION



- FP correspond with particular set of SRPs
- FP + SRPs → economic base or INFRASTRUCTURE of society
- other aspects: SUPERSTRUCTURE: largely shaped by the infrastructure



✓✓✓
- Marx: all historic societies: basic contradictions

{ one group exploits other

{ one gains at other's expense: fundamental

conflict of interest.
must be resolved ultimately → conflict ridden system cannot survive unchanged.

- Major contradictions are b/m FPs & SRPs

SRP include relation of social groups to the forces of production.

- only labour produces wealth → mostly appropriated in form of profits by capitalists. → Contradiction b/m labour power (force of prodⁿ) and appropriation by capitalists (relⁿ of production)

- contradiction: social and collective nature of production and private and individual nature of ownership.

→ Marx: these contradictions: eventually: downfall of capitalist system

- capitalism: exploitative by nature
contradictions can't be resolved within capitalist framework.

- Marx: History - divided - into epochs: each characterized by a particular mode of production.

- major changes in History: result of changes in forces of production.

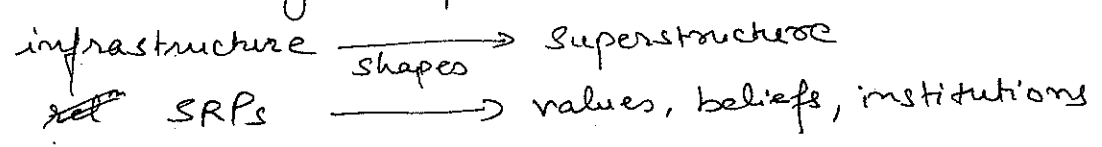
- final epoch → communist or socialist society

Mars envisaged → ↳ not a result of a new force of production but of resolution of contradictions of capitalist system.

- { collective ownership
- { no exploitation / oppression
- { infrastructure without conflict

↳ end of history → since communist society won't have contradictions that generate change.

- continuity of capitalism in the west for 200 yrs? → explained through superstructure.



- Ruling class ideology: dominant: distorts true picture
- Superstructure reflects interests of the dominant group in SRPs
- However, contradictions in infrastructure will eventually lead to disintegration of the system and creation of a new society.

SUMMARY: Read Para 2, page 15, Haralambos.



✓✓

certain common points b/w functionalism & Marxism:

1. Society as a whole : macro theories
2. Society as a system : system theories
3. human behaviour shaped by system.

Interactionism differs on these 3 points:

1. small scale interaction
2. rejects the notion of a social system
3. implied from 2 → doesn't regard human action as a response to the system.

- seeks to understand action b/w individuals

- interpretation of meaning given by actors to their activities → e.g. of man & woman in a room & man lighting a candle

- └ power cut
- └ prelude to sex
- └ red letter day
- └ ritual: religious

- "self concept" → emphasized by interactionists

- Definition of individuals → context of interaction, pre conceptions → can be modified, constructed in interaction process through negotiation.

↳ black juvenile example

(definition by police as delinquent)

- Roles, like meanings and definitions of the situation, are negotiated in interaction process.

↳ Roles: vague to begin with: ample room for manoeuvrability & improvisation
fluid rather than fixed
changeable rather than static
↳ e.g. Husband - wife

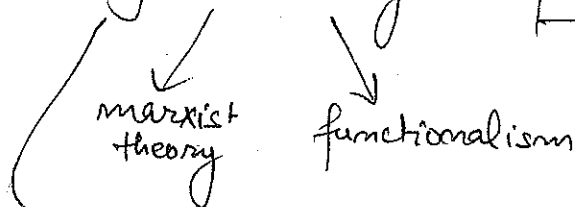
✓✓
- SUMMARY OF INTERACTIONISM → Pg. 18 Para 2
(Haralambos)

Positivism and phenomenology

Positivism:

- Science of society based on principles of natural sciences - positivism
- Auguste Comte - one of the founders of the discipline.
 - ↳ application of methods and assumptions of natural sciences → ^{positive} science of society
 - ↳ invariable laws governing cause and effect relationships
- assumptions — behaviour: measurable like matter
 - causal statements possible
 - ↓
 - devise theories to explain behaviour
- emphasis on directly observable behaviour —
 - reliance on individual beliefs can obscure real cause of behaviour
 - ↓
 - and meanings/interpretations
- Society requires individuals to behave in a certain way for its survival → members just respond to this requirement, meanings and purposes are inconsequential.

- often: systems theory → positivist.



↳ considerable oversimplification of complex theories

Phenomenological perspectives:

- reject many positivist assumptions
- subject matter of social and natural sciences is fundamentally different. → matter does not have consciousness → reacts to external stimuli → "behaves" but Man has consciousness — acts rather than just react or behave, ~~forms~~ defines situations and gives meaning to his & others' action.
- Max Weber — one of the first to outline this perspective in detail. → "states of minds" of actors: observation and theoretical interpretation. — but he differed from phenomenologists on causality
- objective measurement not possible and exactitude of natural sciences can't be duplicated.
- meanings constantly negotiated in interactions → impossible to establish simple cause and effect relationships.
- Peter Berger: Society often viewed as a Puppet Theater

↳ phenomenologists: Man is not just acted upon,
He Acts.

- Whether a particular approach is positivist or phenomenological → matter of degree. since many theories lie somewhere in b/m.

Sociology and ideology

- positivist approach: science of society is possible
 - ↳ objective view free of values, moral judgements and ideology of the observer
- other sociologists: this is not possible — values of sociologist directly influence his research.

↓
 sociology can never be free from ideology

set of ideas which represent only a partial view of reality. Ideological viewpoint includes values

false picture of reality?

↳ debatable — NIGEL HARRIS → Our reality is the next man's ideology and vice versa.

set of beliefs and values which represent interests of a particular social group

→ Marxists
 ↓
 ruling class ideology

Karl Mannheim — ruling class ideology — Status quo — obscures reality

utopian ideology — change — obscures reality, prevents true insight
 ↳ 'wish images' for a future social order
 ↳ suppressed/oppressed groups

✓✓

Application of Mannheim's ideas

- Marxism: utopian ideology basis of marxian theory
 ↳ communist utopia
- Functionalism: ruling class ideology: advocates status quo
 ↳ emphasis on order, stability, consensus and integration → conservative stance

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

- theory → set of ideas which provide explanation for something
- facts are inseparable from theories → do not exist without them
- all theory is selective → particular aspect, partial truth view of reality

FUNCTIONALISM

- Founding fathers: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer
- Developed by Emile Durkheim
- Refined by Talcott Parsons.
- 1940s-50s: dominant in American Sociology
 ↳ Declined afterwards.
- Society as a system, : set of interconnected parts.
- basic unit of analysis: society.
- parts: in terms of rel^m with the whole
 ↳ contrib to the system.
- Early functionalists: society-organism analogy
 ↳ parts, interrelationship, basic needs, etc.

✓✓
- these basic needs \equiv Functional Prerequisites

- to identify these FPs:

Sociologists $\xrightarrow{\text{find}}$ common factors

e.g. Davis & Moore: social stratification

George Peter Murdock: family

↓
institutions common to all societies: \rightarrow meet certain FPs

e.g. family: socialization of new members

stratification: social positions adequately filled by motivated members

BUT

\hookrightarrow same institution may serve different purpose in different societies.

ALTERNATIVE APPROACH to identify FPs.

- identify factors leading to breakdown or termination of society

↓
extinct

↓
apathetic

↓
at war

\rightarrow

Identify ways to prevent them: these are FPs.

↓
reproducing + health

↓
goals and rewards

- \rightarrow MARION J. LEVY

BUT

\hookrightarrow this approach relies on common sense and ingenuity

\hookrightarrow different lists drawn up by functionalists.

✓✓

A RELATED APPROACH of determining FPs →

- Deduce FPs from an abstract model of the social system

- e.g. society = system → minimum amount of integration
b/w parts required.

← examine parts → how they ∇ contri to integration

e.g. Religion: powerful mechanism for social integration
→ reinforces basic values of society
→ integrating mechanism

BUT

this approach: based on inferences rather than unequivocal identification

"function"

↳ contribution of the part to the whole

↳ contribution it makes to meeting the functional prerequisites of the social system.

↳ family: socialize new members & reproduce
↳ religion: integrate social system by reinforcing common values.

→ Dysfunction: detracting social institutions
↳ concept less used.

→ Critics: functionalism has built in conservative bias
which supports the status quo.

rejects proposals for radical change.

Positive evaluation of parts of society

↑ emphasis on functions rather than dysfunctions

Critics of functionalism

- └ it pictures individual as having little control over his actions
- └ they question logic of treating society as if it were separate from its members

EMILE DURKHEIM

└ rejects this criticism: society has a reality of its own

- members constrained by social facts - ways of acting, thinking, feeling - external to the individual
- common beliefs and sentiments shape individual consciousness
- ↳ society: system which obeys its own laws

2 ways of explaining social facts

1. Determining cause: find among preceding social facts
not among states of individual consciousness

2. Function in society: explains continuing existence of the social fact.
serve some 'social end'

- functional analysis, functional prerequisites
- important F.P. → need for 'social order'
 - ↳ consensus, collective conscience
agreement on fundamental moral issues.
social obligations backed by moral force
 - ↳ otherwise: conflict, disorder

collective conscience: social fact external to the individual

- ↳ to be impressed upon him
- ↳ "Society has to be present in the individual"

✓✓
e.g. Durkheim's analysis of functions of religion:

- Symbolizes society, makes it sacred
- reinforces values & sentiments which form collective conscience.
- social obligations are represented in sacred terms → transformed into religious duties.
- awakens in individual an appreciation of his reliance on society.
- common faith → integrates social group.
- °° FPs met, & it ensures society is 'present within individual'

TALCOTT PARSONS

- Synonymous with functionalism
- 1940s-50s: dominant theorist in American Sociology.
- Like Durkheim, begins with "How social order is possible?"
- social life — mutual advantage and cooperation rather than hostility and destruction
- disagrees with English philosopher Thomas Hobbes.

Hobbes → man directed by passion and reason

↳ war of all against all prevented by passion of self preservation

⇒ sovereign power → security and order

- Parsons agrees with Durkheim: commitment to common values.

↳ e.g. business transactions

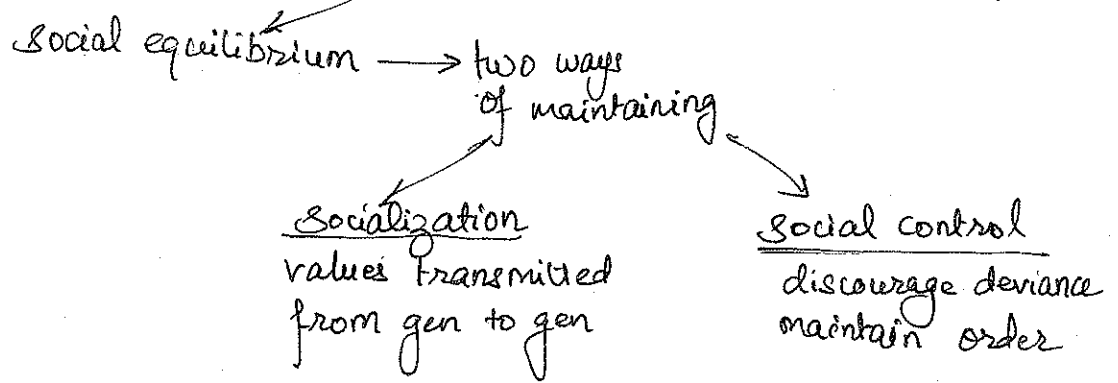
Rules governing business ultimately derived from shared values which state what is just, right and proper.

General agreement on business morality

- World of business, like any other part of society, by necessity, is a moral world.

✓✓

- value consensus: fundamental integrating principle
 - ↳ same values → common identity → unity and cooperation
- shared values → common goal → incentive for
- value and goals $\xrightarrow{\text{Roles}}$ action
- combination of roles → social institution
- content of roles ← norms: specific expressions of values (also discussed earlier)
- Norms $\xrightarrow{\text{ensure}}$ { Role behaviours is organized, standardized, predictable and orderly
- Parsons: main task of sociology: analyze the "Institutionalization of patterns of value orientation in the social system"
- values institutionalized → behaviour structured in terms of them



- Parsons: society as a system: 4 basic functional prerequisites
 - adaptation
 - goal attainment
 - integration
 - pattern maintenance
- Problems which society must solve for survival ←
- Solutions to 4 survival problems must be institutionalized to continue existence
- ↳ stable social institutions which persist through time.

- adaptation → degree of control on environment → ECONOMY ✓
- Goal attainment → POLITICAL SYSTEM: Goal setting, allocation of resources, prioritizing ✓
- Integration → adjustment of conflict → LAW/JUDICIAL SYSTEM
- Pattern maintenance → maintenance of basic pattern of values → family, education, religion
- all parts → understood in terms of functions they perform towards these final P.R.s!
- Social change: Parsons: moving equilibrium → disturbance in one of above 4 systems, others affected since all are inter-related → work to bring system back to equilibrium → change in process.
- social change ≡ social evolution from simple to complex
changes in adaptation: major driving force of social evolution

societies evolve → ↑ control over environ

long run → cultural changes, changes in values
↳ Broadest patterns of change

evolution → institutions and roles → ↑ specialized
↑ differentiated

↓
Problem of Integration

Values become more general and diffuse to solve this problem ←

ROBERT K. MERTON

- essay: 1949 - refine & develop functionalist analysis
- questions & assumptions (of functionalists)

any part of the social system is functional for the entire system; All parts working together for maintenance and integration of society.

postulate of functional unity of society

doubtful for highly differentiated society
e.g. Religious pluralism

functional unity matter of degree: investigate, don't assume

part may have high functional autonomy
↳ change in part may not affect others

postulate of universal functionalism

refutes claim that all standardized social or cultural forms have positive function

part may be functional, non-functional or dysfunctional

e.g. poverty → functional for non-poor & society as a whole
↳ dysfunctional for poor

↳ all persistent forms → net balance of functional consequences for society or for powerful subgroups

postulate of indispensability

↳ alternative institutions may meet same functional prerequisites

e.g. communism can replace religion which Davis & Moore called indispensable

↳ concept of functional equivalents
or functional alternatives

FUNCTIONALISM - A CRITIQUE.

1. The explanation employed is teleological: parts of the system exist because of their beneficial consequences for the system as a whole. \Rightarrow effect is being treated as a cause; but an effect can't explain a cause since cause must always precede effect. e.g. effects of stratification can't take place until a system of social stratification has been established. \therefore this theory doesn't explain the origin of social subsystems. One may argue that members may unconsciously respond to social needs & so create the necessary institutions, but there is no evidence of such unconscious motivations.
2. Continued existence because of net balance of beneficial effects:
BUT: difficult to establish if net effect of any institution is beneficial to society. e.g. Stratification debate.
Analogy b/n society & organism: Biologists are able to draw conclusions on cessation of organism in absence of certain organs \rightarrow life would cease; but society doesn't die, it changes.
Also, standards exist in biology to assess health of organism & therefore contribution of parts. No such standards for society.
3. Value consensus: it is mere assumption - Research has failed to reveal widespread commitment to a set of values.
Stability may owe more to absence rather than presence of value consensus. e.g. lack of commitment to value of achievement by those at the bottom. Michael Mann: cohesion results from absence of common commitment to core values.
Content of values rather than value consensus is crucial w.r.t. social order.
4. deterministic view of human action: Man is pictured as an automation, programmed, directed & controlled by the system.
Wahsh: man actively controls his own social world; concept of social system represents 'reification' of social world.
5. functionalism ignores coercion and conflict. David Lockwood
 \rightarrow failure to recognize the conflicts of interest which tend to produce instability and disorder. (Marxist)

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable. This result is proved by using the method of the variation of constants.

In the second part of the paper, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (2) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable and the matrix B is positive definite. This result is proved by using the method of the variation of constants.

In the third part of the paper, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (3) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable and the matrix B is positive definite. This result is proved by using the method of the variation of constants.

MARXISM

- Man—both producer and product of society.
- understanding of society : historical perspective
- various parts interconnected
- Economic factors : prime influence
- history of human society : tension and conflict
- Social change : not smooth : contradictions → conflict
↓
change .

↑
Idea of the dialectic

forms basis of Marxist view of history : change involves tension between incompatible forces.

- idea of dialectical change → German philosopher Hegel
- Hegel : historical change as dialectical movements of men's ideas and thoughts
- Marx rejects priority given by Hegel to ideas and thoughts
- source of change lies in contradictions in economic system.

↓
L → hence the priority to economic factors, material life

men's ideas: reflections of social relⁿ of economic production

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

- first historical act : production of material life.
- Production → social relationships of production → Mode of life (expression of SRPs)
↓
shapes man's nature

- ✓✓
- Conflict: one group gains at expense of other (As discussed earlier)
 - private ownership of FPs
 - Conflict b/n FPs and SRPs
 - minority owns, majority produces

↳ this conflict is the major dynamic of social change.

- men: for long periods: largely unaware of contradictions:
 - false consciousness: distorted picture of reality:
 - ~~conflicts~~ contradictions in economic infrastructure
 - compounded by contradiction b/n man's consciousness and objective reality. Even vague awareness → tension → ultimately → resolved through dialectical change.

- Course of human history → ↑ FPs + ↑ Man's control over nature
 - ↑ Man's ALIENATION
 - ↓ max in capitalist society

- ALIENATION: situation in which creations of man appear to him as alien objects. They are seen as independent from their creator and invested with the power to control him.

- loses himself, stranger in a world he has created

- e.g. Religion

Man makes religion → assigns God's power to shape his destiny

★ "The more man puts into God, the less he retains of himself."

- Religion: reflection of a more fundamental source of alienation → SRPs

- To abolish illusions of religion → eradicate source of alienation in economic infrastructure

- ✓✓
- Marx's view: productive labour: primary, most vital human activity
 - if products of labour → commodities → control his existence
 - subject to impersonal forces of demand and supply - estranged from the object he produces, alienated from productive labour
 - Alienation → max in capitalist society
 - labour dominated by requirement of capital, demand for profit
 - prisoner of market forces
 - subject to impersonal mechanisms
 - mercy of booms and slumps
 - alienated from product and act of production
 - ↳ alienated from himself
 - more he produces, more he loses himself.
- § 537
- Market forces: man made
 - ↳ Alienation → result of human activity rather than external forces with existence independent of man.
 - alien to whom product of labour belongs → man → capitalist
 - ↳ relationships b/n men → cause alienation
 - ↳ to end alienation → radical change in SRPs
 - ↳ resolve contradiction b/n man's consciousness and objective reality
 - ∴ to end alienation: radical change in economic infra.
 - { abolition of private property
 - { communal ownership
 - { capitalism → communism

✓✓
- Marx: communism: +ve abolition of private property and thus human self alienation

- └ reappropriation of human essence for and by man
- └ complete and conscious return of man as a social, human being
- └ conflicts of interest disappear
- └ not lose himself in the product of labour
- └ produce both for himself and others at same time
- └ each member contributes to well being of all

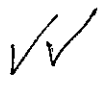
- Society - sum of inter-relationships

- └ most important: SRPs
- └ divide into social groups called classes (except primitive communist societies)
- └ relation^t b/n classes: antagonism and conflict
- └ "The history of all hitherto existing society is history of class struggle"
- └ contradiction → conflict → fight → revolutionary reconstruction or common ruin of contending classes.

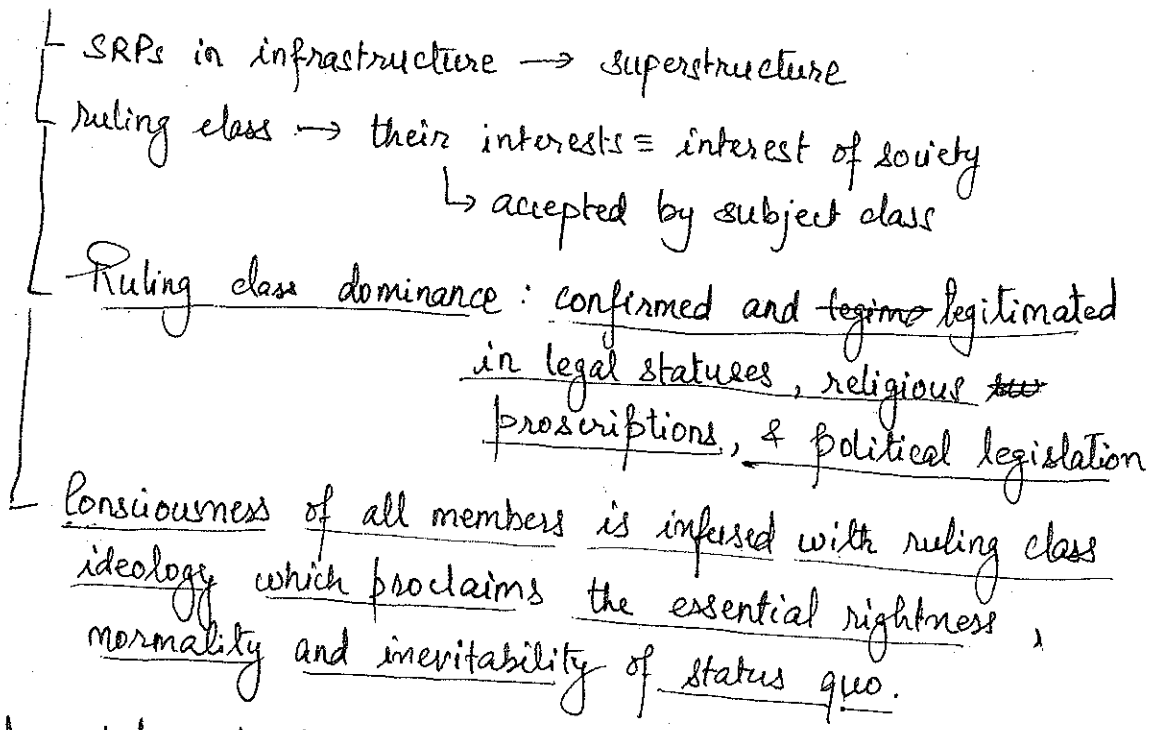
- Class divisions: result of differing relationships of members of society to APs.

2 class model → all societies

- └ oppressor, oppressed
exploiter, exploited
- └ Ruling class - dominance, ownership
- └ Subject class - powerless, lack of ownership



- for existence, members of proletariat are forced to sell their labour power in return for the wages.
- Ownership of FPs → basis for ruling class dominance and control of labour.
- false consciousness: both social classes



- fundamental contradictions will eventually find expression
- class in itself → class for itself: Radical change occurs
 - members share same objective relationships with FPs. e.g. wage labourers.
 - aware of contradictions, common interests, common enemy, concerted action against oppressor
 - ↳ unite and take practical steps

- Class becomes ~~to~~ Class for itself (CFI) when →
 - ↳ FPs have developed to a point - no more contained within existing SRPs
 - e.g. Industrial capitalism gradually developed within feudal framework
 - Eventually FPs of capitalism → sufficient strength, Bourgeoisie became CFI → united to overthrow feudal SRPs

✓✓
→ conflict b/n new FPs and old ERPs resolved.

→ new economic order → superstructure rapidly transformed.

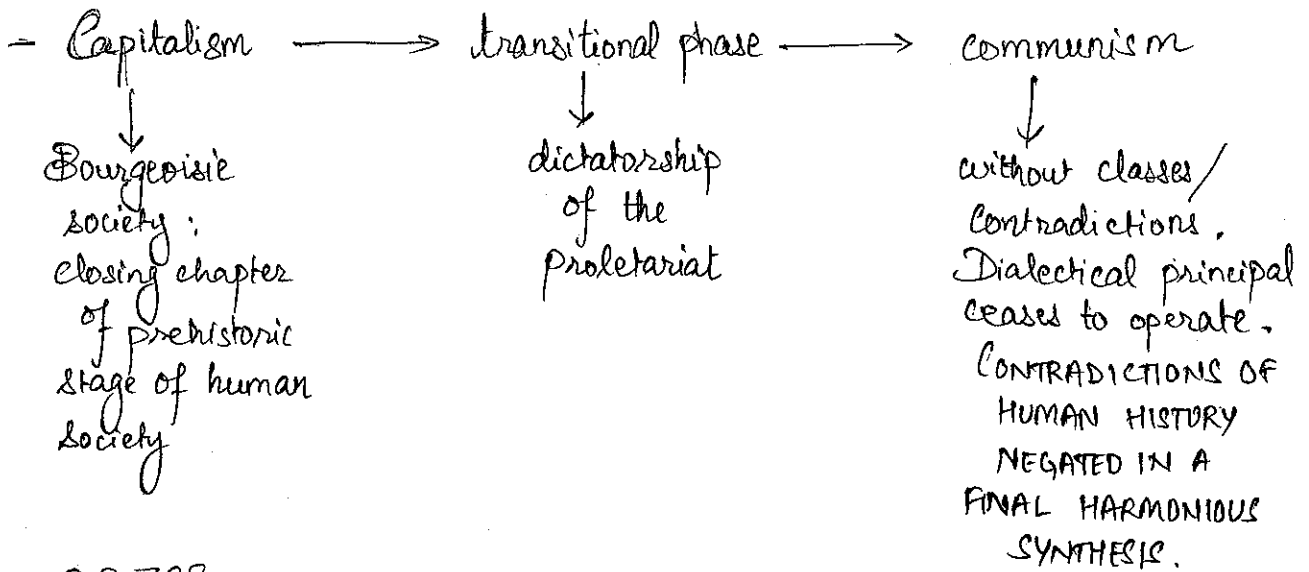
- feudalism → capitalism: merely replacement of old set of contradictions with new.

- Predicted rise of Proletariat → not strictly analogous with rise of the bourgeoisie
since Proletariat = unprivileged majority
Bourgeoisie was a privileged minority

but → contradictions of capitalism sufficient to transform proletariat into a CFI

↳ as capitalism develops, intensity of class conflict ↑

- steady polarization: intermediate strata submerged into proletariat
- capital - fewer and fewer hands
- pauperization of proletariat
- competition ↑ → larger cos stay others driven out
↳ conc. of wealth
- production → increasingly social & cooperative, more and more workers
- only a matter of time before proletariat recognises reality of the situation and also become aware of alienation of labour
- revolt against the situation which is a negation of their humanity.



CRITICS

- ↳ history has failed to substantiate his view
 - ↳ class conflict: institutionalized in advanced capitalist society rather than growing in intensity
 - ↳ Rather than polarization → class structure increasingly complex and differentiated
 - ↳ middle class emerged b/n proletariat and bourgeoisie
 - ↳ significant social inequalities in communist regimes
 - ↳ proletariat clings stubbornly to power
 - ↳ priority to economic factors criticized
 - ↳ Max Weber: Protestant ethic → capitalism
Superstructure can play primary role: change
 - ↳ other critics: control of govt. machinery rather than APs: power
 - ↳ e.g.: communist societies: power with bureaucratic & political elite

BUT

→ MARXISM is sufficiently flexible to counter these criticisms and to explain historical changes after his death.

✓✓
economic determinism : iron clad laws governing social change with economic infrastructure as the central theme.

Superstructure 'determined' by infrastructure

here Marx
appears like
a crude positivist

man's consciousness shaped by economic forces independent of his will

BUT, on closer examination:

Marx's writings more subtle and less dogmatic as suggested by many critics

Marx rejects a simplistic, one dimensional view of causation

economic factors, though prioritized, only one aspect of history

dialectic of

economy primary but not sole determinant of social change

idea of dialectic → interplay b/n various parts.

rejects view of unidirectional causation.

various parts: interrelated: mutual effect

- Marx: elements of superstructure also exert their influence.

- Man makes his own history

- Radical change results from a combination of consciousness of reality and direct action.

- Men must make their own utopia.

* Symbolic Interactionism & Ethnomethodology
↳ Old Haralambos Pg 543 onwards



Methodology

- three main research methods: questionnaires, observation, interviews
- Methodology: study of research methods
 - ↳ concerned with entire process of sociological research and the logic and assumptions on which it is based.

Positivism and Sociology

- methods of natural sciences → socio
- Auguste Comte → positive science of society
- invariable laws
- natural world: behaviour of matter : Laws : Lab experiments
- matter: no consciousness
- systematic observation & measurement
 - ↳ objective facts
 - ↳ causal relationships, theories
- Positivist sociology: assumption: behaviour in natural and social worlds: same principles
 - ↑ Since both man and matter are part of the natural universe.
- behaviour caused by external forces rather than internal feeling states.

Durkheim and positivism

- "The Rules of Sociological Method"

↳ fundamental rule : consider social facts as things.

- social facts : external to the individual : can be studied objectively as things.

- 'collective ways of acting or thinking have a reality outside the individuals'

- external stimuli : behaviours of matter :: constraints by social facts : behaviours of man.

↳ SFs are amenable to analysis in terms of natural science methodology

- 1897 : "Suicide : A Study in Sociology"

↳ 'real laws are discoverable'

- suicide : not simply an individual act but a product of social facts

- aspects of this study → As discussed earlier (Refer p. page —)

- "Each society is predisposed to contribute a definite ~~voluntary~~ quota of voluntary deaths."

- Social integration : measured by number and strength of a person's social relationships with others.

- integration ↑ ⇒ suicide ↓ : WHY? → SUICIDE MORALLY CONDEMNED : ALL EUROPEAN SOCIETIES ⇒ INTEGRATION ↑ ⇒ MORAL PRESSURE AGAINST SUICIDE ↑

✓✓

- Also, Society gives goals & values \Rightarrow purpose
 \hookrightarrow isolation \uparrow \Rightarrow purpose & meaningful

- suicide varies inversely with degree of integration
 \Rightarrow Durkheim claimed — real laws are discoverable

Phenomenology and Sociology

- radical alternative to positivist methodology

- man : consciousness : unlike matter

- actors, meanings : constructed & re-constructed
in course of interaction

- statistics : meanings given by social actors to events

- British Sociologist J. MAXWELL ATKINSON

\hookrightarrow rejects positivist approach

\hookrightarrow social world: construction of actor's perceptions
and subjective interpretations.

\hookrightarrow How do deaths get categorized as suicides?

- Durkheim's suicide rate : 1840s to 1870s :

no systematic med exam of dead : inaccuracies
: criticism

- religious censure \uparrow in Catholics : disguise suicide

- procedures of recording natural death : vary

- Dublin : McCarthy & Walsh : actual rate = 2x official rate

- many researchers \rightarrow with more efficient
techniques : possible to get true rate

\hookrightarrow ATKINSON SAYS BS!

- ✓✓
- Suicide stats → interpretations of officials
 - ATKINSON'S research: methods employed by coroners and their officers to categorize death

↳ coroners: "common sense" theory of suicide

↳ info fits theory → categorize as suicide

↳ taken for granted assumptions about what constitutes a "typical suicide"

↳ suicide = interpretation placed on an event.

- Similarly: Aaron V. Cicourel: Study of Juvenile Justice

↳ How do actions come to be categorized as criminal?

- Social world: world of meaning

- P-P distinction → not as clear cut → large body of sociological research → somewhere in b/n the two extremes.

Research Methods

Participant Observation: participant observer joins the everyday routines of those he wishes to study.

↳ observe action in its normal, natural context

- particularly appealing for phenomenological perspectives

↳ e.g. Aaron V. Cicourel: juvenile delinquency

taken for granted assumptions leading to categorization

← { 4 yrs observation
unpaid probation officers
to discover the interpretive procedures used by officials to categorize juveniles

- problem: validity: since Cicourel's study relies heavily on his observational and interpretive skills.

↳ ∴ complexities involved

but → compared to other methods: P.O. brings the sociologist closer to the social world which he seeks to understand.

↳ lengthy extracts of conversations provided for the reader to interpret → but → problem remains as reader is now in the same position

∴ — some rely on skills of sociologist
others: say problem of validity is insoluble.

✓✓

2 classic studies using Participant Observation:

1. "The Social Structure of an Italian Plumb"

by William Foot Whyte.

*

↳ 3 years (3.5) → Italian American Street Corner gang South Boston

2. "Tally's Corner: A Study of Negro Street corner Men" by Elliot Liebow.

↓
low income dist. of WDC.

Supporters of P.O. : best means of getting a valid picture of reality

↳ structured interviews not good : as questions are prefixed, what is relevant/important is predecided

↓
this framework/priorities imposed on subjects. → alters reality!

* for success of P.O. → crucial: acceptance of the observer by the group.

Whyte → Doc (gang leader)
Liebow → Tally

* minimize influence on the group.

* getting too involved may dull the sharpness of observations.

* gain trust of the subject group.

↳ not possible in certain cases with questionnaires & interviews → distrust & suspicion: teenage gangs

- Lewis Yablowsky ; teenage gangs: questionnaires evoked distrust & suspicion

researcher could be a cop!

in such situation Part. Obs. can provide more valid data.

Critics: mostly Positivists.

L.P.O. lacks on reliability

Positivists

unsystematic, procedures not explicit, results not quantified

No way of replicating the study to check reliability of the findings.

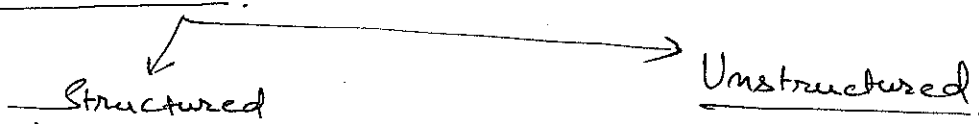
No generalization possible.

However

Other Sociologists

useful insights → could be tested on larger samples
may be low on reliability but makes up for in VALIDITY. ← observer comes face to face with social reality.

INTERVIEWS



wording & order remains same ————— varies

formal Q&A session ————— informal conversation

Data more reliable ————— less reliable

easy to replicate ————— difficult to replicate

apt for fact qns ————— apt for attitudes & opinions

Structured

validity ↓

Unstructured

Validity may be more conversational setting → opportunity to clarify ambiguities / dig deeper

Advantages of Interview over P.O.

- └ less costly
- └ quicker
- └ can cover much larger samples
- └ Part. obs. is limited to one place & time

Disadvantages.

- └ problem of reliability & validity in interaction situation.
- └ effects of interviewers on respondents

↓
"interviewer bias"

↓
J. Allan Williams : status diff ↑

↓
840 blacks : North Carolina, 1960s

respondent less likely to express true feelings.

↓
interviewers : females

└ 13 Black
└ 9 white

higher proportion approved of civil rights demonstrations

└ Interviewer's values, attitudes, expectations likely to influence respondents especially in an unstructured interview.

└ e.g. Stuart Rice : 1914 : 2000 destitute men

Howard Becker: Sometimes an active and aggressive approach is needed to get more info

↳ what he did with Chicago schoolteachers.

↳ being skeptical, playing dumb: probe our information.

how teachers categorized and evaluated students in terms of their class & ethnic backgrounds.

∴ no single best way of interviewing.

↳ meanings of words and phrases vary across social groups from one social group to another!

↳ Structured interview falters here.

— different meanings attached to content of questions
e.g. Bruce Dohrenwend

↳ mental health & ethnicity

Puerto Ricans → ↑ mental health issues

Jews, Irish, Blacks → didn't admit

↓ undesirable

↓ no probs. readily admit

validity of interview data is doubtful

However

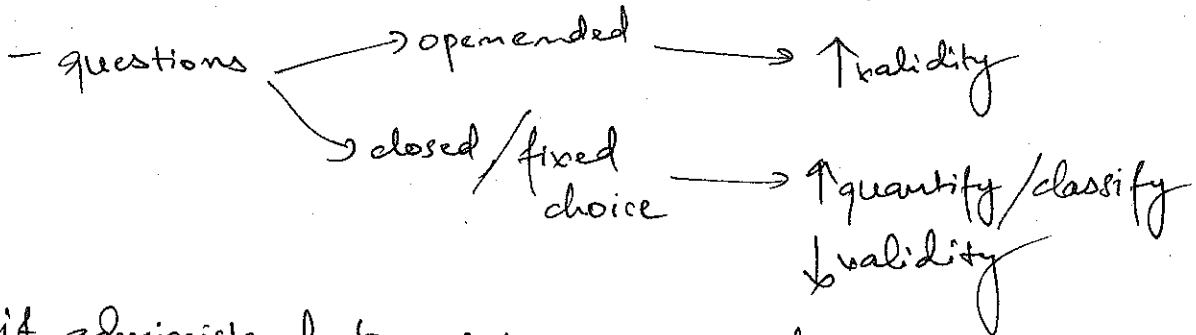
interviews still useful → some original & interesting insights

e.g. Elizabeth Bott → conjugal roles.

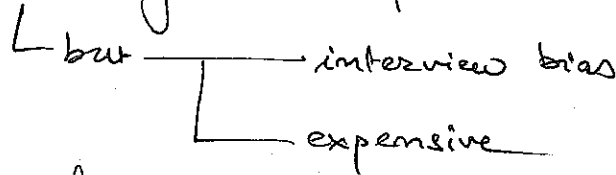
(13 unstructured interviews)

Questionnaires

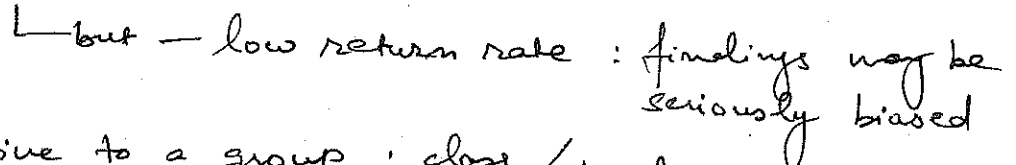
- list of preset questions
- if administered by interviewer → structured interview
- cheap, fast, efficient, large amount of quantifiable data



- if administered by interviewer → done as per instructions, ambiguities clarified



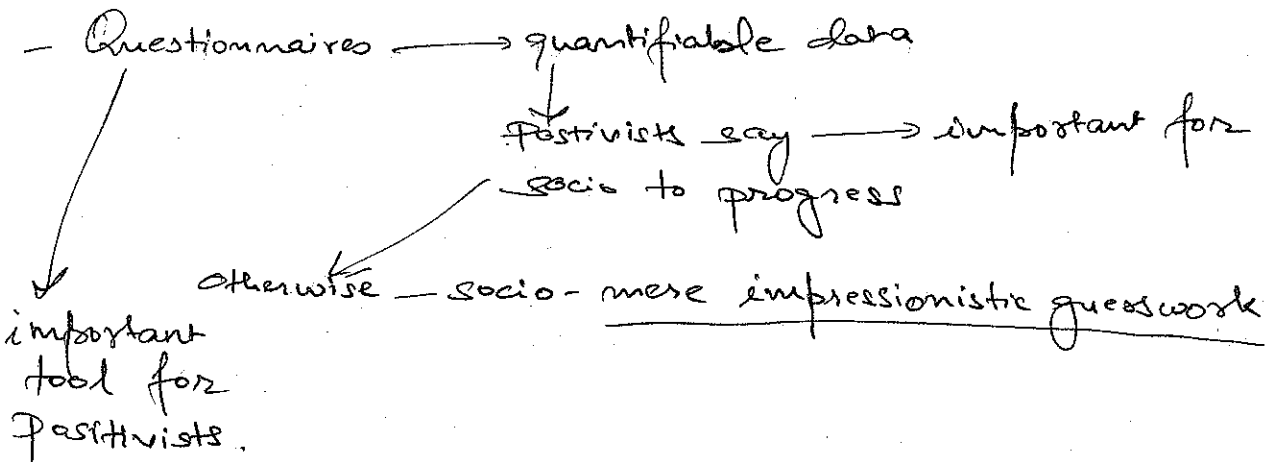
cheap: by mail



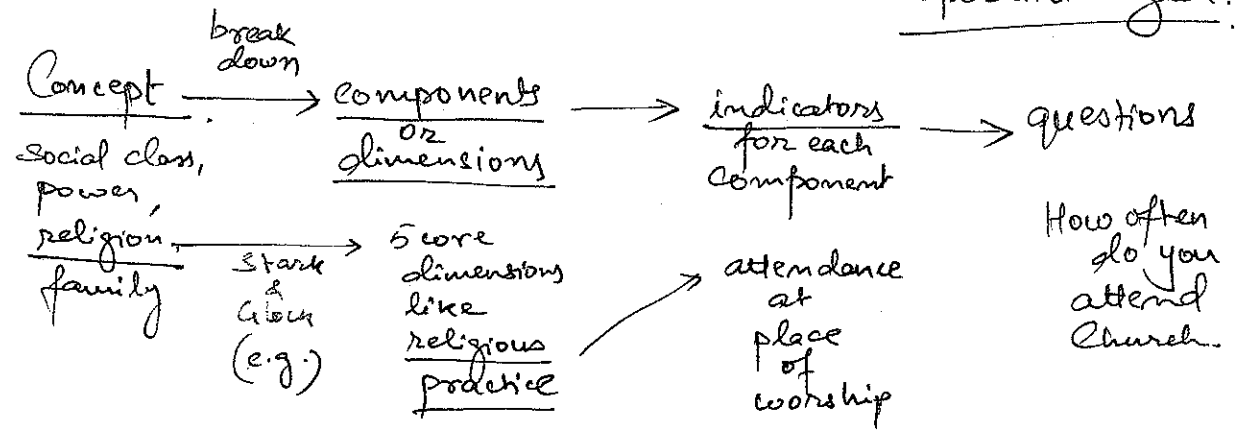
better — give to a group : class / trade union meeting

↳ but make sure discussions don't happen amongst ...

- meanings of words : important → chose words carefully
frame questions carefully



- In construction of a questionnaire, concepts are operationalized.

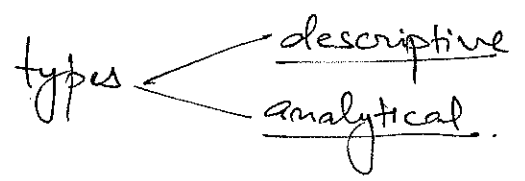


↓
CRITICISM: Phenomenologists → explore ~~ex-actors~~ ~~construct~~ the ways in which actors construct social reality rather than imposing sociological categories and measuring instruments on the social world, thereby distorting reality.

Social Survey

Select sample of which is representative of particular group or population (depending upon study objectives)

↓
Collect standardized information through questionnaires or structured interviews.



Sample: random → representative → generalization possible

Random sampling → refined by stratified sampling.

↓
reduces risk of getting unrepresentative sample.

Analytic surveys: effects of variables on other variables
cause-effect relationships: hypotheses
data gathered on range of factors
that may influence variable in
question

Statistical method pioneered in Socio by Durkheim → Multivariate analysis done
↳ (prepages - Durkheim - Suicide)
+ validity
- success of survey depends on quality of data

The Problem of Methodology

- Derek L. Phillips: little attention paid by sociologists to validity of data → they waste time & energy on non-existent 'facts' & 'relationships'

↳ research on research needed to improve quality of data
↳ studies on research procedures & methods of data collection

- Data inevitably biased: human-human interaction
↳ problem of validity remains

↳ objectivity is an illusion according to many (phenomenologists)

J. Douglas → preserve integrity of phenomena - observe
↳ but validity still a problem → observation through eyes of sociologist
↳ ~~initial stages of work~~

SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

KARL MARX

Biographical Sketch

- born: 5/5/1818 — Heinrich & Henrietta Marx
- Trier, German Rhineland — Jew
- 1828 — Napoleon defeated → Prussian Govt. → re-imposed restrictions on Jews: ~~Heinrich Herschel~~ → Heinrich Marx
Levi
- Lone of the reasons: hostile attitude to religion
- influenced by father, father's friend: Westphalen
- married Westphalen's daughter at age of 19 (1837)
- Univ of Bonn, law faculty
- Berlin days: Young Hegelians group,
- Lectures by Eduard Gans (Hegel's disciple)
↓
theoretical criticism, jurisprudence
- father died 1841 → non academic career
- Paris — studied reasons for failure of French Revolution and the social upheaval met Friedrich Engels in 1844
expelled in 1845 for comments against Prussian King in socialist journal Vorwarts
- Brussels — beginning of revolutionary vision
Manifesto of the Communist Party — 1848
↳ expelled from Belgium → back to Paris
- Cologne: new journal The New Rheinische Zeitung
↳ tried for sedition, acquitted
↳ exiled from Rhineland in 1849 → London

- inactivity & poverty - first 20 years
 - last years - honour + materially better
 - wrote for New York Daily Tribune - Engels wrote, he signed
↳ fame
 - 1864: Workers' International - Marx joined executive committee
 - 1867: magnum opus: Das Kapital
 - most work directed against Russia which eventually welcomed his ideas and turned him into the greatest hero of all times.
 - mission - overthrow capitalism.
 - death: 1883
- ↓
inspired
Russian
revolutionaries

Historical Materialism

- scientific core of Marx's sociological thought.
- evolution of societies in terms of their material or economic bases.
- Hegel: ideas were cause of change → Marx opposed
→ ideas were result of objective reality, not vice versa (matter)
- Engels & Marx used this theory as guiding thread of all their works
- Post Napoleonic Europe → reactionary powers trying to eradicate FR changes
- Germany - liberal movement
- Hegelians
- ideas of democracy of Spinoza, Rousseau
↳ Marx studied: the conception of democracy

- Historical materialism emphasizes the fundamental and causal role of the production of material conditions in the development of human history.

- growth of new productive forces outlines course of human history.

- human history is an account of development and consequences of new forces of material production.

- change determined by laws of dialectics
(thesis - antithesis - synthesis)

- conflict b/w new FPs & old SRPs

- human history in

terms of 4 modes of prodⁿ

Asiatic

Ancient (slavery)

Feudal (serfdom)

Capitalist (wage earning)

(subordination to state)

Mode of Production

- historical periods - founded and differentiated on basis of modes of material production

- FPs and SRPs → two aspects of mode of production.

- integral unity of FPs & SRPs = MōP

- basic elements of a systematic description of history.

- way in which surplus is produced and controlled

↳ crucial element in definition of MōP.

// Hegel's theory: dialectical idealism
Marx's " : historical materialism //

- Asiatic Mode of production

- ↳ communal ownership of land
- ↳ state power controls use of economic resources, appropriates part of labour & production
- ↳ primitive communities
- ↳ partly organized on basis of kinship relations.

- Ancient mode

- ↳ slavery
- ↳ master: ownership over slave, & slave's labour & products.
- ↳ slaves not allowed to reproduce
 - ↳ captured in war

e.g. Roman Italy (200 A.D.)

western half of Roman Empire: production transformed from Ancient to feudal mode

- Feudal mode

- ↳ lords & serfs
- ↳ serfs: legally unfree, no property rights
- ↳ feudal rent: services or taxes
- ↳ lords: military strength, force of law
- ↳ intermediate b/w ~~ancient~~ slave society of ancient world & capitalists & proletarians of modern era
- ↳ growth of commodity production, agri products
 - ↳ trade ↑ → foundations of capitalism
 - ↳ peasants → wage labourers

** 3 laws of dialectics: 1) unity & conflict of opposites
2) transition of quantity into quality
3) negation of negation.

Capitalist mode of production

- ↳ goods produced for sale (not use)
- ↳ labour power bought and sold in a market
- ↳ money as a medium of exchange: important role of banks & financial intermediaries
- ↳ production controlled by capitalists

Alienation

- producer is divorced from means of production
- dead labour (capital) dominates living labour (worker)
- produces only part of the whole: objectification: loses creativity: mechanical work
- alien to the product, nature, other human beings & himself (to his own historically created possibilities)

** // ESO-13 Block-2 (Pg 58 onwards) **

Emile Durkheim

- 1858, N.E. French Province surrendered to Germany in 1870
- moved to Paris after schooling
- teacher of Philosophy in state secondary schools
- fond of Wilhelm Wundt (experimental psychologist)

↳ extended ideas: indirect experiment
↳ suicide

- small thesis on Montesquieu → advocate of scientific, comparative approach
- major thesis on Division of labour

↑ Industrial Revolution: England & Germany

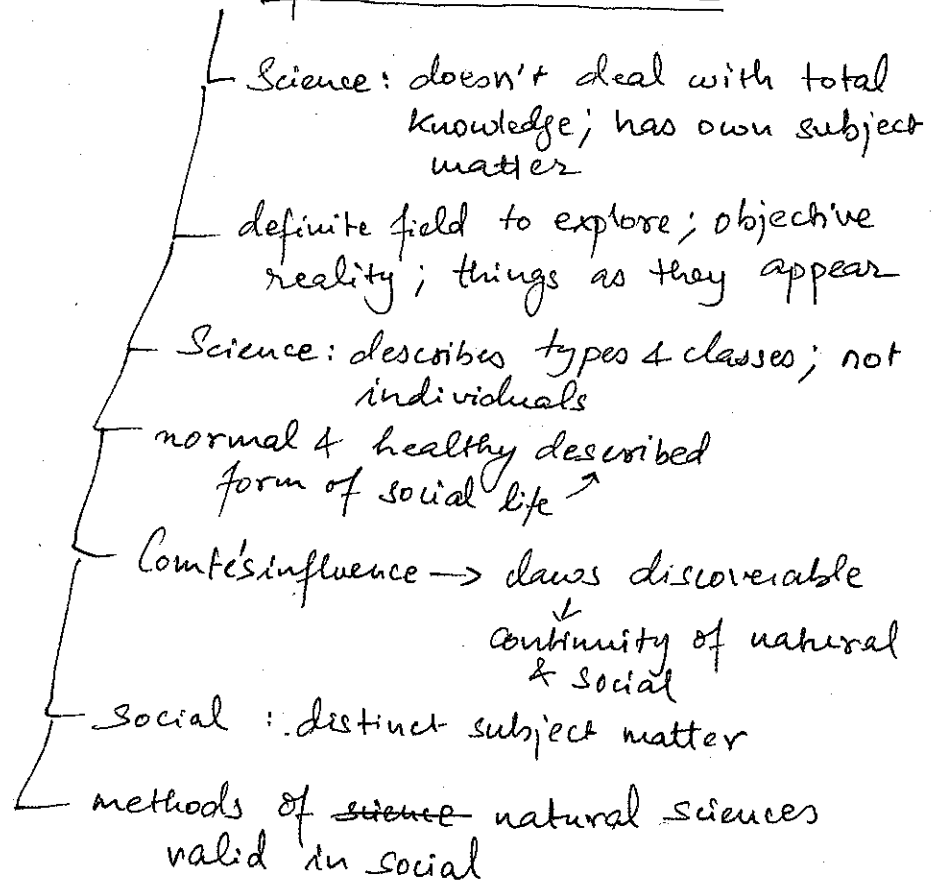
↳ Adam Smith: The Wealth of Nations (1776)

↳ Division of labour given a social meaning by Durkheim.

- 1895 : The Rules of Sociological Method
- 1897 : Suicide
- Professor @ U.O. Bordeaux : taught education & social philosophy
- Prof @ Sorbonne : 1906
- journal : Année Sociologique : 1898
- "The Elementary forms of Religious Life" : 1912
 ↳ A Study in Religious Sociology
- Totem worship, Arunta tribe of Australia

Sociology as Science

- delineated the subject
- autonomous academic ~~dis~~ discipline : established
- social science distinct from Philosophy and Ψ
- "Montesquieu & Rousseau" → General conditions for establishment of a Social Science
 book →



Sociology as a study of Social Facts

- to define subject matter of Socio → 2 tasks
- 2nd task → "TRASM" (1895)

define total field of study
define "thing" found in this field

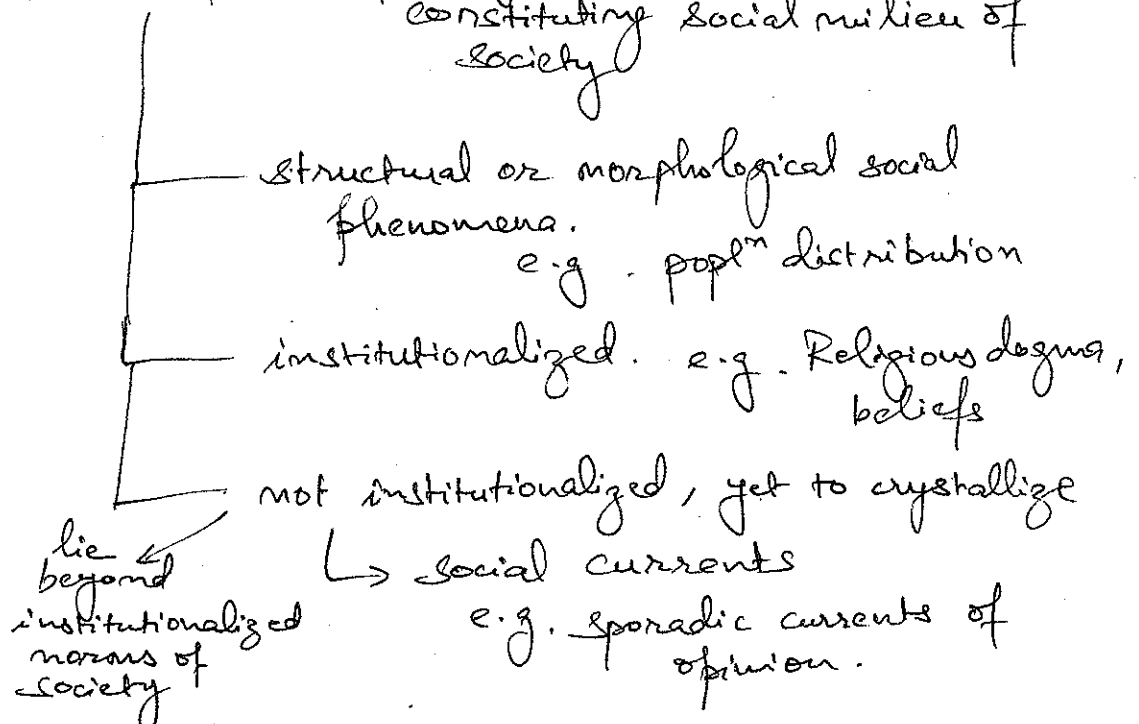
↳ Social facts : subject matter of Sociology

- SF : "ways of acting, thinking and feeling, external to the individual, and endowed with a power of coercion by reason of which they control him."

★ - Society is a reality Sui Generis

- ~~Soc~~ SFs independent of individual manifestations
- true nature of SFs lies in collective or associational characteristics inherent in society.

- Types of social facts : forming a continuum & constituting social milieu of society



Normal SF — generally encountered. e.g. crime

Pathological SF — deviation e.g. ↑↑↑ crime, anarchy

Main Characteristics of SFs

- (i) externality *
- (ii) constraint *
- (iii) independence
- (iv) generality

Rules for the Observation of Social Facts.

* Consider SFs as things

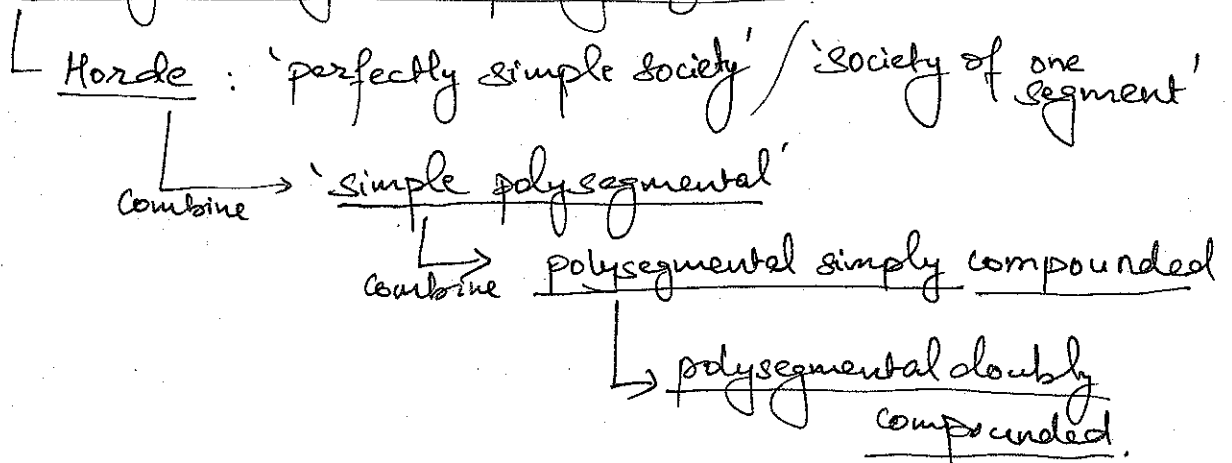
- (i) all preconceptions must be eradicated : emotionally neutral attitude
(eschew common place ideas)
- (ii) formulate concepts precisely : proceed with properties external enough to be observed.
- (iii) investigate SFs from a viewpoint independent of individual manifestations.

best example of studying SFs given in 'suicide rates'

* 'Devices of method' to be used to establish empirical relations

Classification of Social Types. :- Social Morphology.
e.g. "bachelors," "married persons"

according to degree of organization:



Rules for the Explanation of SFs

- 2 approaches
 - causal - determining cause in preceding SFs & not in individual consciousness
 - functional

e.g.

Crime offends collective sentiment. Punishment preserves intensity of this collective sentiment.

↳ function of SF ought to be sought in its relation to ^{some} social end

→ function of the SF 'Punishment!'

- Comparative method: 'method of concomitant variations'

not necessary to exclude other variables.

↳ drawn from J.S. Mill's System of Logic

↳ if parallel b/w two & observed variables is found in sufficient no. of cases → evidence of relationship.

Comparative methods → what are variations?
→ which other variations occur?

↓
attempt to find cause

Concomitant variation: religion & suicide rate
↳ variation occurring together.

- for comparison: things or SFs should belong to same genus but different species.

- Indirect experiment through comparative method.

- exceptional use of indirect experiment through one study → study the simplest, purest case
 - ↳ like Durkheim: religion: Australian tribes.
 - in its purest primitive form.

Collective Representations.

- Scientific understanding of all social phenomena must emerge from the collective nature of a social group, community or society: Durkheim.
- rejects the approaches considering 'individual' as starting point.

Society and individual consciousness

- Society imposes upon individuals the nature of its collectivity.
- society has a nature peculiar to itself.
- individuals must submit: inconvenience; e.g. social norms: work, responsibility, studies
- Society: moral authority over individual.
 - ↳ venerable respect
- sacred or profane, rules of conduct
- Society also pervades individual consciousness
 - ↳ ideas, beliefs, emotions become permanent part of individual consciousness.

- sacred → connects ind. with something beyond them; expression to collectivity
- profane → expression to ind.; ordinary day life

fold
world given by
Society to individual consciousness

Collective Conscience

- the body of beliefs and sentiments common to the average of the members in a society
- life of its own
- form beyond person
- less advanced societies: CC captures more of individual consciousness
- primitive societies: CC strongest & all embracing
- advanced " : CC has lesser influence
- "Division of Labour in Society" : 1895.

Conceptualising Collective Representations. :

- Collective Representations are states of the collective conscience, which are different in nature from the states of the individual conscience. They express the way in which a particular group conceives itself in relation to ~~an~~ objects that affects the social group.
- socially generated & refer to society.
- sui generis
- combine & recombine to form new CRs.
e.g. myths, legends, religious sects, etc.

Cognition of CR

- interplay of minds → mutually owned symbols
- °° CR = concept held in similar form by many persons to allow effective communication
- here concept = concept of thought (product of cognition)

- language and system of concepts which it translates is the product of collective elaboration.
- concepts & categories of thoughts: impersonal representations
- communication b/w individuals = exchange of concepts.

Religion and Collective Representations

- Religion = reflection of individual's relation with society and nature
- Religion \neq belief in God e.g. Buddhism
- Religion is a consecration of society
- reflection of collective representations
- notion of sacred & profane, obligatory character
↳ social origins
- rites & beliefs: society's creation
- transformation in social org \Rightarrow change & evolution in religious beliefs.
- articles of worship = symbolic forms of CRs.
- Durkheim rejected religious duty and expressed faith in secular morality:
↳ delinked from religion.

Forms of Social Solidarity

Mechanical Solidarity

- sui generis
- based on resemblance of individuals, common experiences of like members in a society.
- characterised by segmental system

- low degree of interdependence
- clans: consanguinity $\xrightarrow{\text{evolution}}$ territorial basis
- what occurs in one segment hardly has effect on others.
- low volume of moral and material density
- limited interaction
- homogeneity of experience \rightarrow collective conscience \rightarrow beliefs & practices
- penal or repressive law: indicator of mechanical solidarity.

Organic Solidarity

- organized social structure
- different organs, each having specific role
- individuals \rightarrow specific fields of activity
- not grouped by lineage but by activity
- high degree of ~~index~~ interdependence
- Division of labour: essential condition of organic solidarity
- relatively high volume (material and moral density)
- law, with sanctions of restitutive or cooperative nature: index of organic solidarity.

Read again: Pg 55, ESO-13, Block-3

MAX WEBER

- born: 1864, protestant family
- father: right wing liberal, supported Bismarck, hedonistic lifestyle; pro-establishment bourgeoisie politician
- mother: religious, faith in Calvinist sense of duty.
- meningitis at age of 4,
- Univ of Heidelberg, Univ of Berlin.....
- 1898: nervous breakdown
- impressed by American economic development and civilization.
- Protestant Ethic & Spirit of Capitalism: - 1904
- The Religion of China: Confucianism and Taoism - 1915
- Religion of India: Hinduism and Buddhism, 1916
- Methodology of Social Sciences: 1904
- Essays in Sociology: 1906-24

IDEAL TYPES

→ Heuristic Device

(Oxford dictionary)
Pg. 307

Meaning

- mental construct, like a model, for the scrutiny and systematic characterisation of a concrete situation.
- methodological tool that looks at reality objectively
- constructs or concepts which are used as methodological devices or tools in our understanding and analysis of any social problem

Construction.

- not common or avg. characteristics but focus on typical and essential
- e.g. democracy in India to be studied
 - ↓
 - define concept of democracy
 - ↓
 - essential & typical: multiparty system, Univ. Adult. Fr., people's participⁿ etc.
 - ↓
 - pure type / ideal type concept of democracy
 - ↓
 - tool in our analysis → deviation or conformity with unfolded reality.
- ideal types do not represent or describe total reality → they are of pure types in a logical sense.
- Ideal types: guide empirical research, used in systematization of data on historical and social reality.

Purpose and use of Ideal types.

- to facilitate analysis of empirical questions
- e.g. ideal types of authority: rational, legal, traditional & charismatic
- Reality: mixture. ∴ because they merge in reality, each type must be rigorously defined
- ITs: formed & sharpened through empirical analysis of concrete problems. Not formed out of purely conceptual thought.
- ITs help in avoiding obscurity & ambiguity in the concepts used — increase accuracy of analysis.

Ideal Types in Weber's Work

appear only in specific historical periods & in particular cultural areas

found in variety of historical & cultural contexts

- rooted in historical particularities
e.g. Western city, Protestant ethic
- abstract elements of social reality
e.g. bureaucracy or feudalism
- reconstruction of particular behaviour.

Ideal types of Historical Particulars

- capitalism: fully realised in modern western societies

↳ an enterprise working towards unlimited accumulation of profit and functioning according to bureaucratic rationality

- Weber tried to show → close affinity → elements of Calvinist doctrine

work for God's glory — hardwork & labour which are rational, regular, constant — work is worship — earning wealth through legitimate economic activity — value of efficient performance in chosen vocation as duty or virtue

- ~~and~~ combination not found in any other religion/ place in the world. (Weber made comparative analysis)

- historically unique phenomenon → religious & economic activity combined in a way not found in other religions. (of which Weber made a comparative analysis)

Abstract elements of Social Reality

(i) Bureaucracy

- best administrative form for the rational and efficient pursuit of organisational goals.
- ideal type of bureaucracy: various elements

Weber used these abstract elements of bureaucracy to explain a concrete phenomenon.

- high degree of specialization, clearly defined division of labour
- hierarchical structure of authority
- formal body of rules
- written documents
- impersonal relationships
- recruitment: ability & knowledge
- promotion: seniority & merit
- fixed salary, separation of private and official income.

(ii) Types of authority

- Traditional — sanctity of age old customs and rules
- Legal Rational — laws, ~~decrees~~ decrees, regulations
- Charismatic — exceptional virtues of the leader

↳ can be used to study concrete political regimes, most of which contain certain elements of each.

(iii) Types of action (according to modes of orientation)

- Zweckrational — rational action w.r.t. goals
- Wert-rational — rational action w.r.t. values
- traditional action
- affective action

Reality: mixture of these

↳ determined by specific states of feeling of actor

✓ Weber: "Sociology is a science which attempts the interpretive understanding of social action in order to arrive at a causal explanation of its cause and effects."

✓ PROTESTANT ETHIC & SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM, — ^{new} ~~old~~ Haralambos, Pg. 447

BUREAUCRACY — ~~old~~ Haralambos, Pg. 278

↳ "A hierarchical organisation designed rationally to coordinate the work of many individuals in the pursuit of large-scale administrative tasks and organizational goals."

✓ MEAD: Pg. 544, Old Haralambos.

✓ PARSONS & MERTON: ~~ESO-13 Block 7~~ ~~UAS notes~~ / ESO-13 Block 7

★ Comparative Analysis: Marx, Durkheim, Weber: ESO 13 Block 5

✓ Weber's Critique: Pg. No. 1055, New Haralambos.

✓ Weber: New Haralambos: Pg. 1050 onwards.

✓ Deviance: Merton: ~~Pg 413 — old Haralambos~~
Pg 354 — New Haralambos

✓ PARSONS: Pg 1036 — New Haralambos

<STRATIFICATION & MOBILITY>

- # Social stratⁿ ← particular form of social inequality
- # unequal distⁿ of power, prestige & wealth
- # hierarchy of social groups
- # social group → subculture, group identity
- # movement from 1 stratum to another → social mobility
- # lesser mobility → more distinctive subcultures
- # caste: closed stratⁿ sys.; social class - open stratⁿ sys.
low mobility ————— higher mobility
- # Position in stratⁿ sys $\xrightarrow{+}$ Life chances
- # Rousseau → biological inequalities: natural or physical
: unimportant
- # Biological diff becomes biological ineq. when men define them as such → ANDRÉ BÉTEILLE → gradation of qualities cultural & not natural.

USA Blacks vs whites: intelligence.

IQ tests ———— biased (qns. suitable based on white middle class knowledge & skills)
 |
 |—— unreliable
 |
 |—— social deprivation affects score

India: caste system

 |—— status ascribed
 |
 |—— by birth, irrespective of capacity
 |
 |—— no evidence of superior genes

→ FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

- Talcott Parsons — common values → stratⁿ sys.
- # diff societies — diff value sys.
- # conflict kept in check by common value sys.

central values → collective goals

those in authority → power: legitimate authority
↳ accepted

stratⁿ → inevitable ← derives from shared values

functional ← integrates various groups.

power & prestige differential — essential for coordination & integration of a specialized DoL.

Davis & Moore

"Some principles of Stratification" //article//

functional prereq. — effective role allocation & performance.

people differ — ability, talent

certain positions — finally more important

~~are~~ qualified persons — important positions

importance → finally unique?
→ other positions dependent?

stratⁿ — final necessity for all societies

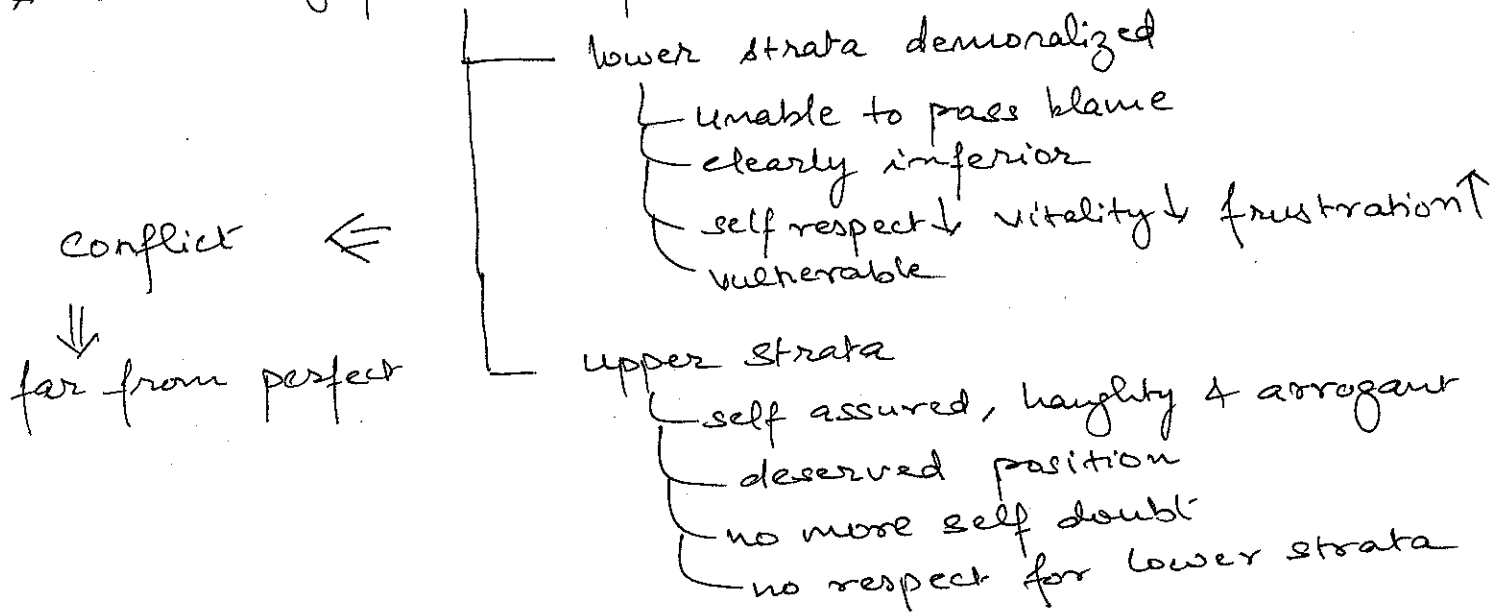
Melvin Tumin

criticized Davis & Moore

- no way of measuring final importance
- power influences reward distribution
- measuring talent?
- talent pool bigger than D&M ^{assumed} ~~proposed~~
- no need for lifelong compensation to ppl having undergone training for imp pos^{ns}
- stratⁿ: barrier to motivation. e.g. closed sys.
- no equal access to opportunity
- stratⁿ divisive not integrating
- ↳ many dysfunctions.

MICHAEL YOUNG

- # brilliant satire: "The Rise of the Meritocracy"
- # imagines future British society → talent & social roles perfectly matched
- # But: Dysfunctional possibilities



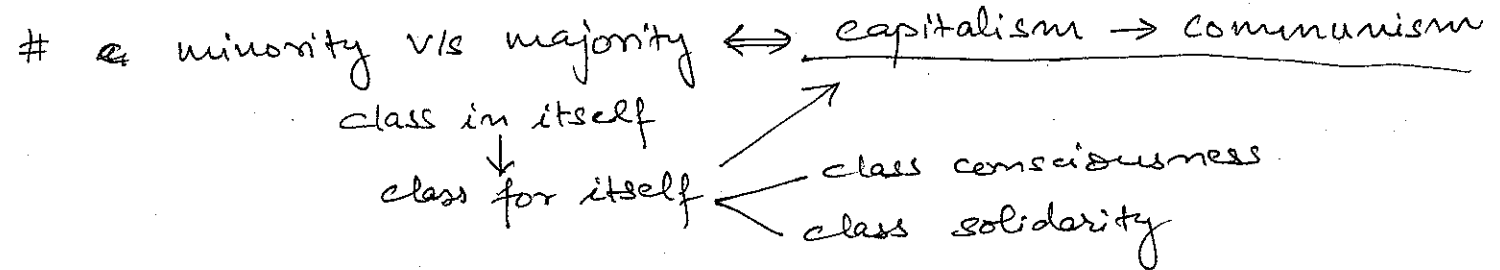
EVA ROSENFELD

- # Israeli kibbutzim sys. → attempt at egalitarianism
- # marxist principle "from each... ability... to... need"
- # BUT — 2 distinct social strata
 - Leader managers
 - rank and file
- # supports functionalists claim i.e., social stratⁿ is inevitable
- But → doesn't mean egal. society isn't possible

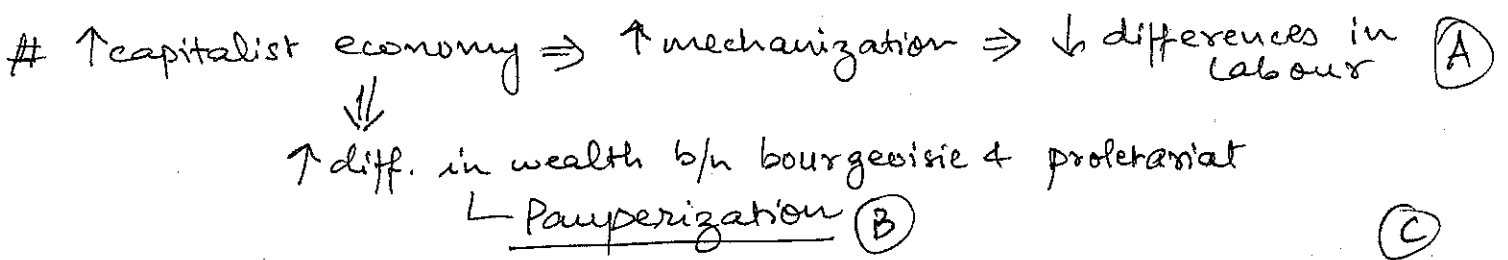
KARL MARX

- # social stratⁿ divisive
- # ruling class, subject class : major social groups
- # class : social group whose members share the same relationship to FOPs.
- # stratⁿ ← diff. in relation to FOPs
- # private property, surplus wealth → basis for class societies

- # Bourgeoisie exploiting proletariat
- # ruling class ideology → false class consciousness
- # infrastructure → superstructure
- # history — class struggle; till now: minority v/s minority
e.g. feudal aristocracy v/s capitalist



Social production juxtaposed with individual ownership illuminates the exploitation of the proletariat.



competition → petty bourgeoisie sink into proletariat (C)

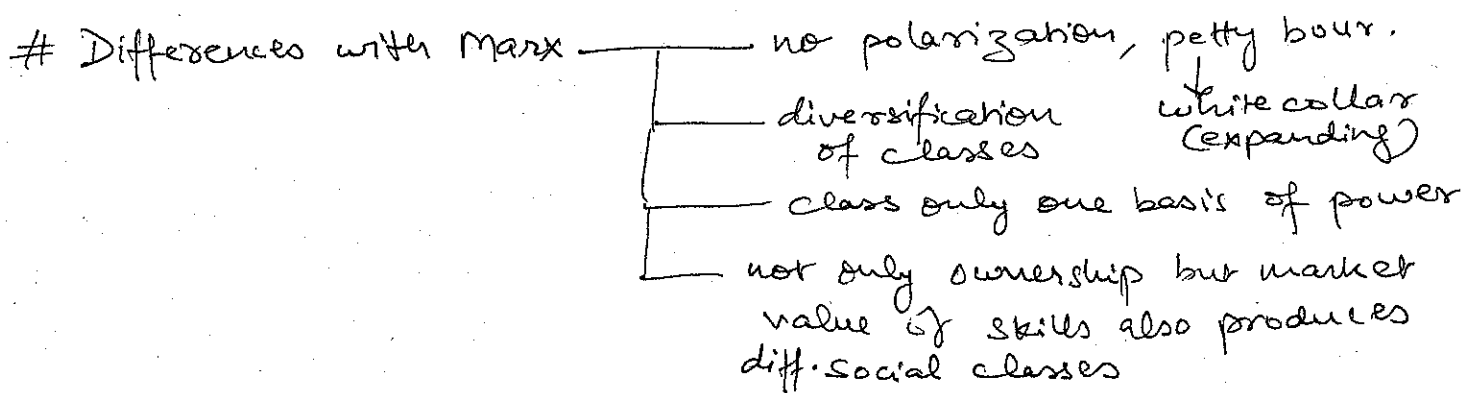
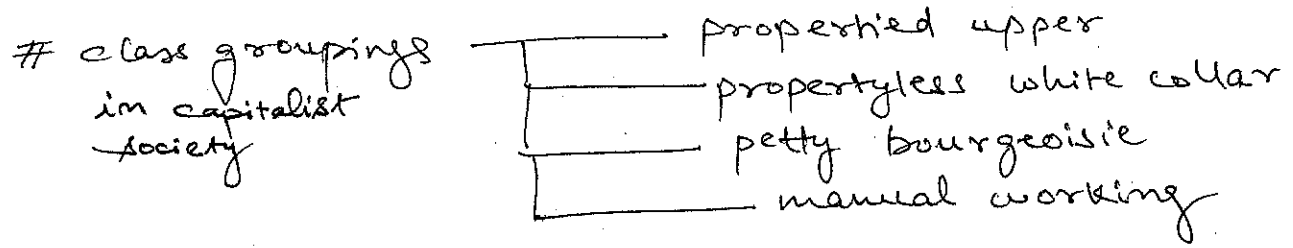
A+B+C → Polarization

MAX WEBER → class is a group of individuals sharing similar position in a market economy

like Marx, sees class in economic terms

class situation ≡ market situation

↓
similar economic rewards



Parkin → demand controlled in varying degrees by diff. occupational groups.

those in dominant positions — control agencies of socialization
↳ occupational status hierarchy.

↓
what is prestigious?

↳ class inequalities generate prestige ineq.

Working class

Marx — increasing homogeneity

Ralf Dahrendorf — opposite → manual ← skilled
↳ but others → insignificant compared to manual v/s rest
↳ semi skilled
↳ unskilled

white v/s blue collar → diff → • hours of work
• income careers
• security of earning & employment
• fringe benefits
• Life chances
↳ Hedderburn & Craig ←
↳ big gulf b/n them

* some degree of awareness & commitment to collective class interests. e.g. 2/3 manual wrks. vote for Labour Party

◦ manual & non manual → social groups with distinct subcultures.

traditional working class subculture

↳ Fatalism

↳ collective strategy

↳ group loyalty, solidarity

↳ //OCTOBER SKY! → Homer Hickham//

↳ discourage individual achievement

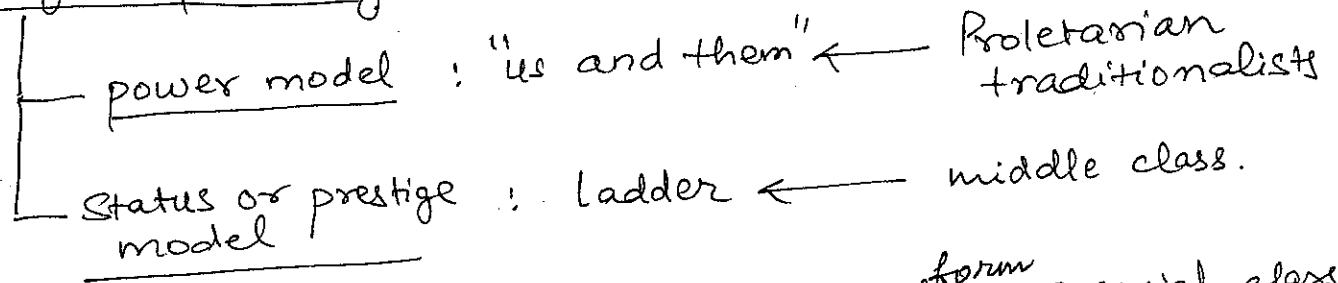
Middle class subculture

↳ individual strategy, achievement, success

↳ high aspirations

↳ Goldthorpe & Lockwood

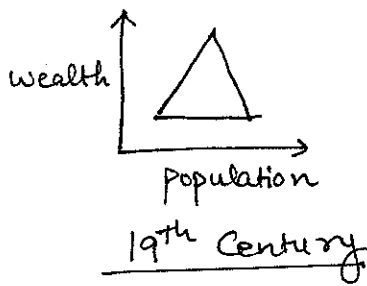
Images of Society



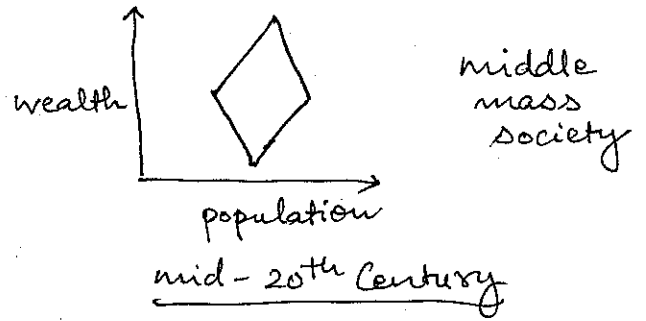
It may be argued that manual workers ~~form~~ ^{form} a social class/group with distinct interests and subcultures.

Embourgeoisement

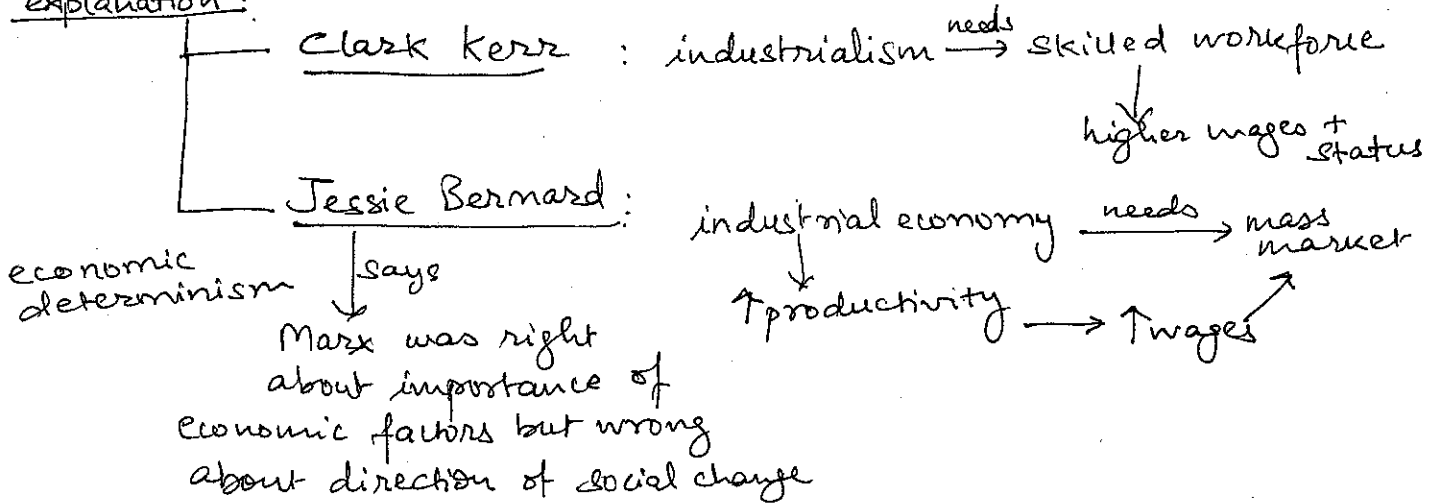
- # marx predicted : intermediate strata → proletariat
- # however in 1950s & 60s — sociologists : opposite happening
- # manual workers → entering middle stratum



→



explanation:



Embourgeoisement → hypothesis, impressionistic evidence

Opponents → Goldthorpe, Lockwood

of Embour-

↳ Luton Study : The Affluent workers in the class structure

↳ favourable for embourgeoisement

Luton Study findings (attitudes, interactions, aspirations, ^{political} views)

- AWS (Affluent workers): work: means to an end (instrumental)
- AWS: little satisfaction from work
- no close friends @ work, no social clubs of firm
- feel there is little chance of promotion
- concerned with money not career
- joins unions in self interest: solidaristic collectivism changed to instrumental collectivism

white collar workers (WCWs)

- ↑ job satisfaction
- friends @ work, firm's social clubs

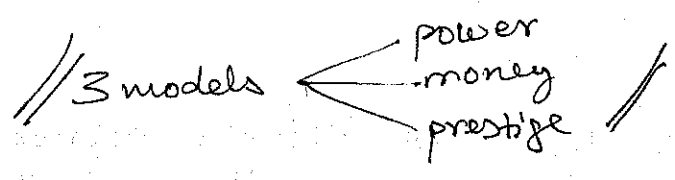
⇒ Affluent workers are not becoming middle class.

- AWS: friends with kin & family and worker class in neighbourhood: privatized home centered existence
- WCWs mix more
- Aw doesn't adopt middle class patterns of sociability.
- AWS don't see society in terms of power or prestige model.
 - they see money as the basis of class divisions
- political views: AWS still voted for Labour

money & model.

- o AWS: new emerging working class
- o 2 points of convergence with WCWs: privatization & instrumental collectivism.

⇒ Goldthorpe & Lockwood reject economic determinism.



money model leading to working class becoming less rather than more class conscious

John Westergaard : different view

proletarian traditionalist : parochial outlook
↳ breakup → wider social vision, larger conception of class identity
AW : cash nexus snaps → realize that interest lies in collective class action
seeds of class consciousness even in conservative Luton workers.

Blackburn & Mann : unskilled manual workers @ Peterborough

→ no consistent & coherent image of society ; left and right wing views coexisted ; workers confused by clash b/w proletarianism and conservatism
subordination + exploitation → power model, radical attitude +

dominant class ideology + agencies like mass media, education → conservative
↓
Confusion

but Marxists → class consciousness will eventually be generated by contradictions of capitalism

clerks and other routine white collar workers - ambiguous status situation

↳ some sociologists say → they are merging into proletariat
e.g. ← Westergaard & Resler

in terms of market situation, professionals < higher lower

Bernard Barber: functionalist view: Role & rewards of higher professionals

professionalism: 4 essential attributes —

Strongly criticised

- body of systematic & generalized knowledge
- interest of community
- code of ethics
- high rewards.

Ivan Illich — "Medical Nemesis": critique of medical profession

higher professions —> serve wealthy & powerful

Parry & Parry: strategy of some occupational groups to improve market situation

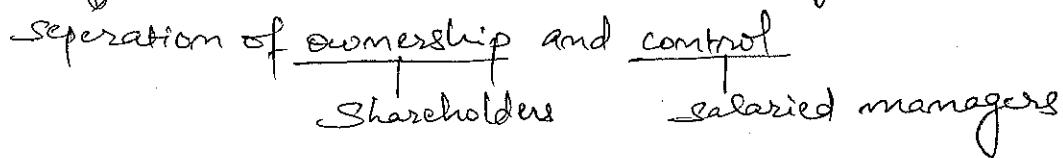
professionalism

- restriction of entry
- association controlling conduct of members
- only members can provide services
 - jealousy guarded monopoly.

difference in occ. reward b/w doc & teacher ← -diff. in degree of professionalization.

since 19th century - Petty bourgeoisie ↓ - why? — Competition from large biz

since 2nd half of 19th cent. → Joint Stock Company — gov't's fiscal measures



↑↑ complexity, expansion — administrators ↑ — gov't.
— managers ↑ — biz corps.

WCW forming single social class is debatable.
Middle class is becoming increasingly fragmented →

Study of Images of Class by Roberts et al. (1972)

- 27% : middle class image held by middle income WCWs
- 19% : compressed middle class image : held by petty bourgeoisie
- 15% : Ladder / typical middle class image → : well educated + highly paid
- 14% : proletarian image → routine WCWs, low wages

Marxian perspective

Westergaard and Resler

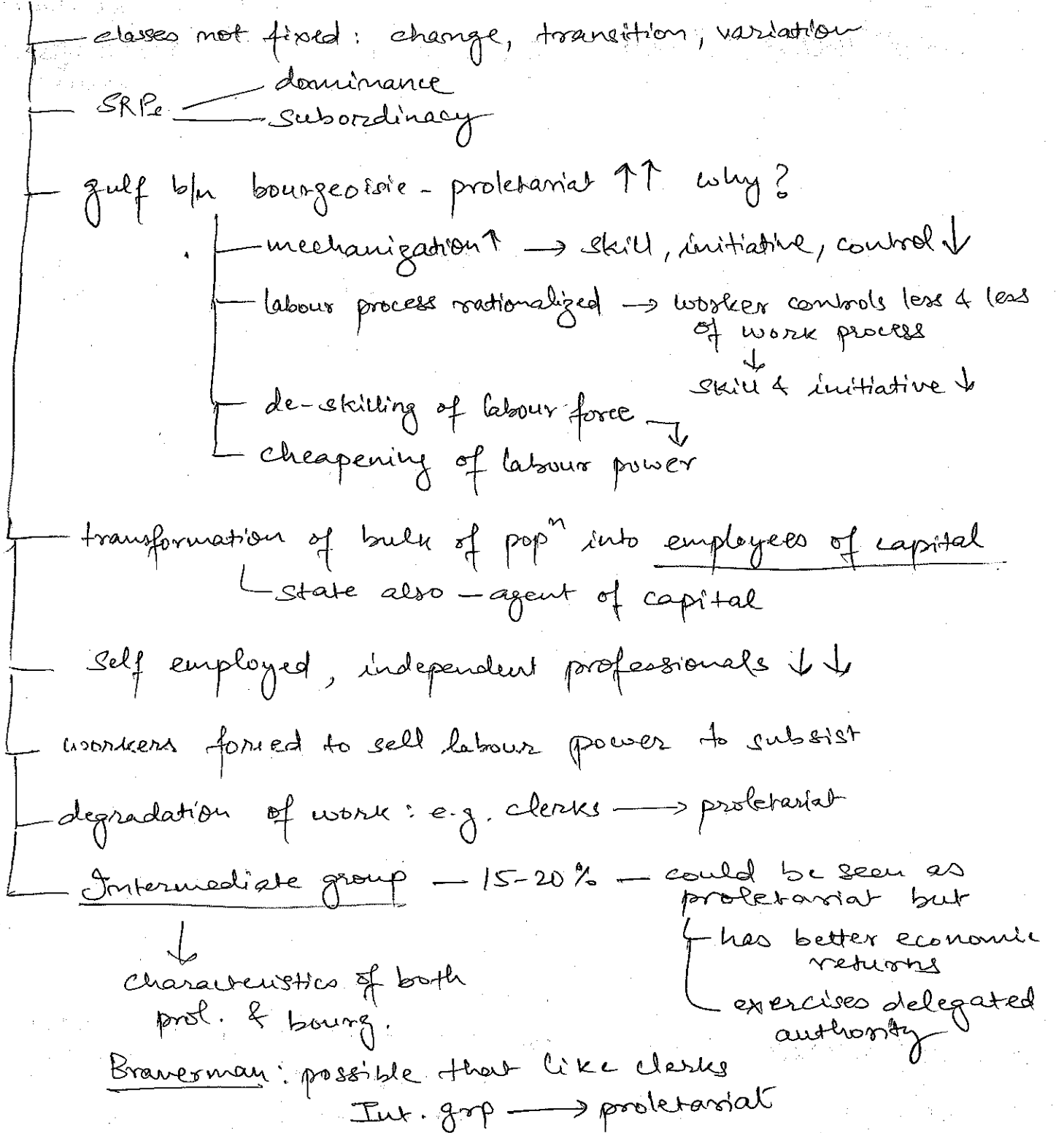
- major division still b/n capital & labour
- other diff insignificant
- private ownership of capital — major determinant of inequalities in income
- benefits from welfare state: paid back in taxes
- no evidence of redistribution of wealth
- inequalities maintained by capitalist class
- directors & top execs also owners of large stockholdings

Criticism: Frank Parkin

- why are some propertyless professionals like doctors privileged??
- why are there marked social inequalities in East European communist societies?

↳ West & Resler have no answer

Harry Braverman - American Marxist



An
but transformⁿ of labour processes be for ↑ productivity & ↑ profit in socialist societies as well??

↳ Braverman: admits this but says: this is °° of capita imitation of capitalist model and hopes that it is a transitional stage.

Social Mobility in Capitalistic Society

Industrial Society : open : SM ↑
 ↓ low degree of "closure"
 status - achieved (merit basis)

pre-industrial : closed : SM ↓
 status - ascribed

Talcott Parsons : achievement : value : American Society
 → occupational status ↔ prestige
 achieved by own effort + ability

Anthony Giddens : if rate of SM ↓ ⇒ class solidarity, cohesion ↑
 why? → most individuals stay in their class
 ↳ reproduction of common life experiences over generations.

SM

- Intragenerational SM — occ. status of same person @ diff times
- Intergenerational SM — occ. status of father v/s son.
 e.g. son of labourer becomes IAS → intergenerationally mobile

studied most frequently by sociologists.

problems with SM study

occupational classification ← prestige
 ← economic rewards

not possible to identify many members of bourgeoisie on basis of occⁿ.

prestige — study by David glass 1949 } England & Wales
 eg.
 Eco reward — Oxford mobility study 1972 }
 eg.

reasons for increase in SM

- change in occupational structure
 more white collar jobs
- diff in manual & non-manual fertility rates
- occupational status ↔ merit
 ⇒ education ↑ ⇒ SM ↑

↳ functionalist view, criticised.

MARX: SM \Rightarrow weaken class solidarity

Pareto: this situation has arrived in modern western soc.

mobility diminishes coherence of groups & intensity of class conflict but eliminates neither.

FRANK PARKIN: high rate of upward mobility \rightarrow political safety valve

upwardly mobile reinforce stability

take on socio-political outlook of class into which they move

downwardly mobile

WILENSKY & EDWARDS

stick to outlook of class from which they've come anticipating restoration of status

reduce working class solidarity

\therefore both upward and downward SM \rightarrow reinforce status quo

Stratification in Socialist Societies.

Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia

Relationship with FPe defined classes \rightarrow ^{would} disappear in socialist egalitarian society: MARX

transition period before communist utopia

during which structures of inequality established by capitalism would be dismantled.

Contemporary communism \rightarrow long way from Marx's dream

identifiable strata — FRANK PARKIN —

white collar intelligentsia

skilled manual

lower/unqualified white collar

unskilled manual

income ineq < capitalist societies but still significant

prestige hierarchy

WESOLOWSKI — functionalist view } to each according to work, } criticised.
{ positions of authority important }

MILOVAN DJILAS

→ ~~pos~~ those in positions of authority use power to further their interests.

Bourgeoisie of the west

→ New Ruling class of Political Bureaucrats

new class more exploitative than bourgeoisie

unchecked by political parties → single party → political bureaucrats monopolize power.

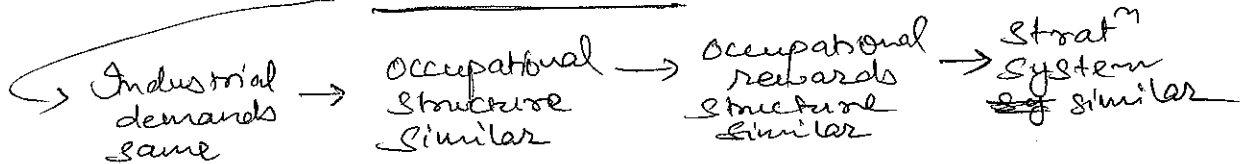
they control forces of production → power

T.B. Bottomore & reverse is true: they have power → they control FPs

difference b/m new class of socialist societies & bourgeoisie of west

<u>Bourgeoisie</u>	New Class
property can be passed from father to son	members have no legal claim to property
more open Less open	More open: Frank Parkin e.g. Hungarian study ↳ 77% managerial & admin positions filled from manual & peasant families.
DM higher	Downward mobility lower

CONVERGENCE THEORY: American sociologists → strat^m systems in all industrial societies - capitalist or communist, are becoming increasingly similar. → CLARK KERR



CRITICISM:

- diff in strat^m sys of East & West
- factors shaping systems are diff.
- sources other than economic forces shaping societies can't be ignored

Goldthorpe → CT fails to consider influence of political & ideological forces

West — market forces generate strat^m

East — political regulation

basis of strat. different → Frank Parkin

<u>west</u>		<u>east</u>
income ineq more	—	income inequality smaller
wide gulf	—	manual/non-manual distinction less marked
lower rate of USM	—	rate of upward SM higher

Sociology, ideology & social stratification

functionalism: conservative ideology
founded on

marxism founded on radical ideology

ALVIN GOULDNER — critical of Davis & Moore

functionalism advocates status quo

Marxism — use of value laden terms: exploitation, oppression
→ ideological basis revealed

Alexandrov (marxist) → no real SM across real class boundaries
SM only within proletariat
picture of open society disguises situation

Tunin → outcomes of stratification suggest examination of alternatives — worthwhile

Social Mobility — ESO-14

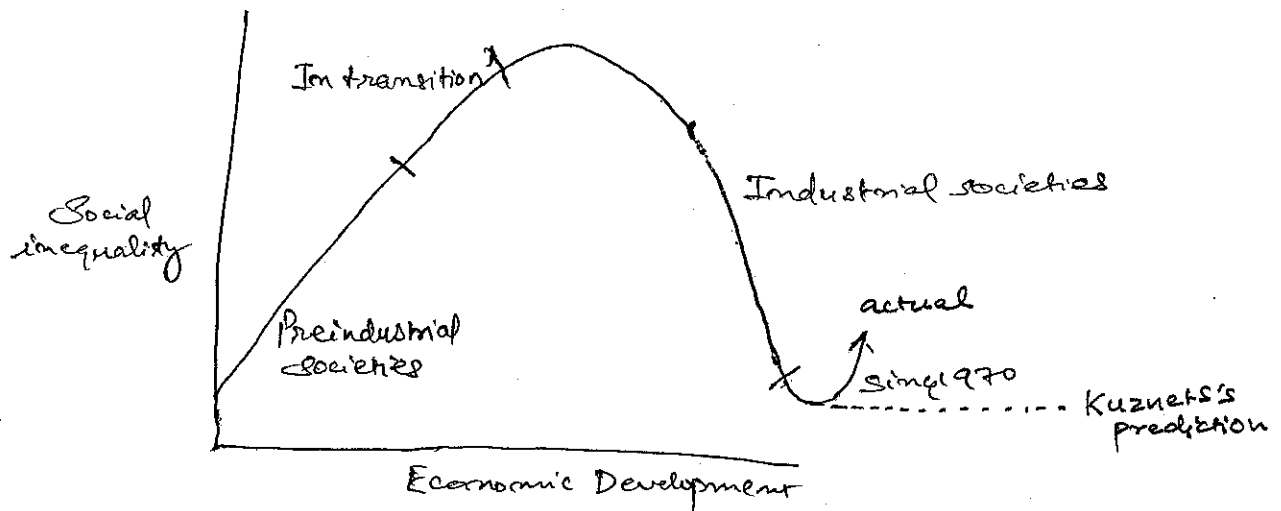
— SM: transition from one social position to another

— Horizontal Mobility — movt. of individuals or groups from one position to another in society without shifting to a higher or lower stratum — Anthony Giddens prefers term lateral mobility

— Vertical mob. — upward or downward change in rank. → change in stratum

Simon Kuznets : Nobel laureate, economist

↳ Kuznets Curve : inequality increases during the early stages of capitalist development, then declines and eventually stabilizes at a relatively low level



E.g. Europe, US, Canada : inequality peaked before WW2 declined through 1950s, and remained roughly same through 1970s.

But emergence of post-Industrial society has brought with it increase in inequality in many developed nations since 1970s, which calls Kuznets theory into question.

Ralph H. Turner — Contest Mobility

Sponsored mobility

- established elite or their agents recruit new individuals into their fold
- criterion of supposed merit
- cannot be taken through effort / strategy

- elite status is prize in an open contest
- taken by aspirants through efforts
- prize of upward mobility not in hands of established elite.

Mobility created by changes in occupational structure of the society → STRUCTURAL OR FORCED Mobility

"status discrepancy" - mobility in one sphere need not necessarily lead to mobility in all other spheres.

There are situations where the proscribed sets of behavior that characterize roles may lead to cognitive dissonance in individuals. **Role conflict** is a special form of social conflict that takes place when one is forced to take on two different and incompatible roles at the same time. For example, a person may find conflict between her role as a mother and her role as an employee of a company when her child's demands for time and attention distract her from the needs of her employer. Similarly, **role confusion** occurs in a situation where an individual has trouble determining which role he or she should play, but where the roles are not necessarily incompatible. For example, if a college student attending a social function encounters his teacher as a fellow guest, he will have to determine whether to relate to the teacher as a student or a peer.

"Role conflict is a conflict among the roles corresponding to two or more statuses."

Example: "People in modern, high-income countries juggle many responsibilities demanded by their various statuses and roles. As most mothers can testify both parenting and working outside the home are physically and emotionally draining. Sociologists thus recognize role conflict as conflict among the roles corresponding to two or more statuses" (Macionis 90).

Even the roles linked to a single status can make competing demands on us. A plant supervisor may enjoy being friendly with workers. At the same time, distance is necessary to evaluate his staff (Macionis 90).

Role conflict is different from *role strain* - a tension among the roles connected to a single status

Role Conflict and Its Resolution

Role conflict may be experienced by an individual at two levels firstly within his own body of roles and secondly between his own roles and those of other people. Role conflict can occur within one own body of role when there is difference between one's own perception of his role and his actual role behaviour. This may cause loss of self-image. The other condition is when a person records incompatibility between his roles associated with two statuses. Role conflict arises

at second level when an individual perceives his role differs from the definition of his role by the occupants in the counter position. Problems arises how to tackle such situation. **Gross** has given a **role conflict resolution theory** in this regard. The theory of role-conflict resolution presupposes that a role bearer confronted with conflicting role expectation will let his role behaviour be determined by his legitimacy judgment about each of the role expectation, the negative sanctions expected after deviation from each of the role expectation and his orientation with respect to legitimacy and sanctions.

★ WORKS & ECONOMIC LIFE

↳ UIAS - vol II - Pg 22-47

- important :
- social determinants & consequences of economic development
 - types of exchange
 - industrialization & its effects.

WORK & LEISURE

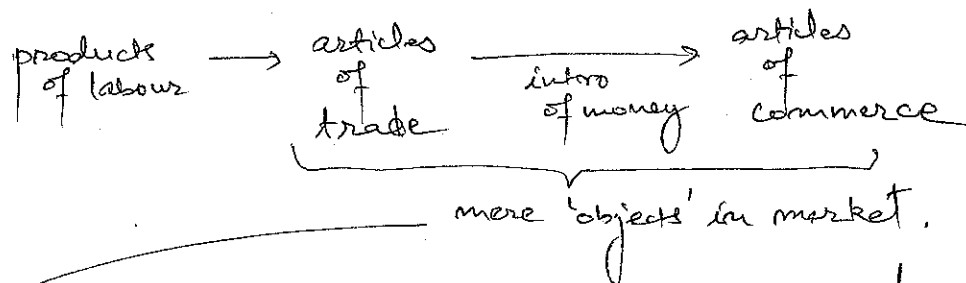
Karl Marx: alienated labour

production → key to human happiness and fulfilment

Alienation

- cut off from work
- ↓ satisfaction & fulfilment ↓
- unable to express his true nature in his work → estranged from himself.
- work: social activity ⇒ alienation from work → alienation from others.

origin of alienation: barter



→ from an end in themselves to means to an end.

barter system → private property → feeds back into forces that created it → heightens alienation

Marx - Capitalism contained seeds of its own destruction. e.g. capitalist economies.

mechanization → ↓ skills needed → appendage to the machine → ↓ individual character, character

specialized DOL → exclusive sphere of activity → ↓ fulfilment/freedom
→ would be abolished in Marx's true ~~socialist~~ communist society.

Division of Labour : Emile Durkheim — functionalist view.

promise of division of labour outweighs the problems arising from specialization in industrial society.

"The Division of Labour in Society", 1893.

DoL — Marx was pessimistic, Durkheim saw promise in it

pre-industrial society — ↓ social differentiation, DoL unspecialized

Similarity in members — mechanical solidarity ← (Social Solidarity)
(unity based on resemblance)

industrial society — specialized occupational roles — interdependence → organic solidarity

Marx — DoL divisive ; Durkheim → DoL ↑ → interdep. ↑ → solidarity ↑

interdependence & exchange — insufficient — specialized DoL requires rules and regulations

Durkheim : beginning of contract → moral regulation of exchange
still insufficient as moral foundation of industrial society

social controls, moral obligations weak → anomie (normlessness)

breakdown of normative control

indications in late 19th century

- ↑ suicide
- marital break up
- industrial conflict

reasons of anomie in Indus. soc.

- rapid social change : disrupts norms
- ceiling on desires disintegrated : dissatisfaction
- prosperity ↑ ⇒ desires ↑

solution

- need moral consensus on reasonable expectations
- exchange governed by norms
 - code of ethics — biz and commerce
- occupational associations ← counter individualism, establishing consensus
- specialized DoL → ↑ individualism and self-interest

economic rewards \propto contribution to well being of community by services of the occupation

↓
sole economic inequality

state: enforce "common" morality @ national level

professional associations: clearly estbd. code of conduct → lacking in Industry & Commerce
↳ Durkheim: professional ethics is key to future moral order in industrial society.

Pluralism, trade unions & the institutionalization of industrial conflict.

pluralist perspective → power dispersed among variety of interest groups.
e.g. Trade unions.

↳ Trade unionism → Working class integrated into capitalist society
↳ conflict institutionalized → stability ↑

Dahrendorf → pluralism: opportunity for success of every interest voice
→ Industrial democracy

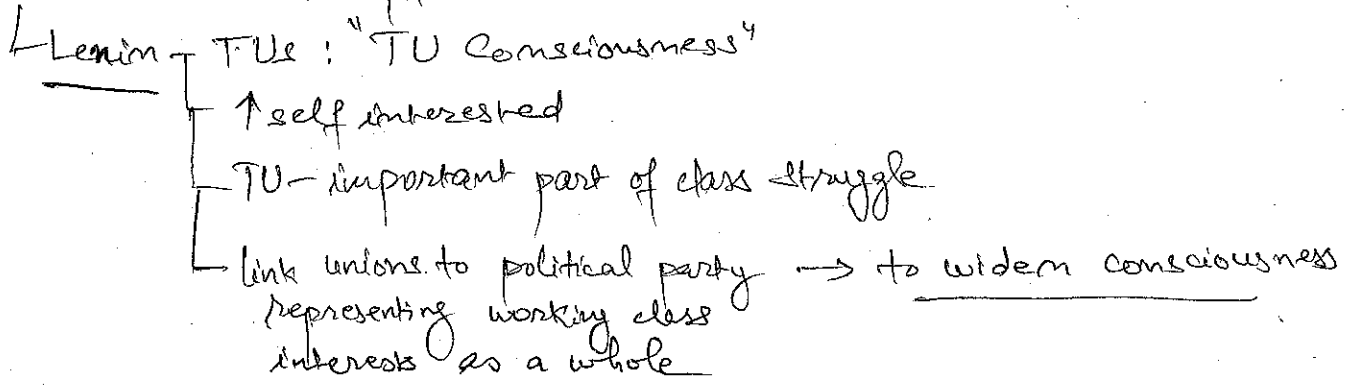
Trade unions: Marxian perspective

integration of working class in capitalist society: superficial

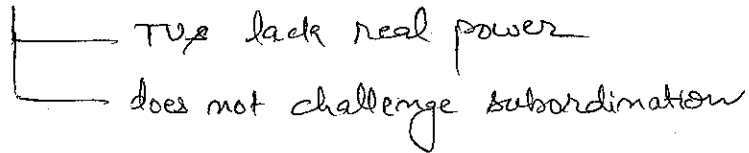
trade unions

- danger - preoccupied with furthering interests of members; lose sight of overall struggle b/n capital and labour
- promise
 - uniting workers in a struggle against employers; create class consciousness
 - cooperation b/n unions → class solidarity at national level.

Successors - not so optimistic

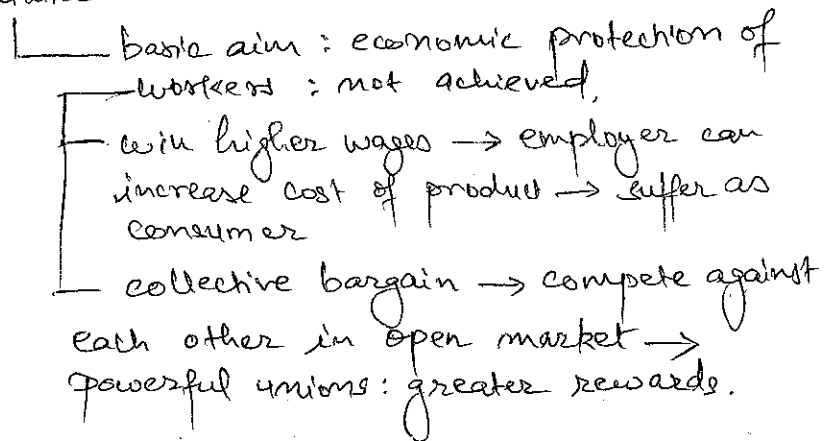


Modern marxists: pessimistic



V.L. Allen's analysis of their failure

↓
massive redistribution of wealth needed
↓ but
TUs satisfied with fractional changes in wages.



Institutionalization of conflict → merely damped down more violent expressions of conflict

essential conflict of interest remains

integration of working class in body politic → superficial

DISTRIBUTION: set of strategies for apportioning goods and services among the members of a community

Types of exchange

→ on basis of items exchanged: S: GS, GG, SS, SM, GM, MM

Karl Polanyi

- Reciprocity based exchange
- Redistribution based exchange
- Market exchange

every economy: at least one of these systems.

Reciprocal exchange

- based on Role Obligation
- usually not b/m strangers
- not dictated by maximization
- value of goods need not be same but within culturally defined range

Sub of Reciprocity

- Generalized — value not calculated, time for repayment unspecified
- Balanced — G&S of commensurate worth are traded within finite period

e.g. hunter communities
L hunt distributed as per kinship obligations.

Exchange based on REDISTRIBUTION

- collected goods flow to a central point from where they are redistributed to the society
- may be voluntary or involuntary

e.g. → we pay income tax;
pottatch ceremony

Market Exchange

- exchange of goods & services according to law of supply and demand
- G & S bought & sold @ money price determined by impersonal forces of D & S.
- unlike other types of exchanges, here social position of those who exchange is not important.
- most purely economic model of exchange
- money: market device designed to facilitate exchange by acting as a medium for it.

WORK & ECONOMIC LIFE: (Giddens)

work: paid or unpaid : tasks : physical or mental → production of goods & services: human needs.

work for wage → occupation

unpaid labour → enormous contributions

voluntary work → important social role

informal economy → transactions outside sphere of regular employment
 ↓
 much work done not recorded

# <u>global view</u> →	<u>Developed</u>	<u>Developing</u>
	tiny percentage work in agri	agriculture main source of emplmt.
	protective employment laws	less tightly regulated ↳ long hours, little pay
	informal/parallel/black economy relatively small	Reverse in developing
		e.g. <u>Nigeria</u> - black economy) ≈ 40-45% of GDP Most employment comes from informal sector.

Ann Oakley: The Sociology of Housework and Housewife (1974)

- # before 1940s - focus on paid employment, ignored domestic sphere
- # 2nd wave feminism - challenged this
- # Oakley's explanation of how & why it happened
 - separation of home from workplace
 - domestic work - 'invisible'
 - seen as natural domain of women
 - even with technology ↑, avg. time spent remained same (new tasks were created)
 - unpaid
- # housework: 25 to 40% of wealth created in industrialized countries.
- # Oakley: domestic work props up the rest of the economy.
- # full time domestic → isolating, alienating, ↓ satisfaction, monotonous
- # men: sharp division b/w work and leisure
women: no clear division
- # paid work → income → unequal power relationships, as housewives are dependent on male partners

CRITICS

- # Oakley neglected major diff. b/w working and middle class in terms of decision making & resource sharing
- # Gershuny → real changes ↑ → ↑ equalization of amt. of work
- # Oakley was too pessimistic about prospects of change in ~~gender~~ household gender relations.
- # Her ideas remain important. → women continue to do more housework → deeply embedded attitudes → 'proper place' of women in domestic sphere.

DoL

traditional societies

20-30 major craft trades together with specialized roles such as merchant, soldier, etc.

most of population worked on farms, economically self sufficient - produced own necessities of life

Modern Societies

thousands of distinct occupations.

economic interdependence

Adam Smith : father of modern economics

"The Wealth of Nations", 1776

↳ advantages of DoL (pin factory)

Fredrick Winslow Taylor : 'scientific management'

↳ detailed study of industrial processes, break them into simpler operations that could be precisely timed and organized

↳ scientific management = Taylorism

↳ academic study + sys. of prodⁿ for max output

↳ time & motion studies → knowledge of prodⁿ in management's hands.

↳ Taylorism : associated with deskilling and degradation of labour.

Henry Ford : assembly line (inspired from Chicago slaughterhouses)

Model T
Ford

↳ mass prodⁿ needed mass market → ↑ wages ^{to} \$5 for 8 hr day

Fordism → system of mass production tied to the cultivation of mass markets.

Reasons for demise of Fordism

- assembly line expensive
- system rigid
- needs cheap labour to compete
- low trust system

Low Trust Systems

e.g. Fordism & Taylorism

- close supervision
- little autonomy of action
- continuous monitoring
- result: ↓ commitment, morale, ↑ dissatisfaction, absenteeism.

high trust system

- workers given control on pace and content with overall guidelines
- concentrated at higher levels of industrial organizations.

Recent decades: Post-Fordism : (Piore and Sabel)

"The Second Industrial Divide"
1984

- radical departure from Fordism
- flexibility & innovation maximized to meet market demands of diverse, customized products.

Subaru-Isuzu

↓
Laurie
Crampton's
Study

Group production ← ↑ skills, autonomy ↑, pride ↑
peer supervision, same power and control systems.

Flexible prodⁿ & mass customization ← new set of pressures
e.g. Dell

Global production — Retailer dominated production

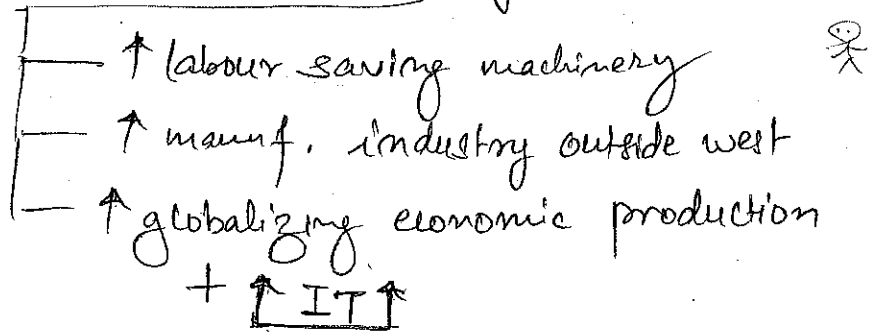
— 2/3 of ~~the~~ clothing sold in US made outside US @ 'sweatshops' by workers getting peanuts

Neo Fordists → critical of Past Fordism

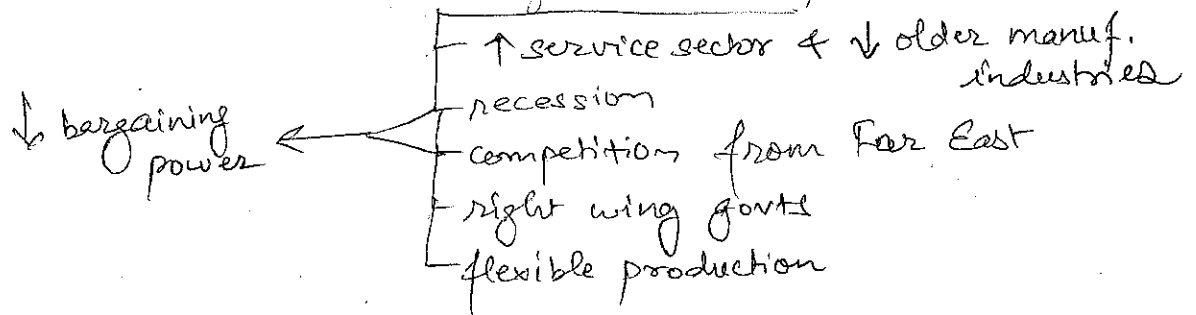
Fordist practices not fully abandoned, new approaches have been integrated into it

Since the beginning of 20th century → in industrialized countries

→ blue collar ↓ white collar ↑ why?



decline in trade unionism after 1980 → why?



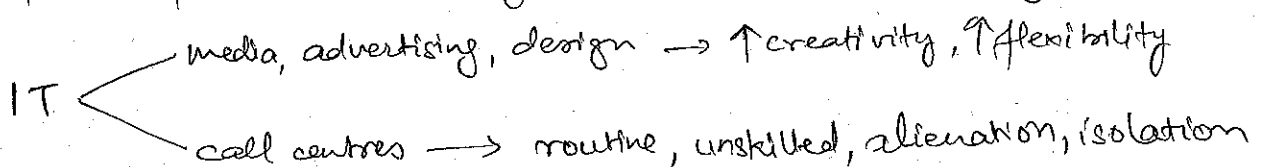
Organized conflict

- strike
- lockout
- output restrictions
- clashes in contract negotiations

Less organized

- high labour turnover (employers regularly replace old staff with new)
- absenteeism
- interference with machinery

Impact of IT, technological determinists → Pg 914, Giddens

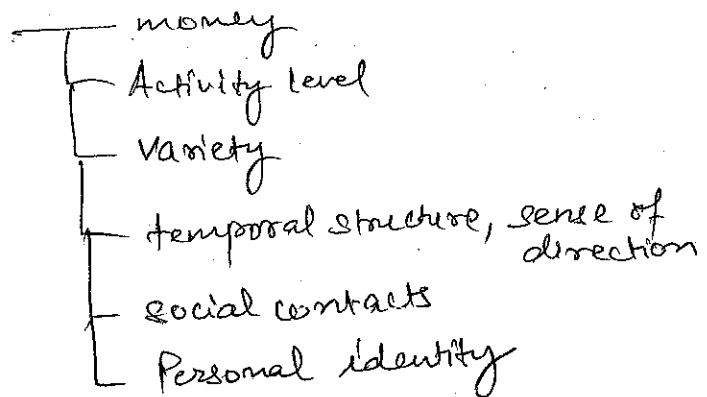


Offshoring → Pg 918, Giddens.

Alan Blinder → main threat to developed countries is India (services) & not China (manuf.)

2/3rd of Global outsourced staff → employed in India.

social significance of work



<POLITICS AND SOCIETY>

Power: Max Weber has defined Power as the chance of a man or a number of men to realize their own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others participating in the action

↳ // get done what you want ~~at~~ even against others will → you have power over them //

Power → aspect of social relationships

↳ held in relation to others, not in isolation.

Political sociology → study of power in broadest sense

Dowse & Hughes → politics is about power. Politics occurs when there are power differentials.

↳ social relationship in which there are power diff. → is political

state & machinery of govt. → emphasized but studied in relation to society as a whole rather than in isolation.

power
 ↳ authority → legitimate, right and just
 ↳ coercion → not seen as legitimate by those subjected to it.

Weber : constant-sum concept of power : fixed amount of power, if some hold, others do not. ⇒ powerholders tend to use power to further own interests ⇒ power used mainly for oppression, exploitation of others.

FUNCTIONALIST Perspective : Talcott Parsons : variable-sum concept of Power → possessed by society as a whole, capacity to mobilize resources of society to attain collective goals. ⇒ ↑ efficiency of social sys. in achieving goals ⇒ ↑ power exists in society. → power not seen as fixed : can increase or decrease.

#. Parson's view of power derived from his general theory of nature of society.

↳ survival of social sys ← value consensus → collective goals
e.g. Economic expansion + high living std. in western society

↑ ability to realize these goals ⇒ ↑ power that resides in the social system

↳ power differentials: collective goals → those in power use it for benefit of all
↓ necessary
↳ why → Collective goals → cooperation → organization → positions of command
Cooperation and reciprocity

→ some are granted authority for the benefit of all.
e.g. power given to Marshals in Sioux Indian society
↳ control excitable young warriors during hunt which was crucial for food supply of entire tribe,

CRITICS: parsons has failed to appreciate the power is frequently used to further sectional interests.

MARXIAN PERSPECTIVE

- # constant-sum concept
- # source of power: economic infrastructure
- # coercion
- # if seen as legitimate — false class consciousness is the reason
- # relationships of dominance and subordination in infrastructure reproduced in superstructure

Measurement of Power.

Robert Dahl → careful examination of actual decisions

CRITICS

— those in power can prevent issues from reaching point of decision
— who has the power to determine what are decisions?

Westergaard & Restor → power can only be measured by its results

— proof of pudding is in the eating! — whoever reaps largest rewards holds largest share of power
— inequalities in British society → reflect continuing power of capital
— conc. of wealth with capitalists — visible proof of power
— Ruling class ideology → no challenge to its position
→ 'rarely' has to actively exercise its power

Ralph Miliband: advertizing → one of the ways in which capitalism is legitimated — massive indoctrination — all advertising is political; exploitative and oppressive nature of capitalism effectively disguised.

Capitalist state : Marxian Perspective

state represents ruling class interests

exact relationship
b/n state &
bourgeoisie

Aronovitch

— govt. manned & ~~financed~~ ^{controlled} by finance capital
biz & financial connxns.

Poulantzas

— role of state determined by infrastructure
relative autonomy → exists & is essential to effectively represent capital

otherwise: internal conflict → no united front against proletariat

also → relative autonomy → give concessions to contain radical demands
→ promote myth that it represents society as a whole

Marx → before communism: 'period of transition' → revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat, capitalism dismantled → state will finally 'wither away' → transition to communism complete

CRITICS: no evidence of state withering away — dictatorship continues → communist utopia wishful thinking ← Elite theory strongly advocates this

ELITE THEORY: Pareto & Mosca

- personal qualities separate ruler from ruled
- developed in part as reaction to Marxism
- two main groups: ruling minority & ruled
- proletarian revolution, if occurs, will merely replace one ruling elite by another
- majority: apathetic and unconcerned with major issues of the day
- mass of popⁿ: controlled & manipulated by elite

CLASSICAL ELITE THEORY: Pareto & Mosca

VILFREDO PARETO

- psychological characteristics as basis of elite rule
- governing elite
 - lions
 - foxes
- lions: direct & incisive action, rule by force, e.g. Military dictatorships
- foxes: cunning & guile, diplomatic manipulation & wheeling & dealing, e.g. European democracies
- ∴ position based on personal qualities — lion like or fox like

change in society & circulation of elites
 history: never ending circulation of elites
 graveyard of aristocracies!

causes of change from elite to elite

- decadence
- decay
- ↓ vigour
- absence of qualities of counterpart
- inflexible to change

CRITICS

- model too simplistic
- difference in political systems considered minor
- method of measurement of qualities?
- measuring elite decadence?
- Pareto: no recruitment from below → ↓ vigour, vitality
- but T.B. Bottomore → Brahmins: closed group: still survived

Gaetano Mosca

- rulers, ruled
- qualities → superiority
- unlike Pareto & Mosca ~~is~~ opined that qualities required for elite rule varied from society to society
- diff b/n democracy & other elite rules: ruling elite in democratic societies is open → possibilities of various interests being represented
- democracy: govt of the people, might be for the people but never by the people: ELITE RULE remained INEVITABLE
- masses lacked capacity to self govern: Regretted extension of franchise — he said it should be limited to middle class

Pareto v/s Mosca

qualities reqd. for elite rule same for all time vs qualities reqd. vary from society to society

democracy merely another form of elite domination vs democracy diff from other elite rules

Power Elite: C. Wright Mills

analysis of American society: 1950s

elite rule — institutional rather than Peal terms.

structure of institutions is such that those at top of hierarchy largely monopolize power.

a ^{single} ruling minority — "Power Elite" ← major corporations } 3
← military } key
← federal govt. } institutions
(similar interests & activities)

How? ↑ centralization of decision making power

cohesiveness + unity of power elite: similar background
similar values, mutual trust + cooperation, inter-change
of personnel b/w 3 elites, overlapping of personnel → ↑ unity

CRITICS

evidence circumstantial & suggestive rather than conclusive.

Robert Dahl — potential for control doesn't mean actual control; range of key decisions not investigated → case unproven

Elite theory & communist societies

T.B. Bottomore: Sys. in communist countries approaching pure type of 'power elite'

Raymond Aron: elite model applicable to communist societies

many researchers: ruling minority in comm. soc. uses power for self enrichment
e.g. Milovan Djilas

↳ David Lane → says this is not so. In USSR, principal aim was economic + industrial dev. of USSR. ∴ caution against extreme versions of elite theory being applied to these societies.

Pluralism: power & politics in Western Democracies.

- # power: dispersed — variety of groups
- # ↑ differentiation, ↑ DoL → ↑ varying needs, ~~see~~ ↑ occupations — interest groups
- # Organizations representing particular interests in society
- # Pluralism = elite pluralism: power dispersed among plurality of elites who are involved in political arena, compete to further particular interests
- # no inconsistency ^{b/w} with democracy & elites — interests channelized and mobilized for participation in govt, main interests represented, groups have a say in running of affairs.
- # unlike interest groups, political parties must appeal to & represent wide range of interests to gain power & form govt.
- # Politics → biz of bargaining & compromise
- # Raymond Aron: "Govt. becomes a biz of compromise"
- # Karl Mannheim: governed can remove leaders or force them to take decisions in interest of ~~society~~ many
 - ↳ Talcott Parsons agrees.

- # support for pluralism: Robert Dahl — study: New Haven, Connecticut
 - no evidence of ruling elite; ~~power~~
 - power dispersed among interest groups
 - no overlap of personnel b/w various elites

} through decision making method

- # Arnold Rose — ~~same~~ similar conclusions @ national level
 - ↳ multi-influence hypothesis: multiplicity of relatively independent elites

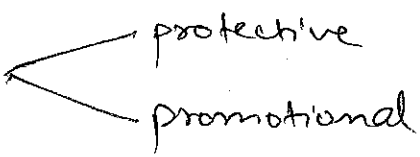
- CRITICS
- ↳ decision making approach — criticised (pre pages)
 - ↳ concessions by govt. against economic interest groups
 - ↳ to & defuse radical protest, protect privilege

Politics is a process of competition and bargaining and Govt. is a process of mediation and compromise.

FW Riggs : political party : org. which nominates candidates for election to legislature.

Segmow Lipset : democracy - political sys which provides regular constitutional opportunities for changing officials & social mechanism for majority to influence decisions.

# <u>political parties</u>	<u>Interest groups</u>
aim to take power	seek to influence parties & policies
represent wide interests	particular interest

Interest groups 

how IGs ~~influence~~ exert pressure?

- Contri to funds of political parties
- illegal payments / bribe
- appealing to public opinion
- civil disobedience
- provision of expertise

From pluralistic perspective : pol. parties & IGs : cornerstones of democracy.

Managers & corporations

- # James Burnham
 - ↑ Joint stock company
 - separation of ownership & control
 - ↓ owner manager → ↑ salaried managers
 - managerial societies (e.g. communist soc.)
where power of managerial elite would be max

CRITICISM: Marxists

- separation illusory
- managers = shareholders
- decisions like investments & mergers
- primary motive = profit maximization

- # Pluralists — 'Countervailing Power' restricts power of large corporations
 - e.g. consumer organizations

(Giddens)

Max Weber: 'ideal types' of authority

- Traditional — power legitimized through respect for long estbd. cultural patterns, e.g. hereditary family rule of nobles in medieval Europe
- Charismatic
 - drawn from devotion felt towards a leader
 - 'Charisma' — trait of personality
 - disrupts tradition
 - Jesus, Hitler
- Legal-rational
 - legitimated through legally enacted rules and regulations
 - modern orgs and bureaucracies

~~Foucault~~ Foucault : power operates at all levels of social interaction, in all social institutions, by all people. Not concentrated in an institution or group. Power and knowledge reinforce each other. e.g. Doctor

CRITICS : hazy conception; underestimates concentration of power

STEPHEN LUKES : three dimensional view of power.

1D : conflict of interest → whose side decision goes? → more powerful

2D : also looks at ability of groups or ~~at~~ social actors to control which issues are decided upon. Power to limit alternatives available to others. e.g. authorit. govt. ~~training~~ regulating what press can report

3D : radical view of power

↳ manipulation of desires - ideological exercise of power - observable when people act in ways contrary to their interests.

§ CRITICS : - how we know what people's interests are?

- how can unobservable influence of ideology on desires be studied?

- theory of structural determination rather than theory of power?

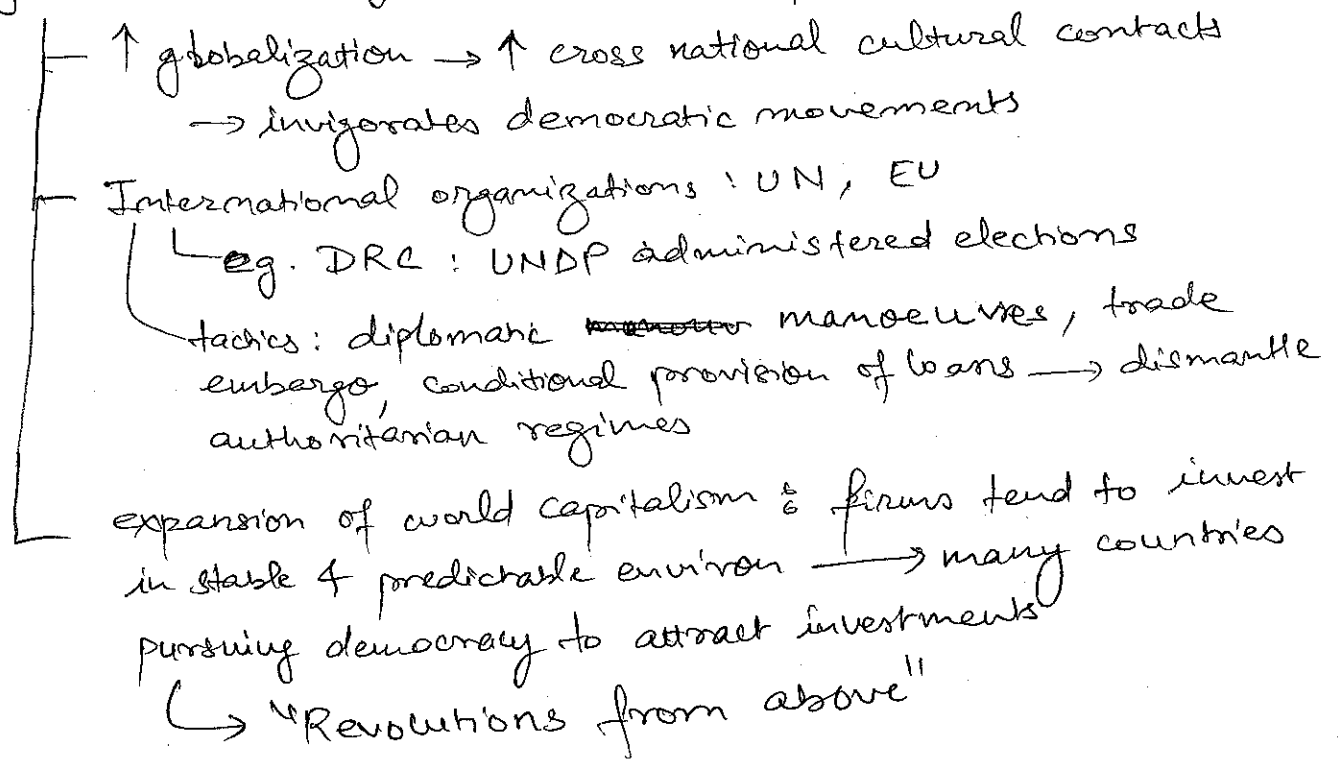
// Singapore: 'soft authoritarianism', Disneyland with death penalty //

// velvet revolutions of 1989 - collapse of communist govts. //

↳ ~~the~~ Eastern Europe

in China - protests suppressed in 1989 (Tiananmen square)

Why has democracy become widespread?



Read about EU @ Page 1009 - Giddens.

Social movements and social change

social movt. → collective attempts to further a common interest through action outside the sphere of estbd. institutions.

protest movts. — operate near margins of what is defined as legally permissible.

most powerful forms of collective action

Theories of social movts.

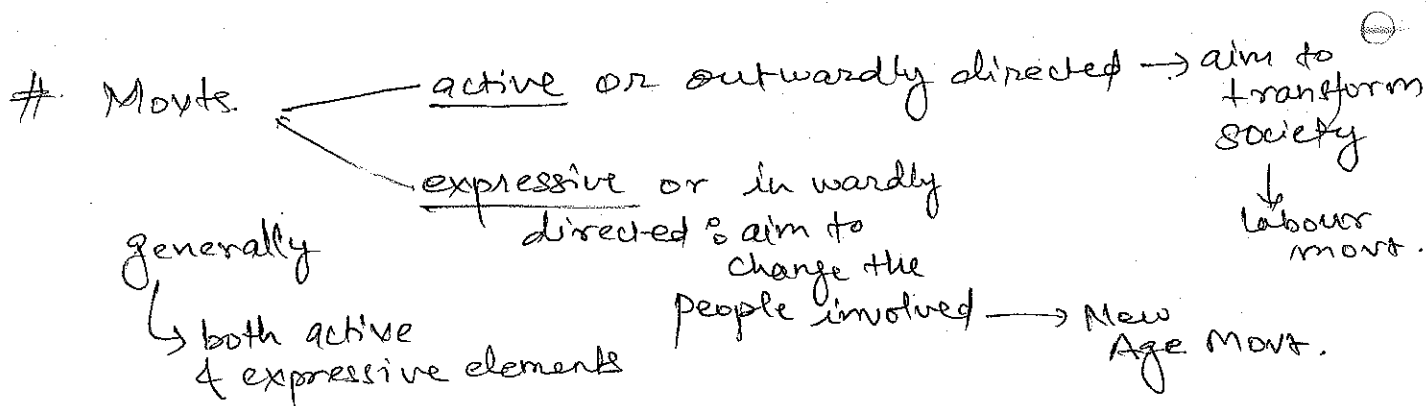
Chicago School of Sociology: first to delineate forms of collective behaviour

↳ Herbert Blumer → symbolic interactionism

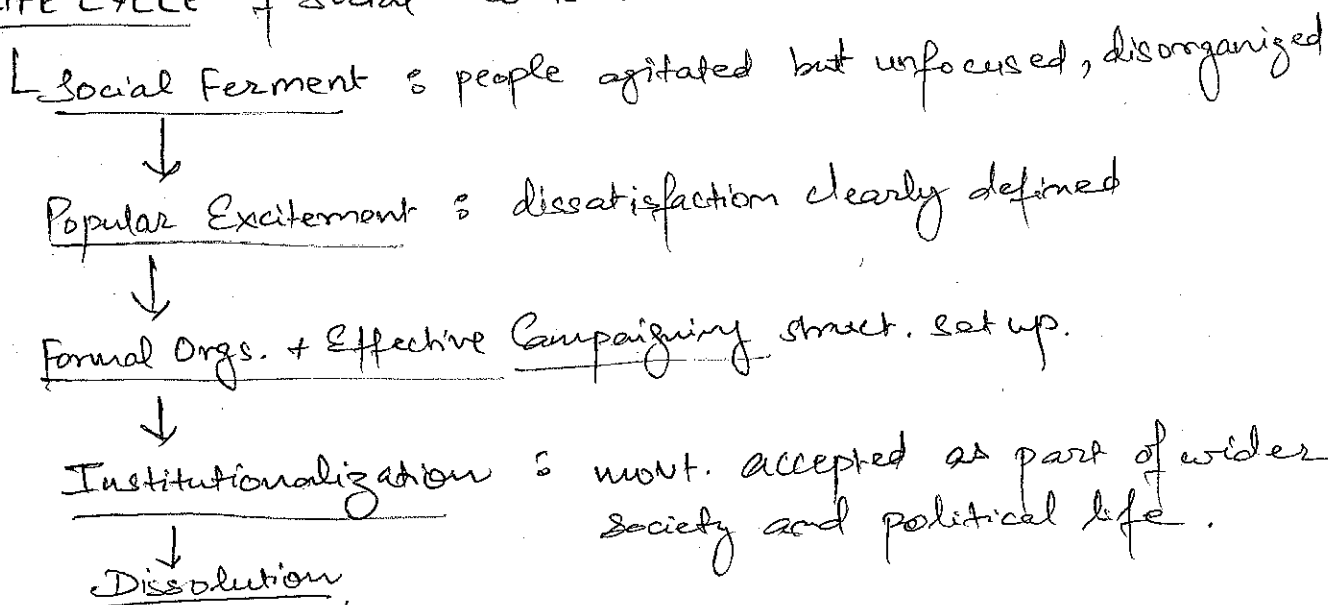
social movts.: agent of social change, not merely products of it

Blumer: Theory of Social Unrest

↳ causes of social movts. — dissatisfaction with some aspects of current society
— hope for "new order of life"



LIFE CYCLE of social movts. : Blumer



Niel Smelser : Social Movts (structural functionalist)

multi causal model of SMS

value added model - each stage adds value to movt. emergence

theory of structural strain

Six value added elements necessary for SM to develop

- Structural conduciveness
- Structural strain
- Generalized beliefs
- Precipitating factors
- Mobilization for action
- Failure of social control

★ Do Social Movements from ESO-12, BLOCK-8

RMT - Resource Mobilization Theory

SMs need resources. More resources we can mobilize, more likely we are to be successful.

M50-001

#. When power acquires legitimacy or justification, it is understood as authority; authority receives voluntary ~~to~~ obedience. Exercise of authority does not necessarily imply superiority of the person who commands.

∴ formal organizations: Power → institutionalized authority
informal orgs.: Power → institutionalized power

#. When a person has power, he/she has prestige but vice-versa may not necessarily be true.

#	<u>Power</u>	<u>Influence</u>
	commands obedience & submission	persuasive rather than coercive
	control through sanctions	no use of sanctions/punishment

Influence is not essentially accompanied with power.
Newton: Influence, not power
policeman: power, not influence
PM: both

#	<u>Power</u>	<u>Dominance</u>
	associated with status, structure of society	associated with one's personality
	sociological concept	psychological concept

Religion

for fundamentalism
& neutralism → Refer Biddens

for 'Religion & Science'

↳ Refer - Wiki, Q&A, IGNOU
ESO-13
block-5

- Durkheim's study: Australian aborigines: totemism
- Aborigine society → clans; totems: symbols of clans, emblem, flag, distinguishing the clan + it is sacred (carved on bullroarer) ⇒ totem is "outward and visible form of the totemic principle or God."
- ⇒ if symbol of society = symbol of God ⇒ Society = God ⇒ men are in fact worshipping society.
- how does this happen? → man is inferior to and dependent on the sacred. Man-sacred relationship is same as Man-society. Society → ↑ powerful + important than man.
- Symbol? → easier to visualize and direct feelings of awe towards a symbol than so complex a thing such as clan.
- Religion reinforces "collective conscience" → order, control, solidarity, cooperation. Collective worship → ↑ drama & reverence, highly charged atmosphere → ↑ integration
- Durkheim's views more relevant to small, non-literate societies.

BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI

- study: Trobriand Islands off the coast of New Guinea
- religion reinforces norms, values, ↑ solidarity (like Durkheim)
- religion not represent society as a whole (unlike " ")
- religious ritual ≠ worship of society.
- 'crises of life', anxiety, tension
- e.g. death - socially destructive; funeral - ↑ solidarity ⇒ reintegrates society

- Situations producing anxiety — uncertainty → rituals
e.g. Trobriand islands : no rituals while fishing in lagoon; but rituals before fishing in open sea.

⇒ Group unites to deal with stress situations ⇒ ↑ unity

- Religion promotes social solidarity by dealing with situations of emotional stress which threaten the stability of society.

“ Talcott PARSONS

- norms → action
- values, beliefs, cultural system → norms
- religious beliefs integrated into cultural system
- ∴ religion helps → consensus → order, stability
- like Malinowski : mechanism for adjustment to disturbing events
2 kinds of disruptions
 { unforeseen event, out of control
 { uncertainty
- rituals : 'tonic to self confidence'
- religion : give meaning to life; make sense of experiences
provides meaning to contradictory, frustrating events.
⇒ intellectual and emotional adjustment. → ↑ order & stability
- Dysfunctional aspects ignored! e.g. hostility b/w religious groups.
Glock & Stark → criticised

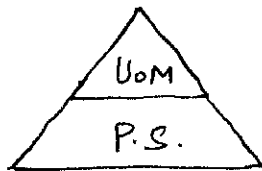
MARXIAN perspective.

- illusion which eases the pain produced by exploitation and oppression
- myths - justify ruling class domination
- opium of the people
- most religious movts. - originate in oppressed classes.
e.g. Christianity: slaves, poor, subjugated by Rome
- promise of salvation in afterlife, make virtue of suffering, hope for supernatural intervention, justification for social order and person's position in it.
- instrument of oppression - keeps people in their place.
- distorts reality → false class consciousness.
- Brazil: Pentecostalism: Ministers tell poor that ^{their} poverty is caused by their sins
Gort. condones ↑
- caste system: justified by Hindu religious beliefs.
- conflicting evidence also: religion doesn't always legitimate power
└ Israeli Kibbutzim: fervently religious; no contradiction b/w religion and socialism

// Marx: Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the sentiment of a heartless world and the soul of soulless conditions. It is the opium of the people //

Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann

- every society: own body of knowledge: 'universe of meaning'
- sociology of religion & sociology of knowledge
↳ meanings & definitions of reality held by members
- UoM requires constant legitimation, reinforcement, justification, or else → UoM crumbles → society unstable
- Religion helps build, maintain and legitimate UoMs — links reality of empirical societies to ultimate reality, legitimates social institutions (e.g. when legal offence = sin; pharaohs)
- each UoM grounded in social base (social structure of society) called Plausibility Structure. PS ↓ ⇒ UoM ↓ e.g. Spaniards destroyed Incas ⇒ Inca religion died.



MAX WEBER

- Religion not always shaped by economic factors as Marxists claim. Sometimes reverse is true — religion influences economic behaviour
- world view → meanings, purpose, motives → action
- Religion: imp. component of world view.
- "The Protestant ethic and the spirit of Capitalism"
- Ascetic Protestantism → Western capitalism
- calling in life, determine single minded pursuit of career, work for God's glory. Success = grace in God's sight. money = Success

- Protestant uniformity of life $\xrightarrow{\text{aids}}$ standardization of production
- fixed calling \longrightarrow justification for ~~the~~ specialized DOL.
- \uparrow creation of wealth, \downarrow spending \longrightarrow saving and reinvestment.
- Ascetic protestantism didn't cause but was an imp influence on origin and development of capitalism in Western Europe.
- CRITICS: marxists: capitalism predated protestantism
 \Rightarrow Protestantism: ruling class ideology for legitimization.
 e.g. Kautsky

Religion, stratification & change

- Church
 - large, formal org
 - hierarchy of officials
 - recruits from all strata but in practice, higher status grps \uparrow
 - identifies with the state
 - integrated with socio-eco structure of society
 - e.g. Roman Catholic Church of Middle Ages
 - accepts norms & values of society

- Denomination
 - less members (minority)
 - doesn't identify with state
 - approves separation of church and state
 - other denom. & churches - coexist, cooperate
 - lower wrking class least represented
 - e.g. Methodists
 - hierarchy, bureaucratic structure like church
 - tendency for more lay preaching
 - religious orgs. in USA: no estbd. Church there
 - Some say Church of England today is more denom than Church !!

Sects

- relatively small religious group
- members - usually - lower classes & poor
- often reject norms & values of wider society
- beliefs & practices strange to non-believer
- in tension with larger society & closed against it ← Berger
- strict pattern of behaviour, loyalty
- insular, closed to uninitiated
- ↑ intensity, ↑ open commitment
- e.g. Black Muslim Sect (Nation of Islam)

Weber - sects more likely to emerge within marginal groups
outside mainstream, ↓ privilege → ^{solⁿ} sect based on 'theodicy* of disprivilege'

(theodicy: religious explanation
& justification)

- Concept of Relative deprivation: subjectively perceived deprivation
e.g. Middle Class hippy in California

RD → sect as response to RD

- sects - tend to arise during rapid social change (UoM undermined)

e.g. Methodism: chaos in newly settled industrialized areas

- Sect → new & stable UoM legitimated by its religious beliefs.

SECTS & DENOMINATIONS :

- Richard Niebuhr - sects are shortlived

- fervour of members not sustained > 1st gen
- isolation / marginality may disappear
- ↑ wealth → entry into mainstream
- sect → dead or sect → denomination
e.g. methodists.

- Some sects: Jehovah's witnesses, 7th day adventists, etc. continue as sects
- Bryan Wilson: why some → denominations; others do not?
 ↳ determining factor: prescription for salvation

Conversionist sect → likely → denomination
 ↳ evangelical sect aiming to convert as many as possible through revivalist preaching
 ↳ crucial factor: the way sect answers the qn, "what shall we do to be saved?"

Adventists: found on principle of separation from world in expectation of 2nd coming → have to stay as sect as sep from world and denominationalism are not compatible.

~~Millenar~~ Millenarian movements

- religious movements which promise that the world will be transformed suddenly and soon. e.g. Ghost Dance religion of Teton Sioux
- found primarily in oppressed groups
- sometimes - due to relative deprivation. e.g. ^{cargo cults of} Melanesian Islands
- found in situation of rapid change, disruption of traditional norms
- often: response by natives to impact of Western culture
- Marxian: Engels: awakening of proletarian self consciousness
- study: Cohn: expanding urban areas: traditional norms undermined; preceded by crisis → discontent + inadequacy of normal solutions.
 ↳ Europe: Millenarian movts. : 11th-16th century.

Secularization

- study "Family And Neighbourhood" - 1950s, Oxford: J.M. Mogey
 - ↳ growing indifference towards religion & church going
- Many sociologists: western societies → secularization: ↓ in influence of religion in all areas of social life.
 - ↳ Bryan Wilson supports
- Problem: what is secularization and how to measure it
- Definition of religion? → one may see worship as important, other may bet on belief & not attendance.

Institutional religion: participation ①

// SYMPTOMS OF SECULARIZATION //

- church attendance ↓ no. of marriages @ church ↓ ⇒ secularization occurring in western societies: Bryan Wilson
 - ↳ traditional view that religious person goes to church

Other views

- phenomenological: David Martin: victorian times: church attendance ≡ middle class respectability, not today
- Robert Bellah: collective worship → privatized worship

Disengagement and differentiation ②

- disengagement of Church from wider society ≡ secularization
 - ↳ Bryan Wilson
- Other view: PARSONS
 - ↳ evolution of society: structural differentiation: parts more specialized, fewer functions but importance does not ↓
 - ↳ structural differentiation ≠ secularization.

Religious Pluralism ③

- from one faith, one church of small scale non literate societies or Medieval European Society \xrightarrow{to} multiplicity of denominations and sects ~~is~~ today. ∴ secularization

Bryan
Wilson.

- competing religious inst's \rightarrow ↓ power of Religion ↓
↳ Berger and Luckmann

- past 30 yrs: Ecumenical movement: towards unity of Churches and denominations.

Wilson { further evidence of secularization,
only weak amalgamate
ecumenism = declining Christianity grasping at straws.

- Wilson: new religious movts. have little to offer in terms of contribution to the wider society.

{ irrelevant
{ exotic novelty
{ provide religious setting for 'dropouts'
↳ transient and volatile gestures of defiance in face of a secular society.

- Herberg: Religion in America subordinated to "American way of life"

- Europe: religious institutions unchanged with changing society \Rightarrow Empty Churches

- America: " " adapted " " " \Rightarrow Full Churches

- Herberg: secularization in America then why Attendance @ Churches

{ need of Americans to identify with a social group
{ American society becoming fly "other directed"
{ Religion < American way of life

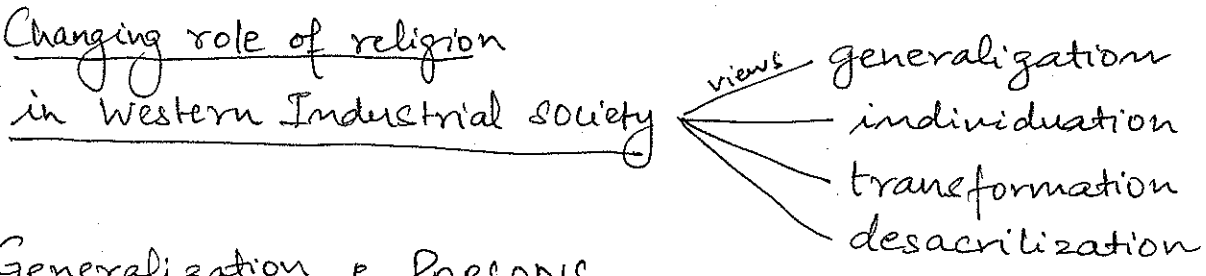
↓
acceptance +
belonging

CRITICISM : Seymour Lipset

- ↳ Evangelical movts. ↑↑ : strong religious content
- ↳ secularized religion not necessarily new in America.
Mentioned by 19th century visitors (lack of religious content)

Changing role of religion

in Western Industrial society



Generalization : PARSONS

- religious institutions : ↑ specialized ⇒ ^{religious} values : generalized
- Religious beliefs : incorporated in value system, provide general guidelines for conduct

e.g. small scale, non lit soc. → Shaman : religious leader + curer

Today: hospitals: secular institutions, yet practise of medicine based on value: duty to care for sick
⇒ general directive has replaced religious rituals.

Problem (critics): vagueness, lack of evidence of foundation in religion and not in secular society.

INDIVIDUATION

- Robert N. Bellah : Religion increasingly an individual quest for meaning rather than collective act of worship

problem: evidence?

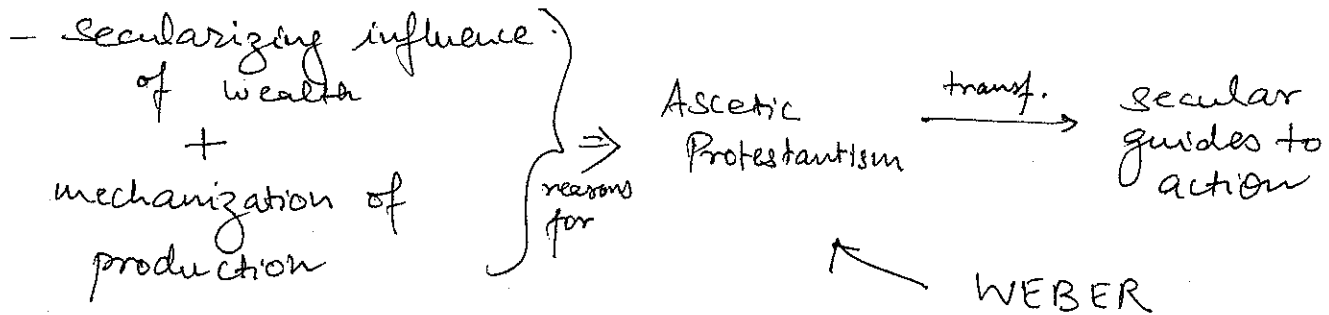
↳ importance not declined, just form of expression changed.

TRANSFORMATION

- Religious beliefs $\xrightarrow[\text{into}]{\text{transformed}}$ Secular guides to action (in West). but connection to religion severed

Ascetic Protestantism \longrightarrow Spirit of Capitalism : MAX WEBER

but by 18th century 'pursuit of wealth' stripped ~~off~~ of its religious and ethical meaning



problem : ^{is this} transformation or generalization of Asc. Prot.?

DESACRALIZATION

- sacred has little or no space in contemp. West. soc.
- supernatural not seen as controlling the world
- Action not directed by religious belief
- Man's consciousness secularized

- WEBER: Rational action, rationalization, intellectualization
 \longleftrightarrow Industrial society

- Bryan Wilson: people acting rationally (less motivated by religion)

↳ why?

- ascetic protestantism
- rational org. of society \rightarrow sustained involvement in rational orgs \rightarrow imposes rational behavior
- \uparrow Knowledge based on reason
- \uparrow rational ideologies & orgs. offering practical solns.

- Wilson: rational world view is enemy of religion

FAMILY

- George Peter Murdock: "Social Structure" - sample of 250 Societies: hunter gatherers to industrial → Murdock: some form of family in every society → family is universal
- Murdock: ~~common~~ family: common residence, economic cooperation & reproduction. Sexually co-habiting adults + children. norms vary: BANARO of new Guinea: Husband can't F#k wife until she has borne a child by his father's friend!
- smallest unit: nuclear family (NF): husband, wife, immature offspring
- more members → extended family
(horizontal or vertical extensions)
Any grouping broader than nuclear family which is related by descent, marriage or adoption.
- Murdock: NF existed everywhere: on its own or as basic unit
- ↳ NF universal
- However his conclusions may not be well founded.
e.g. Matrifocal families: Blacks: WI, Cent. Am., Guyana, US
↳ no adult males
- reasons
 - west Africa: polygyny, female eco independ^{ce}
 - system of plantation slavery
 - economic posⁿ of Blacks in New World
 - poverty, culture

in support of Murdock:

- female headed family not the norm statistically
- matrifocal family is NF that has been broken
- mainstream NF model considered ideal by Blacks
- MF: family gone wrong, product of social disorg \Rightarrow not a viable alternative to NF. Maladjusted children, juvenile delinquents, high school dropouts.

Against Murdock

- statistically not norm \rightarrow ~~X~~ \rightarrow can't be considered as alternative to NF
e.g. polygynous marriages: accepted as extended family
- low-income Black comms. \rightarrow MF expected & accepted
- members of MF regard it as family
- not just broken ~~to~~ NF; e.g. WI: MF is well organized social group representing the adaptation to poverty.
- woman: dispersed loyalty + sibling ties
- Israeli kibbutz \leftarrow not common residence (children live out)
4% Israelis in 240 kibbutzim
no economic cooperation \rightarrow //awesome//
communal dormitories
each works for kibbutz as a whole

family as defined by Murdock: too specific, not universal
phenomenological persp. \rightarrow may be universal (perception by members)

functionalist perspective

Murdoch: family: multifunctional, indispensable to society
universal, inevitable ∴ multifaceted utility

functional for society + individual

e.g. sexual function — sexual gratification
— unity
— order
— control

economic function — DoL
— unity

Criticism — doesn't look for final alternatives
— exaggerated harmony and integration

Parsons

2 basic + irreducible fms. of family

- primary socialization of children
- stabilization of adult personalities

primary soc.ⁿ → internalization of culture + structuring of personality.

families: "factories which produce human personalities"

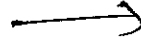
CRITICISM — idealization of family

- picture of American Middle class, ∴ not representative
- functional alternatives not explored
- socialization seen as one way process. — 2 way interaction ignored.

SOCIAL CHANGE

+

FAMILY, KINSHIP



UIAS

Vol-II

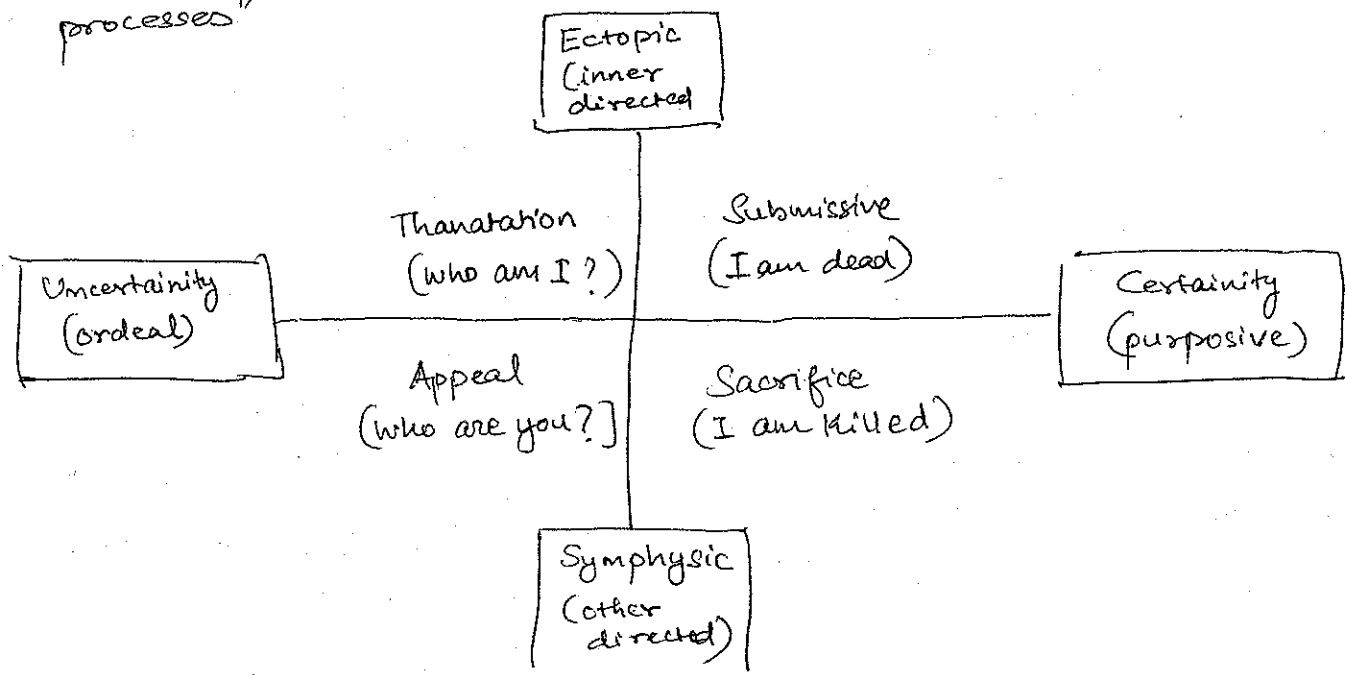
Pg 76 onwards.

J. Maxwell Atkinson - phenomenological perspective

- How do deaths get categorised as suicides?
 - ↳ coroners' common sense theory of suicide. If info about the deceased fits their theory → likely to categorize death as suicide.
- 4 kinds of evidence considered by coroners: suicide note, modes of dying, location & circumstances, biography of deceased
- taken for granted assumptions on "typical suicide" or "typical suicide biography"

criticism: Barry Hindes: by that logic studies by Atkinson can be criticised as no more than a sociologist's interpretation. Just as coroners' verdict can't be validated, so is the case with claims on how they reach their decisions, forwarded by phenomenologists. → no sociology would be possible!

STEVE TAYLOR: Realist conception of science
o study of persons under trains - London Underground
o based not on statistical evidence but upon attempts to discover "underlying, unobservable structures & causal processes"



1. Ectopic - result from what person thinks about themselves

a) Submissive - certain about themselves and life
- see themselves as already dead. e.g. terminally ill
- sure they wish to die

b) Thanatation - uncertain about themselves
- gamble - may or may not survive
- some cases: exhilarated by thrill - multiple attempts
- e.g. novelist Graham Greene - russian roulette!
- poet Sylvia Plath - drove off road

2. Symphysic - result from relationship with others

a) Sacrifice - certain that others have made life unbearable

b) appeal - uncertainty over attitude of others towards them
- suicide \equiv communication \rightarrow desperation to know response
- wish to die + wish to change others; despair + hope
- e.g. Marilyn Monroe's death \rightarrow hung her doo
before ODing.

Evaluation: Taylor's theory: some advantages over others - why some leave notes, others don't, why some seem more serious, why some occur in isolation, etc. But his theory is hard to test.

So: Ray Pawson: methodological brawl is exaggerated

1. not necessarily sticking to own ~~method~~ methodological principles.

e.g. Douglas pointed out Durkheim giving mental sketches of what it felt like to be a Catholic or Protestant: subjective state of individuals.

2. methodological brawl has ended \rightarrow truce; concerned more with practical difficulties \rightarrow choice of method; many now advocate methodological pluralism.

3. outdated conflict \leftarrow new approaches like realist conception critical social research, do not fit neatly into either camp.